

# MBA

## 入学联考 英语全项实战训练

索金梅 张俊芝 编著

南开大学出版社

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# 前 言

为了满足参加全国 MBA 联考的考生希望考前多做一些针对性、适用性强的模拟试题的要求,我们依据《2003 年 MBA 联考英语考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)编写了《MBA 入学联考英语全项实战训练》一书。

本书与同类的书相比有以下几个特点:

1. 本书提供了全项模拟训练。现已出版的绝大部分 MBA 英语入学考试模拟试题集没有提供听力理解训练。但是自 2003 年起,占英语总分数 20% 的听力测试分数将计入考生的总成绩。为了满足考生全面备考的需要,我们依据《大纲》,参考《大纲》的听力样题和 2002 年的听力真题,精心编写了 15 套内容丰富多样,针对性强的听力模拟题,由英美专家朗读录制成 4 盒磁带以便考生进行全面练习。

2. 语法试题涵盖了大纲列举的所有语法知识。

3. 词汇题尽可能多地把大纲词汇表中的词和短语纳入练习中并注重商务和管理词汇和短语的练习。本书中的词汇练习有如下五类:A. 四个选项的词词形相异,词义相异;B. 四个选项的词词形相异,词义相近;C. 四个选项的词词形相似,词义相异;D. 四个选项的短语形式相异,意思相异;E. 四个选项的短语形式相近,意思相异。这五类练习是在分析了 MBA 英语联考中出现的词汇题,并将它们归类后编写的针对性练习。

4. 本书根据《大纲》对阅读材料的题材的要求,所选择的阅读材料的内容包括了社会、文化、经济、管理、科普等。

5. 本书中对词汇和语法的难题和典型题做了解析以便考生举一反三,触类旁通,灵活运用。

6. 本书作文题目多样,有书信,图表作文和议论文。同时我们提供了所给的作文题目的范文。

本书主要对象是参加全国 MBA 联考的考生,对参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的考生,对报考大学英语六级和在职人员同等学力申请硕士学位全国英语统考的考生均可做考前实战训练的教材。

由于我们水平有限,书中难免有误,疏误之处敬请批评指正。

编者

2002 年 8 月于南开园

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# 2003 年 MBA 联考英语考试大纲

## 一、考试性质(略)

## 二、考试要求

要求考生较熟练地掌握英语的基本语法和常用词汇,具有较强的阅读理解能力和一定的听力以及语言运用能力。

## 三、考试内容和形式

考试内容分初试和复试。初试包括听力测试和笔试。初试考试时间为 3 小时,其中听力测试时间为 30 分钟。笔试时间为 2 小时 30 分。听力测试的分数占英语初试总分数的 20%。笔试成绩占初试总分数的 80%。复试为口语测试,命题和测试工作由各招生单位自行组织。

初试考试内容为六部分:

### I、听力测试

听力测试由三节共 20 道题目组成,具体要求及内容如下:

#### 1. 测试目的

英语听力测试主要测试考生理解英语口语的能力。要求考生理解主旨要义,获取事实性的具体信息,理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义;进行有关的判断、推理和引申;理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

#### 2. 试卷内容及结构

听力测试由三节组成:

节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题型	题目数量	记分
A	1 段独白或对话 (180—220 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定和具体信息	填充表格	5	5
B	1 段独白或对话 (280—320 词) (放两遍录音)	英语	特定、具体或 总体信息	补全句子或 简答题	5	5
C	3 段独白或对话 (200—300 词) (放一遍录音)	英语	理解大意和细节、推断 词义、判断态度/意图	多项选择题 (四选一)	10	10

A 节(5 题):

测试考生理解特定和具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180—220 词的独白或

对话的内容,填充表格中的空白。录音材料播放两遍。

**B 节(5 题):**

测试考生理解特定、具体或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280—320 词的独白或对话,补全句子或简要回答问题。录音材料播放两遍。

**C 节(10 题):**

测试考生获取特定、具体信息,理解主旨要义,推测词义,判断说话者意图、观点或态度的能力。要求考生根据所听到的三段独白或对话(每段 200—300 词),从每题所给的 4 个选择项中选出最佳选项。每段录音只播放一遍。

问题不在录音中播放,仅在试卷上印出。

**II、词语用法和语法结构**

词语用法和语法结构占初试总分数的 10%。其中词语用法和语法结构各占一半。词语部分的单词和词组的比例为 7:3。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选择一个正确的答案。考试的范围包括:

**1. 词语部分**

- (1) 考生应较熟练地掌握常用词汇 4500 个左右,其中包括约 10%的常用商务词汇;
- (2) 考生要较熟练的掌握常用词组 600 个左右;
- (3) 考生能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

**2. 语法部分**

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
- (2) 动词基本时态、语态的构成及其用法;
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法;
- (5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
- (7) 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)的基本用法及强调句型的结构;
- (8) 常用倒装句的结构。

**III、阅读理解**

阅读理解占初试总分数的 40%,包括以下两部分:

A. 要求考生阅读 4 篇总数约为 1500 个单词的英文短文,根据文章内容从每个问题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

B. 要求考生阅读一篇约 400 个单词的英文短文,并根据文章内容用英语简短回答 5 个问题。

阅读材料的题材包括社会、文化、经济、管理、科普等;体裁包括说明文、议论文、记叙文等。

本部分考试的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力,要求既理解准确,又有一定的阅读速度。

**IV、综合填空**

综合填空占初试总分数的 5%,其形式主要有以下两种:

1. 要求考生阅读一篇英语短文,其中有 10 个空白。考生应从每个空白所给出的四个选择项中选出一个正确的答案。

2. 要求考生阅读一篇英语短文,其中有 10 个空白。考生应根据文章的内容,从给出的 15

个单词中选出 10 个词填入空白,并根据上下文的意思对所选的词作出适当的变化(如时态、语态、词性等的变化)

#### **V、英译汉**

英译汉部分占初试总分数的 10%。本部分要求考生阅读一篇 500 词左右的短文后,将文章中划线的五句话,根据上下文的意思译成汉语。考生要正确理解原文,汉语表达意思准确、文字通顺。

#### **VI、写作**

写作部分占初试总分数的 15%。要求考生根据所规定的情景或所给出的提纲,写出一篇 120 个词左右的英语短文,其内容涉及考生所熟悉的日常生活以及有关商务英语的一般应用文。本部分考试的目的是测试考生用英语进行书面交际的能力。短文要求中心思想明确,切中题意,用词恰当,条理清楚,无重大语法结构错误。

### **四、试卷结构**

考试时间 180 分钟,满分 100 分。试卷题目及记分安排为:

I. 听力测试,共 20 题,计 20 分(不计入考生总成绩)。

II. 词语用法和语法结构,共 20 题,计 10 分。

III. 阅读理解,共 20 题,计 40 分。其中 A 部分为选择题,共 15 题,计 30 分;B 部分为简答题,共 5 题,计 10 分。

IV. 综合填空,共 10 题,计 5 分。

V. 英译汉,共 5 题,计 10 分。

VI. 写作,共 1 题,计 15 分。



# Practice Test One

## Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

**Directions:** This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C. Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

### Part A

**Directions:** For Questions 1—5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Althea Gibson. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. **Write only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Althea Gibson's Personal Information		
Place where Althea grew up.	The Harlem of New York	
The word the speaker uses to describe Harlem.	Tough	
Althea proved that she was tough firstly by winning sport and secondly by _____.	fighting	
The person Althea admired most.	Sugar Ray Robinson	
Like Mr. Robinson, she wanted to succeed and to be _____.	somebody	
Her real interest		1
Did she attend college? (answer yes or no)		2
Win the girls' single championship of New York State. (age)		3
Win the National Negro girls' championship. (age)		4
The year when Althea became the Wimbledon champion.		5

### Part B

**Directions:** For Questions 6—10, you will hear a passage. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than three words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

Why do people communicate?

What are the three artistic ways the speaker has mentioned for communication?

For information to be clearly sent from one person to another, both parties must \_\_\_\_.

What are the two important links in the communication chain called?

What does copy mean in this passage?

	6
_____, _____ and _____	7
	8
The _____ and the _____	9
	10

### Part C

**Directions:** You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. Who first thought of the idea of a museum?  
A. King George II.      B. Visitors.      C. A doctor.      D. A British lady.
12. Who could not visit the British Museum when it was first opened?  
A. Gentlemen.      B. Ladies.      C. The rich.      D. Children.
13. What do we know about the early museum tickets?  
A. They were too expensive.      B. They were too cheap.  
C. They were easy to get.      D. They were difficult to get.

Questions 14—16 are based on the following talk. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14—16.

14. What is the study reading method called?  
A. SRM.      B. SQ4R.      C. 3R.      D. SQ3R.
15. What suggestion does the speaker give in the third step?  
A. Look at titles quickly.  
B. Take notes.  
C. Find answers to your questions.  
D. Summarize what you read.
16. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. One should think about the ideas while reading.  
B. One should always underline important ideas while reading.  
C. One should only read titles and words in darker prints.  
D. One should read sequences of words.

Questions 17—20 are based on the following passage. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.

17. What is the population of Sydney according to the speaker?  
A. 3 million.      B. 4 million.      C. 5 million.      D. 1 million.
18. Which of the following words is not used by authors to describe Sydney?  
A. Fascinating.      B. Busy.      C. Sophisticated.      D. Exciting.
19. What is Sydney's most distinctive character according to the passage?

- A. It is a harbor city.
  - B. It has a wealth of natural beauty.
  - C. It has some famous constructions.
  - D. It is the largest city in Australia.
20. How does the passage describe the people of Sydney?
- A. Bustling.
  - B. Colorful.
  - C. Friendly.
  - D. Exciting.

## Section II Vocabulary and Structure (10 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a pencil.

21. This engine is superior in many aspects \_\_\_\_\_ that one.  
 A. over                      B. to                      C. than                      D. of
22. The accident did little \_\_\_\_\_ to either car.  
 A. destruction              B. ruin                      C. damage                      D. disaster
23. I noticed that the meals were well \_\_\_\_\_ what was charged.  
 A. worthwhile              B. worthy of              C. worthy                      D. worth
24. I know him \_\_\_\_\_ but I never actually spoke to him.  
 A. from sight              B. by sight              C. in sight                      D. for sight
25. \_\_\_\_\_ that managers commit in problem solving is jumping to a conclusion about the cause of a given problem.  
 A. Major errors                      B. Since the major error  
 C. The major error                      D. Of the major errors
26. Any critic, teacher, librarian, or poet who hopes to broaden poetry's audience faces the difficult challenge of persuading skeptical readers \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that poetry is important today              B. for poetry to be important today  
 C. to be important poetry today              D. poetry that is important today
27. The greater the population there is in a locality, \_\_\_\_\_ for water, transportation, and the disposal of refuse.  
 A. the greater the need there is              B. greater need  
 C. is there great need                      D. the great need
28. The elimination of inflation would ensure that the amount of money used in repaying a loan would have \_\_\_\_\_ as the amount of money borrowed.  
 A. as the same value                      B. the same value  
 C. value as the same                      D. the value is the same
29. I am sure Mary has been here and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. did what required her                      B. has done what was required of her  
 C. has done what required her                      D. did what has been required of her
30. "I would have come sooner but I \_\_\_\_\_ that you were waiting."  
 A. didn't know              B. hadn't known              C. haven't known              D. don't know
31. Home economists recommend \_\_\_\_\_ in large quantities.  
 A. to buy basic food items                      B. that we must buy basic food items  
 C. buying basic food items                      D. we to buy basic food items
32. The Electricity Board has \_\_\_\_\_ off the supply to that house.  
 A. broken                      B. cut                      C. stopped                      D. shut
33. Motorways generally have three or four \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. channels                      B. tracks                      C. routes                      D. lanes

34. The rocket \_\_\_\_\_ up into the air at tremendous speed.  
A. leapt                      B. rushed                      C. pushed                      D. zoomed
35. After twenty years' \_\_\_\_\_ army officers can retire with a pension.  
A. duty                      B. service                      C. loyalty                      D. devotion
36. The survivors of the accident \_\_\_\_\_ a coin to determine who should go and look for help.  
A. threw                      B. aimed                      C. hurled                      D. tossed
37. The amount you can borrow is \_\_\_\_\_ on your salary.  
A. based                      B. according                      C. determined                      D. decided
38. Unfortunately this model \_\_\_\_\_ to be the most unpopular the company had ever produced.  
A. developed                      B. turned                      C. marketed                      D. proved
39. After his marriage broke \_\_\_\_\_ John lived alone.  
A. up                      B. away                      C. apart                      D. off
40. Robert has always been very \_\_\_\_\_ towards his pets.  
A. fond                      B. sentimental                      C. sympathetic                      D. affectionate

### Section III Cloze (5 points)

**Directions:** For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET 1.

How would you write today's date in figures? Current practice varies considerably and a "great debate" is now in 41 to establish a universally acceptable method. In Britain one usually puts the day 42, followed by the month and then the year, 43 in America it's the other way 44, so that the nineteenth of June 1991 would be written 6-19-91. 45 such variation can cause confusion in the computerized international world of industry, businessmen are now pressing 46 a uniform procedure for the numerical writing of dates.

The problem is: 47 country's method should be adopted? Britain's, America's or something dreamed up by a committee? Understandably, 48 country is all that keen to give up its own tradition and adopt somebody else's. The French International Organization for Standardization has come up with a possible solution. It proposes that all numerically written dates should appear in descending 49 with the year first, then the month and finally the date. The drawback here is that 50 any countries seem in favor of this idea and the majority are most reluctant to implement it.

41. A) argument                      B) doubt                      C) progress                      D) way  
42. A) front                      B) back                      C) before                      D) first  
43. A) how                      B) that                      C) while                      D) so  
44. A) now                      B) used                      C) there                      D) round  
45. A) When                      B) Why                      C) Since                      D) How  
46. A) on                      B) in                      C) at                      D) for  
47. A) which                      B) the                      C) any                      D) Why  
48. A) any                      B) no                      C) some                      D) a  
49. A) order                      B) consequence                      C) line                      D) method  
50. A) not many                      B) little                      C) few                      D) hardly

### Section IV Reading comprehension (40 points)

#### Part A

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or un-

*finished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a pencil.*

**Questions 51 to 54 are based on the following passage:**

One of the most authoritative voices speaking to us today is, of course, the voice of the advertisers. Its strident clamor dominates our lives. It shouts at us from the television screen and the radio loudspeakers; waves to us from every page of the newspaper; plucks at our sleeves on the escalator; signals to us from the roadside billboards all day and flashes messages to us in colored lights all night.

Advertising has been among England's biggest growth industries since the war, in terms of the ratio of money earnings to demonstrable achievement. Why all this fantastic expenditure?

Perhaps the answer is that advertising saves the manufacturer from having to think about the customer. At the stage of designing and developing a product, there is quite enough to think about without worrying over whether anybody will want to buy it. The designer is busy enough without adding customer-appeal to all his other problems of man-hours and machine tolerances and stress factors. So they just go ahead and make the thing and leave it to the advertiser to find eleven ways of making it appeal to purchasers after they have finished it, by pretending that it confers status, or attracts love, or signifies manliness. If the advertising agency can do this authoritatively enough, the manufacturer is in clover.

Other manufacturers find advertising saves them from changing their product. And manufacturers hate change. The ideal product is one which goes on unchanged for ever. If, therefore, for one reason or another, some alteration seems called for, how much better to change the image, the packet or the pitch made by the product, rather than go all the inconvenience of changing the product itself.

51. According to the passage modern advertising is "authoritative" because of the way it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. influences our image of the kind person we ought to be like
  - B. interferes with the privacy of home life
  - C. continually forces us into buying things
  - D. distracts us no matter where we travel
52. Advertisers are appreciated by manufacturers because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. advise them on ways of giving a product customer-appeal
  - B. accept responsibility for giving a product customer-appeal
  - C. advise them on the best time to go ahead with productions
  - D. consult them during the design and development stages
53. According to the passage customers are attracted to a product because it appears to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have a sufficiently attractive design
  - B. offer good value for money
  - C. fulfill the manufacturer's claims
  - D. satisfy their personal needs
54. The passage tells us that some manufacturers, instead of changing their product, would prefer to change its \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. product cost
  - B. quality
  - C. appeal
  - D. market value

**Question 55 to 58 are based on the following passage:**

Young people often wonder at the large number of employers who do not respond to their applications for jobs. They say that despite enclosing return envelopes they hear nothing at all or, at best, an impersonal note is sent declaring that the post for which they applied has been filled. Applicants often develop the suspicion that vacancies are earmarked for friends and relatives and that advertisements are only put out to avert this accusation. Many of them tire of writing around and feel that if only they could obtain an interview with the right person their application would meet with success.

Not to acknowledge applicants' letters is impolite and there seems little excuse for this. Yet even sending brief replies to the many who apply takes much time and money. That so-called return envelop may not have been stamped by the sender, and a hard-pressed office manager may be reluctant to send off long letters of explanation to disappointed job-hunters. A brief note is all that can be managed and even that depends on the policy of the firm. But this difficulty is reasonably easy to remove with a little goodwill.

The failure of an application is far more often the fault of the applicant, for many applicants do not set about their task in the right way. They do not study the job requirements deeply enough and dispatch applications to all and sundry in the hope that one will bear fruit. The personnel manager of a textiles manufacturer for example advertised for designers. He was willing to consider young people without working experience provided they have good ideas. The replies contained many remarks like this: "At school I was good at art", "I like drawing things" and even "I write very interesting stories". Only one applicant was sensible enough to enclose samples of her designs. She got the job.

Personnel managers emphasize the need for a good letter of application. They do not look for the finest writing paper or perfect typing, but it is reasonable to expect legible writing on a clean sheet of paper, not a piece torn roughly from an exercise book.

As soon as the applicant is lucky enough to receive an invitation to attend an interview, he should acknowledge the letter and say he will attend. But the matter does not end there. The wise applicant will fill in the interval making himself familiar with the activities of the company he hopes to join. Some applicants have not the faintest idea what the company does and this puts them at a great disadvantage when they come to answer the questions that will be put to them in the interview.

Finally, the way an applicant presents himself at the interview can sometimes mar his chances. The applicant who arrives late is almost certain not to be appointed, as no employer likes unpunctuality. Dress is important too. An interview is a rather special occasion and the wise applicant will come dressed in way that shows he takes it seriously.

55. About advertised jobs, applicants often suspect that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are most likely not to get response from the company  
B. the company would find excuses to deny their applications  
C. most of the interviewers are unsympathetic  
D. the posts applied may be reserved in advance
56. The reason why applications are not always acknowledged is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the receiver of the application is impolite  
B. the return envelope is left unstamped  
C. the company has some reasonable excuses  
D. the firm is unwilling to send a brief reply
57. We can safely deduce that a failure of an application should be blamed for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the fault of the applicant himself  
B. the negligence of the owner of the company

- C. the unpunctuality of the applicant
  - D. the applicant's unawareness of the company's business
58. In order not to mar his chances, an applicant has to pay close attention to his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fluency and legibility
  - B. elegance and punctuality
  - C. glamour and politeness
  - D. seriousness and endurance

**Questions 59 to 62 are based on the following passage:**

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky cliffs, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents", long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$ 8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil field and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

59. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. operating cost
  - B. employees
  - C. consumers
  - D. construction
60. The phrase "resting on" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. consisting of
  - B. supported by
  - C. passing under
  - D. protected with
61. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route except the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. climate
  - B. lay of the land itself
  - C. local vegetation
  - D. kind of soil and rock
62. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?
- A. How much oil field land each company owned.
  - B. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields.

- C. How many people worked for each company.
- D. How many oil wells were located on the company's land.

**Questions 63 to 65 are based on the following passage:**

Since the early 1930s, Swiss banks had prided themselves on their system of banking secrecy and numbered accounts. Over the years, they had successfully withstood every challenge to this system by their own government who, in turn, had been frequently urged by foreign governments to reveal information about the financial affairs of certain account holders. The result of this policy of secrecy was that a kind of mystique had grown up around Swiss banking. There was a widely-held belief that Switzerland was irresistible to wealthy foreigners, mainly because of its numbered accounts and bankers' reluctance to ask awkward questions of depositors. Contributing to the mystique was the view, carefully propagated by the banks themselves, that if this secrecy was ever given up, foreigners would fall over themselves in the rush to withdraw money, and the Swiss banking system would virtually collapse overnight.

To many, therefore, it came like a bolt out of the blue, when, in 1977, the Swiss banks announced they had signed a pact with the Swiss National Bank (the central Bank). The aim of the agreement was to prevent the improper use of the country's bank secrecy laws, and its effect was to curb severely the system of secrecy.

The rules which the banks had agreed to observe made the opening of numbered accounts subject to much closer scrutiny than before. The banks would be required, if necessary, to identify the origin of foreign funds going into numbered and other accounts. The idea was to stop such accounts being used for dubious purposes. Also, they agreed not to accept funds resulting from tax evasion or from crime.

The pact represented essentially a tightening up of banking rules. Although the banks agreed to end relations with clients whose identities were unclear or who were performing improper acts, they were still not obliged to inform on a client to anyone, including the Swiss government. To some extent, therefore, the principle of secrecy had been maintained.

- 63. Swiss banks took pride in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the number of their accounts
  - B. withholding client information
  - C. being mysterious to the outsiders
  - D. attracting wealthy foreign clients
- 64. According to the passage, the widely-held belief that Switzerland was irresistible to wealthy foreigners was \_\_\_\_\_ by banks themselves.
  - A. denied
  - B. criticized
  - C. reviewed
  - D. defended
- 65. In the last paragraph, the writer thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. complete changes had been introduced into Swiss banks
  - B. Swiss banks could no longer keep client information
  - C. changes in the bank policies had been somewhat superficial
  - D. more changes need to be considered and made

**Part B**

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then give short answers to five questions. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

In the past we have celebrated trees in poetry and song, myth and legend, and even worshipped them. Our ancestors lived in the forest and our attachment to trees has deep psychological roots, traces of which remain in popular superstitions like the saying, "touch



wood”.

Richard St. Barbe Baker, the man who helped to save the Californian redwoods, and who has spent most of his long life planting trees around the world, has written: “Man and trees, water and trees, man and water are inseparable.”

To put it plainly, trees are vital for our continued survival. They provide us with oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide. They trap soil and moisture, thus preventing the soil being washed away by erosion. In large parts of the world they provide the only source of fuel. Their fruits, nuts and oils are a vital part of our human diet. We have built our houses, our transport, our tools, even our musical instruments from them. They supply medicines, fibers, dyes, rubber and thousands of other essential products. They provide shelter for millions of life forms. They shade us and inspire us.

Yet in our modern world trees have become victims of the chainsaw and the earth-mover. We have forgotten their value. Having exhausted our own forests, we are now destroying the forests of the southern hemisphere. An area the size of a football field is being cut down or burned every second. Every year fifteen million hectares are removed, equivalent to an area the size of England and Wales combined. At present cutting rates, the world’s tropical forests will be completely gone within twenty years.

Only one thing can halt this rapidly deteriorating situation—planting trees. The World Bank estimates that about twenty million hectares of forest must be planted in the next twenty years if the demand for fuel is to be met. At present it looks as if world efforts will only reach one-tenth of that. In the south, the pressure of population and inappropriate agricultural systems are doing the damage. Countries are often forced to sacrifice their forests because of their desperate need for foreign exchange.

In his book *The World Needs Its Forests*, American ecologist Eric Eckholm links the two ideas of deforestation and development. He writes this: “Uncontrolled deforestation is usually a symptom of a society’s inability to get a grip on other fundamental problems, such as unemployment, rapid population growth and the incapacity to regulate private enterprise to protect the public interest.”

66. In your own words explain the philosophy of Richard St. Barbe Baker.

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67. In what way do trees prevent soil erosion?

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68. If we carry on destroying forests in the southern hemisphere at the present rate, what will eventually happen?

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69. What can we do to prevent the present situation deteriorating still further?

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70. How many reasons for uncontrolled deforestation does ecologist Eric Eckholm mention in his book *The World Needs Its Forests*? And please state one of the reasons;

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## Section V Translation (10 points)

*Directions: In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five sentences underlined into Chinese and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET 2.*

The first fifty years of the new millennium will be critical for the world’s population. (71) By 2050 population growth should have leveled off, but by then we’ll have 10 billion people—two-thirds as many again as we have today. The rate of population growth is something we can choose right now, though: it’s not something that just happens, but a matter