



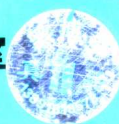
# 黑博士考研 英语系列

## 2004年硕士研究生入学考试

# 英语冲刺命题预测800题

### 新思维 · 新注释 · 新典型题

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## 密集强化训练+典型命题精选+实战模拟考场

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浓缩北京六大权威考研班命题预测模拟考场

黑博士考研英语系列

# 2004 年硕士研究生入学考试 英语冲刺命题预测 800 题

**新思维 · 新注释 · 新典型题**

( 典型题 · 中高级版 )

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●本套丛书著者均属“考研实力派”，多数直接参加过多年研究生入学考试的命题工作、题库建设和主持过多年考研阅卷工作，洞察和深谙命题规律，教考经验独特，著作难度高于考题；本套丛书汇集著者多年考研辅导经验和考研辅导实践之最新成果，针对性强、信息量大、方向感强、预测命中率高！

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●最后，诚祝考生复习顺利，考研成功！“从绝望中寻找希望，人生终将辉煌”！

黑博士考研信息工作室  
2003 年 8 月于北京

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# 2004 年全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试 英语冲刺命题预测——密集强化·新典型题 800 题 (一)

黑博士考研信息工作室

2003 年 8 月于北京

## 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 test 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.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

### Part A

### Directions:

For questions 1—5, you will hear an introduction about Native Plants Protection in the US. 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)

Native Plants Protection in the US		
Area of North Carolina Botanical Garden (Unit: acre)		1
Society that create North Carolina Botanical Garden	Wild Flower Society	
Location of the North Carolina Botanical Garden in US		2
Number of the species in the Garden	1,500	
Starting month of flowering season		3
Ending month of flowering season	October	

Year of the establishment of National Wildflower Research Center		4
Person who set up NWRC	Bird Johnson	
Number of calls answered in 1996 by NWRC		5
Annual budget of NWRC	800,000\$	
Number of permanent staff of NWRC	12	

## Part B

### Directions:

For questions 6—10, you will hear a talk about technology and arts. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording **twice**. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

This article mainly talks about the impact of technology on the

	6
--	---

The popular arts have been available to the people only since

	7
--	---

To make it available, the cost of the infinitive reproduction must be

	8
--	---

Before 1830, what kind of tool was used to do most printings?

	9
--	---

What was high-speed press attached to when it worked?

	10
--	----

## Part C

### Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded materials. 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 a report about a scientific research of sleep. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.*

11. According to the talk, what happens when you take a nap when you're feeling tired?
- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Your heart rate increases.     | B. You become even more tired. |
| C. You solve the fatigue problem. | D. You'll get hungry.          |



12. A low energy level results from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. little opportunity to rest during the day.      B. not drink enough coffee  
C. sitting the entire day.      D. exercising too much
13. The speaker believes that drinking coffee to increase one's energy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. may become a habit.      B. works very well.  
C. is a harmless method.      D. is too expensive.

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

14. The main topic of this talk is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. industrialization and the value of privacy.  
B. child and wife abuse.  
C. the expansion of the suburbs.  
D. the modern family and its related problems.
15. How did industrialization affect the family in the 1950s?  
A. fathers spent less time with their children.  
B. mothers had less housework to do.  
C. families moved into the suburbs.  
D. industrialization made the family more open.
16. According to the speaker, some sociologists are trying to disclose family because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many social problems exist due to its seclusion.  
B. the family cannot survive economically.  
C. working mothers make privatization impossible.  
D. researchers are discovering the benefits of privacy.

**Questions 17—20 are based on a conversation between a salesclerk and a customer. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.**

17. Mr. Brown is making inquiries about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. full parking facilities.      B. leaving his car in the U.K.  
C. having his car serviced.      D. hiring a car abroad.
18. Mr. Brown should deliver his car to Gatwick Parking Limited at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 11:00.      B. 11:10.  
C. 11:20.      D. 11:30.
19. Mr. Brown's reaction to the questions he has to answer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. completely indifferent.      B. fairly relaxed.  
C. quite annoyed.      D. rather impatient.
20. Mr. Brown leaves in a hurry in order to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. losing his license.      B. being severely fined.  
C. losing his parking space.      D. being arrested by the traffic warden.

## Section II Use of English (10 points)

### Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Select the correct choice for each blank.

More newspapers per person 21 in Britain than in any other country. Some believe that this 22 that the British are more 23 and more interested in current affairs than other people; cynics look for other 24.

Certainly the geography of the country helps. Because Britain is such a relatively small country, it is possible to buy 25 newspapers published in London anywhere in the country 26 the same day. In most part of the country papers actually 27 to houses by the local newsagent before breakfast.

Daily papers are 28 every morning in London and important provincial centers. National papers, 29 everywhere in the country, cover a wide range of political views and journalistic styles. Serious papers include The Guardian, The Daily Telegraph and The Times, 30 more popular papers include The Daily Mirror, The Daily Express, The Sun and The Daily Mail. On the whole, papers in Britain are perhaps 31 extreme than in some countries; they are less obviously committed politically and less dramatic and sensational in content.

As well as national daily papers, there are Sunday papers, again 32 between the serious (e.g., The Sunday Times, The Sunday Telegraph and The Observer) and the more popular (e.g., The Sunday Mirror, The Sunday People, News of the World)

Some large towns also have evening papers 33 local as well as national and international news, and nearly everywhere in the country 34 by a local weekly paper. This is 35 exclusively to local news and event, and is a very good social information about what is happening in a particular town or village.

Of course the press means more than newspapers. A vast 36 of magazines are published, aimed at readers interested in all sorts of subjects. If you go into newsagent's shop in a large town you will find weekly and monthly magazines produced for people with 37 from angling to zoos. However, if you 38 from this evidence, most British women are interested 39 in knitting and cooking and most British men are interested mainly in cars and football. 40 this be true?

(350words)

- |                |             |                 |                |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. is sold | B. are sold | C. are selling  | D. is selling  |
| 22. A. proves  | B. proved   | C. shown        | D. tells       |
| 23. A. modern  | B. advance  | C. civilized    | D. cultivated  |
| 24. A reasons  | B. reason   | C. explanations | D. explanation |

- |                       |                  |                |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 25. A. national       | B. international | C. regional    | D. local           |
| 26. A. in             | B. on            | C. during      | D. by              |
| 27. A. are delivering | B. are delivered | C. deliver     | D. are sent        |
| 28. A. published      | B. printed       | C. produced    | D. manufactured    |
| 29. A. existing       | B. printing      | C. available   | D. being available |
| 30. A. while          | B. however       | C. but         | D. and             |
| 31. A. too            | B. so            | C. less        | D. very            |
| 32. A. divided        | B. splitted up   | C. separated   | D. made            |
| 33. A. having         | B. about         | C. containing  | D. covers          |
| 34. A. is equipped    | B. is supplied   | C. is served   | D. are served      |
| 35. A. limited        | B. contributed   | C. distributed | D. devoted         |
| 36. A. kinds          | B. range         | C. ranges      | D scale            |
| 37. A. hobbies        | B. interests     | C. interest    | D. pastime         |
| 38. A. conclude       | B. think         | C. consider    | D. judge           |
| 39. A. mainly         | B. chiefly       | C. mostly      | D. almost          |
| 40. A. Would          | B. Can           | C. Shall       | D. Will            |

### Section III Reading Comprehension (50 points)

#### Part A

##### Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

#### Text 1

In 1961, scientists set up gigantic, sensitive apparatus to collect radio waves from the far reaches of space, hoping to discover in them some mathematical pattern indicating that the waves were sent out by other intelligent beings. The first attempt failed: but someday the experiment may succeed.

What reason is there to think that we may actually detect intelligent life in outer space? To begin with, modern theories of the development of stars suggest that almost every star has some sort of family of planets. So any star like our own sun (and there are billions of such stars in the universe) is likely to have a planet situated at such a distance that it would receive about the same amount of radiation as the earth.

Furthermore, such a planet would probably have the same general composition as our own; so, allowing a billion years or two — or three — there would be a very good chance for life to develop, if current theories of the origin of life are correct.

But intelligent life? Life that has reached the stage of being able to send radio waves out into

space in a deliberate pattern? Our own planet may have been in existence for five billion years and may have had life on it for two billion, but it is only in the last fifty years that intelligent life capable of sending radio waves into space has lived on earth. From this it might seem that even if there were no technical problems involved, the chance of receiving signals from any particular earth-type planet would be extremely small.

This does not mean that intelligent life at our level does not exist somewhere. There is such an *unimaginable* number of stars that, even at such miserable odds, it seems certain that there are million of intelligent life forms scattered through space. The only trouble is, none may be within hailing distance of us. Perhaps none ever will be; perhaps the appalling distances that separate us from our fellow denizens of this universe will forever remain too great to be conquered. And yet it is conceivable that someday we may come across one of them or, frighteningly, one of them may come across us. What would they be like, these extraterrestrial creatures?

(378 words)

41. What is it that the scientists wanted to find out from the radio waves?
  - A. outer space creatures
  - B. other intelligence beings
  - C. mathematical pattern
  - D. unknown creatures living in the outer space
42. Why do scientists think that they may discover intelligent life in outer space?
  - A. In the universe, there are other similar star like the sun and planet like the earth.
  - B. There is another earth in the faraway space
  - C. There are other planets which receive as much radiation from the sun as the earth.
  - D. They think they are clever enough to solve this problem.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE.
  - A. The chances to discover the outer space intelligent creatures are slim.
  - B. It takes human beings an extremely and extraordinarily long time to develop the advanced technology.
  - C. There might be the intelligent creatures like human beings existing in the universe.
  - D. It is frightening that one day one of the intelligent life form may come across us.
44. What does "unimaginable" mean?
  - A. Uncountable
  - B. beyond imagination
  - C. without imagination
  - D. out of your mind
45. What is the main idea of this article?
  - A. study on the radio waves
  - B. discovering the intelligent life in the outer space
  - C. study on the universe
  - D. study on the outer space creatures

## Text 2

Many of the most damaging and life-threatening types of weather — torrential rains, severe thunderstorms, and tornadoes — begin quickly, strike suddenly, and dissipate rapidly, devastating small regions while leaving neighboring areas untouched. One such event, a tornado, struck the northeastern section of Edmonton, Alberta, in July 1987. Total damages from the tornado exceeded \$250 million, the highest ever for any Canadian storm. Conventional computer models

of the atmosphere have limited value in predicting short-lived local storms like the Edmonton tornado, because the available weather data are generally not detailed enough to allow computers to discern the subtle atmospheric changes that precede these storms. In most nations, for example, weather-balloon observations are taken just once every twelve hours at locations typically separated by hundreds of miles. With such limited data, conventional forecasting models do a much better job predicting general weather conditions over large regions than they do forecasting specific local events.

Until recently, the observation-intensive approach needed for accurate, very short-range forecasts, or “Nowcasts” was not feasible. The cost of equipping and operating many thousands of conventional weather stations was prohibitively high, and the difficulties involved in rapidly collecting and processing the raw weather data from such a network were insurmountable. Fortunately, scientific and technological advances have overcome most of these problems. Radar systems, automated weather instruments, and satellites are all capable of making detailed, nearly continuous observation over large regions at a relatively low cost. Communications satellites can transmit data around the world cheaply and instantaneously, and modern computers can quickly compile and analyzing this large volume of weather information. Meteorologists and computer scientists now work together to design computer programs and video equipment capable of transforming raw weather data into words, symbols, and vivid graphic displays that forecasters can interpret easily and quickly. As meteorologists have begun using these new techniques in weather forecasting offices, Nowcasting is becoming a reality.

The science of meteorology is concerned with the study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the scene cannot be fully appreciated from any one vantage point. Different views must be *integrated* to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology. Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps and aerological diagrams. The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry, and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings and professional forecast advice, great benefits are reaped in the form of saving human life and property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

(561 words)

46. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The usage of computer in forecasting the weathers
- B. Disastrous storms
- C. Weather forecasting

- D. The instruments need to forecast the weather.
47. Why does the author mention the tornado in Edmonton, Canada?
- A. To show that how dangerous the life is in Canada
  - B. To give an example of a damaging storm
  - C. To tell us that tornados are quite common in Canada
  - D. To indicate the importance of weather forecasting
48. Why the scientists denied the application of the conventional weather stations?
- A. Because stations can only collect information on conventional weathers
  - B. They don't have enough money to buy these equipment.
  - C. They haven't overcome the difficulties in operation.
  - D. They don't trust the information collected by these stations.
49. The word "integrated" in paragraph 3, the last sentence is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Combined
  - B. Investigated
  - C. Agreed
  - D. Mixed
50. The author implies that increased accuracy in weather forecasting will lead to \_\_\_\_
- A. more funds allocated to meteorological research.
  - B. greater protection of human life.
  - C. better navigation for the ships.
  - D. broaden the field of study of atmosphere.

### Text 3

Today, in 1997, as the U.S. completed nearly seven years of economic growth, marked by low unemployment, negligible inflation and a rationally exuberant stock market, microchips are found to have been propelling the Digital Revolution that is now transforming the end of this century the way the Industrial Revolution transformed the end of the last one. And the person most responsible for the awe-inspiring surge in the power and innovative potential of microchips is none other than Andrew Grove, chairman and CEO of Intel.

His character traits are emblematic of the amazing century: a paranoia bred from his having been a refugee from the Nazi; an entrepreneurial optimism instilled as an immigrant to a land brimming with freedom and opportunity; and a sharpness tinged with arrogance that comes from being a brilliant mind on the frontline of a revolution. He has a courageous passion alloyed with an engineer's analytic coldness, whether it be in battling his prostate cancer or in guiding Intel's death-defying climb to dominate the market for the world's most important product.

Andy Grove is already providing computer chips for 90% of the world's personal computers. Now he has assumed a larger role, aiming for the remaining 10%.

He has attached great significance to his MMX for multimedia extension technology, designed to make music sound more resonant, video images flow more smoothly and graphics colors look richer. His new weapon is the Pentium II chip which can process 500 million instructions every second. Grove also plans to focus more attention on the international market, as more than half of Intel's \$21 billion in annual revenues now comes from abroad.

But tracing its history, it wasn't easy getting to the top. A decade ago, Intel focused on

memory chips — until Asian firms began stealing sales. Then Andy Grove hardened himself in his determination to survive the cutthroat business rivalry and evolved microprocessors, the tiny brains that drive personal computers. When that business boomed and a multitude of manufacturers joined the production of microprocessors, Intel survived a crush of domestic competitors by building faster chips more efficiently than anyone else.

The race isn't over yet, though. Like every other high-tech company, Intel is grappling with the transition to networked computing. "All computing will take place in a connected setting in the future," explains Grove. "That places new requirements on everything we do in this industry." To prepare, Intel has endorsed a new Net PC model elaborately crafted in cooperation with Microsoft, and the firm's engineers have been busy developing new applications to take advantage of its powerful chips. But other companies see a change to develop a mass market computer that doesn't necessarily need Microsoft software or an Intel chip. Sony, Oracle and RCA are all backing network computers designed for the Internet. Intel's industrial rhythms are always related to the keen competition all the year round.

With such challenges, it's no wonder that Grove's motto (and title of his latest book) is "Only the Paranoid Survive." Andy Grove is clearly a survivor. Furthermore, he says, technology is not inherently good or evil. It is only a tool for reflecting our values.

What are our values? If the digital Revolution is accompanied by ways to ensure that everyone has the chance to participate, then it could spark an unprecedented millennial boom, global in scope but empowering to each individual, marked not only by economic growth but also by a spread of knowledge and freedom and true community. That's a daunting task. But it shouldn't be much harder than figuring out how to etch more than 7 million transistors on a silver of silicon.

(614 words)

51. According to the passage, which of the following statement is NOT TRUE related to Andy Grove?
- A. He plans to dominate the whole market of computer chips.
  - B. He was once caught by the Nazi troops.
  - C. He wants to rank the top in the world computer business.
  - D. He is very interested in the domestic competition.
52. Which of the following is TRUE about Intel's MMX?
- A. It is developed unconsciously.
  - B. It is specially designed to improve the images.
  - C. It accelerates the transmission of video images.
  - D. It will provide the customers better services.
53. What is the immediate drive for Andy Grove to develop the microprocessor?
- A. Grove's ambition to conquer the international market.
  - B. Grove's life goal.
  - C. The rise of the Asian rivalry forces.
  - D. The loss of the business in Asian market.



54. Andy Grove's motto "Only the paranoid survive" can be best be interpreted as "One needs to develop \_\_\_\_\_"
- A. a mental disorder  
B. a self-doubting mentality  
C. a rationally skepticism  
D. a sense of vulnerability
55. According to Andy Grove, what are their values?
- A. They have controlled the most part of computer market.  
B. They acquired the methods in surviving the heated competition.  
C. Intel can open a new page in the international computer market.  
D. They will always advance their products.

### Text 4

Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being. Much has been written about the diversity of terrestrial organisms, particularly the exceptionally rich life associated with tropical rain-forest habitats. Relatively little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

An alien exploring Earth would probably give priority to the planet's dominant, most distinctive feature — the ocean. Humans have a bias toward land that sometimes gets in the way of truly examining global issues. Seen from far away, it is easy to realize that two-thirds of the Earth surface is water and that marine life lives at all levels of the ocean, the total three-dimensional living space of the ocean is perhaps 100 times greater than that of land and contains more than 90 per cent of all life on Earth even though the ocean has fewer distinct species.

The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forest does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species. One scientist found many different species of ants in just one tree from a rain forest. While every species is different from every other species, their genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with 750,000 species of insects. If basic, broad categories such as phyla and classes are given more emphasis than differentiating between species, then the greatest diversity of life is unquestionably the sea. Nearly every major type of plant and animal has some representation there.

To appreciate fully the diversity and abundance of life in the sea, it helps to think small. Every spoonful of ocean water contains life, on the order of 100 to 100,000 bacterial cells plus assorted microscopic plants and animals, including larvae of organisms ranging from sponges and corals to starfish and clams and much more.

(361 words)

56. According to the author what happened while there has been a growing appreciation of the biological diversity?
- A. More and more people worries about that the extinct number of the species is on the rise.

- B. People nowadays care about their own well-being very much.  
C. Recently man has found out the beauty of marine life.  
D. People start another new study of ecosystem.
57. What does the author mean by the last sentence of paragraph 3.  
A. The sea has every existing kind of animal and plant in it.  
B. The marine life covers a great variety of species.  
C. The sea also has the species in the rain forest.  
D. There are more species in the sea than on land.
58. Which statement is TRUE about the idea that “ Humans have a bias toward land. “?  
A. The reason for it is because the ocean occupies much bigger earth than land does.  
B. This bias will bring obstacles on the study of the earth.  
C. This idea will lead human beings on the wrong track of the science study of globe.  
D. This should be due to the ocean has more distinct species.
59. According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned related to microscopic plants and animals?  
A. larvae of organisms  
B. sponges  
C. corals  
D. starfish
60. Which is the author's attitude towards marine life?  
A. concerning  
B. indifferent  
C. bewildered  
D. appreciating

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Nobody likes paying university tuition fees. 61) West Europeans, especially, seem allergic to the idea. But head east, and you see a fast-changing educational landscape, as more and more people shell out their own money to go to private, tuition-financed colleges and universities. In Romania, nearly a third of the students in higher education have gone private: being shot in 1989, more than 40 private universities had sprung up. In entrepreneurial Poland, where business schools have boomed, more than a quarter of students at the higher level have gone private. In several other Central European countries, the figure is above 10%, and rising. In most countries of the former Soviet Union, private education has taken off.

Some countries, however, are still much warier than other. The Czech government agreed to recognize private institutions' degrees only three years ago. Except for Slovenia, the countries that once made up Yugoslavia have been edgy about private higher education. But even there, change is afoot. A year ago Macedonia's parliament voted to approve a private university.

62) Even in some of those countries where there are fewer private educational establishments, the ones that do exist have made a big impact. Bulgaria, for instance, has only nine private institutions, but the university at Blagoevgrad, quite near the border with Serbia, has made a name for itself.