

责任编辑：郭强
特约编辑：谭伟红
责任校对：刘宝军
封面设计：张晓梅
项目统筹：杨铁军

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷（最新版）

专家编写·紧扣大纲·命中率高

本系列试卷由北大、清华、人大等名校百名命题专家，根据最新教材及最新《自考大纲》精心编写，具有以下特点：

- ★ **标准性：** 试卷题型、题量、难度与正式考卷一致，并附最新考试真题及参考答案。
- ★ **全面性：** 10套标准预测试卷，全面覆盖《大纲》规定考查的知识及能力，并突出重点。
- ★ **预测性：** 每套试卷均由命题专家根据历年试题对命题规律进行总结和预测后，题目精选而成，命中率高。

ISBN 7-5077-0334-7



9 787507 703344 >

定价（全套7册）：70.00元



北大燕园

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

旅游英语选读

全国高等教育自学考试指定教材辅导用书
英语专业

学苑出版社



旅游英语选读

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

教材依据 / 高等教育出版社《旅游英语选读》修月娥 主编
组 编 / 全国高等教育自学考试命题研究组
丛书主编 / 北京外国语大学 田 蕾
本书主编 / 北京 大学 田丽茹

（最新版）

答题提示

1. 本系列试卷由北大、清华、人大等名校百名命题专家,严格按照最新自考试大纲及最新教材精心编写而成,并辅以部分阅卷教师的指点和参与,从而有着极强的标准性、权威性、预测性;

2. 本系列试卷注重考前模拟的循序渐进、阶次提高,从而逐步进入最佳临战状态;本套试卷共十份,建议每周做一份,切忌一曝十寒;

3. 最好按正式考试时间(上午或下午,150分钟)不间断地独自完成所有试题,尽量不要超过时间,不要急于看答案,以达到真正的模拟考核;

4. 做完一套试题后,请对照试卷后的答案及评分标准给自己评定一个分数,最后认真研究试题解析,弄懂每一道题的解题思路,不要背题目、背答案,题目做错了,要深究做错的原因,同样的错误只允许犯一次,最好找到教材或同步辅导的相关章节进行有针对性地复习,以达到“举一反三、融会贯通”的效果;

5. 本系列试卷为完全标准预测,分值权重、题型题量、题的难易度、时间安排等均与最新真题一致,所以考生在进行自测时,最好有意识地调整做题心态,以逐步养成良好的考场状态;

6. 考生应及时总结每套试卷在模拟考核中的得与失,力争做一套就有收获,每做一套就有提高,日积月累,就会有质的突破;

7. 本系列试卷后附有最新真题及答案,考生可在做完预测试卷后,试着做真题,逐步掌握考试命题规律,以便在考场上能做到驾轻就熟,成竹在胸。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

旅游英语选读/田丽茹编.—2版.—北京:学苑出版社,2004

(全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷,英语类)
ISBN 7-5077-0334-7

I. 旅... II. 田... III. 旅游—英语—高等教育—自学考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第020340号

责任编辑:郭强

特约编辑:谭伟红

责任校对:刘宝军

封面设计:张晓梅

出版发行:学苑出版社

社址:北京市丰台区南方庄2号院1号楼

邮政编码:100078

印刷厂:北京市朝阳印刷厂

开本尺寸:787mm×1092mm 16开本

印张:7.5印张

字数:180千字

版次:2005年3月北京第2版

印次:2005年3月北京第2次印刷

印数:00001—10000套

定价:70.00元(全7册)

为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?

北大燕园高等教育自学考试“标准预测试卷”系列辅导丛书自出版发行以来,购买者超过千万人次。北大燕园自考辅导产品的魅力究竟何在?为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?下面是随机抽出的部分读者来信,或许您从中可以了解其中的奥秘……

林正瑜 浙江省泰顺县公安局

贵编辑部编写的《标准预测试卷》是我的良师益友。三年多来,风雨兼程,一直都陪伴在我左右,也见证了的成功。

今年上半年我通过自考取得了文凭,并且考上了国家公务员,成为一名人民警察。在我的成功之道上,贵部的辅导资料功不可没,成功地把一名技校生塑造成一名国家公务员。感激之情非言语所能表达,在此,希望贵编辑部一如既往地打造精品,贴近考生,为国家的科教兴国做出更大的贡献。谨此,对你们的辛勤付出致以最崇高的敬意和最衷心的感谢!

2004. 10. 15

师寒冰 山东济南闵子骞路 24 号 03 级国贸班

非常感谢贵编辑部的老师们!你们辛苦了!试卷针对性强,覆盖面广,让我爱不释手,为我专升本考试增强了信心!

2004. 9. 14

朱莉 上海市石门二路 503 号 3108 室

我买了《邓小平理论概论》、《法律基础与思想道德修养》、《马克思主义哲学原理》试卷回家练习之后,考出了 85.79、84 分,还拿了奖学金呢!北大燕园的书真得神通广大,让我对自学考试再也不害怕和恐惧了,以后我会更多地去购买北大燕园的书籍。

2004. 7. 29

孙静 北京东城区东四前拐棒胡同 13 号

对于我来说,哲学课程难学,偶然在书店里发现了它——《马克思主义哲学原理》,顿时倍感亲切,爱

不释手,其他的辅导书看了一遍就搁在一边了,现在我正在专攻这套试卷,虽然还没进过考场,但与其他人一样,我真的信心十足,它很像我的家庭辅导老师。谢谢你们!辛苦了!

刘瑞霞 河南省新密市牛店镇月台村

当我初次接触到贵试卷后,就毫不犹豫地买回来了,事实也证明它的确是我自路上的良师益友,因为十套模拟试题及两套最新真题使人对考试题型有了更清晰的认识,致使自己在临考前不必盲目地猜测,也不必心慌意乱,完全可以从容、沉着地面对考试,真的感谢各位老师能让我自信地走进考场。

单长富 山东行政学院经贸系 01 级保险班

贵部的老师们:

你们辛苦了!

我是一名在读会计(本)的大专在校生,在前两次的考试中已非常顺利地通过了四门课程。看着沉甸甸的果实,总结令人欣慰的过去——我之所以取得了这么好的成绩,在很大程度上得益于贵部出版的标准预测试卷。它内容详实,重点突出,节省了我们的复习时间,减少了我们的盲目性,且对我们的考前复习有极强的针对性。

在尝到甜果的同时,我也毫不吝啬地把这套试卷介绍给我身边的同学,并得到了他们极高的评价。

在此,谨表示对贵部深深的感谢与由衷的敬意!

济南自考生 单长富

2003. 4. 23

马静 天津市丁字沽新村四段

本试卷覆盖面广,内容丰富,很容易使读者掌握

知识点,命中率高,是学生们的良师益友!即使是自学,只要拥有它,一样可以做到融会贯通,有备而战,胸有成竹。

包添辉 广西北海市银海区包家小学

贵编辑部编辑的预测试卷质量上乘,含金量高、题目新颖,命中率高。我认为它是通往自考成功的最佳捷径之一,每次考前我都做试卷的大量题目,感觉用时短见效快、循序渐进、信心倍增,每次能自考顺利通过,它实在功不可没。

李小军 渭南师范学院政治经济系

我总觉得该资料像一位尽职尽责的医生,免去了病人的各种苦楚和忧愁,更重要的是从根本上治愈了我学习中的“顽症”。

张洪亮 广西省柳州市上江路四区北四巷

在购买《邓论》以后,觉得这套试卷与考试的题目有很多相同,命中率极高。真后悔当时死读课本只考了 39 分。现在我有把握在重考中通过。有了贵卷帮助,让我对下一次考试中信心十足,连报了三科。

徐磊 江苏省淮安市西安路 151 号

经过老师的介绍,我认识了“北大燕园”,真的不错。在 2004 年 4 月份的《宪法》考试中有有一道论述题、一道简答题和燕园试卷上一样!太不可思议了!真的很不错!感谢你们!

叶小军 安徽怀宁县凉亭乡新民村

冥冥中可能是有缘份,在众多的辅导资料中,贵编辑部这套《英语国家概况》标准预测试卷吸引了我,一开始它就给了我信心。我是名在岗教师,自学英语专业,觉得这最后一门《英语国家概况》很难,因为它的知识含量太多,不易记忆,那寒窗苦读的日子是北大燕园——你陪我度过的,让我最终以 82 分的高分结束了专科段的学习,有你支持,我有信心完成英语本科的学业! (2004. 5. 5)

周俊 山东泰安山东科技大学工程学院

感谢北大燕园编写的自考辅导资料,在它的帮

助下,我过五关斩六将,在短短的两年时间里顺利通过了英语本科 9 门课程的考试,眼下 10 月份还剩下最后一门《毛泽东思想概论》的考试了,现在手边有一本燕园的试卷,我对此考试充满信心。

李中媛 天津市南开区黄河道密云路锦园里

4-3

我是一名自考生,攻读法律本科,偶然间买到贵部出版的预测试卷,真是如鱼得水。它不仅紧扣大纲,而且命中率相当高,使我在 10 月份的《环境与资源保护法》考试中顺利、轻松通过,取得了 92 分的好成绩,感谢贵部为自学考试者奉献出这样几部精品复习资料!

刘素芳 河南省郑州市新郑市西亚斯国际学校

我正参加英语本科的自考,我一直用的都是北大燕园出版的试卷,这些资料为我解决了很多实际困难和问题,使我取得了优异的成绩,成为我必不可少的复习资料,在此感谢编辑部的工作人员为考生们所做出的伟大贡献,使我们离自己的梦想又近了一步。

唐春熙 广东省雷州市人民政府

我 2001 年下半年起购买过法律专业(本科段)有关试卷。试卷测试范围广、全面、针对性强,经过训练后更能全面掌握所学习的知识,因此能够考好成绩。我 2001 年下半年开始参加自考,由于有试卷的训练,科科及格,已过 13 科。在此表示感谢!现在许多同事要求我代他们向贵书店邮购试卷,我很乐意,但愿试卷能帮助更多的考生考出好成绩!同时也祝愿你们对试卷的质量要求越来越高,越办越好!

彭德龙 河南省郑州市文化路 90 号 17^楼

通过对贵考卷的认识我有以下总体感受:包揽知识面宽,重难点提炼准确,考试时命中率高(尤其是选择题),练习题与时俱进,比较新颖,试卷由易到难,条理性强,在此我要衷心感谢北大燕园的老和全体同志,谢谢你们为我们广大自考生指明了前

进的方向,使我们在知识的大道上飞快前进。

张建伟 烟台开发区鲁星食品有限公司

我是一名参加机电一体化工程专业的考生,参加《高等数学》考试两次了均未过关,第三次买了这本题集,终于突破底线得了77分。我希望贵编辑部多出一些有关机电一体化工程专业的习题集。

张民伟 云南省昆明陆军学院十九队

转眼间,北大燕园辅导书已经陪伴我度过了三次自学考试。非常感谢你们精心编辑的标准预测试卷,它是千千万万自考生的巴拿马运河上一盏永不熄灭的灯!

李旭鹏 北京邮政23支局 北京邮电大学

我是一名自考生,经过了一次打击,我并没有失去信心,而是找到了另一条通往成功的大道——自考。自考,一个多么响亮的名字,它牵动着我的心、我的梦、我的理想,勤奋的学习换来了成功,偶然得到同学和老师的真传——北大燕园自考测试卷,如虎添翼,取得了很好的成绩。一年多的时间过了十二科,我的努力没有白费,感谢北大燕园编辑部的老师们!是你们的努力才能编出这样符合考纲的试卷,并且与考试类型十分吻合,重点突出,我十分信赖它,这次4月份的考试我会更加努力,取得好成绩!

李青金 北京市东城区东公街30号

首先得好好感谢本套试卷的各位老师。真的,要不是您的这份试卷,我恐怕真的过不了去年10月份的邓小平理论了,因为我是在离考试还有半个多月的情况下,偶然向同学借到的。当时我抱着试试看的态度。谁知,嗨!我考了个85分,从未有过的

(以上只是大量读者来信的筛选,均是原文摘录,它代表着广大自考生对北大燕园辅导资料的评价,仅供参考)

欢迎登录: <http://www.pkubook.com.cn>

高分,这让我重新鼓起了自考过关的勇气,这不,今年我又买了两份,一个是《英语》,一个是《法律基础与思想道德修养》。我跟别的同学都介绍过此书,并告诉他们千万别错过这份试卷,我相信,今年四月份的考试,过关肯定没问题。

李自强 内蒙古根河市得耳布尔林业局防火办

参加自学考试一年半了,在这段路途中有许多艰难险阻,是北大燕园的辅导资料一直伴着我,为我释疑解惑,指点迷津,使我每一次都能充满信心,轻装上阵。在大学梦想即将实现的时候,不由得从心底里感谢这位良师、这位益友。愿贵部再接再厉,帮助更多的自考生实现心中的梦想,为自学考试事业上辉煌的一笔!谢谢!

李玮 淄博热电股份有限公司武保处

在未结识贵刊的预测试卷之前,我基本上是课本加一本题集,然而题集的量大且不易抓住重点,所以考试不太理想。在逛书店的时候无意中发现了它,我买了一本来做,感觉不错,这次考试使我一下通过三门课,这是从来没有过的,所以在这里我要感谢贵刊和各位老师,是你们让我们一下子抓住了重点,顺利地通过了考试,请你们一块分享我们成功后的喜悦!衷心地表示感谢!

刘津吾 辽宁葫芦岛市锦化集团

贵部的预测试卷的命中率还真是不一般!事实胜于雄辩,我在2003年4月的考试中一次性通过了六科,最高86分,最低也有66分。你们的实力在我身上得到了充分的体现,十分感谢你们,望你们继续为我们考生制造精品!

读者信息反馈卡

亲爱的读者:

感谢您购买了本书,希望在它的帮助下,您能顺利通过考试。为了使我们自考辅导用书的质量更臻完善,为您今后提供更优秀的图书,希望您抽出宝贵时间,及时与我们沟通交流,把您的评价和建议填在这张调查表上寄给我们,我们将及时与您取得联系,并尽可能给您满意答复,希望您在百忙之中不吝赐教。如果您的建议被我们采纳或指正我们的错误,我们将付给您相应的报酬以示感谢。

通信地址:北京市2382信箱北大燕园书店编辑部

邮 编:100022

电子邮箱: editor@pkubook.com.cn

电 话:(010) 58695815

网 址: www.pkubook.com.cn

姓 名		电 话		邮 编	
联系地址					
身份证号		书 名			
您对本书是否满意 (内容、印刷、设计)					
您的意见和建议					

邮购地址:北京市2382信箱 北大燕园书店 邮编:100022

邮购电话:(010) 58691010 800-810-2198

全国高等教育自学考试标准预测试卷

旅游英语选读

丛书主编:北京外国语大学 田 蕾
本书主编:北 京 大 学 田丽茹

学苑出版社

目 录

答题提示	共 1 页
为什么逾千万自考生如此信赖北大燕园?	共 3 页
读者信息反馈卡	共 1 页
标准预测试卷一	共 12 页
标准预测试卷二	共 12 页
标准预测试卷三	共 12 页
标准预测试卷四	共 12 页
标准预测试卷五	共 12 页
标准预测试卷六	共 12 页
标准预测试卷七	共 12 页
标准预测试卷八	共 12 页
标准预测试卷九	共 12 页
标准预测试卷十	共 12 页
标准预测试卷答案	共 12 页
2004 年(下)旅游英语选读全国统考试卷及答案	共 12 页

旅游英语选读标准预测试卷(一)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
题分	10	30	10	10	20	20	核分人
得分							复查人

PART ONE

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Multiple Choice (0.5 × 20 = 10)

Direction: In this section, you are given 20 questions, beneath each of which are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You are to make the best choice either to complete the incomplete statement or answer the question.

- Four different perspectives of tourism can be identified: _____.
A. Tourist, business suppliers, host governments, host communities
B. Tourist, transportation, accommodation, environment
C. Shops, entertainment, sightseeing, hotel
D. Transportation, accommodations, eating and drinking establishments, activity facilities
- The first railways were laid in _____ in 1882.
A. France and Austria
B. France and Switzerland
C. Austria and Switzerland
D. Britain and Austria
- The principal function of International Air Transport Association is _____.
A. to provide a service to members valuable to them in their national operations in the field of tourism
B. to facilitate the movement of persons and goods from any point on the world air network to any other by any combination of routes
C. to ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world
D. to avoid discrimination between contracting countries
- Tourists take vacations not _____.
A. relax and have a good time
B. learn another culture
C. satisfy various needs and wants

- D. make profit
- According to WTO's definition, an international excursionist refers to the visitor who may be: _____.
A. an airline passenger touching down in a country but not officially entering by clearing customs
B. visiting in the capacity of a diplomat
C. a passenger on board cruise ship visiting the same port of call over several days but returning to the ship to sleep
D. a nomad or border worker entering a country less than one night
- _____ will take travel as a norm of behavior? _____.
A. people travel for business
B. people travel for religious reasons
C. people seeking great adventure
D. people travel for travel's sake
- Travel agents are the _____ of the travel industry. _____.
A. salesclerks
B. distributors
C. wholesalers
D. retailers
- The terms and conditions of the booking should appear in full in the brochure, but should not be printed on the back of the booking form, as _____.
A. there isn't enough space on the back
B. the boss does not like that
C. the booking is not clear on the back
D. they need to be retained by the customer
- Traveling by automobile has the following advantages Except _____.
A. ability to carry baggage and equipment easily
B. ability to get up and walk around
C. control to the route, departure times and the stops enroute
D. freedom to use the automobile once the destination is reached
- Cruises can be divided into three main categories depending on the _____.
A. cruise lines
B. destination resorts
C. transatlantic ship traffic
D. duration of the trips
- What was a typical English inn like during the seventeenth century? _____.
A. It provided private rooms with bath
B. It had a dining room serving food and drink
C. It had stables in a central courtyard
D. It had a large communal room for individual travelers

12. The personnel director's only responsibility is _____.
 A. to make policies B. to report to the general manager
 C. to staff the hotel D. to assist in running the hotel
13. VAT stands for _____.
 A. value added tax B. voucher apprehensive testimony
 C. vaulting added test D. very agitating test
14. The twenty-first United Nations General Assembly designated _____ as the International Tourist year.
 A. 1620 B. the nineteenth century
 C. 1967 D. 1976
15. The entire tourism industry rests on _____.
 A. its investment B. The government control
 C. a base of natural resources D. the reformation of the economy
16. China is also known for its _____, with over 5,000 traditional dishes of different flavors.
 A. clay-sculpture art B. gardening art
 C. culinary art D. paper-cutting art
17. The principal tourist generating markets are concentrated in the _____.
 A. west provinces of the country
 B. far west areas of the country
 C. interior provinces of China
 D. coastal regions and large metropolitan areas
18. _____ joined the United States as the second western country that sent more than 100,000 tourists to China in 1993.
 A. Canada B. Japan
 C. Portugal D. Italy
19. "Tourism destroys tourism" means _____.
 A. tourism threatens the economy
 B. tourism has had impact on political stability
 C. tourism leads to bad social consequences
 D. tourism has had impact on environment which is essential for the development of tourism
20. The travel agent's role is dissimilar to that of most other retailers, in that _____.
 A. of travel agents provide a convenient location for the purchase
 B. agents do not purchase a product for resale to their customers
 C. agents do not carry 'stock' of travel products
 D. agents do not seek to dispose of products they have already purchased

D. agents are not seeking to dispose of products they have already purchased

得分	评卷人	复查人

II. Reading Comprehension (2 × 15 = 30)

Direction: Read the following passages and then choose the best answer to each question.

(1)

Visitors to Britain are always complaining about English food. But they do not really know what they are talking about because they rarely get a chance to eat it. Most of the restaurants in large towns have foreign owners and serve foreign food. When visitors are invited to eat in an English home their hosts often feel they must offer them something foreign and exotic.

Those of us who do know English food are aware that at its best it can be really very good. On the other hand it is true to say that it is sometimes terrible. Part of the problem is that we are not really interested in food—we eat to live, we do not live to eat. So we don't generally spend the necessary time and effort needed to cook really good meals. We prefer food that is simple and easy to cook, or ready prepared food which only needs heating up before eating.

You can find the best English food in the country away from the large towns, where life is slower and people are not in such a hurry. But, of course, most visitors come to London. They come because they are interested in shopping and sightseeing. They do not come because of the food, so why should they complain about it?

21. The speaker thinks _____.
 A. people don't like English food
 B. people don't often eat English food
 C. people who travel to Britain eat English food in English homes
 D. people who travel to Britain don't know about English food
22. When English people have guests they _____.
 A. think it is better to be adventurous with cooking
 B. prefer to take their guests to restaurants
 C. have to serve the food their guests are used to
 D. prefer to serve them English food
24. The word "exotic" could be best replaced by _____.
 A. well known style
 B. foreign or unusual in style
 C. domestic style
 D. homemade style
25. The speaker thinks that we _____.
 A. don't really know what we are talking about
 B. rarely get a chance to eat it
 C. don't really know what they are talking about
 D. don't really know what they are talking about

- A. are really interested in food—we live to eat, we do not eat to live
 B. are not really interested in food—we do not eat to live, we live to eat
 C. are not really interested in food—we eat to live, we do not live to eat
 D. are really interested in food—we eat to live, we live to eat

26. English people like to cook _____. ()

- A. in a complicated way
 B. with only fresh ingredients
 C. only from time to time
 D. in a quick convenient way

(2)

Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically non-existent. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turns in the rat race like anyone else. Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men are. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper of a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served," while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or cripple stands? Yet this is all too often seen.

Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behavior of these stout young men in a packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prison camp during the War. Would they have considered it only right and proper to keep the best places for themselves then?

Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels, either far from it. Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems urgent, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite: shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi drivers shout at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductors pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and

so on and so on. It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

26. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve toward people _____? ()

- A. who are physically weak or crippled
 B. who once lived in a prison-camp during the War
 C. who live in big modern cities
 D. who live only in metropolitan cities

27. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women? ()

- A. Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.
 B. It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.
 C. "Lady First" should be universally practised.
 D. Special consideration ought to be shown to them.

28. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if _____ ()

- A. people were more considerate towards each other
 B. people were not so tired and irritable
 C. women were treated with more courtesy
 D. public transport could be improved

29. Which of the four situations is not the display of such deterioration? ()

- A. Shop assistants feel boring to assist
 B. Stout young men are put into a parked refugee train.
 C. Older people always quarrel with young people when getting on or off buses
 D. Men think women should not be treated with courtesy.

30. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph? ()

- A. worsening of general situation
 B. lowering of moral standards
 C. declining of physical constitution
 D. spreading of evil conduct

(3)

If the population of the earth goes on increasing at its present rate, there will eventually not be enough resources left to sustain life on the planet. By the middle of the 21st century, if present trends continue, we will have used up all the oil that drives our cars, for example. Even if scientists develop new way of feeding the human race, the crowded conditions on Earth will make it necessary for us to look for open space somewhere else. But none of the other planets in our solar system are capable of supporting life at present. One possible solution to the problem, however, has recently been suggested by an American sci-

tist, Professor Carl Sagan.

Sagan believes that before the Earth's resources are completely exhausted it will be possible to change the atmosphere of Venus and so create a new world almost as large as Earth itself. The difficulty is that Venus is much hotter than the Earth and there is only a tiny amount of water there. Sagan proposes that algae, organisms that can live in extremely hot or cold atmospheres and at the same time produce oxygen, should be bred in conditions similar to those on Venus. As soon as this has been done, the algae will be placed in small rockets. Spaceships will then fly to Venus and fire the rockets into the atmosphere. In a fairly short time, the algae will break down the carbon dioxide into oxygen and carbon. When the algae have done their work, the atmosphere will become cooler but before man can set foot on Venus, it will be necessary for the oxygen to produce rain. The surface of the planet will still be too hot for men to land on it but the rain will eventually fall and in a few years something like Earth will be reproduced on Venus. If the experiments are successful, life will become possible there but it will not be pleasant at first. When they go to Venus, the first colonists will have to take plenty of water with them and get used to days and nights lasting 60 Earth days. But there will also be some advantages. The colonists will live longer because their hearts will suffer less strain than on Earth. Apart from that, they will be exploring a new world while those still on Earth are living in closed, uncomfortable conditions. Perhaps it will be the only way to ensure the survival of the human race.

31. It will eventually become necessary for us to try to colonise another planet because _____.

- A. the Earth will have too many people on it
 - B. we will have used all the oil that drives our cars
 - C. there are not enough resources to sustain life on Earth
 - D. scientists haven't developed new ways of feeding the human race
32. Sagan thinks _____ it will have the the capability to change the atmosphere of Venus and so make a new world like the Earth.

- A. before the water, air and oil of the Earth are completely used up
- B. after the resources of the Earth are completely used up
- C. before the resources of the Earth are totally used up
- D. before the resources of the Earth are partly used up

33. Algae are important for the colonization of Venus because _____.

- A. they can be bred in any conditions
- B. they produce nitrogen
- C. they can easily be carried in spaceships
- D. they are organisms

34. The first colonists on Venus will find life difficult there because _____.

- A. they will suffer from heart strain
 - B. there will be no water there
 - C. the surroundings on Venus will be uncomfortable
 - D. there will not be enough oxygen there
35. One of the main advantages for the colonists will be that _____.
- A. they will be the only survivors of the human race
 - B. they will have comfortable houses
 - C. they will have much more space than before
 - D. they will not have to suffer from pollution

PART TWO

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper phrases given below. Make some changes if necessary (1 × 10 = 10)

- strive to tie in with come into being see as view as
sort out associate with impose on be renowned for take place
36. It takes the repairman a whole month to _____ the technical problem.
37. She _____ a role model by many women.
38. The city _____ its picturesque lake view.
39. He _____ be recognized as a pianist.
40. Politicians _____ tourism _____ a wealth factor in the economy of their jurisdiction.
41. New taxes _____ fuel consumption.
42. This story doesn't _____ the facts.
43. The accident _____ yesterday.
44. The United Nations Officially _____ on 24 October.
45. We often _____ China _____ the Great Wall.

得分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Close test (0.5 × 20 = 10)
Directions: Fill in the blanks with proper words or phrases.

Local government is established for the purpose of representing local community interests. Many tourism researchers maintain that community _____ 46 _____ for proposed tourism developments is a key ingredient for its future success. Two communities with different approaches _____ 47 _____ local wishes are Cairns and Byron Bay. Byron Bay residents were surveyed by their _____ 48 _____ council to establish community attitudes to

49. development. The majority wanted to live 50. a town that promoted is natural coastal environment and low-rise streetscapes as 51. tourism attraction. The town has been very 52. at doing just that, much to the chagrin of Club Med, who wanted to develop a resort in the area. Cairns, on the other 53. , had to handle local protesters when a new resort was proposed for Trinity Inlet. 54. the plan was subsequently turned 55. , and the developer awarded millions in compensation for expenses incurred in feasibility studies and architectural briefs, the community remains on guard 56. similar proposals.

Local government varies from state to state, but generally derives its powers 57. state acts of parliament and its funding from a mixture of local rates levied on properties in a shire and state government funds. In some instances additional funding in the 58. of special community project grants 59. Forthcoming from the Federal Government.

Local government 60. the development of the local area and can grant or withhold planning permission, building applications and amendments to usage of local land dependent 61. the local planning regulations. The regulations routinely cover matters 62. as permitted height of buildings, materials, signage and landscaping requirements.

Local councils also provide roads, recreation, refuse services, museums, car-parks and swimming pools. In 63. , local authorities very often actively promote tourism through a local tourism information centre, tourism officer or committee. They might also be 64. for control and management of reserves and public camping grounds, the development and operation of recreational and cultural 65. and the stewardship of local historic places.

得分	评卷人	复查人

V. Phrase translation (1 × 20 = 20)

Part One: Translate the following phrases into English:

66. 旅游服务业

67. 大众旅游

68. 国际航空运输协会

69. 国际短程游览者

70. 旅行代理商

71. 文化旅游者

72. 净包价旅游票价

73. 候补票价

74. 旅游收入乘数

75. 生态旅游

Part Two: Translate the following phrases into Chinese:

76. domestic tourism

77. labor - intense industry

78. transit traveler

79. charter flights

80. resort hotels

人	数	单	位

81. a routine trip

82. international holiday

83. health hazard

84. economic recession

85. Cruise line

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (10 × 2 = 20)

86. Several interrelated developments in the world economy produced mass tourism. Important circumstances (e.g. post-war peace and prosperity, paid holidays, governments' promotion of tourism and generous incentives offered by developing countries to attract international hotel chains) provided the necessary conditions within which mass tourism flourished. Sun-lust and inexperienced mass consumers also aided the creation of mass tourism. While on the technology front the jet aircraft, computers and reservations systems facilitated its development. In the area of production, cheap oil, charter flights, package tours, standardization, economies of scale and mass production helped in its maturation. Management practices of franchising mass marketing and vertical and horizontal integration also played their role in the creation and spread of mass tourism.

旅游英语选读标准预测试卷(一)第11页(共12页)

87. In the case of tourists interested in other cultures, the location and availability of the cultural event will determine the destination selected. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

88. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

89. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

90. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

91. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

92. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

93. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

94. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

95. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

96. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

97. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

98. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

99. The location of the event is also a factor. If the event is held in a remote area, the standard of accommodation will be of prime importance. In this case also the standard of accommodation will not be of prime importance. Its closeness to the event is more important. If there are no hotels within the price range the tourists can afford, then the better guest house, or even a holiday village or camp, would be acceptable. Take for example the Passion Play at Oberammergau. This is held in a small town with only a few small hotel and pensions with inadequate capacity for the crowds that visit this event. The majority of visitors accept staying in small guest houses or living with local families in their homes. In many cases they are prepared to take lunches and dinners at outside restaurants and cafes.

旅游英语选读标准预测试卷(一)第12页(共12页)

旅游英语选读标准预测试卷(二)

(考试时间 150 分钟)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分
题分	10	30	10	10	20	20	核分人
得分							复查人

PART ONE

得分	评卷人	复查人

I. Multiple Choice (0.5 × 20 = 10)

Direction: In this section, you are given 20 questions, beneath each of which are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You are to make the best choice either to complete the incomplete statement or answer the question.

- One of the key characteristics of the new tourism is _____.
A. flexibility B. rigid packaging
C. easiness of organize D. cheapness
- A Chinese who goes to Australia for sightseeing is referred to as a _____.
A. inbound tourist B. national tourist
C. outbound tourist D. internal tourist
- WTO is _____ that represents all national and official.
A. one of the organizations
B. a regional international organization
C. the only organization
D. a national organization
- According to the Technical Handbook on the Collection and Presentation of Domestic and International Tourism Statics published by the WTO in 1981, an individual entering a country that is not his usual place of residence and who is _____.
A. a refugee, nomad, or border worker
B. intending to emigrate or to obtain employment in the destination country
C. going to stay for more than one year
D. a crew member of a foreign vessel or aircraft stopped in the country on a lay-over

- The objective condition of tourism do not include _____.
A. motivation B. age
C. leisure time D. net discretionary incomes
- Which of the following is NOT the negative factor often associated with rail travel?
A. Danger
B. Relatively inflexible departure times
C. A lack of quality in food service
D. Slowness in reaching the destination
- In printing, there are over _____ typefaces from which to choose.
A. 4500 B. 1000
C. 6000 D. 800
- In _____, inn keeping was an honorable profession.
A. Europe B. Asia
C. Africa D. colonial America
- _____ came into service in the early 1980s.
A. The Comet B. The Boeing 757
C. The Boeing 747 D. The Boeing 767
- A pleasure traveller values the perception of _____ most.
A. speed B. arrival time
C. departure time D. price
- English inns and taverns, in particular, gained a reputation for _____.
A. a warm bed B. cleanliness and comfort
C. stables for the horses D. a hearty meal
- The members of _____ come into direct contact with the guests in a hotel.
A. rooms department and food and beverage department
B. rooms department and sales department
C. engineering department and accounting department
D. engineering department and personnel department
- _____ can make the contribution to the balance of payments account in most countries with good tourism facilities.
A. exchange rates
B. new attractions
C. incoming tourism
D. industrial or agricultural export potential
- Tourism's contribution to the income of an area is in fact rather greater than has been so far apparent

- owing to the phenomenon of the _____; on the other hand, the quality of the environment is threatened by _____.
- A. GDP B. NMD
C. TIM D. VAT
15. A high quality of the environment is essential for _____; on the other hand, the quality of the environment is threatened by _____.
- A. political consequences; social effects
B. tourism; tourist development
C. economic change; social effects
D. environmental consequences; economic consequences
16. Good agents should produce as many as _____ bookings a year.
- A. 20 ~ 49 B. 50 ~ 99
C. 6 ~ 19 D. 100 ~ 120
17. The first travel agencies in China were established in _____ in _____.
- A. Nanjing...1920 B. Beijing...1923
C. Shanghai...1923 D. Tianjin...1930
18. The Han Chinese culture, and the many spectacular _____, should always remain the core of China's tourism development.
- A. ancient attractions B. modern attractions
C. cultural attractions D. natural attractions
19. In 1982, a group of innkeepers in _____, was incorporated as a guild and licensed to sell wine.
- A. the Far East
B. the eastern Mediterranean region
C. Florence, Italy
D. North America
20. The "Six Great Ancient Capitals" include all the following except _____.
- A. Chengdu B. Hangzhou
C. Kaifeng D. Beijing

得 分	评卷人	复查人

II. Reading Comprehension (2 × 15 = 30)

Direction: Read the following passages and then choose the best answer to each question.

(1)

When the private automobile began to arrive on the scene early in this century, most urban and rural areas enjoyed rather adequate public transit systems. In fact, the electric tram — here in this country called

streetcar or trolley — was conquering the world. It was clearly a time to recognize and appreciate a good thing when one saw it. And good they were, those electric street railways.

We could consider forever as to whether the authorities stopped to think hard enough about the implications of the private car, which was initially intended only for the distinguished. If they had, their correct conclusion could hardly have been anything else but severe shrinkage if not a total prohibition. Nothing of the sort did happen, and the disastrous consequences have been with us ever since — and they are getting worse all the time.

While feeling sorry for this development, most commentators take for granted that it is too late to reverse this course of events; the costs would be prohibitive, too many people would resist, and we would be left with a permanent feeling of regret and shame for all the wasted resources, human monetary and natural, if we should have to start all over.

Nevertheless, an opposite view presents itself, though it would have been vastly preferable. If emments had always paid attention to the old saying, "To rule is to foresee", the trend in this century has been "Seeing is believing." If the private car had been stopped suddenly, people would have continued to thirst for it, refusing to believe that travelling by car simply could not work on any large scale. So the lesson, however costly it has been, may be seen as historically unavoidable among people who are less than perfect.

Having come to this conclusion, we ought to begin immediately with a gradual withdrawal of private autos in favor of public transit vehicles. One particular obstacle must be overcome in this effort; the false idea that we need mass transit only during rush hours, and that cars are no problem in the quiet of the day.

In my opinion, mass transit should be built up as rapidly as possible to become so attractive that more and more people will decide for replacing their cars when the time is up. For, as has been stressed in much of the literature on the subject, today's population has not really chosen them. Instead, for lack of an alternative, the auto was forced on us.

21. The author considers the disastrous consequences brought about by the private car as unavoidable because _____.
- A. it is too late to reverse the development of the private car
B. many people will resist their change because of all the resources wasted
C. people will not discard the private car until they are aware of its grave side
D. the government failed to pay attention to the old saying: "To rule is to foresee".
22. When the private automobile came into being early in this century, _____.
- A. the authorities did not think hard enough about its implications
B. the authorities gave up their initial opposition to this transportation means
C. the public transit system could no longer meet the ever-increasing demands of the public

- D. the electric tram was already on the decline in face of the more advanced transit means
23. The word "perfect" (in Paragraph 4) most probably means _____.
 A. accurate B. faultless
 C. skillful D. ultimate
24. According to the text, why the government would shrink the amount of private cars if they had considered the situation carefully?
 A. Private cars could cause disastrous consequences.
 B. There are too many private cars.
 C. People do not need private cars.
 D. Electric tram is more convenient than private cars.

25. In the author's opinion, the general public are using the private cars because _____.
 A. they think it is no problem in the quiet of the day
 B. there is hardly enough public transit available in most areas
 C. it presents an irresistible attraction to them
 D. they do not have a satisfactory substitute

(2)

America's national parks are like old friends. You may not see them for years at a time, but just knowing they're out there makes you feel better. Hearing the names of these famous old friends - Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon - revives memories of visits past and promotes dreams of those still to come.

From Acadia to Zion, 369 national parks are part of a continually evolving system. Ancient fossil beds, Revolutionary War battlefields, magnificent mountain ranges, and monuments to heroic men and women who molded this country are all a part of our National Park System (NPS). The care and preservation for future generation of these special places is entrusted to the Service, not only offer park visitors a friendly wave, a helpful answer, or a thought-provoking history lesson, but also are skilled rescuers, firefighters, and dedicated resource protection professionals. The National Park Service ranks also include architects, historians, archaeologists, biologists, and a host of other experts who preserve and protect everything from George Washington's teeth to Thomas Edison's wax recordings.

Modern society has brought the National Park Service both massive challenges and enormous opportunities. Satellite and computer technologies are expanding the educational possibilities of a national park beyond its physical boundaries. Cities struggling to revive their urban cores are turning to the Park Service for expert assistance to preserve their cultural heritage, create pocket parks and green spaces, and re-energize local economies. Growing communities thirsty for recreational outlets are also working with the NPS to turn abandoned railroad tracks into bike and hiking trails, as well as giving unused federal property new life as recreation centers.

- National Park Week 1996 is a celebration of these partnerships.
26. Why are America's national parks like old friends?
 A. Because they are always out there, ready to be visited
 B. Because they are old and famous
 C. Because they make people feel better
 D. Because they call to mind the visits one has paid in the past
27. Which of the following statements is true about the uniformed rangers?
 A. They take tourists to visit the national parks
 B. They may act as tourist guides
 C. They help setting up new national parks
 D. They protect the National Park System
28. The National Park Service does all of the following except _____.
 A. offering help to visitors
 B. molding the Nation
 C. keeping people better informed of the National Park System
 D. helping preserve the cultural heritage
29. What is this passage about?
 A. It is an advertisement about the American National Parks
 B. It is an introduction to the National Park Service
 C. It is about the National Park Service partnerships
 D. It is about the care and preservation of the National Parks in America
30. What do you think the paragraph following the passage will be about?
 A. It will give some information about other national parks
 B. It will describe how the partners celebrate the National Park week
 C. It will be about the work done by some National Park Service partners
 D. It will say something about what to do in preserving the national resources in the futures

(3)

For years, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) has promoted a highly significant international activity involved in preserving the world's cultural and natural properties. In November 1972, the 17th Unesco conference adopted the "Preservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Treaty" (known as the World Heritage Treaty) which won international recognition and support. So far, 147 countries have been accepted as signatories to the treaty.

To ensure the effective implementation of the treaty, Unesco set up in 1976 the World Heritage Commission - an intergovernment organization made up of 21 countries chosen by a conference of the signatories. One of its main tasks is to determine, on the basis of the signatories' submission, what should be

under the treaty's protection and then include in the "List of World Heritages" those cultural relics and natural sites which are internationally recognized as having outstanding significance and common value. The aim is so place these common heritages of mankind under protection. By the end of 1998, the commission had accepted more than 500 from 110 countries in five continents.

China's culture dates back 5000 years and China is a country with a wealth of cultural property and natural scenery. The Chinese Government has always laid stress on the preservation of its culture and has actively supported and participated in international activities organized by Unesco in this field. In November 1985, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China approved Unesco's World Heritage Treaty, making China one of its signatories. Since 1986, China has submitted nine batches of potential world heritage listings for Unesco's consideration. By December 1998, only 13 years after China began its participation, 21 of the country's culture relics and sites were included in the "List of World Heritages." As a country with a large number of offerings, China is attracting international attention. China's brilliant ancient culture belongs to the entire Chinese nation. It is also precious heritage of all of mankind. It is expected that many more culture and natural properties of China will be included in Unesco's "List of World Heritages."

31. In the first paragraph, it is implied that _____.

- A. Only few countries are satisfied with the treaty by 17th Unesco Conference.
- B. So far, the treaty has not got much concern.
- C. Unesco has to talk the countries into accepting the treaty.
- D. The treaty has been well-received in most countries.

32. The main task of the World Heritage Commission is _____.

- A. to look for cultural relics and natural sites
- B. to value cultural relics and natural sites
- C. to decide what should be protected and enlisted in the "List of World Heritages"
- D. None of above

33. The cultural relics and natural sites under the treaty's protection must be internationally _____.

- A. useful
- B. valuable
- C. important
- D. significant and valuable

34. _____ year(s) after China was accepted as one of signatories of the treaty, 21 of the country's cultural relics and sites were included in the "List of World Heritages."

- A. 2
- B. 13
- C. 3
- D. 1

35. It is inferred in the passage that _____.

- A. too many China cultural relics and natural sites have been included in the "List of World Heritages"

- B. too limited China cultural relics and natural sites have been included in the "List of World Heritages"
- C. with so many enlisted cultural relics and natural sites, China is unlikely to push more into the "List of World Heritages"
- D. more China's cultural relics and natural sites will continue to enter the "List of World Heritages"

PART TWO

得分	评卷人	复查人

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper phrases given below. Make some changes if necessary (1 × 10 = 10)

be bound up with drive a hard bargain give way to impress upon put forward

apply to come up with account for indulge in cater for

36. My mother _____ me that no chance was involved in father's success.

37. The income of the employ _____ the income of his or her company.

38. This rule _____ boys only.

39. The Chinese Restaurant _____ the taste of all.

40. She _____ the romance of that novel when her friend called her.

41. You should not _____ his unreasonable demands.

42. Rice _____ two-thirds of our grain output.

43. He can always _____ a reason for being late.

44. She is a quick-witted person and always _____ her opinions at the meeting.

45. The old lady _____ on the price with the salesman.

得分	评卷人	复查人

IV. Cloze test (0.5 × 20 = 10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with proper words or phrases.

The tourism industry is often _____ 46 _____ for providing low-paid employment with poor working conditions. Many jobs in the industry are _____ 47 _____ since tourism is basically a service _____. The seasonal nature of tourism can also lead to seasonal unemployment during _____ 49 _____ periods. Increased tourism activity _____ 50 _____ a given area will attract outsiders to the area looking for _____ 51 _____. Conflicts might then occur _____ 52 _____ the locals and the new comers.

In the mid 1970s in the Philippines a boom in hotel construction in Manila saw a surge of _____ 53 _____ from the surrounding rural areas moving into the urban centers, which _____ 54 _____ many social problems with it. Similar problems have occurred in _____ 55 _____ are as especially when tourism activity has resulted in the

rapid creation of new 56 areas. Increased tourism activity can also 57 people 'off the land' and away from agricultural activities. If a country's economy primarily depends on agriculture this 58 shift can have serious consequences for agricultural production.

While many see these issues as being 59 major concern, it has been suggested that, the primary social impact of tourism lies 60 the creation of employment and that many of these 61 have a strong appeal, especially in rural or isolated areas 62 decline of traditional rural industries has stimulated urban drift. It has been 63 that tourism can help to halt the drift away and that strong growth in tourism in rural or isolated 64 can in fact reverse this trend. Tourism might also 65 jobs, hence helping to alleviate the social consequences of unemployment.

得 分	评卷人	复查人

V. Phrase translation (2 × 15 = 30)

Part One: Translate the following phrases into English:

66. 出境旅游

67. 特别服务项目

68. 永久移民

69. 旅行方式

70. 教育旅游者

71. 潜在旅游者

72. 旅游宣传册

73. 公务飞机

74. 假日旅馆

75. 世界文化遗产

Part Two: Translate the following phrases into Chinese:

76. August Bank Holiday

77. all-inclusive package

78. baggage checks

79. VAT = value added tax

80. turning point

81. "commuter airline"

82. Inclusive Tour Excursion (ITE)

83. marketing tool

84. pleasure traveler

85. intercontinental travel

得分	评卷人	复查人

VI. Translate the following passages into Chinese (10 × 2 = 20)

86. The traveler, then, is better understood and better appealed to if she is recognized as a person consuming products and services. Seeing the traveler in this manner will result in a change of attitude on the part of the observer and enable the marketer to provide a better product or service to the traveler. A second more tangible benefit to be gained from this approach relates to the idea of prepotency. If one accepts Maslow's idea of prepotency—that lower-level needs should be satisfied to some extent before the satisfaction of higher-level needs becomes a concern—we would expect that products and services, including vacations, which are targeted towards the satisfaction of lower-level needs, would be regarded as more of a necessity than a luxury and would, as such, be more resilient to external pressures of time and money.

87. The resident manager carries out what may be the most important responsibility of the general manager—the day-to-day operation of the guest rooms. The executive housekeeper, executive assistant manager, front-office manager, chief telephone operator, and the garage manager are the subdepartment heads. They register the guest, maintain and clean the room, and provide information on the facilities of the hotel and the local points of interest—cultural, recreational, or amusement. They also handle all guest complaints.