



硕士**博士**研究生英语考试系列丛书

# 中国科学院 博士研究生 招生入学考试 英语考试真题详解(1999-2004)

主 编 李晓棣



北京理工大学出版社  
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附有光盘

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# 中国科学院博士研究生招生 入学考试英语考试真题详解 (1999—2004)

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# 前 言

中国科学院自 1982 年实施博士教育起,一直坚持组织博士英语入学考试,把外语水平作为一个重要的尺度来衡量报考博士研究生的考生是否具备了攻读博士学位的实力。为了更有效地把好博士研究生外语的入学质量关,自 1984 年起,中国科学院范围内各招收博士研究生的院、校、所、站(遍及全国各省、自治区、直辖市)开始实行博士入学英语考试的统一命题,统一阅卷,并参照统一分数线进行录取。

中国科学院博士研究生招生考试英语考试实行春、秋季制,分别定在每年的三月和十月举行。自 1984 年至 2001 年,春季考试的命题和阅卷工作由中国科技大学研究生院(北京)外语教学部(2002 年更名为中国科学院研究生院人文学院外语系)承担,秋季考试的命题和阅卷工作由中国科技大学(合肥)外语系承担。自 2002 年起,春、秋两季考试的命题和阅卷工作全部由现中国科学院研究生院人文学院外语系承担。

从命题的指导思想以及题型的设计上说,现中国科学院研究生院人文学院外语系所承担的命题工作经历五个阶段:

1) 1988 年以前,以 1983 年原教育部颁发《研究生外国语学习和考试的规定》中对于研究生通过学位课程标准和对于博士研究生入学水平要求为依据,自行命题。为体现《规定》中“能较熟练地运用语法知识,较熟悉常见的外国语特有的表达方法”,这一阶段的试题设有“识别错误并改正错误”题,完形填空不提供选择项,要求根据上下文填入适当的词。

2) 1989 至 1993 年,基本依据 1988 年试行的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲(北京地区试行草案)》和 1990 年中国科学院颁布的《中国科学院攻读硕士研究生英语教学大纲》通过学位课程的标准命题。这一阶段试题的特点是,在有限的 150 分钟内,阅读量较大,词汇、词组级别较高(词的使用频率越低级别越高),篇长 150~180 词的短文写作的时间也只有 25 分钟。

3) 1994 年至 1998 年,基本以 1992 年 11 月原国家教委颁布的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》中硕士通过学位英语课程的标准和博士入学英语水平的要求为依据进行命题。词汇题的测试点和阅读题的词汇涵盖基本依照该《大纲》的词汇表和词组表;阅读题的难度基本适于考查《大纲》所要求的“具有语篇水平上的分析能力,能较顺利地阅读并正确理解有相当难度的一般性题材文章和读物”。

4) 1999 年至 2002 年 3 月,依据原中国科技大学研究生院(北京)外语教学部学术小组根据国家教育部 1998 年博士研究生入学考试的有关文件精神起草的《中国科学院博士研究生秋季入学英语考试大纲》(1999 年,试行稿)进行命题。从这个考试大纲开始,中国科学院博士研究生招生考试增加了听力理解,分数占整卷的 15%。另外,在主观题中,取消了“构词”部分,增添了“汉译英”。

5) 2002 年 6 月,外语系在即将根据上级指示承担一年两次的博士入学英语考试的命题

工作之际,系学术小组对1999年试行的考试大纲重新进行了审视,并在该大纲的基础上制定了《中国科学院博士研究生招生考试英语考试大纲(2002)》。根据2002年考试大纲,试题中去掉了原大纲规定测试的结构改错部分和汉译英部分,增添了英译汉,并增加了听力理解题量,把占整卷比例提高到20%。

1998年以前的考题已收录在由龙门书局1999年出版的《中国科学院博士研究生英语入学考试试题集》中。应广大考生的强烈要求,本书收录了1999年至2004年3月的八套真题,并对每套真题进行了详细的解释,希望能对报考中国科学院博士研究生的考生有所帮助,亦可供报考其他院校或科研机构博士研究生的考生作为参考。

本书收录的八套真题,先由外语系英语教师集体供稿,再由系教学负责人统稿成题。1999年3月和2000年3月试题由连先统题,张亦政、李晓棣参加了审稿;2001年3月至2004年3月的六套试题由李晓棣统题,张亦政、张文芝、刘彬先后做了审稿工作。试题详解部分由李晓棣策划、组织和编审,参加编写的有:郭建(听力理解)、姜文东(结构与词汇)、郑群(完形填空)、田禾(阅读理解)、李晓棣(翻译)、彭工(写作)。

本书的出版与外语系英语教师的集体智慧与劳动分不开,谨此向大家表示衷心的感谢。本书在编写过程中,得到了外语系领导的直接关怀和北京理工大学出版社的大力支持,在此也一并表示谢意。对书中的错误和不足,敬请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2004年5月

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# 中国科学院

## 博士学位研究生入学考试

### 英语试题

1999 年 3 月

考生须知:

- 一、本次考试试卷由试卷一(PAPER ONE)和试卷二(PAPER TWO)两部分组成。试卷一为 90 道客观题,答卷使用标准化机读答题纸;试卷二为主观题,答卷使用另一答题纸。
- 二、请一律用 HB 或 2B 铅笔涂写标准化机读答题纸,修改时请用橡皮擦干净。若误用其他笔种而导致计算机无法识别,责任由考生自负。
- 三、请按答题注意事项要求逐项填涂标准化机读答题纸。涂写不得过细或过短。
- 四、请保持标准化机读答题纸清洁、无折皱。切忌折叠。
- 五、本考卷满分为 100 分,全部考试时间总计 180 分钟。分值及时间分布如下:

试卷一:

听力	15 分	20 分钟
结构词汇	15 分	25 分钟
综合填空	15 分	15 分钟
阅读	30 分	60 分钟
小计	75 分	120 分钟

试卷二:

汉译英	10 分	25 分钟
写作	15 分	35 分钟
小计	25 分	60 分钟

**THE CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAMINATION  
FOR  
DOCTORAL CANDIDATES**

**PAPER ONE**

**PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION**(15 minutes, 15 points)

**Section A** (1 point each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

1. A. The woman has one child.  
B. The woman hires a baby-sitter.  
C. The woman would rather go out to work.  
D. The man is talking to his wife.
2. A. She shares the man's opinion.  
B. It is impossible for them to attend the meeting.  
C. There is plenty of food available at the party.  
D. There is too much work to do at the moment.
3. A. He is getting married.  
B. He is from Mexico.  
C. He is good at cooking.  
D. His wife is a good cook.
4. A. She did many wrong things.  
B. She had a quarrel with the man.  
C. She hasn't finished her homework yet.  
D. She is too much behind the schedule.
5. A. It's good for shopping without the personal service there.  
B. Shopping at supermarkets could also be time-consuming.  
C. It takes less time to buy what you want at supermarkets.  
D. There is a great variety of goods and commodities.



6. A. A floor walker. B. A store detective.  
C. A policewoman. D. A customer.
7. A. He's the strongest among the employees.  
B. He makes nobody like him.  
C. He hates working too hard.  
D. He hopes everyone works as hard as he does.
8. A. He has got some trouble in his feet.  
B. He is now one foot taller than before.  
C. He has one more foot.  
D. He made his mother shocked and sad.
9. A. To bring some gift for her birthday.  
B. To join the party and be on time.  
C. To find the way to her place by himself.  
D. To push the bell with a little more force.

**Section B** (1 point each)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three short passages. At the end of each passage, there will be two questions. Both the passage and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

10. A. He was supported by his grandfather.  
B. He was not asked by his teacher to do a dull job.  
C. He realized that being a full-time astronomer was possible.  
D. He could make a living at school by taking a part-time job.
11. A. Communication with other intelligent beings.  
B. The search for life on Mars.  
C. The study of the history of mankind.  
D. The final research of the Solar System.
12. A. Suggestions on which books to buy for a course.  
B. Advice on how to save money when buying a book.  
C. A warning against some misleading examination questions.  
D. Directions on how to effectively use the library resources.
13. A. Salespersons. B. Potential buyers.  
C. A particular bookshop. D. The list price of a book.
14. A. It points towards North America.  
B. It can hardly be found on a map.  
C. Its warm air totally results from global warming.

- D. Its air temperature has increased significantly.
15. A. There is less snowfall in the Antarctic Peninsula now.  
B. It is warmer across the rest of Antarctica than on the Peninsula.  
C. All the sea ice around Antarctica is becoming smaller.  
D. A much larger ice shelf has started breaking up and disappearing.

( THIS IS THE END OF LISTENING COMPREHENSION )

## PART II STRUCTURE & VOCABULARY (25 minutes, 15 points)

### Section A (0.5 point each)

**Directions:** Choose the word or words below each sentence that best complete the statement, and mark the corresponding letter of your choice with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

16. Complicated \_\_\_\_\_ it is, the problem can be solved in only 2 hours with an electronic computer.  
A. like                      B. as                      C. however                      D. even if
17. He promised me a letter; he ought to \_\_\_\_\_ it days ago.  
A. have written              B. write                      C. had written                      D. be writing
18. Please excuse me if I have left any of my questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be unanswered                      B. not to answer  
C. unanswered                      D. being unanswered
19. Mary has brown hair. In fact, it's quite similar in shape \_\_\_\_\_ yours.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. like                      D. as
20. "Is George really leaving the university?"  
"Yes, but would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone?"  
A. not to mention it                      B. not mention it  
C. not mentioning it                      D. not to mentioning it
21. The Japanese take pride in doing a job and getting it done \_\_\_\_\_ much time is required.  
A. no matter how                      B. the matter so  
C. in a matter of                      D. for the matter of
22. "What do they eat in Hawaii?"  
"\_\_\_\_\_ eat rice rather than potatoes."  
A. Most of people                      B. Most of the people  
C. The most of people                      D. The most people
23. It is \_\_\_\_\_ who decides whether the accused is innocent or guilty.  
A. the jury and only jury                      B. the jury and only the jury  
C. only the jury and jury                      D. the jury and the only jury

24. Cooked vegetables are also valuable sources of certain vitamins and minerals, if the juice is eaten and if not cooked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too long a time                      B. a long time too  
C. much time long                      D. long much time
25. Mountain biking demands hill-walking strength as well as track-riding skills. Initially, choose gentle routes among familiar terrain—or risk \_\_\_\_\_ shoulder-carriers!  
A. long-term              B. elongated              C. prolonged              D. lengthened
26. The “Echo House” will demonstrate how we can live with highly efficient insulation, solar heating, energy efficient \_\_\_\_\_ and organic gardening.  
A. applicators              B. applications              C. applicants              D. appliances
27. In the case of Finney, where an attendant at a mental hospital caused the death of a patient by releasing a flow of boiling water into a bath, the test was whether he was grossly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. negative              B. negligent              C. neglected              D. negligible
28. Benjamin Franklin, tactless in his youth, became so diplomatic, so \_\_\_\_\_ at handling people that he was made American Ambassador to France.  
A. adroit              B. shrewd              C. considerate              D. foxy
29. Fitness helps \_\_\_\_\_ signs of depression, such as indecision and lack of zest for daily activities.  
A. alleviate              B. diagnose              C. assess              D. manipulate
30. Producing elastin through chemical synthesis is a tedious process consuming \_\_\_\_\_ three months.  
A. the better half of                      B. for the better of  
C. all the better for                      D. the better part of
31. Brunner's \_\_\_\_\_ to become the second woman ever to hold Cabinet rank was scuttled by the overwhelmingly male parliament, apparently because of sexual politics.  
A. bet              B. bit              C. bid              D. bat
32. There is a general \_\_\_\_\_ that pouring old wine into the same bottles is the wrong way to go.  
A. consensus              B. census              C. censorship              D. conscience
33. Biological wizardry of a different sort is responsible for the ruggedness of sea-ear shells, which under high-powered microscopes resemble \_\_\_\_\_ constructed stone walls.  
A. reversibly              B. elaborately              C. spontaneously              D. concurrently
34. Beneath its myriad rules, the fundamental purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ is to make the world a pleasanter place to live in, and you a more pleasant person to live with.  
A. elitism              B. eloquence              C. eminence              D. etiquette
35. A cobweb glistening with dew seems as \_\_\_\_\_ as it is lovely.  
A. frigid              B. fragile              C. strident              D. tedious

**Section B** (0.5 point each)

**Directions:** In each of the following sentences there are four parts underlined and marked A, B, C

and D. Indicate which of the four parts is incorrectly used by drawing a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

36. Like the winged seeds of the wild mustard plant, the light and impalpable nature of the rumors  
A B  
renders them only the more difficulty to root out.  
C D
37. The strong dollar, however, had devastating consequences for American industry because it  
A B  
made U. S. exports more expensive and thus tough to sell competitively abroad.  
C D
38. The drugstore was originally what the name implies, a store which drugs and medicines  
A B  
prescribed by your doctor were dispensed by the neighborhood druggist.  
C D
39. Participants require to run 100 days a year and at least 400 meters each day.  
A B C D
40. So rapid did events unfold in Manila last week that a people numb with promises of justice and  
A B C  
reconciliation, of change and renewal, could hardly react.  
D
41. Many of the diagnostic tests were ones which formerly could never be done because they were  
A B  
too complicated or they were no way of performing the analysis.  
C D
42. The Greens still lack both a set of priorities and no sense of what is feasible and affordable.  
A B C D
43. I was apprehensive about being a nontraditional student at a traditional place like Harvard, but  
A B  
it was good because there were people my age as well as people in their sixty.  
C D
44. The Chinese government would never be so foolish as to repress Hong Kong, the tiny area which  
A B C  
has proved such powerful catalyst for the growth of its hinterland.  
D
45. Our company builds houses that are suited many different types of purchasers, and they stand on  
A B C  
the site of a much earlier building.  
D

### PART III CLOZE TEST (15 minutes, 15 points)

**Directions:** There are 15 questions in this part of the test. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen with a

*single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

Gradually, without seeing it clearly for quite a while, I came to realize that something is very wrong with the way American women are trying to live their lives today. I sensed it first as a 46 mark in my own life, as 47 wife and mother of three small children, half-guiltily, and therefore half-heartedly using my abilities and education in work that took me 48 home. It was this personal question mark that led me to spend a great deal of time doing an intensive 49 of my college classmates, 15 years 50 our graduation from Smith. The answers given by 200 women to those intimate open-ended questions made me realize that 51 was wrong could not be related to education in the way it was then believed to be. The problems and satisfaction of their lives, and 52, and the way our education had 53 them, simply did not fit the image of the modern American woman 54 she was written about in women's magazines, studied and analyzed in classrooms and clinics, praised and damned in a ceaseless barrage of words ever 55 the end of World War II. There was a strange disagreement 56 the reality of our lives as women and the image to which we were trying to 57, the image that I came to call the feminine mystique. I wondered if women 58 this schizophrenic split (精神分裂症), and what it meant. And so I began to 59 the origins of the feminine mystique, and its effect on women who 60 it, or grew up under it.

- |                        |                   |                  |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 46. A. question        | B. dark           | C. significant   | D. quotation     |
| 47. A. a               | B. the            | C. if            | D. well          |
| 48. A. far from        | B. close to       | C. away from     | D. next to       |
| 49. A. question        | B. questionnaire  | C. detection     | D. investigation |
| 50. A. later           | B. after          | C. before        | D. at            |
| 51. A. which           | B. what           | C. it            | D. that          |
| 52. A. mine            | B. their          | C. we            | D. her           |
| 53. A. originated from | B. contributed to | C. compared with | D. stood for     |
| 54. A. while           | B. which          | C. for           | D. as            |
| 55. A. before          | B. by             | C. toward        | D. since         |
| 56. A. between         | B. with           | C. from          | D. that          |
| 57. A. apply           | B. refer          | C. conform       | D. prefer        |
| 58. A. doubted         | B. faced          | C. called        | D. divided       |
| 59. A. hand down       | B. settle down    | C. cut down      | D. hunt down     |
| 60. A. live by         | B. appeal to      | C. write about   | D. keep off      |

#### **PART IV READING COMPREHENSION** (55 minutes, 30 points)

**Directions:** Below each of the following passages you will find altogether 30 questions or incomplete statements. Each question or statement is followed by four choices marked A, B, C and

*D. Read each passage carefully, and then select the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement. Mark the letter of your choice with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

### Passage 1

Your kid is throwing food, hitting his sister hard and screaming endlessly. What do you do? As you carefully consider your range of choices, consider this: how you discipline your child in the early years will go a long way in determining whether your child turns into a nightmare by the time he is three. Hit him and he may turn into a noncaring scoundrel. Ignore her and her offensive behavior will escalate. Child-rearing techniques can be as varying as fashion. A look at some methods:

For this generation of educated middle-class parents, spanking is as politically incorrect as smoking. The NEWSWEEK Poll showed that 31 percent of parents spanked sometimes or often. But experts say parents should avoid the practice. "Spanking and physical force in general accomplish quick *compliance* but build up resentment, anger, fear of the parent," says Martin Hoffman, psychology professor at New York University. Studies also show that spanking isn't especially effective, anyway. Families who start spanking before their children are a year old are as likely to spank their 4-year-olds as often as are families who start spanking later—suggesting the children aren't learning any lessons.

The "humane" alternative to spanking, the timeout, has gained popularity over the last decade as a quick method to cool off a *wayward* child. The NEWSWEEK Poll showed that 71 percent of parents often or sometimes used timeouts. Patty Gibson Ralph uses it on those occasions when her daughter Jessie, two and half, hit her younger brother, Jack. "I have her sit in a certain place and I have an egg timer and I put that on for one minute," says Patty. But she finds just the threat of a timeout is even more effective. Most experts advise sparing use of timeouts. And they should always be combined with an explanation of why the behavior is bad. For infants and young toddlers, timeouts shouldn't be used at all, because those kids don't understand right from wrong.

In layman's terms, modeling means that if parents behave appropriately, their kids will notice and learn from it. Teaching a child empathy depends greatly on showing by example. Comforting a child imparts the lesson that the needs of others must be considered.

Immobilization is a controversial technique recommended by Dr. Burton White, director of the Center for Parent Education in Newton, Mass. It is aimed at children 7 to 14 months old who persist in behavior such as hitting. He advises first giving a warning then constraining the child in your lap, facing you, while firmly holding his arms and shoulders. After a minute or so release the child and explain the behavior that was inappropriate. Critics deride this one-size-fits-all approach to discipline, but White insists that a week of using this method will change the behavior.

61. What is the best title for the passage?

- ## Passage 2

However, one must be aware of certain disadvantages associated with drawing on an internal

supply of resources. Although there may be more information about internal candidates at the disposal of selectors, it is not always free of bias. Also, there is greater likelihood of more negative information about internal candidates being available, whilst external candidates are better placed to conceal information about their past failures and difficulties. Finally, internal candidates could be steeped in the culture of the organization; if this culture is risk-averse and conservative, it could act as a constraint when innovative practices and initiatives are required of the successful candidate. An external candidate could feel less inhibited where the introduction of fresh ideas to work practices and job performance is highly desirable. But for this to happen it may be necessary to change the corporate culture.

One way in which companies bring about a change in culture is by tapping the external supply of labor. This could be reflected in an attempt to create a work-force with values and attitudes compatible with the desired corporate culture. For example, Toshiba aimed to increase cooperation and flexibility on their shop floor. This was done by carefully wording their recruitment literature, which referred to "assembly operators" rather than to specific jobs, and through the use of a video shown to candidates offering themselves for employment so that they could engage in self-selection if they felt comfortable with the projected organizational environment on screen. Therefore, candidates with a flexible attitude, who were prepared to take on a variety of tasks, were selected rather than people who wanted to assume only one specific and fixed role.

68. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Labor Market & Unemployment.
  - B. Candidates & Selectors.
  - C. Internal v. External Supply of Labor.
  - D. Recruitment v. Corporate Culture.
69. "Track record" used in the first paragraph refers to the candidate's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. previous working experience
  - B. length of employment
  - C. physical condition
  - D. target of commitment
70. What is implied in the last sentence of Paragraph One?
- A. Vacancies for potential advancement are rare.
  - B. Promotion is possible to anyone who deserves it.
  - C. A regular raise of pay is made sure for each internal candidate.
  - D. The internal candidates are more fortunate than the external ones.
71. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
- A. New-comers from the outside are more often than not inclined to tell lies.
  - B. The internal candidates all seem to be blind to the seamy side of a company.
  - C. The longer one serves, the more pitfalls there might be lying in wait for him.
  - D. The boss always underrates the internal candidates.
72. The word "tapping" used in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. touching gently
  - B. blowing slightly



C. starting to exploit

D. refusing to accept

## Passage 3

Relaxing isn't easy. I know — I have tried it. I can see, therefore, why Japan's government should want corporations to have full-time "leisure advisers." It seems an idea worth copying. A start should, perhaps, be made at the very top. Captains of industry often find it hardest of all to relax. Some buy a luxurious yacht, a beach house, or even an island, but seldom make use of these expensive leisure facilities. "I don't have time for a holiday," they insist. What they usually mean is that they *could* find the time, if pressed, but that they don't *want* to. More often than not the plain truth is that they don't know how to ease up. No one has ever told them how to do it.

You can't be a frantic executive one day and a leisurely beachcomber the next; the contrast is too great. Put a captain of industry on a beach and he tends to get bored and restless. He misses the pace, the action. Invite him to play tennis and he will probably decline, because he fears that he will look foolish — he prefers to play games in the office, where he is a proven winner. If he has a holiday home, or stays in a plush hotel, he will be on the telephone six times a day, doing what he does best.

So what can a "leisure adviser" do for him — or, increasingly, her? The basic task is to change attitudes, and *gradually* to introduce him to various leisure activities. A good start is to persuade him that holidays are a "psychological investment", and that it is perfectly feasible to combine business with pleasure.

They can take work with them. For a captain of industry, holidays are ideal for strategic planning. They can call the office, though the aim must be to reduce the number of calls as the holiday progresses. They can be persuaded to take up golf. It is not only a pleasant and healthy way of going for a leisurely walk, but it can also be good for business.

Once the initial leisure training period has been completed you can try to hook him on other activities which are every bit as challenging as a take-over bid. He can climb mountains, ride river rapids, go scuba diving. He may well end up making a happy discovery; leisure *can* be fun.

73. Top executives often find it difficult to take time off because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it would cause them financial problems
- B. they need to protect their jobs
- C. they have never really learnt how to relax
- D. they simply don't have the time

74. For many executives the worst thing about going away on a holiday is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. being out of touch with the office
- B. having to lie on a beach in the sun
- C. having to stay in a hotel or a holiday home
- D. being unable to escape the telephone

75. A frantic executive put on a beach tends to \_\_\_\_\_.