MBA联考300分奇迹

2004年全国工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

英语模拟试卷

2004

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2004 年全国工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

英语模拟试卷(一)

Section Ⅱ Vocabulary and Structure (10 **points**)

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

21. Whenever the government increases public services, _____ because more workers are needed to carry out these services.
    A. employment to rise   B. employment rises
    C. which rising employment   D. the rise of employment

22. New Year's Stature of Liberty was designed to be a beacon for ships and a monument _____
    A. as well   B. in addition to
    C. together   D. the two

23. Jim Thorpe, Pennsylvania, a town in the eastern part of the state, was named _____ one of the greatest American athletes.
    A. the honors   B. for honored   C. in honor of   D. to honoring

24. His new appointment takes _____ from the beginning of next month.
    A. place   B. effect   C. post   D. possession

25. I would just as soon you _____ the book yesterday.
    A. returning   B. returned   C. would return   D. had returned

26. They always kept on good _____ with their next-door neighbors for the children's sake.
    A. friendship   B. relations   C. intentions   D. terms

27. If you _____ your demand, then maybe you will have more chance of getting what you want.
    A. conduct   B. dismiss   C. moderate   D. overcome

28. Color-blind people often find it difficult to _____ between blue and green.

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A. distinct   B. distinguish   C. separate   D. divide

29. The forecast for this evening is wind and rain, _____ the outlook for tomorrow is fine and sunny.

    A. out of hand   B. on every hand

    C. on the other hand   D. on all hands

30. The village is only _____ by river.

    A. attainable   B. available   C. accessible   D. obtainable

31. It was _____ Smith who called while I was out.

    A. no other but   B. no other than

    C. no one than   D. none other than

32. _____ the silkworm produces a fluid internally and then forces it out through tiny holes in its body.

    A. It makes silk and   B. Having made silk

    C. Silk is made by   D. To make silk

33. _____ are fed into a tape-recorder, they magnetize the particles on the tape in varying patterns.

    A. When electric waves   B. Electric waves

    C. Electric waves that   D. Because of electric waves

34. Amoebas are _____ small to be seen without a microscope.

    A. far too   B. far and   C. so far   D. as far as

35. The nectarine is a fruit _____ like a peach.

    A. as   B. much   C. and   D. to

36. _____ kinds of dinosaurs were dying out all through the Age of Reptiles is true.

    A. Some   B. Some were   C. When some   D. That some

37. _____ to blame for the many troubles you have encountered.

    A. It is not I who am   B. It is not I that is

    C. It is not me who am   D. It is not me that is

38. He noticed the helicopter hovering over the field. Then to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder _____ out and three men climbing down it.

    A. throwing   B. being thrown

    C. having thrown   D. having been thrown

39. The physicist has made a discovery, _____ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.

    A. I think which is   B. that I think is

    C. which I think is   D. which I think it is

40. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.

    A. need not have dressed up   B. must not have dressed up

C. did not need to dress up   D. must not dress up

Section Ⅲ Cloze (5 points)

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

It is the firm belief of astronomers that there are living creatures on other planets. It is also their earnest wish that some day __41__ may be made with such living creatures by sending messages in the form of radio signals. The __42__ of communicating with people on other planets may one day come __43__ since radio telescopes have now been invited .

Scientific project of various kinds are now being launched to __44__ signals or to receive signals from distant planets. The question now arises: What sort of message should be sent so that it could be understood? To send a message in any language would be impractical __45__ it would certainly not be intelligible.

It is the opinion of scientists that a signal in the __46__ of a simple arithmetic sequence might be understood.

Scientists think that pictures might also be understood, so it would be a good idea to send pictures of the people __47__ our planet.

Pictures of domestic animals together with __48__ crops we raise for our food might also be __49__ . Pictures of houses and buildings might convey further information about our life and society.

As time goes on, TV pictures might be sent, which would further acquaint the beings on other planets __50__ life and the level of civilization on our planet.

41. A. connection   B. touch   C. contact   D. relationship
42. A. imagination   B. dream   C. nightmare   D. fancy
43. A. true   B. untrue   C. impossible   D. possible
44. A. send   B. post   C. deliver   D. release
45. A. then   B. as   C. and   D. therefore
46. A. kind   B. type   C. form   D. category
47. A. settling   B. inhabiting   C. existing   D. establishing
48. A. vicious   B. various   C. vary   D. vision
49. A. transformed   B. transmitted C. transferred   D. transplanted
50. A. on   B. as   C. with   D. about

Section IV Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Part A

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or un-finished statements. For each of them there are for choices marked A , B , C , and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET1 whit a pencil.*

Questions 51 to 54 are based on the following passage:

Despite a cooling of the economy, high technology companies are still crying out for skilled workers. The Information Technology Association of America projects that more than 800,000 technology jobs will go unfilled next year. The lack of qualified workers poses a huge threat to the U. S. economy.

The most commonly cited reason for this state of affairs is that the country's agrarian-age education system, separated from the needs of the business world, fails to prepare students in the primary and secondary grades for twenty-first-century work. Yet an inadequate and outmoded education system is only part of the problem. A less tangible but equally powerful cause is an antique classification system that divides the workforce into two camps: white-collar knowledge workers and blue-collar manual laborers.

Blue-collar workers emerged in the United States during the Industrial Age as work migrated from farms to factories. White-collar office workers became a significant class in the twentieth century, outnumbering their blue-collar brethren by mid-century. But the white or blue paradigm has clearly outlived its utility. Corporations increasingly require a new layer of knowledge worker: a highly skilled multi-disciplinarian who combines the mind of the white-collar worker with the hands of the blue-collar employee. Armed with a solid grounding in mathematics and science (physics, chemistry, and biology), these "gold-collar" workers-so named for their contributions to their companies and to the economy, as well as for their personal earning ability-apply that knowledge to technology. Of course, the gold-collar worker already exists in a wide range of jobs across a wide range of businesses: think of the maintenance technician who tests and repairs aircraft systems at American Airlines; the network administrator who manages systems and network operations at P&G; the advanced-manufacturing technician at Intel.

But until American business recognizes these people as a new class of worker, one whose collar is neither blue nor white, demands that schools do a better job of preparing employees for the twenty-first-century workforce will be futile.

51. According to the passage the lack of qualified workers _____.

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A. makes a cooling of the economy.

B. decreases the costs of high technology companies.

C. emphasizes the importance of unfilled jobs.

D. hinders the development of U. S. economy.

52. From the second paragraph we learn that _____.

A. the workforce classification is as serious as the reason of education system.

B. twenty-first-century work are separated from the needs of the business world.

C. white-collar worker is only part of the problem of education system.

D. blue-collar manual laborers are needed in agrarian-aged America.

53. It can be inferred that the gold-workers differ from white collar and blue collar workers in that they _____.

A. wear gold-collar working clothes when they are on duty.

B. do better in combining their contributions and earning abilities.

C. grasp the knowledge and engage in labor work as well.

D. apply the arts knowledge to technology.

54. The best title for the text maybe _____.

A. 800,000 Technology Jobs Unfilled.

B. Gold-workers Needed.

C. U. S. Economy threatened.

D. Schools Fail to Train Gold-workers.

Questions 55 to 58 are based on the following passage:

Computer programmers often remark that computing machines, with a perfect lack of discrimination, will do any foolish thing they are told to do. The reason for this lies, of course, in the narrow fixation of the computing machine's "intelligence" on the details of its own perceptions its inability to be guided by any large context. In a psychological description of the computer intelligence, three related adjectives come to mind: single-minded, literal minded, and simple-minded. Recognizing this, we should at the same time recognize that this single-mindedness, literal-mindedness, and simple-mindedness also characterize theoretical mathematics, though to a lesser extent.

Since science tries to deal with reality, even the most precise sciences normally work with more or less imperfectly understood approximations toward which scientists must maintain an appropriate skepticism. Thus, for instance, it may come as a shock to mathematicians to learn that the Schrodinger equation for the hydrogen atom is not a literally correct description of this atom but only an approximation to a some that more correct equation taking account of spin, magnetic dipole, and relativistic effects and that this corrected equation is itself only an imperfect approximation to an infinite set of quantum field theoretical equations. Physicists, looking

at the original Schrodinger equation, learn to sense in it the presence of many invisible terms in addition to the differential terms visible, and this sense inspires an entirely appropriate disregard for the purely technical features of the equation. This very healthy skepticism is foreign to the mathematical approach.

Mathematics must deal with well-defined situations. Thus, mathematicians depend on an intellectual effort outside of mathematics for the crucial specification of the approximation that mathematics is to take literally. Give mathematicians a situation that is the least bit ill-defined, and they will make it well-defined, perhaps appropriately, but perhaps inappropriately. In some cases, the mathematicians' literal-mindedness may have unfortunate consequences. The mathematicians turn the scientists; theoretical assumptions, that is, their convenient points of analytical emphasis into axioms, and then take these axioms literally. This brings the danger that they may also persuade the scientists to take these axioms literally. The question, central to the scientific investigation but intensely disturbing in the mathematical context-what happens if the axioms are relaxed? -is thereby ignored.

The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small agitations of its underlying assumptions.

55. The author discusses computing machines in the first paragraph primarily in order to
_____.

A. indicate the dangers inherent in relying to a great extent on machines.

B. illustrate his views about the approach of mathematicians to problem solving.

C. compare the work of mathematicians with that of computer programmers.

D. provide one definition of intelligence.

56. According to the passage, scientists are skeptical toward their equations because scientists
_____.

A. work to explain real, rather than theoretical or simplified situations.

B. know that well defined problems are often the most difficult to solve.

C. are unable to express their data in terms of multiple variables.

D. are unwilling to relax the axioms they have developed.

57. According to the passage, mathematicians present a danger to scientists because
_____.

A. Mathematicians may provide theories that are incompatible with those already developed by scientists.

B. Mathematicians may define situations in a way that is incomprehensible to scientists.

C. Mathematicians may convince scientists that theoretical assumptions are facts.

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D. scientists may come to believe that axiomatic statements are untrue.

58. The author suggests that the approach of physicists to solving scientific problems is _____.

    A. practical for scientific purposes.

    B. detrimental to scientific progress.

    C. unimportant in most situations.

    D. expedient, but of little long-term value.

Questions 59 to 62 are based on the following passage:

At an office in Hampton, Virginia, in the east of the United States, a team of ten net-savvy workers scours the web for sexual content, from basic sex education to sex acts. This "quality assurance" team is making sure that the blocking component of Symantec's Norton Internet Security 2000 computer program remains effective. This is because there is widespread parental concern about blocking websites with sexual content from children.

Website blocking is nothing new-services like Net Nanny and programs like Cyber Patrol and Guard Dog have been around for a few years now, protecting children and reassuring parents that only wholesome websites are accessed by the youngsters. Net Nanny and Cyber Patrol will prevent access to any questionable sites when the program is in place.

Now Symantec says it has created a new category in consumer software with a package that combines website blocking with a "firewall", protecting your computer from hackers, snoopers and viruses, as well as preventing inadvertent disclosure of personal data.

In short, Norton Internet Security (NIS), as the program is called, is designed to serve as the guardian of your digital health, keeping the bad things out and the private things in.

The Symantec program can be configured in many ways, -the website blocking, for example, can be set to be either selectively permissive or total in its banning of websites, or switched off entirely. Also, Symantec's list of no-go areas, which on the CD now stand at around 36,000 addressed, is not confined to sex sites. The team in Virginia is also on the lookout for sites advocating drugs, or which contain references to violence or gambling, and keeps a watch on chat rooms, e-mail services, entertainment portals-even job search and financial pages. These sites can be blocked by the program.

Computer users can also refresh the address list online with the live update feature which is used by Norton Anti-Virus (which is bundled with NIS) to load the latest virus definitions. This service is free for the first year but, including virus definition updates, it costs $ US 19.95 a year thereafter.

The system is not perfect, however. Limited testing found the blocking of some "questionable" sites was not comprehensive. Trying to get access to a well-known US site such as Playboy results in an immediate blocking message with a standard invitation to report an "incorrectly

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categorized" site. By contrast, you could find in other countries such as New Zealand a sex site which declared itself to be "dedicated to providing sexual material, imaged, and any thing a little bit unusual for sex enthusiasts all over the country".

59. We can infer from paragraph 1 that _____.
    A. the net-savvy workers are interested in searching the web for sexual content
    B. this quality assurance team have difficulty in making sure that the blocking component effective for the parents' request
    C. the parents all over the world do not want the sexual websites to be blocked
    D. the parents all over the world concern that their children will be harmed by the sexual websites

60. The functions of NIS is NOT to _____.
    A. protect computers from virus
    B. protect personal data from inadvertently disclosed
    C. protect computers from being invaded by other persons
    D. forbid other people sharing your personal data

61. Which is NOT included in the Symantec's list of no-go areas?
    A. sex sites   B. gambling sites
    C. violence sites   D. shopping sites

62. Which the following statement is true according to the passage?
    A. The program cannot only block the harmful websites computer users but also refresh the address list.
    B. The NIS program is free, but you should pay $19.95 per year for the virus update.
    C. Both the program and virus update are free.
    D. Computer users should pay $19.95 every year the time they begin to use the program.

Questions 63 to 65 are based on the following passage:

The decline of civility and good manners may be worrying people more than crime, according to Gentility Recalled, edited by Digby Anderson, which laments the breakdown of traditional codes that once regulated social conduct. It criticizes the fact that "manners" are scorned as repressive and outdated.

The result, according to Mr. Anderson—director of the Social Affairs Unit, an independent think-tank—is a society characterized by rudeness: loutish behavior on the streets, jostling in crowds, impolite shop assistants and bad-tempered drivers.

Mr. Anderson says the cumulative effect of these-apparently trivial, but often offensive-is to make everyday life uneasy, unpredictable and unpleasant. As they are encountered far more often than crime, they can cause more anxiety than crime.

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The book has contributions from 12 academics in disciplines ranging from medicine to sociology and charts what it calls the "coarsening" of Britain. Old-fashioned terms such as "gentleman" and "lady" have lost all meaningful resonance and need to be re-evaluated, it says. Rachel Trickett, honorary fellow and former principal of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, says that the notion of a "lady" protects women rather than demeaning them.

Caroline Moore, the first woman fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, points out that "gentleman is now used only with irony or derision. The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the imbecile parasite and the villainous one: between Woostcresque chinless wonders, and those heartless capitalist toffs who are . . . the stock-in-trade of television."

She argues that the concept is neither class-bound nor rigid; conventions of gentlemanly behavior enable a man to act naturally as and individual within shared assumptions while taking his place in society.

For Anthony O'Hear, professor of philosophy at the University of Bradford, manners are closely associated with the different forms of behavior appropriate to age and status. They curb both the impetuosity of youth and the bitterness of old age.

Egalitarianism, he says, has led to people failing to act their age. "We have vice-chancellors with earrings, aristocrats as hippies.., the trendy vicar on his motorbike."

Dr Bruce Charlton, a lecturer in public health medicine in Newcastle upon Tyne, takes issue with the excessive informality of relations between professionals such as doctors and bank managers, and their clients. He says this has eroded the distance and respect necessary in such relationships. For Tristam Engelhardt, professor of medicine in Houston, Texas, says manners are bound to morals.

"Manners express a particular set of values," he says. "Good manners interpret and transform social reality. They provide social orientation."

63. According to the passage, the decline of good manners is more worrying because _____
   A. it leads to more crime in society.
   B. people view manners as old-fashioned.
   C. rudeness on the street cannot be stemmed out.
   D. it can seriously affect our daily life.

64. Rachel Trickett seems to indicate the term "lady" _____
   A. has acquired a different meaning.   B. is too old-fashioned to use.
   C. is preferred by feminists.   D. victimizes women in society.

65. According to Caroline Moore, the media has projected a _____ image of the gentleman.
   A. humorous   B. favorable   C. negative   D. traditional

Part B

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

Most Americans spend far more of their leisure time with the mass media than in any other occupation. In addition, most of us hear, see, or read some of the media while engaged in other activities. Thus an extremely large number of our waking hours are spent with the mass media. Of all the media, television is clearly dominant, with newspapers a close second, at least as a source of news and other information. Our exposure to all media is important, however, because all of them contribute materials for the construction of that world in our heads. For most people, increased use of one medium does not decrease use of another. In fact, in certain eases, and especially for certain purposes, the mere one uses one medium, the more likely one is to use others.

There are various factors that can cause you to expose yourself to the media selectively, avoiding much of the material with which you disagree. Some of that selective exposure is probably due to the psychological pressure you feel to avoid the discomfort caused by confrontation with facts and ideas contrary to your beliefs, attitudes, or behavior. However, some selective exposure is not due to the pressure for consistency but to other factors, such as your age, education, and even the area in which you live and the people with whom you associate.

Quite a different sort of factor that affects your media experiences is the social context of exposure: whether you are alone or with others when you are exposed to a medium; whether you are at home, at the office, in a theater, and so on. These contexts are as much as a potential part of the message you will form as film images on the screen or words on the page. In addition, that social context affects-both directly and indirectly-the media and the media content to which you become exposed. New friends or colleagues get you interested in different things. Other members of the family often select media content that you would not have selected, and you become exposed to it.

These various factors have se much influence on your media exposure that so little of that exposure is planned.

66. In what condition do people sometimes tend to use more media?
67. What is the significance of people's exposure to media?
68. Why are newspapers considered as an important medium according to the passage?
69. Apart from personal preferences, what determines one's choice of the media and media content?
70. What is the conclusion drawn from the passage about the people's exposure to media?

Section V   Translation (10 points)

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

(71) Faced with more overseas commitments and fewer resources, the US is increasingly relying on private military companies to do some of its most difficult international jobs.

These aren't the mercenaries who parachute into hot spots, guns blazing, for cold cash. But they're controversial nonetheless.

(72) Over the past 10 years, private military companies, or PMCs, have quietly taken a central role in the exporting of security, strategy, and training for foreign militaries.

In the process, PMCs are raising questions about the privatization of foreign policy, and whether a profit-seeking company can be accountable with limited government oversight. (73) Oftentimes the companies are training armies in disorder areas and once granted an export license, they are minimally supervised.

(74) "The worry tends to have less to do with the people involved than it has to do with the policy in place," says Deborah Avant, a George Washington University expert who is writing a book on PMCs. "It's a tool for foreign policy in a less public way-and that is not a good thing in the long term. "

Most recently, for example, the State Department approved a license for a us company to help bolsters security in Equatorial Guinea, an African country of half a million people that is run by a military dictator and has no us embassy.

(75) Defenders of the PMCs note that they are staffed mostly by retired military officials and have eased the pressure on US troops, which are increasingly burdened by foreign interventions and peacekeeping missions.

David Isenberg, an arms-control analyst at DynMeridian, a consulting firm, says, PMCs are often used in these borderline situations, when working through official channels is either too cumbersome or politically difficult. "The administration likes it because it avoids the prospect of creating a furor if something goes wrong. " he says.   .

Section VI   Writing (15 points)

Directions: *In this section, you are asked to write a composition entitled what is **Do children in a large family have more or fewer advantages than those in a family with one or two children**? Your composition should be based on the outline given below. You*

*composition should be about 120 words. Remember to write clearly on the ANSWER
SHEET 2.*

Outline：

1. 你对这一问题的看法
2. 你的原因
3. 总结全文

模拟试卷(一)答案解析

Section Ⅱ　Vocabulary and Structure

21.【答案】B

【注释】根据句子结构分析,Wherever 引导了一个时间状语从句,所以主句部分缺少主语和谓语,而 A. C. D. 三项均不能构成主谓结构,而 B 答案正是主语和谓语结构,构成一般现在时。

22.【答案】A

【注释】as well 是也的意思,用法相当于 too;B 项的 in addition to 是"除……外,又",位置放于名词前;C. together 是副词,是"和……在一起"的意思。

23.【答案】C

【注释】"in honor of"为固定词组,意思是"为纪念……",本句的意思是:为纪念美国伟大的运动员而命名。

24.【答案】B

【注释】"take effect"为固定词组,意思是"见效,生效"。而 take place 是"发生"的意思,take possession 是"占有,占领"的意思。

25.【答案】D

【注释】"just as soon"是"情愿地,宁愿"的意思,由此可以判断出本题为虚拟语气,与过去事实相反,所以用过去完成时。

26.【答案】D

【注释】on good terms 为习语,表示"友好地"(friendly)

27.【答案】C

【注释】moderate 此词有"节制"或"不过分"等意思(make less violent Or extreme);conduct 的意思是". 引导,管理",不常与 demand 搭配;dismiss 是"解散"之意;overcome 是"克服"的意思,与 demand 搭配均不合理。

28.【答案】B

【注释】distinct 形容词是"清楚的"、"清晰的";be distinct from 是"与……不同"之意。而 distinguish 动词,与 between 联用,表示"辨别"、"识别"之意;与 from 联用,"把……区别开"的意思。

29.【答案】C

【注释】根据原文的语义分析,前后两个分句是转折的关系,只有 C 项 on the other hand 是"在另一方面"的意思,为正确答案。out of hand 是"无法控制,脱手,告终,立即"的意思。

30.【答案】C

【注释】attainable 是"可得到的"的意思,available 也有"能得到的;可得到的"的意思,但其语境搭配例句为:a bedspread available in three colors. 现在有的三种颜色的床罩;accessible 是"可到达的"的意思,能够指到达某个地方,符合原文语境;obtainable 指可以得到某种东西。

31. 【答案】D

【注释】other than 的意思是"(不是别人或它物)正是……",表示惊讶。本句的理解为:给我打电话的不是别人正是史密斯。None but 意为"只有"(= not anything Or any person)如:None but the aged and the sick stayed at home. "只有老人和病人呆在家里。"此处用 no other but 或 no other than 都不妥。

32. 【答案】D

【注释】根据语法分析,本句的主语和谓语已经齐备,所以要选择的部分应为目的状语,可以排除 A 项和 C 项。由于主句的谓语动词和分词没有时间的先后顺序,所以分词的完成式是不正确的,要选择不定式作状语。

33. 【答案】A

【注释】根据语法判断,所要选择的部分应为从句的主语,排除 B 项和 C 项。又由于主句和从句不是因果关系,故排除 D,所以正确答案为 A。

34. 【答案】A

【注释】本句的意思是变形虫太小了,以至于不用显微镜是看不到的。所使用的是 too...to...句型,far 在这里是副词,修饰 too。

35. 【答案】B

【注释】much like 的意思是"十分像"的意思,本句可以译为:油桃是一种很像桃的水果。

36. 【答案】D

【注释】根据语法判断,这里应该是一个主语从句,因为 is true 是主句的系表结构,主语是一个句子 dinosaurs were dying out。由于 that 引导主语从句,所以正确答案为 B。

37. 【答案】A

【注释】根据强调句型的规则,强调人时要用"his...who..."结构,因而 B、D 均可排除。A 和 C 的区别在于用"我"的宾格和主格之分。根据短语 be to blame 的结构,动词 be 前是主语,因此必须用代词的主格,应选择 A。

38. 【答案】B

【注释】该题测试了两方面的内容,一是考查了 see 后接 ing 分词表示动作的正在进行,二是考查了被动语态的用法。根据句子的意思以及第二句后半句 three men climbing down 的提示,可以很快判断出应选择 ing 分词形式,C 项和 D 项显然是错误的,A 和 B 的区别在于一个是主动态,一个是被动态,see 的宾语 a rope ladder 不可能自己扔出来,必须用被动形式,所以 B 是正确答案。

39. 【答案】B

【注释】此句为非限定性定语从句,应选择 which 作关系词,B 被排除在外;A 的句子

排列不合语法规则,也可不予考虑;C 项中的 which 在关系分句中作主语,符合规则;D 项中 it 是多余成分,所以 C 为正确答案。

40. 【答案】A

【注释】A 项采用的是"needn't have done"形式,表示"盛装打扮"这一动作已经完成但没有必要,B 项用的是"mustn't have done"的形式,表示该动作不应该发生,C 项用的是"didn't need to do sth."的结构,表示"我们"不必也没有"盛装打扮",D 项则是现在不该做的事之意。根据题干的语义和结构,聚会是过去发生的事,"盛装打扮"也是过去已经完成的动作。而 turn out 一词的作用暗示了结果的始料未及,因此正确答案无疑是 A。

Section Ⅲ Cloze

41. 【答案】C

【注释】此题为词语辨析题。connection 意为"To become joined or united",中文释意为:"连接,与……相连",而且从此句的动宾搭配可以看出是"make … with",只有 connection 有这种搭配;touch 是指人与人、人与事或事与事之间的"触摸,接触",其英文解释为:"The state of being in contact or communication",其固定搭配有:"in touch with"(同……有联系)、"keep in touch with"(和……保持联系);relationship 一般指人与人之间的"关系";contact 是指"出于交流而进行的接触",固定词组有"have contact with"(接触到,和……有联系)。综合以上分析,再结合上下文,通过发射信号与外星的生物产生联系,所以在上下文中 contact 最为合适。

42. 【答案】B

【注释】此题为词语变异类题目。此处上下文的意思是:由于无线电天文望远镜发明以来,与外星人交流的梦想就可能实现。A. imagination 的意思是:"An unrealistic idea or notion; a fancy"(空想,幻想不现实的想法或观念;幻想);由于上下文指出这是可以实现的,所以此处的确切含义是"梦想",而不是"幻想";B. dream 这里是引申义,意思是:"A condition or achievement that is longed for; an aspiration"(梦想渴望的状态或成就),符合文义,为正确答案;C. nightmare 是"梦魇,噩梦"的意思,与原文的意思正反;D. fancy 为"imagination"的近义词,意为:"The mental faculty through which whims, visions, and fantasies are summoned up; imagination, especially of a whimsical or fantastic nature."(想像力心智机能,能产生想法、幻想、想像;想像,尤指有异想天开或空想的特性的),与上下文不符。

43. 【答案】A

【注释】此题考察固定搭配。梦想变为现实,英语中的搭配是"come true",而不用"come possible",尽管 possible 有"可能的意思"。如果要表示有可能性这个含义,可以用"make … possible"。

44. 【答案】A

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