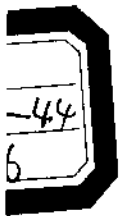


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## Test 1

### Section A Translation (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper.*

*You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

Welcome to the information superhighway.

Over the past year, the so-called superhighway has become the hottest topic in corporate America. Hardly a day passes without news of some merger, acquisition, or alliance that will bring the highway a few feet closer to your door. Cable giant TCI merges with regional phone company Bell Atlantic; Hightech heavyweights like Microsoft and Intelcozy up with cable-box provider General Instrument. Everyone is anxious for a toehold in what promises to be a multibillion-dollar market.

In theory, the information superhighway will be a high-speed data network, linking virtually everyone in the country to everyone else. But when you get down to specifics—how the highway will be built, what services will be on it, and how people will access it—things get a little slippery.

There are a couple of reasons for the highway's shifting

appearance; It won't be one network but several, each with its own technology and uses. And the highway is still mostly unpaved, with plenty of questions remaining about the direction it will take.

For desktop PC users, the highway will probably look a lot like existing services, only richer—with E-mail connections to tens of millions of people and access to sound and full-motion video as well as text. But this highway has the potential to go where no data has gone before: into the homes of millions of people who don't own PCs. That's because you'll also be able to access it via (经由) "intelligent" devices that attach to your TV or phone line, or even via wireless gadgets (小器械) that fit into the palm of your hand.

The information that travels along this highway will be just as varied, from 500-plus channels of cable programming to electronic newspapers to video phone services. The potential for widespread participation is enormous, but the reality may be something far less revolutionary. Some observers warn that without prodding (刺激) from the federal government, the huge corporations building the highway aren't likely to pay for a universally accessible, fully switched network—one where any individual on the network can communicate with anyone else. Many PC users already have this kind of person-to-person access, thanks to a host of online services. The question is whether the millions of non-PC users will enjoy similar access using devices such as their TVs.

*Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2.

3.

## Section B Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

A fast-growing body of research——104 studies so far, involving some 15 000 people——is proving that optimism can help you to be happier, healthier and more successful; pessimism leads, by contrast, to hopelessness, sickness and failure, and is linked to depression, loneliness and painful shyness. “If you could teach people to think more positively,” says psychologist Craig A. Anderson of Rice University in Houston, “it would be like inoculating them against these mental ills.”

“Your abilities count,” explains psychologist Michael F. Scheier, “but the belief that you can succeed affects whether or not you will.” In part, that’s because optimists and pessimists deal with the same challenges and disappointments in very different ways.

Take, for example, your job. In a major study, psychologist Seligman and his colleague Schulman surveyed sales representatives at the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They found that the positive-thinkers among longtime representatives sold 37-percent more insurance than did the negative-thinker. Of

newly hired representatives, optimists sold 20-percent more.

Impressed, the company hired 100 people who had failed the standard industry test but had scored high on optimism. These people, who might never have been hired, sold 10-percent more insurance than did the average representative.

How did they do it? The secret to an optimist's success, according to Seligmann, is in his "explanatory style." When things go wrong the pessimist tends to blame himself. "I'm no good at this," he says, "I always fail." The optimist looks for loopholes. He blames the weather, the phone connection, even the other person. That customer was in a bad mood, he thinks. When things go right, the optimist takes credit while the pessimist sees success as a fluke.

Craig Anderson had a group of students phone strangers and ask them to donate blood to the Red Cross. When they failed on the first call or two, pessimists said, "I can't do this." Optimists told themselves, "I need to try a different approach."

Negative or positive, it was a self-fulfilling prophecy. "If people feel hopeless," says Anderson, "they don't bother to acquire the skills they need to succeed."

A sense of control, according to Anderson, is the litmus test for success. The optimist feels in control of his own life. If things are going badly, he acts quickly, looking for solutions, forming a new plan of action, and reaching out for advice. The pessimist feels like fate's plaything and moves slowly. He doesn't seek advice, since he assumes nothing can be done.

#### *Questions :*

1. According to the passage, the decisive element of success is

2. According to Seligmann, what will an optimist do when he fails?
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's opinion towards optimists is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What's the essence of people's negative or positive attitude?
5. The passage is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.

## Test 2

### Section A Translation

#### Directions: (omitted)

Many years ago, when most people got their water direct from wells, they were some-times annoyed by a dark liquid which came out of the ground and polluted the water. It smelt bad and was extremely dirty. Some people discovered that it was good for caulking boats—it prevented water getting in through cracks in the wood. Others found it was a good medicine for the stomach. But most people thought it was a nuisance. Today we have a rather different opinion about this substance known as crude oil.

In 1855, a young teacher at Yale University, Benjamin Silliman, became interested in crude oil. He soon found that it could be used as a fuel for heating and lighting. So he asked his friend Edwin Drake, a railwayman, to try to produce this oil on

his land in Philadelphia. Drake tried to collect the oil, which was seeping to the surface, by digging a large hole. This was not successful and he decided to try drilling. Suddenly, as he was drilling the hole, oil began to flow out in a great stream. The first oil well had started production and the age of oil was just approaching. Today, J. P. Getty and Howard Hughes, who are said to be the world's two richest men, both have fortunes based on oil—the first on the Standard Oil Co. and the second on a highly efficient oil drilling tool.

The greatest problem of the future of the oil industry is that petroleum is not a renewable natural resource. All the petroleum that exists, no matter whether it is hidden under the earth or the seas, was created millions of years ago. As the use of oil has increased, so have the predictions that oil will soon be exhausted. So far, improved techniques for exploration, drilling, and recovery of petroleum have kept the supply ahead of the world's consumption. The oil industry, however, looking ahead to the day when the supply of oil may become exhausted, is engaged in research to find not only substitutes for oil but also other sources of energy.

*Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Section B Short Answer Questions

### Directions: (omitted)

In October 1982, a 25-year-old woman finished the New York City Marathon. No big deal—until you learn that Linda Down has cerebral palsy and was the first woman ever to complete the 26.2-mile race on crutches (拐杖). Down fell half a dozen times, but kept going until she crossed the finish line, 11 hours after she started. Her handicap limited her speed but not her determination.

Henry W. Longfellow once wrote: "Great is the art of beginning, but greater is the art of ending." How nice it would be if we all had a genie who could help us finish what we begin. Unfortunately, we don't. But what we do have is a dynamic called discipline—which extracts a high price. Following one of Paderewski's performances, a fan said to him, "I'd give my life to play like that." The brilliant pianist replied, "I did."

Accomplishment is often deceptive because we don't see the pain and perseverance that produced it. So we may credit the achiever with brains, brawn or lucky break, and let ourselves off the hook because we fall short in all three. Not that we could all be concert pianists just by exercising enough discipline. Rather, each of us has the makings of success in some endeavor, but we will achieve this only if we apply our wits and work at it.

How can we acquire stick-to-itiveness? There is no simple, fast formula. But I have developed a way of thinking that has rescued my own vacillating will more than once. Here are the basic elements:

"Won't" power. This is as important as will power. The

ancient Chinese philosopher Mencius said, "Men must be decided on what they will not do, and then they are able to act with vigor in what they ought to do."

Discipline means choices. Every time you say yes to a goal or objective, you say no to many more. Every prize has its price. The prize is the yes; the price is the no. Igor Gorin, the noted Ukrainian-American baritone, told of his early days studying voice. He loved to smoke a pipe, but one day his professor said, "Igor, you will have to make up your mind whether you are going to be a great singer, or a great pipesmoker. You cannot be both." So the pipe went.

*Questions:*

1. Longfellow's words imply that \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What's the meaning of Paderewski's words "I did."?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. According to the author, how can a person be successful?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. How to acquire stick-to-itiveness?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. What's the main point of the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### Test 3

#### Section A Translation

**Directions:** (omitted)

The first postage "label" or stamp was used in England in

May, 1840. Letters had been sent by post since the time of the Egyptians. The Greeks, Romans, Chinese and Arabs all used pigeon-post very effectively. They sent a duplicate letter by a different pigeon in case the first bird met a hawk on the way.

Before this first stamp—the Penny Black of 1840—many marks had been used in Britain to record time and place of receipt, and money paid or owed. Rowland Hill started a movement for Post Office reform. This was founded on prepayment for letters and a standard charge of one penny, regardless of distance. The idea of a sticky stamp was suggested to Hill by Charles Knight. The design was taken from a medallion showing the head of Queen Victoria, designed by William Wyon.

These first stamps were printed in sheets of 240. Perforations had not been invented, and the first job of the day for post office clerks was to cut rows of stamps out of the sheets. They were backed with what was called “cement” and many people found that they were difficult to stick on their letters.

These Penny Black stamps were in use for 11 months. Of the 68 million printed, six million still survive. They are not rare but collectors like to have a good example of the first stamp issued.

The rarest stamp in the world was in fact issued 16 years later. This is the British Guiana one cent which was discovered in 1873 by a schoolboy who sold it for six shillings. In 1922 it fetched £7 343.

Collectors today make a point of looking for stamps that have been misprinted, since these, being rarer, have a great deal more value. A common misprint is for the perforations to be

omitted.

*Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese;*

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## **Section B Short Answer Questions**

**Directions:** *(omitted)*

Somewhere in our early education we become addicted to the notion that pain means sickness. We fail to learn that pain is the body's way of informing the mind that we are doing something wrong, not necessarily that something is wrong. We don't understand that pain may be telling us that we are eating too much or the wrong things; or that we are smoking too much or drinking too much; or that there is too much emotional congestion in our lives; or that we are being worn down by having to cope daily with overcrowded streets and highways, the pounding noise of garbage grinders, or the cosmic distance between the entrance to the airport and the departure gate. We get the message of pain all wrong. Instead of addressing ourselves to the cause, we become pushovers for pills, driving the pain underground and inviting it to return with increased authority.

Early in life, too, we become seized with the bizarre idea that we are constantly assaulted by invisible monsters called germs

(細菌), and that we have to be on constant alert to protect ourselves against their fury. Equal emphasis, however, is not given to the presiding fact that our bodies are superbly equipped to deal with the little demons, and that the best way of forestalling an attack is to maintain a sensible life-style.

The most significant single statement about health to appear in the medical journals during the past decade is by Dr. Franz Ingelfinger, the late and former editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. Ingelfinger noted that almost all illnesses are self-limiting, that is, the human body is capable of handling them without outside intervention. The thrust of the article was that we need not feel we are helpless if disease tries to tear away at our bodies, and that we can have greater confidence in the reality of a healing system that is beautifully designed to meet most of its problems. And even when outside help is required, our own resources have something of value to offer in a combined strategy of treatment.

No one gets out of this world alive, and few people come through life without at least one serious illness. If we are given a serious diagnosis, it is useful to try to remain free of panic and depression. Panic can constrict the blood vessels and impose an additional burden on the heart. Depression, as medical researchers all the way back to Galen have observed, can set the stage for other illnesses or intensify existing ones. It is no surprise that so many patients who learn that they have cancer or heart disease—or any other catastrophic disease—become worse at the time of diagnosis. The moment they have a label to attach to their symptoms, the illness deepens. All the terrible things they have heard about disease produce the kind of despair

that in turn complicates the underlying condition. It is not unnatural to be severely apprehensive about a serious diagnosis, but a reasonable confidence is justified. Cancer today, for example, is largely a treatable disease. A heavily damaged heart can be reconditioned. Even a positive HIV diagnosis does not necessarily mean that the illness will move into the active stage.

*Questions:*

1. According to the passage, pain means something else, that is  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What's the probable result if people drive the pain underground by taking pills instead of finding out the causes?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What's the best way to prevent the attack by germs?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Dr. Franz Ingelfinger holds the opinion that  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. What's the proper attitude towards disease?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## Test 4

### Section A Translation

**Directions:** (omitted)

Doctors estimate that about 40% of women over thirty in Britain are overweight. This figure may well be misleading as certainly large numbers of overweight people never seek medical

advice.

Many women are very worried about being overweight. They feel that it shows a lack of will-power or self-control on their part. In addition, fat women do not conform to the modern ideal of beauty exemplified by fashion and young film stars who are all incredibly thin.

Apart from aesthetic reason, there are strong medical grounds for not overeating. Overweight people are particularly prone to heart disease and are easily tired by physical activity. Losing weight would certainly make them feel healthier and increase their life expectancy.

Some women feel guilty about being fat and their guilt is repressed by eating more. It is a vicious circle. On the other hand, there are women who unnecessarily lose weight in order to conform to a model of social acceptability. Some of them end up by starving themselves to death! So perhaps it might be better to try to remove fat people's unhappiness than to try to remove the fat.

*Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Section B Short Answer Questions

Directions: (omitted)

Of all the folk artists in the United States the most well known of the twentieth century is certainly Grandma Moses—Anna Mary Robertson Moses (1860—1961). She was also the most successful within her lifetime and her work was reproduced on greeting cards and calendars and in prints. As with many folk artists, her career as a painter started late in life, at the age of 67, but she continued painting until her death at the age of 101, so her active painting life still spanned over 34 years.

Her subject are based on the New England countryside and evoke a strong mood of nostalgia. Many of her early paintings are copies of, or use sections from, prints by Currier and Ives that she then recomposed in her own way. In her versions the figures became more stylized and the landscapes less naturalistic. Her painting was preceded by the production of landscapes in needlework, and it was only the onset of arthritis (关节炎) that forced the change of medium. The images, however, continued the same, and she reexecuted some of her needlework landscapes in paint at a later date.

From these early sources she then began to compose original painting such as *Housick Falls, New York in Winter* (1944) that relied on her surroundings and her memories of country life and activities; these paintings display an increasing technical ability. By the 1940's her work had become a marketable commodity and collectors created a demand for her paintings.

Like many painters of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Grandma Moses made use of photographs for



information, for figures, for fragments of landscape, and for buildings, but her work, especially that of her later years, was not a slavish copying of these but compositions using them as source material. Her output was prodigious, and consequently her work is of varying quality. Although much of her public appeal is based on the emotive image of the "Grandma" figure producing naive picture of country life, her paintings place her among the top folk painters of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**Questions:**

1. When did Grandma Moses start her painting career?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Why does the author mention Currier and Ives in line 11?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. According to the passage, Grandma Moses switched from needlework to painting because of  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. According to the passage, Grandma Moses based her paintings on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What is the main topic of the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## Test 5

### Section A Translation

**Directions:** (omitted)

Woman around the world now live on average longer than