

本书适用于以下考试:

工商管理硕士 (MBA)

公共管理硕士(MPA)

会计硕士(MPAcc)

法律硕士

教育硕士

体育硕士

公共卫生硕士

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# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语考试 标准模拟考场

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试命题研究组/编著



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# 前言 Foreword

国务院学位委员会办公室于2005年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》，2006年，法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目，使用同一张试卷，按照统一的考试大纲，统一命题，统一考试，统一阅卷，择优录取。考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

由于联考实行的时间比较短，虽然有统一的考试大纲，但是没有统一的考试教材，这样加大了考生的复习难度。考察最近的图书市场，有关硕士研究生英语考试的辅导资料很多，而直接针对在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的指导丛书几近空白。报考在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从，他们迫切需要一本高质量的考前辅导资料，把握命题规律，在考试中获取理想的成绩。

为了让考生在考前进行实战模拟，我们精编了20套模拟试题，其特点可以归结为以下几条。

## 一、名师主笔，专家参与，内容权威

本书作者均为在职联考英语考试辅导第一线的名师，他们深谙考试的命题规律和出题动态，授课经验丰富，对考试的重点、疑点和难点把握精准，熟悉考生的差项和弱点，在编写过程中充分考虑了考生的需求。

## 二、全面紧扣在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试最新大纲，把握命题脉搏

在编写过程中，我们严格按照考试大纲的规定和要求，认真分析了考试样题各部分的题型设计、命题原则、题型重点以及各部分基础知识的覆盖、篇章题材的覆盖和难易程度等方面的特点，20套模拟试题的题型和题量与实际考试试题一致。本系列模拟考场

紧紧联系当前变化了的考试动态和最新形式与政策，与最新形式的大纲完全一致。

### 三、规范操作，启迪备考，极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，本套模拟考场系列将精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，每道题都有详细的解析。模拟题不仅能对考生的英语理解能力和阅读能力进行测试，更能成为规范的语言信息的输入渠道，让考生接触到更多的语言、语境和语用信息，提高应试能力。

### 四、解题策略和技巧的覆盖，体现英语运用原则

实践证明，一本好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本书强调命题策略和解题技巧之间的相关性，对重要的解题技巧进行详细的解析，让考生在紧张的复习中进行高效补差，迅速提高考试能力。

由于时间仓促，不当和疏漏之处在所难免，还望广大考生、专家和同仁斧正。

编者 于北京大学

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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试  
标准模拟考场一

Paper One

Part I: Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A: Dialogue Completion

**Directions:** *In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

1. **A:** May I play my computer game for an hour?  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_  
A. You should study harder  
B. I've said before that the game takes too long  
C. Yes, you get it  
D. Sorry, your mother's using the computer now
2. **A:** I'm going to pop out to get a sandwich, \_\_\_\_\_  
**B:** No, thank you. I'm all right.  
A. How can I help you?                      B. What can I do for you?  
C. Can I get you anything?                 D. I'll be back in a minute.
3. **A:** Front desk. Can I help you?  
**B:** \_\_\_\_\_  
A. May I ask who you are?  
B. Yes, I need your help.  
C. This is Mr. Burton speaking.  
D. This is Mr. Burton in 1205. Can I get a wake-up call, please?



4. **A:** What are you and Joe doing this weekend, Michelle? Would you be free to come over for drinks after dinner sometime?

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_

A. No, no. I think you and Mike should come over for dinner.

B. Hey, thank you, Pat. That sounds nice. I don't think we have made any plans yet.

C. It's hard to decide now.

D. We are doing nothing this weekend. What about you?

5. **A:** The wind will probably get up later.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Still, another month should see us through the worst of the weather

B. It seems to be clearing up

C. As long as it doesn't rain

D. Fairly mild for the time of year

### Section B: Dialogue Comprehension

**Directions:** In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

6. **Woman:** Teacher's Day is coming. Have you decided what to buy for the teacher?

**Man:** Well... we're still in two minds.

**Question:** What does the man mean?

A. They haven't reached an agreement yet.

B. They are still hesitating.

C. They care very much about what to buy.

D. They find it hard to do something for the teacher.

7. **Man:** That's the most boring seminar I've been to in a long time.

**Woman:** Well, it wasn't the regular speaker. She got sick at the last minute.

**Man:** I'm surprised they didn't have a better substitute.

**Question:** What does the man mean?

A. They should replace the regular speaker.

B. He hasn't been to a seminar for a long time.

C. He didn't expect the substitute was so poor.

D. The substitute was not as good as the regular speaker.

8. **Woman:** You are too careful. I can hardly put up with a car moving at this speed.

**Man:** Once bitten twice shy. I was involved in a head-on collision a few months ago. I don't want to repeat it.

**Question:** What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man doesn't want to repeat what he said.

- B. The man has learned a lesson from his car accident.
- C. The man is a timid person so he doesn't want to drive fast.
- D. The woman can't tolerate the man's attitude.

9. **Man:** I hear you have been working part-time.

**Woman:** Yeah, I must stand on my own feet. My parents are retired and their health is declining.

**Question:** What does the woman mean?

- A. She has recovered from an injury.
- B. She does not depend on her parents anymore.
- C. Her parents used to enjoy good health.
- D. Her parents used to have a good job.

10. **Man:** It seems that your father takes you under his wing.

**Woman:** I have the same feeling. But I don't like the way he treats my sister.

**Question:** What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman's sister is maltreated.
- B. The man is jealous of the woman.
- C. The father favors the woman.
- D. The woman doesn't like to be treated the way her father does to her.

Part II : Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

11. His parents \_\_\_\_\_ out this evening.  
 A. all are                      B. are all                      C. both are                      D. are both
12. "Do you want some cheese?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."  
 A. I have some still                      B. I still have much  
 C. I don't want some                      D. I've still got some
13. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the color of his skin.  
 A. with the exception of                      B. in the light of  
 C. by virtue of                      D. regardless of
14. Which sport has the most expenses \_\_\_\_\_ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?  
 A. in place of                      B. in terms of                      C. by means of                      D. by way of
15. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary \_\_\_\_\_ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.  
 A. by that                      B. at that                      C. on that                      D. in that
16. A person's calorie requirements vary \_\_\_\_\_ his life.

- A. across            B. throughout            C. over            D. within
17. The thief tried to open the locked door but \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in no way            B. in vain            C. without effect            D. at a loss
18. I'm sorry I can't see you immediately; but if you'd like to take a seat, I'll be with you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. for a moment            B. in a moment  
C. for the moment            D. at the moment
19. He always did well at school \_\_\_\_\_ having to do part time jobs every now and then.
- A. in spite of            B. regardless of            C. on account of            D. in case of
20. Agriculture was a step in human progress \_\_\_\_\_ which subsequently there was not anything comparable until our own machine age.
- A. in            B. for            C. to            D. from
21. Britain has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.
- A. popularity            B. prosperity            C. intensity            D. density
22. Largely due to the university tradition and the current academic milieu, every college student here works \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. industrially            B. industriously            C. consciously            D. purposefully
23. I don't think it's sensible of you to \_\_\_\_\_ your greater knowledge in front of the chairwoman, for it may well offend her.
- A. show up            B. show off            C. show out            D. show away
24. If we don't stop flirting with those deathly nuclear weapons, the whole globe will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. empowered            B. punished            C. polluted            D. annihilated
25. One of the important properties of a scientific theory is its ability to \_\_\_\_\_ further research and further thinking about a particular topic.
- A. invent            B. stimulate            C. renovate            D. advocate
26. When in his rebellious years, that is when he was sixteen or eighteen, Frank Anderson \_\_\_\_\_ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.
- A. took to            B. took up            C. took on            D. took in
27. In spite of the wide range of reading material specially designed or \_\_\_\_\_ for language learning purposes, there is yet no effective and systematic program for the reading skills.
- A. appointed            B. assembled            C. acknowledged            D. adapted
28. In 1816, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Northern Europe \_\_\_\_\_ Europe into a bloody war.
- A. imposed            B. plunged            C. pitched            D. inserted
29. The municipal planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expect increased tax \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. privileges            B. efficiency            C. revenues            D. validity

30. The problem of pollution as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in \_\_\_\_\_ again next spring.

- A. convention      B. conference      C. session      D. assembly

### Part III : Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

#### Passage One

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "Store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatologically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

31. The statement "In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily." (Line 1, Para. 2) suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the author was well-fed and healthy even without a fridge in his fifties  
 B. the author was not accustomed to use fridges even in his fifties  
 C. there was no fridge in the author's home in the 1950s  
 D. the fridge was in its early stage of development in the 1950s

32. Why does the author say that nothing was wasted before the invention of fridges?

- A. People would not buy more food than was necessary.

- B. Food was delivered to people two or three times a week.  
 C. Food was sold fresh and did not get rotten easily.  
 D. People had effective ways to preserve their food.
33. Who benefited the least from fridges according to the author?  
 A. Inventors  
 B. Consumers  
 C. Manufacturers  
 D. Travelling salesmen

34. Which of the following phrases in the fifth paragraph indicates the fridge's negative effect on the environment?

- A. Hum away continuously  
 B. Climatically almost unnecessary  
 C. Artificially-cooled space  
 D. With mild temperatures
35. What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?  
 A. Neutral  
 B. Critical  
 C. Objective  
 D. Compromising

### Passage Two

The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with humanlike ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software (软件) or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon (硅) will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments, harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

36. In what way can we make a machine intelligent?  
 A. By making it work in such environments as deserts, oceans or space.  
 B. By working hard for 10 or 20 years.  
 C. By either properly programming it or changing its structure.  
 D. By reproducing it.
37. What does the writer think about machines with human-like ability?  
 A. He believes they will be useful to human beings.  
 B. He believes that they will control us in the future.



41. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- new computers had been installed in the buildings
  - it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
  - large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday
  - improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways
42. The function of the computer mentioned in the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- counterbalance an earthquake's action on the building
  - predict the coming of an earthquake with accuracy
  - help strengthen the foundation of the building
  - measure the impact of an earthquake's vibrations
43. The smart buildings discussed in the passage \_\_\_\_\_ .
- would cause serious financial problems
  - would be worthwhile though costly
  - would increase the complexity of architectural design
  - can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquakes
44. It can be inferred from the passage that in minimizing the damage caused by earthquakes attention should be focused on \_\_\_\_\_ .
- the increasing use of rubber and steel in capital construction
  - the development of flexible building materials
  - the reduction of the impact of ground vibrations
  - early forecasts of earthquakes
45. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- compare the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred in the U. S.
  - encourage civil engineers to make more extensive use of computers
  - outline the history of the development of quake-resistant building materials
  - report new developments in constructing quake-resistant building

#### Passage Four

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3,000 feet away—straight up. A decade ago, adapting the infrared scanning technology developed for military purposes and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Services Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eye. Mounted on a plane flown at 3,000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing

where plants were running “fevers”. Farmers could then spot-spray, using 40 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley’s company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt the technology works. “This technique can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States,” says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of the decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

46. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sprayed with pesticides  
 B. facing an infrared scanner  
 C. in poor physical condition  
 D. exposed to excessive sun rays
47. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. estimate the damage to the crops  
 B. measure the size of the affected area  
 C. draw a color-coded map  
 D. locate the problem area
48. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. resorting to spot-spraying  
 B. consulting infrared scanning experts  
 C. transforming poisoned rain  
 D. detecting crop problems at an early stage
49. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the lack of official support  
 B. its high cost  
 C. the lack of financial backing  
 D. its failure to help increase production
50. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce.  
 B. growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops  
 C. the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture  
 D. full support from agricultural experts

#### Part IV: Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 51 the utmost importance. Proper selection will eliminate one source of 52 breakdown in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words 53 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may 54 unfavorable re-



actions in the listener 55 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down. 56, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 57 difficult for the listener to understand the 58 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 59 to explain or describe in a 60 that can be understood by his listeners.

- |                     |              |                  |                 |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. of           | B. at        | C. for           | D. on           |
| 52. A. inaccessible | B. timely    | C. likely        | D. invalid      |
| 53. A. encourages   | B. prevents  | C. destroys      | D. offers       |
| 54. A. pass out     | B. take away | C. back up       | D. stir up      |
| 55. A. who          | B. as        | C. which         | D. what         |
| 56. A. Moreover     | B. However   | C. Preliminarily | D. Unexpectedly |
| 57. A. that         | B. it        | C. so            | D. this         |
| 58. A. speech       | B. sense     | C. message       | D. meaning      |
| 59. A. obscure      | B. difficult | C. impossible    | D. unable       |
| 60. A. case         | B. means     | C. method        | D. way          |

## Paper Two

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### Part V: Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

The Internet can make the news more democratic, giving the public a chance to ask question and seek out facts behind stories and candidates, according to the head of the largest US Online service.

“But the greatest potential for public participation is still in the future.” Steven Case, Chairman of America Online, told a recent meeting on Journalism and the Internet sponsored by the Freedom Forum (讨论会). However, some other experts often say the new technology of computers is changing the face of journalism, giving reporters access to more information and their readers a chance to ask questions and turn to different sources.

### Part VI: Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

**Directions:** Write a short composition of about 120 words on the topic given below. And write the composition on the ANSWER SHEET.

Topic: Is English Language Teaching Overemphasized in Chinese Education?