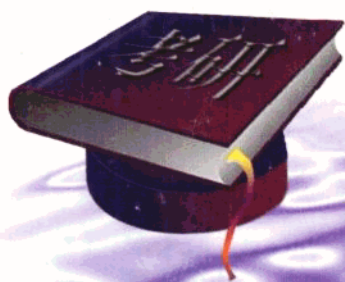


考研最后冲刺



2000年考研命题

预测试卷

(英语)

主编：清华大学外语系
肖立齐 古秀玲
范红 周莹
策划：东方飞龙

专利文献出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研最后冲刺:英语命题预测/肖立齐等主编. —北京:专利文献出版社, 1999
ISBN 7-80011-441-4

I. 考… II. 肖… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV.
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 43781 号

专利文献出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区蓟门桥西土城路 6 号 邮编 1000

北京市朝阳印刷厂印刷 新华书店北京发行所发

1999 年 10 月第 1 版 1999 年 10 月第 1 次印

开本/787×1092 1/16 印张/68.75

字数/1200 千字 印数/10000 册

ISBN 7-80011-441-4/G·029

定价:25.00 元(共四册 100.00 元)

(批发或图书有印刷质量问题,请拨:010-62344

· 版权所有 违法必究 ·

前 言

在考研竞争日趋激烈,命题日趋精细的新形势下,为满足广大考生 2000 年考研最后一轮复习的迫切需要,特组织清华大学、人民大学、北京大学有丰富命题经验的著名教授、专家、花大量时间精心编写《2000 年考研各科命题预测试卷》,以便考生进行考前“实战演习”,检测自己的复习效果,增加临场经验,提高应试技巧。

《2000 年考研各科命题预测试卷》分政治、英语、数学三分册,其特点主要有:

最新预测:本预测试卷根据最新考研模式,严格按照教育部考试中心颁布的最新考试大纲编写,题型和题量与 2000 年实际考研试题完全一致。特别是政治预测试卷紧密联系当前考试动态及最新时事精神,包含十五届四中全会和江泽民同志在建国五十周年大会上的讲话精神,这是在此以前出版的各类政治复习书无法比拟的。

权威预测:编者全部来自清华大学、中国人民大学、北京大学等全国最著名重点大学。他们具有丰富的命题经验。英语预测试卷由清华大学外语系肖立齐、古秀玲、范红、周莹等教授共同命制,数学预测试卷由清华大学数学科学系胡金德、陈魁、盛祥耀等教授共同命制,政治预测试卷由中国人民大学郭政平、龙十一、清华大学徐海发、北京大学张君等教授共同命制。

高效预测:每套试卷均由以上相关老师精选材料,题题推敲,优化设计命制完成,因此,它省去了一般模拟试卷中常见的陈题、送分题及凑数题,从而大大节约了考生最后复习阶段的宝贵复习时间,让考生进入 2000 年考研考场时有更多的“似曾相识”和“早已做过这道题”的兴奋。

建议在以下条件下做每一套预测试卷,效果更佳。

①时间:英语与数学:上午 8:00—11:00(不间断);政治:下午 2:00—5:00(不间断)

②地点:教室(或与教室环境类似处)

③考生必须处于进入真考场考试的精神状态

此外在复习时,也可参考以下各书(以下书封面带有“书标”,见右图标。)

①《考研英语高分突破》清华肖立齐教授主编 定价 38.00 元;

②《考研政治高分突破》人大郭政平教授主编 定价 38.00 元;

③《考研西医综合高分突破》(包含十五套预测试卷) 北医大于吉人教授主编
定价 38.00 元;

好的命题预测试卷,将使您如虎添翼,在硝烟弥漫、强手如云的考研战场上大显身手,夺得桂冠!

编 者

1999 年 10 月

2000 年硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲考试说明

一、考试性质

全国硕士研究生入学考试是为高等学校和科研机构招收硕士研究生而设置的。其中,英语实行全国统一考试。它的评价标准是高等学校非英语专业优秀本科毕业生能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,有利于各高等学校和科研机构在专业上择优选拔。

考试对象为 2000 年参加全国硕士研究生入学考试的本科应届毕业生,以及符合报考条件的具有同等学力的在职人员。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一规定,凡符合下列评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生应考复习。

二、评价目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能:

1. 词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语基本限于考试大纲附录 2“词汇表”,总量为 5 300 个左右。

2. 语法

I. 词法

1) 动词的时态、语态、语气及情态动词、非限定动词的用法;

2) 名词、形容词和副词的用法;

3) 介词、连词和代词的用法。

II. 句法

简单句、并列句和复合句的结构及用法。

3. 阅读理解能力

考生应能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解英语书面材料,能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材(社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等)和体裁(议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料(生词量不超过文章总字数的 3%)。

考生应能:

1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;

2) 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;

3) 根据上下文判断大纲附录 2“词汇表”以外的某些词汇和短语的意义;

4) 既理解单句的意义,也理解上下句之间的逻辑关系;

5) 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;

6) 领会作者的观点和态度;

7) 正确理解英语原文并用汉语表达原文所述内容。

4. 书面表达能力

1) 根据所给题目或素材写出叙述、说明或议论性的短文;

2) 语言比较规范,条理清楚。

三、试卷结构及考试形式

试题为主、客观混合型。客观题分数占总分的 70%,主观题分数占总分的 30%。本试卷分五部分,共 76 题。考试时间为 180 分钟。

试卷分试题和答题卡(纸)两部分,考生应将第 I, II, III 部分的答案填写在答题卡(ANSWER SHEET 1)上,将第 IV, V 部分的答案写在答题纸(ANSWER SHEET 2)上。

第一部分:语法结构与词汇(40 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 20 分)

题目分三节:

A 节:语法填空,10 题,共 5 分。每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案;

B 节:语法辨错,10 题,共 5 分。每题为一个或两个句子,有四个划线部分,其中一处是错误的,要求考生将错误项选出;

C 节:词语填空,20 题,共 10 分。每题为一个或两个句子,其中留有一个空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分:完形填空(10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

在一篇短文中,有 10 处空白,每个空白为一个小题。每题有四个选择项,要求考生在理解文章的基础上,选择一个最佳答案,使短文的内容和结构完整、合理。

第三部分:阅读理解(20 小题,每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

阅读五篇左右的短文,阅读量为 2 000~2 500 词。每篇短文后有 3~5 道选择题,共计 20 题。考生应根据短文内容从各题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分:英译汉(5 小题,每题 3 分,共 15 分)

在一篇短文中有五个划线部分,考生应根据上下文将各划线部分译成汉语。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。

第五部分:短文写作(1 题,15 分)

考生应根据题目以及写作提纲或规定情景、图表、图画等写出不少于 150 词的短文。要求内容切题,表达清楚,意思连贯,语言比较规范。

四、试卷内容、题量、计分和答题参考时间

题号	内容	题量	计分(百分比)	时间(分钟)
I	语法结构与词汇	40	20	35
II	完形填空	10	10	15
III	阅读理解	20	40	60
IV	英译汉	5	15	30
V	短文写作	1	15	40
合计		76	100	180

答题卡填涂样本

- 一、考生填涂考生信息时,必须按准考证上相应的信息进行填涂。
 二、考生必须先将准考证上的考生编号用钢笔填写在答题卡的相应栏目里,再用 2B 铅笔将下面相应的数字涂黑。
 三、考生填涂答案时,必须按试题封面要求 3 填涂。

考生编号 100355246231213

二〇〇〇年报考攻读硕士学位研究生

准考证

考生姓名 王建新
 所在单位 万泰公司
 报考单位 南开大学
 报考专业 计算数学

正面脱帽
 半身一寸
 黑白照片
 报考单位骑缝章

硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答题卡 (ANSWER SHEET 1)


填涂说明	1. 考生编号必须与准考证上的一致。 2. 考试结束后答题卡装入原试题袋,不得折叠。 3. 填涂时必须用 2B 铅笔将选中项涂满涂黑,修改时用橡皮擦干净,保持整洁。															
	姓名	考生编号(左对齐)														
		1	0	0	3	5	5	2	4	6	2	3	1	2	1	3
		[0]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
		[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
		[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]
报考单位名称	1[A][B][C][D] 6[A][B][C][D] 11[A][B][C][D] 16[A][B][C][D] 21[A][B][C][D] 2[A][B][C][D] 7[A][B][C][D] 12[A][B][C][D] 17[A][B][C][D] 22[A][B][C][D] 3[A][B][C][D] 8[A][B][C][D] 13[A][B][C][D] 18[A][B][C][D] 23[A][B][C][D] 4[A][B][C][D] 9[A][B][C][D] 14[A][B][C][D] 19[A][B][C][D] 24[A][B][C][D] 5[A][B][C][D] 10[A][B][C][D] 15[A][B][C][D] 20[A][B][C][D] 25[A][B][C][D]															
	26[A][B][C][D] 31[A][B][C][D] 36[A][B][C][D] 41[A][B][C][D] 46[A][B][C][D] 27[A][B][C][D] 32[A][B][C][D] 37[A][B][C][D] 42[A][B][C][D] 47[A][B][C][D] 28[A][B][C][D] 33[A][B][C][D] 38[A][B][C][D] 43[A][B][C][D] 48[A][B][C][D] 29[A][B][C][D] 34[A][B][C][D] 39[A][B][C][D] 44[A][B][C][D] 49[A][B][C][D] 30[A][B][C][D] 35[A][B][C][D] 40[A][B][C][D] 45[A][B][C][D] 50[A][B][C][D]															
51[A][B][C][D] 56[A][B][C][D] 61[A][B][C][D] 66[A][B][C][D] 71[A][B][C][D] 52[A][B][C][D] 57[A][B][C][D] 62[A][B][C][D] 67[A][B][C][D] 72[A][B][C][D] 53[A][B][C][D] 58[A][B][C][D] 63[A][B][C][D] 68[A][B][C][D] 73[A][B][C][D] 54[A][B][C][D] 59[A][B][C][D] 64[A][B][C][D] 69[A][B][C][D] 74[A][B][C][D] 55[A][B][C][D] 60[A][B][C][D] 65[A][B][C][D] 70[A][B][C][D] 75[A][B][C][D]																

绝密★启用前(模拟)

全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS Candidates (NETEM)

注 意 事 项

1. 本试题的答案必须填写在规定的答题卡(ANSWER SHEET I)和答题纸(ANSWER SHEET II)上,写在试题上不给分。
 2. 第I、II、III部分的答案须用铅笔填涂在答题卡(ANSWER SHEET I)上,第IV、V部分的答案须用蓝、黑墨水笔或圆珠笔写在答题纸(ANSWER SHEET II)上。用红色笔者不给分。
 3. 选择题答案选出后,必须用2B铅笔把答题卡(ANSWER SHEET I)上的选中项涂满涂黑,如:[A] [B]  [D]。修改时,必须用橡皮擦净后,再填涂其它选项。
 4. 考试结束后,将答题卡(ANSWER SHEET I)和答题纸(ANSWER SHEET II)一并装入试卷袋内。装答题卡(ANSWER SHEET I)时不准折叠。
-

硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答题卡
(ANSWER SHEET I)

填涂说明	1. 考生编号必须与准考证上的一致。 2. 考试结束后答题卡装入原试题袋, 不得折叠。 3. 填涂时必须用 2B 铅笔将选中项涂满涂黑, 修改时用橡皮擦干净, 保持整洁。															
	姓名	考生编号(左对齐)														
		[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
		[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
		[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
		[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
		[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
		[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
		[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
		[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
		[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
		[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]
报考单位名称																

1[A][B][C][D]	6[A][B][C][D]	11[A][B][C][D]	16[A][B][C][D]	21[A][B][C][D]
2[A][B][C][D]	7[A][B][C][D]	12[A][B][C][D]	17[A][B][C][D]	22[A][B][C][D]
3[A][B][C][D]	8[A][B][C][D]	13[A][B][C][D]	18[A][B][C][D]	23[A][B][C][D]
4[A][B][C][D]	9[A][B][C][D]	14[A][B][C][D]	19[A][B][C][D]	24[A][B][C][D]
5[A][B][C][D]	10[A][B][C][D]	15[A][B][C][D]	20[A][B][C][D]	25[A][B][C][D]
26[A][B][C][D]	31[A][B][C][D]	36[A][B][C][D]	41[A][B][C][D]	46[A][B][C][D]
27[A][B][C][D]	32[A][B][C][D]	37[A][B][C][D]	42[A][B][C][D]	47[A][B][C][D]
28[A][B][C][D]	33[A][B][C][D]	38[A][B][C][D]	43[A][B][C][D]	48[A][B][C][D]
29[A][B][C][D]	34[A][B][C][D]	39[A][B][C][D]	44[A][B][C][D]	49[A][B][C][D]
30[A][B][C][D]	35[A][B][C][D]	40[A][B][C][D]	45[A][B][C][D]	50[A][B][C][D]
51[A][B][C][D]	56[A][B][C][D]	61[A][B][C][D]	66[A][B][C][D]	71[A][B][C][D]
52[A][B][C][D]	57[A][B][C][D]	62[A][B][C][D]	67[A][B][C][D]	72[A][B][C][D]
53[A][B][C][D]	58[A][B][C][D]	63[A][B][C][D]	68[A][B][C][D]	73[A][B][C][D]
54[A][B][C][D]	59[A][B][C][D]	64[A][B][C][D]	69[A][B][C][D]	74[A][B][C][D]
55[A][B][C][D]	60[A][B][C][D]	65[A][B][C][D]	70[A][B][C][D]	75[A][B][C][D]

硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答题卡
(ANSWER SHEET II)

IV. (15 points)

得分	评卷人

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

V. (15 points)

得分	评卷人

76. _____

2000 年全国攻读硕士研究生入学考试

英语预测试卷(一)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

- The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on.
[A] to be informed [B] informed
[C] on informing [D] informing
- So involved with their computers _____ that their leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.
[A] did the children become [B] do the children
[C] the children do become [D] become do the children
- Some metals are malleable, _____ others are so brittle that they break easily when beaten quickly.
[A] but [B] like
[C] there [D] which
- No one is completely sure _____ causes booms and depressions in free economies.
[A] how [B] whom
[C] what [D] why
- Although more than one hundred elements are known, _____ they constitute more than 98 percent of the Earth's solid crust.
[A] that eight are so abundant [B] so that eight are abundant
[C] eight are so abundant that [D] eight that are so abundant
- Of all the economically important plants, palms have been _____.
[A] the least studied [B] study the least
[C] study less and less [D] to study the less
- In 1876 sculptor Anne Whitney bought a house in Boston, _____ for nearly two decades.
[A] where did she live and work [B] was there living and working
[C] where she lived and worked [D] there was living and working
- Lilian Welsh decided, during her early years of professional activity _____:
[A] that her real talents lay in the field of preventive medicine

- [B] in the field of preventive medicine lay her real talents
 [C] lay her real talents in the field of preventive medicine
 [D] preventive medicine the field was where her real talents lay
9. _____, a tornado comes into contact with a much smaller area, but it is much more violent and destructive.
 [A] Comparing a cyclone [B] A cyclone with comparison to
 [C] Compared to a cyclone [D] A cyclone to be compared with
10. William Faulkner _____ and knew from an early age that he wanted to become an author.
 [A] liked to read as a boy [B] and as a boy liked reading
 [C] was a boy and who liked to read [D] he was a boy who liked reading

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by black blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

11. An important said to conservation efforts, photography makes it possible to observe and study
 [A] [B]
 the chimpanzee in the wild without to disturb the animal.
 [C] [D]
12. In 1884, The Siamese royal family gave two of the animals to British resident in Bangkok,
 [A] [B]
Owen Gould, took them home with him and exhibited them the following year in London.
 [C] [D]
13. During the Middle Ages, for ensure good luck, cats were often sealed alive in the walls of
 [A] [B] [C]
 houses, convents, and public buildings, only to die of suffocation.
 [D]
14. Since the circus arrived in town, all my friends have been looking forward to take their children to the show.
 [A] [B] [C] [D]
15. In proportion to its size, the hungriest animal is the shrew, which must consume several times
 [A] [B]
their own weigh every day.
 [C] [D]
16. More than the million copies of George Orwell's novel Nineteen Eighty-Four have sold in
 [A] [B] [C]
 England alone since it was first published in 1949.
 [D]

17. Despite the broad acclaim of him novels, James Baldwin is most highly respected as an essayist and social critic.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
18. Many the ories on conserving the purity has be en proposed , but no one has been as widely accepted as this one.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. The better we attempted to explain our mistake, the worse our story sounded.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
20. The reason for my long absence from class was because I was ill for 2 weeks.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices inarked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

21. Without the friction between their feet and the ground ,people would _____ be able to walk.
[A] in no time [B] by all means
[C] in no way [D] on an account
22. The police managed to _____ down the owner of the car.
[A] trace [B] track
[C] catch [D] pursue
23. The company's training plan was designed to help the employees to improve their work habits and _____.
[A] proficiency [B] sufficiency
[C] insufficiency [D] efficiency.
24. It seemed as if all of a _____ the animal had smelt danger in the air.
[A] sudden [B] moment
[C] minute [D] once
25. The clever lawyer proved that his _____ was not guilty.
[A] client [B] clerk
[C] buyer [D] customer
26. The country's need for food was _____, if they did not get some soon, thousands would starve.
[A] desirable [B] urgent
[C] emergent [D] critical
27. When he was questioned about the missing ring, he firmly _____ that he had ever seen it.

- [A] rejected [B] refused
[C] denied [D] ignored
28. Anne and Smith _____ each other recently because they had got in each other's way for long.
[A] fell back to [B] fell in with
[C] fell out with [D] fell through
29. They have always been on good _____ with their next neighbours.
[A] friendship [B] relations
[C] connection [D] terms
30. Some students mistakenly think that _____ the sources and putting quotation marks around all the copied bits will be enough to make their papers acceptable.
[A] admitting [B] assenting
[C] attributing [D] acknowledging
31. Tall-growing crops should be planted where they will not shade or _____ with the growth of smaller crops.
[A] interrupt [B] interfere
[C] disturb [D] distract
32. Leadership requires, among other important qualities, the ability to _____ a decision.
[A] reach [B] overlook
[C] revise [D] design
33. Many photographers prefer to take pictures _____, when they can take advantage of the special effects of the setting sun.
[A] at noon [B] at twilight
[C] in the morning [D] in the fall
34. A steadily increasing _____ of students is enrolled in government-run institutions.
[A] formation [B] fraction
[C] spread over [D] segment
35. They just _____, pushed by the demands for residential business, or industrial space.
[A] spread on [B] spread out
[C] spread oved [D] spread co
36. The shop had no more red shoes _____, so Jane chose brown ones instead.
[A] on hand [B] ready
[C] in hand [D] in stock
37. The simplest way of listening to a music is to listen for the _____ pleasure of the musical sound it-self.
[A] sheer [B] sharp
[C] severe [D] slack
38. Because the _____ of such writing is important, we expect the familiar essayist to work by indirection, to be subtle instead of obvious.
[A] note [B] rhythm

[C] tune

[D] tone

39. Man's understanding and his mastering of matter and energy _____ his claim to superiority; provide him with the basis for enriching and deepening human experience.

[A] designate

[B] deserve

[C] justify

[D] illustrate

40. I felt _____ to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.

[A] fatigued

[B] tired

[C] exhausted

[D] bored

Part II Cloze Test

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 ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

In a few days I had grasped the main principles on which the hotel was run. The thing that would astonish anyone 41 for the first time into the service quarters of a hotel would be the fearful noise and disorder during their rush hours. It is 42 so different from the steady work in a shop or a factory that it looks at first sight 43 mere bad management. But it is really quite unavoidable, and for this reason, hotel work is not particularly hard, but 44 it comes in rushes and cannot be economized. You cannot, for instance, grill a steak two hours 45 it is wanted; you have to wait till the last moment, by which time a mass of other work has accumulated, and then to it 46 in frantic haste. The result is that at meal-times everyone is doing two men's work, 47 is impossible without noise and quarrelling. Indeed the quarrels are a necessary part of the process, for the pace would never be kept up if everyone did not 48 everyone else of idling. It was for this reason that during the rush hours the whole staff raged and cursed like demons. A girl in the bakery, aged sixteen, used oaths that would have defeated a cabman. But we are not losing our 49 and wasting time; we were just stimulating 50 for the effort of packing four hours' work into two hours.

What keeps a hotel going is the fact that the employees take a genuine pride in their work, beastly and silly though it is.

41. [A] going

[B] enter

[C] coming

[D] leaving

42. [A] anything

[B] that

[C] something

[D] as if

43. [A] like

[B] for

[C] into

[D] over

44. [A] in this respect

[B] out of sight

[C] by its nature

[D] in contrast with

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 45. [A] otherwise | [B] when | [C] before | [D] after |
| 46. [A] afterwards | [B] hopefully | [C] all together | [D] in question |
| 47. [A] that | [B] for it | [C] which | [D] what |
| 48. [A] prevent | [B] forbid | [C] accuse | [D] blame |
| 49. [A] heads | [B] feeling | [C] support | [D] spirit |
| 50. [A] some people | [B] anyone | [C] one another | [D] ourselves |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

The traditional perspectives put heavy emphasis on a "free" land and property market, on allegedly equal individuals competing freely on private property, on efficient land use, and on the benefits that markets in land are supposed to bring to all urbanites. But the realities are not what these perspectives suggest. There are no free competitive markets in cities, because corporate location, urban land purchase, and urban development are disproportionately controlled, often monopolized, by powerful capitalistic decision makers. The newer critical perspective focuses on these power and inequality realities of city growth and decline.

For the most part, the actions of urban industrialists, developers, bankers, and their political allies are visible and quantifiable. Using the language of the accountant and the economist and calculating profit and loss on their private balance sheets, they are prepared to spell out what they see as they see as the need for and benefits of constant urban growth. Down to the last square foot, they can tell us how much new office space is needed and how much has been created. They inform us of the number of jobs produced by their construction projects, and, once completed, they speculate with great precision about the number of additional employees the employers in their urban monuments will require. They calculate, and often exaggerate, the expected amount of additional tax revenues of their large projects will generate, and, using the concept of the multiplier effect, speculate upon the economic benefits of their actions for the city as a whole.

On the other hand, the negative fallout from urban development is noticeably absent from the industrialists' and developers' lexicon. Just as critical, and usually just as obvious, the social costs

generated by urban growth are less studied and are sometimes more difficult to specify and quantify. For example, how can we eliminate unsafe pollution levels and prevent health damage? How should we measure the psychological impact on urbanites of routinely being deprived of sunlight as high-rise skyscrapers obstruct the sun? Finally, how can we calculate the fading sense of community that is produced in many neighborhoods as constant development and redevelopment converge to constitute the modern city?

51. In the first parag. of the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the aspects emphasized by the traditional views?

- [A] Private property and property market.
- [B] Free competitive markets.
- [C] Equal access to economic benefits.
- [D] Effective land use.

52. From the last paragraph we can infer that _____.

- [A] industrialists pay much attention to the negative impact of urban development
- [B] the opponents of urban development give little weight to urban problems
- [C] the supporters put emphasis on psychological impact of urban development
- [D] the opponents of urban development are concerned about its social costs

53. According to the passage, urban development _____.

- [A] always generates large tax revenues for the local government
- [B] always benefits the city as a whole
- [C] is unavoidably exaggerated by accountants and economists
- [D] is improperly dominated by industrialists and bankers

54. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____.

- [A] urban development is generally welcomed by city people
- [B] the critical perspectives hold more rational views of urban growth
- [C] different capitalistic allies have different attitudes towards urban growth
- [D] urban growth depends on economic development and political stability

Passages 2

If pollution continues to increase at the present rate, formation of aerosols in the atmosphere will cause the onset of an ice age in about fifty years time. This conclusion, reached by Dr Rasool and Dr Schneider, of the United States Goddard Space Flight Center, answers the apparently conflicting questions of whether an increase in the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere will cause the Earth to warm up or increasing the aerosol content will cause it to cool down. The

Americans have shown conclusively that the aerosol question is dominant.

Two specters haunting conservationists have been the prospect that meddling with the environment might lead to the planet's becoming unbearably hot or cold. One of these ghosts has now been laid, because it seems that even an increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to eight times its present value will produce an increase in temperature of only 2°C, which would take place over several thousand years. But the other problem now looms larger than ever.

Aerosols are collections of small liquid or solid particles dispersed in air or some other medium. The particles are all so tiny that each is composed of only a few hundred atoms. Because of this they can float in the air for a very long time. Perhaps the most commonly experienced aerosol is industrial smog of the kind that plagued London in the 1950s and is an even greater problem in Los Angeles today. These collections of aerosols reflect the Sun's heat and thereby cause the Earth to cool.

Dr Rassol and Dr Schneider have calculated the exact effect of a dust aerosol layer just above the Earth's surface of the temperature of the planet. As the layer builds up, the present delicate balance between the amount of heat absorbed from the Sun and the amount radiated from the Earth is disturbed. The aerosol layer not only reflects much of the Sun's light but also transmits the infrared radiation from below almost unimpeded. So, while the heat input to the surface drops, the loss of heat remains high until the planet cools to a new balanced state.

Within fifty years, if no steps are taken to curb the spread of aerosols in the atmosphere, a cooling of the Earth by as much as 3.5°C seems inevitable. If that lasts for only a few years it would start another ice age, and because the growing ice caps at each pole would themselves reflect much of the sun's radiation it would probably continue to develop even if the aerosol layer were destroyed. The only bright spot in this gloomy forecast lies in the hope expressed by Dr Rassol and Dr Schneider that nuclear power may replace fossil fuels in time to prevent the aerosol content of the atmosphere from becoming critical.

55. Dr Rassol and Dr Schneider conclude that the increasing spread of aerosols in the atmosphere will _____.

- [A] lead to the earth's becoming unbearably hot or cold
- [B] bring plagues to the inhabitants of the earth
- [C] make the earth loom larger in the universe
- [D] upset the balance between the heat absorbed by and the amount radiated from the earth.

56. From the last sentence of the second paragraph, we know that _____.

- [A] the cooling effect of the building aerosols appears to be a great threat
- [B] damaging the environment will make our planet unbearably hot
- [C] an increase of 2°C in temperature is a very serious problem
- [D] even a small increase in the amount of carbon dioxide will result in a big change in temperature

57. From the passage we can infer that Dr Jrasool and Dr Schneider based their conclusion mainly on _____.
- [A] the building capacity of the aerosol layer
- [B] the heat-reflecting effect of aerosols
- [C] the amount of heat absorbed from the sun by the earth
- [D] the heat input to the surface of the earth.
58. The best title for this passage could be _____.
- [A] Pollution; Formation of Aerosols.
- [B] Carbon Dioxide and Aerosols.
- [C] Warning; The Earth Is Warming Up.
- [D] Pollution; Warning of a New Ice Age.

Passage 3

The importance and focus of the interview in the work of the print and broadcast journalist is reflected in several books that have been written on the topic. Most of these books, as well as several chapters, mainly in, but not limited to, journalism and broadcasting handbooks and reporting texts, stress the "how to" aspects of journalistic interviewing rather than the conceptual aspects of the interview, its context, and implications. Much of the "how to" material is based on personal experiences and general impressions. As we know, in journalism as in other fields, much can be learned from the systematic study of professional practice. Such study brings together evidence from which broad generalized principles can be developed.

There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself. On the other hand, many general texts as well as numerous research articles on interviewing in fields other than journalism have been written. Many of these books and articles present the theoretical and empirical aspects of the interview as well as the training of the interviewers. Unhappily, this plentiful general literature about interviewing pays little attention to the journalistic interview. The fact that the general literature on interviewing does not deal with the journalistic interview seems to be surprising for two reasons. First, it seems likely that most people in modern Western societies are more familiar at least in positive manner, with journalistic interviewing than with any other form of interviewing. Most of us are probably somewhat familiar with the clinical interview, such as that conducted by physicians and psychologists. In these situations the professional person or interviewer is interested in getting information necessary for the diagnosis and treatment of the person seeking help. Another familiar situation is the job interview. However, very few of us have actually been interviewed personally by the mass media, particularly by television. And yet, we have a vivid acquaintance with the journalistic interview by virtue of our roles as readers, listeners, and viewers. Even so, true understanding of the journalistic interview, especially television interviews, requires thoughtful analyses and even study, as this book indicates.

59. Much research has been done on interviews in general _____.