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年

工商管理硕士研究生

MBA

# 入学考试最后冲刺

编写 考研命题研究组  
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总策划 胡东华



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## 科学技术文献出版社 向广大读者致意

科学技术文献出版社成立于1973年,国家科学技术部主管,主要出版科技政策、科技管理、信息科学、农业、医学、电子技术、实用技术、培训教材、教辅读物等图书。

我们的所有努力,都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

## 前 言

一本书的前言往往是最易被人冷落的部分,大概这本书也不会例外,尽管它是根据修订后的2000年MBA联考大纲而编著的最新资料。但是,有些话在这里我们一定要向读者说明。

### (一)关于MBA

MBA是工商管理硕士学位的英文缩略(Master of Business Administration),本世纪六十年代初兴起于美国,目前已成为一类全球认同的学位。九十年代初,我国开始在少数高校设置和试办此学位(到1997年,全国试办此学位的高校已达五十多所),并相应设置了入学考试和考试大纲,积累了一定的经验。近年来,全国工商管理硕士教育指导委员会经过研究和试点,对MBA入学考试方法作出了较为重大的改革,并逐渐形成了GRK(管理类学生入学综合考试的汉语拼音缩略)这一新的MBA入学考试方法。1996年,国家教委高校学生司决定,将MBA入学考试由原来的各校单独考试改为全国联考。从1997年至今,已进行了三次全国联考。

联考由笔试与面试两部分组成。笔试考五门课程,即政治理论、英语、数学、管理、语文与逻辑。其中政治理论一门由各校单独命题,其余四科构成联考总分。面试亦由各校分别进行。

### (二)关于本书

经过近十年的探索与发展,今天的MBA入学考试已经成为一块无声却硝烟弥漫的战场。“物竞天择,适者生存”,考试亦如此。因此,如何在强手如云的联考大战中抢得先手,就成了广大有志者面对MBA时的最大难题。而这也正是本书的编纂目的所在——使考生在考前的有限时间内,熟悉题型,掌握考点,从而收到最大的备考与“冲刺”效果。

为此,我们紧密结合2000年MBA联考大纲,倾尽全力,总结了这两年MBA联考中的题型特点、知识点的设置等方面的经验,收集了国内外MBA考试的最新资料,汇集成这本MBA联考冲刺,奉献给读者。也许有人会把这书仅仅当作一本题集,但这并不是编者的本意所在:我们不想再往本已浩瀚的题海中再加一滴水。我们的原则是:使每一套题都尽可能多地涵盖知识点,使考生在练习的同时尽可能多地复习和巩固到这些知识点。每套试题附有答案或详解,以使考生通过练习能以点带面,触类旁通。这是每一位考生追求的效果,也是我们的本意所在。

本书按MBA联考科目分为四个部分:英语、数学、管理、语言与逻辑,每部分包括完全仿照真题形式的10套标准化模拟试题,以及每套试题的参考答案或详解。读者既可以把它们当作练习,也可作为自测题,检查自己的备考效果。我们建议,读者在做题的同时,应经常参考试题答案或详解,及时找出自己的薄弱环节进行重点突破,这样才能事半功倍。如果本书能给辛勤奋斗着的考生们一点帮助和支持,这将是我们的最大欣慰。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了来自各方面的大力支持。本书策划胡东华同志做了大量的组织联络及体例策划工作。在此,谨向他们表示最真诚的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,难免有错漏之处,望广大读者批评指正。

最后,祝正在为理想而苦苦求索的那些可敬的考生们天随人愿,心想事成!

编 者  
于北京大学  
1999.9

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# 第一部分

英

语



## 2000 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试

### 英语标准化模拟试题(一)

(考生注意:答案须写在答题卡与答题纸上,写在本试题上一律不给分。)

#### PART I Structure and Vocabulary(10%)

**Direction:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. 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 with a pencil.

1. Revolution means \_\_\_\_\_ the productive forces.  
A) to liberate                      B) to have liberated                      C) liberating                      D) having being liberated
2. Jet engine can be produce \_\_\_\_\_ the new alloy is hard enough under the situation of 1000°C.  
A) if only                      B) as if                      C) only if                      D) even if
3. \_\_\_\_\_, I could not find out the answer to this complex question.  
A) However hard did I try                      B) However hard I tried  
C) However I tried hard                      D) Whatever I tried hard
4. It is better to die on one's feet than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) live on one's knees                      B) living one's knees  
C) would be                      D) to live on one's knees
5. Had a field doctor been available that time, the wounded soldier \_\_\_\_\_ alive now.  
A) would have been                      B) have been                      C) would be                      D) had been
6. Such \_\_\_\_\_ the case, there are no grounds to justify your complains.  
A) is                      B) being                      C) was                      D) would be
7. Few men pay full attention to their health conditions \_\_\_\_\_ they are seriously ill.  
A) when                      B) if                      C) until                      D) before
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the matter you brought up, I think we have to put it off for a while.  
A) As regard                      B) As regarded                      C) Regarded                      D) As regards
9. So little \_\_\_\_\_ a knowledge of mathematics that the maths lecture completely puzzled me.  
A) I acquired                      B) had I acquired                      C) I had acquired                      D) did I acquire
10. It was \_\_\_\_\_ who rescued the child from the lake in the suburban park.  
A) he and I                      B) him and me                      C) his and I                      D) he and me
11. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.  
A) missing                      B) losing                      C) dropping                      D) leaking
12. The opium war took place in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the nineteenth century.  
A) middle                      B) heart                      C) centre                      D) core
13. Dinner will be ready \_\_\_\_\_, but we still have time for a drink.  
A) presently                      B) currently                      C) lately                      D) finally
14. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very \_\_\_\_\_ about the food he eats.  
A) special                      B) peculiar                      C) unusual                      D) particular

15. Human behavior is a product of learning, but that of the animals depends mainly on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) instruction                      B) instinct                      C) intelligence                      D) interaction
16. Death rates have gone down but birth rates have not declined \_\_\_\_\_ proportion.  
 A) on                      B) in                      C) to                      D) for
17. Besides her two children, she has five more orphans to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) provide for                      B) support of                      C) supply with                      D) pull through
18. Watch me pulling the calf awkwardly to the barn, the milkmaid fought hard to \_\_\_\_\_ her laughter.  
 A) hold back                      B) hold on                      C) hold out                      D) hold up
19. Life is the moving, ever - aggressive force. When any form of life dies, certain life processes \_\_\_\_\_ and act out the saying "waste not, want not".  
 A) take over                      B) take up                      C) take on                      D) take in
20. As soon as the conference was over, all the participants went their \_\_\_\_\_ ways.  
 A) relative                      B) homely                      C) perspective                      D) respective

## **PART II Reading Comprehension (50%)**

### **Section A**

**Direction:** There are 5 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

**Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage:**

Every country tends to accept its own way of life as being the normal one and to praise or criticize others as they are similar to or different from it. And unfortunately, our picture of the people and the way of life of other countries is often a distorted one.

Here is a great argument in favour of foreign travel and learning foreign languages. It is only by travelling in, or living in, a country and getting to know its inhabitants and their language that one can find out what a country and its people are really like. And how different the knowledge one gains in this way frequently turns out to be from the second-hand information gathered from other sources! How often we find that the foreigners whom we thought to be such different people from ourselves are not very different after all!

Differences between people do, of course, exist and, one hopes, will always continue to do so. The world will be a dull place indeed when all the different nationalities behave exactly alike, and some people might say that we are rapidly approaching this state of affairs. With the much greater rapidity and ease of travel, there might seem to be some truth in this at least as far as Europe is concerned. However this may be, at least the greater ease of travel today has revealed to more people than ever before that the Englishman or Frenchman or German is not some different kind of animal from themselves.

21. Every country criticizes ways of life in other countries because they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) distorted                      B) normal  
 C) similar to each other                      D) different from its own
22. One who travels in a foreign country and learns its language will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) find out what its people are like  
 B) argue in favour of this country and the language  
 C) know the country and its people better  
 D) like its inhabitants and their language

23. The knowledge one gains by travelling in a foreign country is often \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) from second-hand information
- B) gathered from other sources than (from) its inhabitants
- C) gained from the arguments about the country
- D) different from what one had before the travel

24. Differences between people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will gradually disappear because of ease of travel
- B) do exist even though different nationalities behave exactly alike
- C) will always continue to exist and the world will be a dull place
- D) will not exist as one hopes

**Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following passage:**

That colorful figure, the cowhand or cowboy, was the master of the long drive and the roundup. Mexican Americans were the first cowhands. These vaqueros invented almost all the tools of the cowhand's trade, from the broad-brimmed hat and the rope lariat to the special western saddle.

A cowhand's life was a hard one. Cowhands worked sunup to sundown and received lower wages than most factory workers. Their legs became bowed for long days on the saddle. They developed permanent squints from peering into the glaring sunlight of treeless plains.

Every item of the cowhand's clothes and equipment served a necessary function. The wide brim of the "ten-gallon hat" could be turned down to shade the eyes or drain off rainfall. The bandana could be tried over the nose and mouth to keep out the dust raised by the pounding hooves of countless cattle. The bandana also served as a towel, a napkin, a bandage and a handkerchief. Cowhands sometimes wore leather trousers, caled chaps, over regular overalls. They protected the riders' legs from injury if they fell from their horses or when they had to ride through cactus, sagebrush, or other thorny plants.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that in the average day cowhands worked from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dawn until noon
- B) noon until dusk
- C) dawn until dusk
- D) dusk until midnight

26. Who invented the equipment cowboys used?

- A) Inventors on the east coast
- B) Vaqueros.
- C) dawn until dusk
- D) Factory workers.

27. What happened to cowhands' legs?

- A) They became shorter.
- B) They had to be protected from cattle's hooves.
- C) Sitting on the saddle changed their shape.
- D) Rainfall brought on rheumatism.

28. In the third paragraph (line 4), the word "chaps" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) pieces of steak
- B) protective pants
- C) regular overalls
- D) an injury to a cowboy's legs

**Questions 29 to 32 are based on the following passage:**

All that we really need to plot out the future of our universe are a few good measurements. This does not mean that we can sit down today and outline the future course of the universe with anything like certainty. There are still too many things we do not know about the way the universe is put together. But we do know exactly what information we need to fill in our knowledge, and we have a pretty good idea of how to go about getting it.

Perhaps the best way to think of our present situations is to imagine a train coming into a switchyard. All of the switches are set before the train arrives, so that its path is completely determined. Some switches we can see, others we cannot. There is no ambiguity if we can see the setting of a switch: we can say with confidence that some possible futures will not materialize and others will. At the unseen switches, however, there is no such certainty. We know the trains will take one of the tracks leading out, but we have no idea which one. The unseen switches are the true decision points in the future, and what happens when we arrive at them determines the entire subsequent course of events.

When we think about the future of the universe, we can see our "track" many billions of years into the future, but after that there are decision points to be dealt with and possible fates to consider. The goal of science is to reduce the ambiguity at the decision points and find the true road that will be followed.

29. According to the passage, it is difficult to be certain about the distant future of the universe because we \_\_\_\_\_

- A) have too many conflicting theories
- B) do not have enough funding to continue our research
- C) are not sure how the universe is put together
- D) have focused our investigations on the moon and planets

30. What does the author see as the function of the universe's unseen "switches"?

- A) They tell us which one of the tracks the universe will use.
- B) They enable us to alter the course of the universe.
- C) They give us information about the lunar surface.
- D) They determine which course the universe will take in the future.

31. For whom is the author probably writing this passage?

- A) Train engineers
- B) General audiences
- C) Professors of statistics
- D) Young children

32. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage?

- A) A statement illustrated by an analogy
- B) A hypothesis supported by documentation
- C) A comparison of two contrasting theories
- D) A critical analysis of a common assumption

**Questions 33 to 36 are based on the following passage:**

In our natural habit my wife and I don't sleep with the baby. We normally first come to know he's awake by a series of screams that would put any self-righteous banshee to shame. But lying there wide-awake in an unfamiliar house offered me the opportunity to hear my child wake up for the first time.

I was thinking about my day, a Sunday, and all the chores that were at hand. We'd have to get organized and go home. My wife would clean the house. I would pay bills and do some home repairs. The prospect of all this was less than the stuff of dreams.

I heard my child stir. He rolled over, opened his eyes and said, "Wow." Suddenly, I learned something.

With all my training on "good thoughts", "looking on the bright side" and "taking it a day at a time", I woke up to a near miserable world. This little boy, with no experience at his disposal, was at the place I've been looking for. To wake up in the morning, take a look at the world and say "wow"

is probably as close to contentment as a person could ever get.

I'm sure our child will eventually wake up, as most of us do, only to say "ugh." I wish I knew what I could do to never let this happen. I wish he could teach me the way he sees things now.

If we could just make ourselves relearn what it takes to open our eyes in the morning, see that we are alive in paradise and say "wow."

33. We can guess from the passage all the following information except that \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) they are spending the night not in their own house.
- (B) it is Sunday when the author awakes.
- (C) this time they sleep with the baby but they usually don't.
- (D) the father hears the child crying.

34. What kind of feeling does the child's "wow" imply except \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) wonder
- (B) contentment
- (C) being deeply impressed
- (D) innocence

35. Which of the four statements about the last paragraph is Not True?

- (A) The father has really no way to keep his child from being disappointed later about the world as the father now is.
- (B) A child's perspective is sometimes valuable.
- (C) The father wishes to change something.
- (D) A child's growing is painful.

36. What does the father learn from his child?

- (A) to be content with the world
- (B) to wake up in the morning and say "wow"
- (C) to look on the bright side
- (D) to have good thoughts

**Questions 37 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Most animals use more than one species as food. Therefore, the term "food web" is a better description of food relationships than "food chain". A food web is a complex feeding system that contains several food chains. For example, mice, rabbits, and deer eat plants. Owls eat mice and rabbits. Mountain lions eat rabbits and deer. These five species are parts of food chains that together form a food web.

The first link in a food chain is always a green plant. Only organisms with chlorophyll, such as green plants, can make food. For example, the first link in aquatic food chains is algae. Most algae are microscopic green plants that produce food by photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, energy from sunlight converts carbon dioxide and water to sugar. Tiny fish in lakes, streams, and oceans eat algae. In turn, these tiny fish are eaten by larger fish. The larger fish are eaten by other fish. The food supply for fish is made by algae. This food is then passed through the food chains as one animal eats another.

Organisms may be divided into three groups based on how they obtain food. These groups are producer, decomposer, and consumer. Organisms containing chlorophyll are producers. Thus, green plants are producers. Animals that eat other animals and plants are consumers. Microbes, one-celled organisms that cause the decay of dead plants and animals, are decomposers. Since decomposers can't make their own food, they are also consumers.

37. According to the passage, what is a "food web"?

- A) A complicated system of several food chains.
- B) A society that distributes food.

- C)The relationship of one green plant to another.  
 D)The device that spiders use to catch food.
38. Which of the following would most likely be the first link in a food chain?  
 A)termites                      B)fish                      C)lions                      D)grass
39. What kind of organisms have chlorophyll, according to the passage?  
 A)Green plants, such as algae.  
 B)Carnivores that eat rabbits and deer.  
 C)Consumers, but not producers.  
 D)Decomposers and consumers, but not mice or owls.
40. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A)determine which food chain is the most efficient.  
 B)describe the foodnet work among plants and animals.  
 C)explain the process of photosynthesis in green plants.  
 D)appeal to conservationists to protect endangered plant species.

### Section B

**Direction:** Read the following passage and then give short answers to the five questions. write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

A revolution in our understanding of the earth is reaching its climax as evidence accumulates that the continents of today are not venerable landmasses but amalgams of other lands repeatedly broken up, juggled, rotated, scattered far and wide, then crunched together into new configurations like ice flows swept along the shore of a swift-flowing stream.

After considerable modification this became the now largely accepted concept of "plate tectonics", explaining much of what is observed regarding our dynamic planet. Some oceans, such as the Atlantic, are being split apart, their opposing coasts carried away from one another at one or two inches per year as lava wells up along the line of separation to form new seafloor. Other ocean, such as the Pacific, are shrinking as seafloor descends under their fringing coastlines or offshore areas of islands.

The Earth's crust, in this view, is divided into several immense plates that make up the continents and seafloors, and that all float on a hot, plastic, subterranean "mantle." What causes these plates to jostle each other, splitting apart or sliding under one another at their edges, is still a mystery to geologists: it may be friction from circulating rock in the Earth's mantle, or it may be an effect produced by gravity.

41. What's the revolution in our understanding of the earth?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
42. What wells up along the line of Atlantic separation?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
43. The Pacific Ocean is changing \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
44. Two possible causes of the movement of the tectonic plates are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
45. What is the name of the accepted concept about the Earth that the author gives us?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### PART III Cloze(10%)

**Direction:** 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 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. Many books have been written 46 the future. But the 19th century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 47 of the word. In his fantastic novels "A Trip to the Moon" and "Eighty Days Around the World", he described in detail the aeroplane and even the helicopter. These novels still have a great attraction 48 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

The description below is what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted by a 49 writer.

In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal with the touch of a switch.

Television will provide information on prices at the 50 shops as well as news and entertainments. Videophones will bring pictures as well as 51 of telephone conversations.

Machines will control the temperature, lighting entertainments, security alarms, the laundry and the gardening.

Lighting will provide decoration as well as wall-paper.

At work, robots will take 52 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. Working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. Holidays will get longer. Six weeks will be the annual holiday. Men and women will retire at the same age.

Our leisure will be different too. The home will become the center of entertainments through television and electronic games. More people will eat out in restaurants 53 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. There will have a much wider variety food available. They be a change of taste toward a more savoury - flavored menu. New synthetic foods will form a 54 part of people's diets.

Foreign travels will 55. Winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones. Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. Education will become increasingly more important than ever before.

- |              |             |                |                |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. A) in    | B) of       | C) about       | D) for         |
| 47. A) sense | B) meaning  | C) detail      | D) implication |
| 48. A) for   | B) of       | C) on          | D) towards     |
| 49. A) today | B) nowadays | C) present-day | D) present     |
| 50. A) near  | B) nearby   | C) nearly      | D) nearer      |
| 51. A) noise | B) sound    | C) tone        | D) tune        |
| 52. A) to    | B) away     | C) off         | D) over        |
| 53. A) than  | B) as       | C) when        | D) while       |
| 54. A) usual | B) popular  | C) daily       | D) regular     |
| 55. A) add   | B) increase | C) raise       | D) arise       |

#### PART IV English - Chinese Translation (15%)

**Direction:** Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

The A - bomb used a different process, depending upon radio - activity. In this process, called "fission", a heavier atom split into two lighter atoms. In general, in radio - active substances this fission proceeds at a constant rate which is slow where substances occurring in nature are concerned. But there