



考研必备(2003年版)

英语

最后冲刺五套试题

编著 曹其军
策划 高联

另配磁带2盘

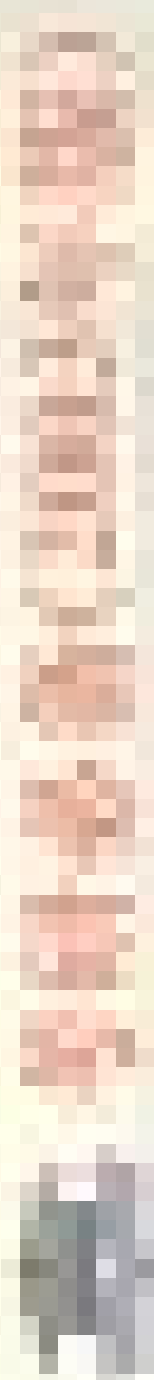
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前 言

《曹其军考研英语最后冲刺五套试题》今年交由国家行政学院出版社出版发行。

英语最后冲刺五套试题

本书是完全按照《2003 年考研英语考试大纲》的要求编写的。本书以较少的篇幅实现了对考研英语重要知识点的强化复习, 增强了应试能力, 同时也对考研英语考试命题重点作了大胆而准确的预测, 因此一直广受欢迎。

本书特点如下:

1. 本书全部试题和解答均由曹其军老师亲自命制和编写, 在题型、题量等方面与真题完全一致。
2. 试题不仅给出了标准答案, 而且还作了较详细的解答, 使得做题不仅成为一次次练习, 同时更是一次绝好地复习。
3. 本书五套试题的排版格式与考试真题基本一致, 这样在考场上您不再会对试卷有任何生疏之感。
4. 听力部分的文字材料新颖, 所命制的试题独到, 与真题极为贴近。

为了更好地发挥这五套试题的检测复习效果、强化复习重点、提高应试技巧的功能, 我们建议您不要将其作为一般的练习题来对待, 而要当成是一次真正的考试, 选择一整段时间, 在一个安静的环境里, 按照正规考试的要求, 在严格的考试时间(3 小时) 限制内完成一套试题, 然后再核对答案, 仔细阅读详尽解答。

最后预祝考研学子考试成功!

编著 曹其军
策划 高 联

曹其军

2002 年 12 月

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第一部分 2003 年全国硕士研究生
入学考试英语模考试卷

模考试卷 (一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Question 1 — 5, you will hear a monologue in this part. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording **twice**. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

The speaker will be going to lead the students to the _____ lab in a moment.	1
The hours and locations for several other labs posted on the bulletin board in the _____.	2
Occasionally, there are large waiting lists of students waiting to use the computer terminals during midterms and _____.	3

Students breaking the first rule for the second time will be asked to _____ lab.	4
--	---

As the second rule for computer usage, students must place their _____ card in the holder next to the computer.	5
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Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6 — 10, you will hear a dialogue in this part. While you listen, answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording **twice**. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions below. (5 points)

How many children does the couple have?

	6
--	---

What kind of fireplace does the woman want to have?

	7
--	---

In addition to several bedrooms, lots of lights in the kitchen, a fireplace, a big dining room, and a terrace, what else does the woman want?

	8
--	---

What does the husband want a den for?

	9
--	---

What else does the woman suggest the family can do on a terrace on warm evenings besides sitting outside?

	10
--	----

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material in this part. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C and D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11 — 13 are based on the following dialogue. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 — 13.

11. What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

- [A] Good friends. [B] Boyfriend and girlfriend.
[C] Colleagues. [D] Husband and wife.

12. How far do they plan to go?

- [A] As far as Oregon. [B] As far as Puerto Rico.

[C] As far as California.

[D] As far as Washington.

13. How do they plan to travel?

[A] By coach.

[B] By train.

[C] By airplane.

[D] By car.

Questions 14 — 16 are based on the following monologue. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14

— 16.

14. "Hogeschoolen" refers to

[A] universities.

[B] institutes of higher professional education.

[C] institutes of interaction education in cooperation with developing countries.

[D] language schools.

15. Which course is NOT mentioned as one offered by institutes of higher education in Holland?

[A] Dutch.

[B] Fashion design.

[C] Law.

[D] Pilot training.

16. In the talk, 830 is a figure that nearly represents

[A] the number of courses instructed in English.

[B] the monthly living expense for a single person plus course fee.

[C] the monthly living expense for a single person minus course fee.

[D] the number of higher education institutes in Holland.

Questions 17 — 20 are based on the following monologue. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17

— 20.

17. What do surgeons do according to the speaker?

[A] They operate on people.

[B] They are beauty specialists.

[C] They do plastic surgery.

[D] They help those who despair about the shape of their nose, eyes or ears.

18. For how long does one have to wear a plaster case over his nose after a plastic surgery on it?

[A] Three weeks.

[B] A week or two.

[C] One week.

[D] Four or five weeks.

19. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a concern bothering the patient before he sees his new

nose?

3

[A] The operation may not be successful.

[B] The operation may leave some marks on the nose.

[C] The shape of the new nose may not be desirable.

[D] The plaster case may not keep his nose in its new shape.

20. What does the talk reveal about the speaker's attitude towards plastic surgery?

[A] Positive.

[B] Strongly negative.

[C] Enthusiastic

[D] Doubtful.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The family is the center of most traditional Asians' lives. Many people worry about their families' welfare, reputation, and honor. Asian families are often 21, including several generations related by 22 or marriage living in the same home. An Asian person's misdeeds are not blamed just on the individual but also on the family — including the dead 23.

Traditional Chinese, among many other Asians, respect their elders and feel a deep sense of duty 24 them. Children repay their parents' 25 by being successful and supporting them in old age. This is accepted as a 26 part of life in China. 27, taking care of the aged parents is often viewed as a tremendous 28 in the United States, where aging and family support are not 29 highly. 30, in the youth-oriented United States, growing old is seen as a bad thing, and many old people do not receive respect.

Pilipinos, the most Americanized of the Asians, are 31 extremely family-oriented. They are 32 to helping their children and will sacrifice greatly for their children to get an education. 33, the children are devoted to their parents, who often live nearby. Grown children who leave the country for economic reasons 34 send large parts of their income home to their parents.

The Vietnamese family 35 people currently 36 as well as the spirits of the dead and of the as-yet unborn. Any 37 or actions are done from family considerations, not individual desires. People's behavior is judged 38 whether it brings shame or pride to the family. The Vietnamese do not particularly believe in self-reliance; in this way, they are the 39 of people in the United States. Many Vietnamese think that their actions in this life will influence their 40 in the next life.

21. [A] enlarged

[B] extended

[C] expanded

[D] lengthened

22. [A] history

[B] interaction

[C] blood

[D] bond

23. [A] pioneers

[B] settlers

[C] immigrants

[D] ancestors

4

24. [A] toward [B] for [C] of [D] on
 25. [A] contributions [B] sufferings [C] sacrifices [D] tributes
 26. [A] formal [B] natural [C] regular [D] peculiar
 27. [A] In comparison [B] To the same extent [C] In contrast [D] In burden
 28. [A] relief [B] responsibility [C] burden [D] business
 29. [A] rewarded [B] honored [C] complimented [D] regarded
 30. [A] In fact [B] Of course [C] And yet [D] As a result
 31. [A] but [B] further [C] still [D] only
 32. [A] confined [B] dedicated [C] corresponded [D] disposed
 33. [A] In turn [B] In exchange [C] In vain [D] In debt
 34. [A] occasionally [B] intentionally [C] typically [D] readily
 35. [A] insists on [B] consists of [C] persists in [D] resists to
 36. [A] living [B] lively [C] alive [D] life
 37. [A] incidences [B] decisions [C] accidents [D] expedition
 38. [A] on [B] for [C] by [D] in
 39. [A] counterpart [B] opposite [C] competitor [D] opponent
 40. [A] station [B] status [C] statue [D] state

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Psychologists who adopt a strong behaviorist position deny that emotion experiences are matters for scientific inquiry. In contrast, some biosocial theories hold that emotion feelings must be studied because they are the primary factors in organizing and motivating human behavior. According to these theories, most of the functions attributes to emotion expressions, such as empathy and altruism, are dependent on the organizing and motivating properties of underlying emotion feelings. Emotion experiences have several other functions.

Several lines of research have shown that induced emotion affects perception, learning, and memory. In one study, conducted by Carrill E. Izard and his students, subjects were made happy or angry and then shown happy and angry faces and friendly and hostile interpersonal scenes in a stereoscope. Happy subjects perceived more happy faces and friendly interpersonal scenes, and angry subjects perceived more angry faces and hostile interpersonal scenes. In this case, emotion apparently altered the basic perceptual process. In another study subjects were made happy or sad and then given happy or sad information about

fictional persons and later asked to give their impressions and make judgments about fictional characters. Overall, happy subjects reported more favorable impressions and positive judgments than did sad subjects. These studies provide evidence for the common wisdom that happy people are more likely to see the world through rose-colored glasses.

An extensive series of studies indicated that positive emotion feelings enhance empathy and altruism. It was shown by the American psychologist Alice M. Isen that relatively small favors or bits of good luck (like finding money in a coin telephone or getting an unexpected gift) induced positive emotion in people and that such emotion regularly increased the subjects' inclination to sympathize or provide help.

Several studies have demonstrated that positive emotion facilitates creative problem solving. One of these studies showed that positive emotion enabled subjects to name more uses for common objects. Another showed that positive emotion enhanced reactive problem solving by enabling subjects to see relations among objects that would otherwise go unnoticed. A number of studies have demonstrated the beneficial effects of positive emotion on thinking memory and older children.

41. The main topic of this passage is

- [A] psychologists and their personality.
 [B] language and emotion.
 [C] researches on human emotion.
 [D] different types of human behavior.

42. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT

- [A] Emotion feeling sometimes may change the basic perceptual process.
 [B] Emotion may affect people's cognitive processes.
 [C] Emotion tends to make people unable to solve problems.
 [D] Some psychologists disagree with some biosocial theories on whether emotion experiences should be studied

43. It can be inferred that a happy person

- [A] is more successful than a sad person.
 [B] spends less time on his studies.
 [C] tends to give unfavorable comments on things now and then.
 [D] tends to give favorable impressions about what they encounter.

44. The sentence "positive emotion feelings enhance empathy and altruism" (paragraph 3) most probably means

- [A] positive emotion feelings are sought after by everyone.
 [B] positive emotion feelings make people more likely to show sympathy and be unselfish.
 [C] positive emotion feelings improve one's health greatly.
 [D] positive emotion feelings add happiness and luck to one's lives.

- B** Carrill E. Izard's experiment is employed by the author to
- [A] explain why subjects felt happy or upset.
- [B] show how subjects are influenced by their emotions.
- [C] exemplify that emotions are likely to be changed.
- [D] emphasize that emotions play an important part in our life.

Vocabulary

- * 1. empathy [ˈempəθi] *n.* 移情作用
- * 2. altruism [ˈæltruɪz(ə)m] *n.* 利他主义
3. interpersonal [ˌɪntəˈpɜːsən(ə)l] *adj.* 人与人之间的
- * 4. stereoscope [ˈsteriəskəʊp; ˈstiə-] *n.* 立体镜
5. perceptual [pəˈseptʃuəl; -tʃuəl] *adj.* 知觉的
6. sympathize [ˈsɪmpəθaɪz] *v.* 同情
7. cognitive [ˈkɒgnɪtɪv] *adj.* 认知的

Text 2

“Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds — but if they are late, they'll hide or trash your mail and no one will be the wiser.” That seems to be the new motto for certain employees of the U. S. Postal Service. In a surprise audit disclosed last week, postal inspectors in Washington found that some local managers temporarily stashed unprocessed mail in parked trailers so that the letters and packages wouldn't be immediately noticed as delayed. Millions of pieces of undelivered mail were found, including 2.3 million bulk-business letters, some of which had been delayed nine days, and 800,000 first-class letters, which had been held for three days.

The new evidence of postal mischief follows a major scandal uncovered last spring in Chicago, which had been plagued by sloppy service and late deliveries. Confirming the public's worst suspicions, police found a foot-high pile of month-old mail under a porch, and fire fighters came upon 2,300 lbs. of old mail in a letter carrier's home.

On Friday, postal workers in the nation's capital were ordered to work overtime on the weekend to clear the backlog of mail. Just two years ago, postmaster General Marvin Runyon promised to turn the district's postal service into a “showpiece” of modern technology and efficiency. Yet, in a recent survey by the accounting firm Price Waterhouse, Washington ranked dead last among urban areas for on-time mail delivery. Several members of Congress — angry because some of the delayed letters in Washington could be from constituents trying to contact them — charge that the mail holdups could be illegal and plan to investigate the postal system. The House subcommittee on postal operations has summoned Runyon to testify at a hearing about the problems this week. The General Accounting Office plans an investigation of service snafus. “Our Postal Service is a disaster”, says Missouri Democrat William Clay, chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. “And it is as disheartening nationwide as it is in Washington”.

46. It was found by postal inspectors in Washington that
- [A] postal service proved to be perfect and efficient.
- [B] local managers tried their best to clear delayed mail.
- [C] local managers sometimes cheated in their work by hiding undelivered mail.
- [D] postmen were too tired because of their heavy workload.

- A** 47. According to a recent survey by the accounting firm Price Waterhouse, it can be known that
- [A] Washington service was the worst in on-time mail delivery among all national cities.
- [B] Washington service was the best in on-time mail delivery across the country.
- [C] Washington had the most efficient postal workers.
- [D] Washington had the worst postal facilities.

- B** 48. Some Congressmen charged that the mail holdups could be against the law because
- [A] they couldn't tolerate the sloppy service and delayed delivery.
- [B] mail holdups affected the contact between their potential voters and them.
- [C] it was their responsibility to take charge of the postal service.
- [D] they wanted to eliminate this phenomenon.

- B** It can be inferred from William Clay's words that
- [A] postal service in Washington needed improvement.
- [B] sloppy service and inefficient delivery could be found all over the country.
- [C] Washington as well as other districts was in great depression.
- [D] Washington postal service was extremely unsatisfactory.

- C** 50. It seems that the author is _____ towards post service of the country.
- [A] sympathetic [B] indifferent [C] sarcastic [D] insensitive

Vocabulary

- * 1. courier [ˈkʊriə(r)] *n.* 送快信的人
- * 2. trash [træʃ] *v.* 废弃
- * 3. stash [stæʃ] *v.* 隐藏
4. trailer [ˈtreɪlə(r)] *n.* 拖车
- * 5. sloppy [ˈslɒpi] *adj.* 马虎的
- * 6. backlog [ˈbæklog] *n.* 订货
7. showpiece [ˈʃəʊpiːs] *n.* 展品
8. holdup [ˈhəʊldʌp] *n.* 耽搁
9. subcommittee [ˈsʌbkəmiti] *n.* 小组委员会
- * 10. snafu [ˈsnæfuː] *adj.* 混乱状况
- * 11. sarcastic [ˈsɑːkæstɪk] *adj.* 讽刺的

Text 3

Chile's human history apparently began about 10,000 years ago, when migrating Indians followed the line of the Andes and settled in fertile valleys and along the coast. The Incas briefly extended their empire into the north, but the area's remoteness prevented any significant effect. In 1541, the Spanish, under Pedro de Valdivia, encountered about one million Indians from various cultures who supported themselves primarily through slash-and-burn agriculture and hunting. Although the Spaniards did not find the gold and silver they had sought there, they recognized the agricultural potential of Chile's central valley, and Chile became part of the Viceroyalty of Peru.

Chilean colonial society was heavily influenced by the latifundio system of large land holdings kinship politics, the Roman Catholic Church, and an aggressive frontier attitude stemming from Indian wars. The drive for independence from Spain was precipitated by usurpation of the Spanish throne by Napoleon's brother Joseph. A national junta in the name of Ferdinand — heir to the deposed king — was formed on September 18th, 1810. Spanish attempts to reimpose arbitrary rule during the Reconquista led to a prolonged struggle under Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile's most renowned patriot. Chilean independence was formally proclaimed on February 12th, 1818.

The political revolution brought little social change, however, and during 19th century Chilean society preserved the essence of the stratified colonial social structure. The system of presidential absolutism eventually predominated but the wealthy land owners continued to control Chile.

Although Chile established a representative democracy in the early 20th century, it soon became unstable and degenerated into a system protecting the interests of the ruling oligarchy. By the 1920s, the newly emergent middle and working classes were powerful enough to elect a reformist president, but his program was frustrated by a conservative congress. Continuing political and economic instability resulted in the quasi-dictatorial rule of General Carlos Lbanez (1924 — 1932).

After constitutional rule was restored in 1932, a strong middle class party, the Radicals, formed. The Radical Party became the key force in coalition governments for the next 20 years. The 1920s saw the emergence of Marxist groups with strong popular support. During the period of Radical Party dominance (1932 — 1952), the state increased its role in the economy. However, presidents line generally were more conservative than the parties supporting them, and conservative political (55) elements continued to exert considerable power through their influence over the economy and control of rural voters.

51. The best title for this passage might be

- [A] The Indian-Spaniard South American Wars.
- [B] Why Chile Became an Independent Country.
- [C] An Overview of Chilean History and Culture.
- [D] American Influence in Chile.

52. According to the passage, the catalyst for the fight for independence from Spain was

- [A] excessive taxation by the Spanish.

- [B] Joseph's seizure of the Spanish throne.
- [C] Napoleon's abdication of the Spanish throne.
- [D] the Spanish civil war.

53. From paragraph 3, you may infer that the Chilean government in the 19th century

- [A] included a president who was a figurehead without significant power.
- [B] was ruled by a dictator who had absolute power.
- [C] was secretly ruled by Spain.
- [D] was reigned over by a king.

54. The tone of the passage is.

- [A] opinionated.
- [B] informative.
- [C] objective.
- [D] sympathetic.

55. It can be concluded in the end that the economic development depends on

- [A] the dominance of farmers across the country.
- [B] the influence of Marxist groups.
- [C] the decline of Radical supporters.
- [D] the support of conservative politicians.

Vocabulary

1. slash-and-burn ['slæʃ ənd bɜ:n] *adj.* 刀耕火种的
- *2. latifundio [læti'fʌndiəu] *n.* 大庄园
- *3. kinship ['kinʃɪp] *n.* 血族关系
- *4. precipitate [pri'sipiteit] *v.* 促成
- *5. usurpation [ˌjʊzə'peɪʃən; -sɜ:-] *n.* 篡夺
- *6. junta ['dʒʌntə; (US) 'hʌntə] *n.* 派别
- *7. stratify ['strætɪfaɪ] *v.* (使)成层
- *8. oligarchy ['olɪgə:k] *n.* 寡头政治
- *9. quasi-dictatorial [ˌkweɪzai dɪktə'tɔ:riəl] *adj.* 准独裁的
- *10. coalition [kəʊə'liʃ(ə)n] *n.* 合并
- *11. catalyst ['kætəlɪst] *n.* 催化剂
12. opinionated [ə'pinjəneɪtɪd] *adj.* 武断的

Text 4

Humans are constantly manipulating their environment: we plow over forests to make space for parking lots and giant malls, fill in marshland for seaside condominiums, and muddy the air with car exhaust and industrial pollutants. In the bargain, mankind has altered local ecosystems, raised global temperatures, and perhaps even influenced the patterns of rainfall and the strength of hurricanes. But all this inadvertent tinkering with climate and the environment is nothing new. According to geologist Gifford Miller

of the University of Colorado at Boulder, it has been going for many thousands of years.

Miller believes that the systematic burning of vegetation in Australia by early Aboriginal peoples, beginning about 50,000 years ago, caused an irrevocable shift in the flora and the climate of the entire continent. Today, the vast interior of Australia is an arid and desolate place, with nutrient-poor soils and sparse plant life. It was not always so; at many times in the past, the entire continent abounded with lush vegetation.

Before humans came along, nature alone controlled these changes. According to fossil and other evidence, Australia cycled through long periods of dry and wet conditions from at least 150,000 years ago until about 40,000 years ago. These climatic shifts correspond to a variation in Earth's orbit around the sun, called the Milankovitch cycle, which changes the amount of solar radiation that reaches the planet.

"For most of that time period, you can explain all of the wet and dry periods by monitoring the intensity of the Australian summer monsoon," says Miller. "It is controlled by the Milankovitch effect, which controls most of the other monsoons on the planet". Around 10,000 years ago, all those systems intensified, again in sync with the Milankovitch cycle. But Australia remained dry. Although models show that the conditions were ripe for a strong monsoon — with water-saturated winds blowing off the warm Indian Ocean and over northern Australia — the monsoon was counteracted by some force before it could drench the continent's interior. That force, Miller suspects, was man.

Controlled burning of vegetation by early Australians, Miller thinks, transformed the flora from drought-resistant plants to grassland. The altered landscape influenced the climate and ultimately led to the desertification of the continent's interior. "Such a shift would have dramatically reduced the recycling of moisture between land and atmosphere," says Miller, "diminishing the penetration of monsoon moisture to the interior of the continent."

56. The author's main purpose is to

- [A] trace the causes of the present environmental disasters.
- [B] explain the Milankovitch cycle.
- [C] discuss the effect of burning of vegetation by early Australians.
- [D] introduce the flora and climate of Australia.

57. The word "lush" (Para. 2) most probably means

- [A] of luxuriant growth.
- [B] on dry land.
- [C] beginning to lose strength.
- [D] man-made.

58. The intensity of monsoons is determined by

- [A] the altitude of an area.
- [B] the amount of solar radiation.
- [C] the general climate of an area.
- [D] the population of an area.

59. It can be inferred that early Aboriginal peoples burned the vegetation of which part of Australia?

- [A] Northern.
- [B] Interior.
- [C] Southern.
- [D] The entire continent.

60. A monsoon would travel most smoothly over which of the following landscapes?

- [A] Forest.
- [B] Grassland.
- [C] Desert.
- [D] Rocky terrain.

Vocabulary

- * 1. marshland ['mɑ:ʃlənd] n. 沼泽地
- * 2. condominium [ˌkɒndə'miniəm] n. 公寓
- 3. muddy ['mʌdi] v. 污染
- * 4. inadvertent [ˌɪnəd'vɜ:tənt] adj. 无意中做的
- * 5. tinker ['θɪŋkə] v. 修补
- * 6. aboriginal [ˌæbə'ridʒənəl] adj. 土著的
- * 7. flora ['flɔ:rə] n. 植物群
- * 8. sparse [spɑ:s] adj. 稀少的
- * 9. monsoon [mɒn'su:n] n. 季风
- * 10. sync [sɪŋk] n. 同步
- * 11. drench [drentʃ] v. 湿透
- 12. desertification [ˌdezə'tɪfɪkəʃən] n. 沙漠化

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

The current generation of parents must, in many cases, balance care of children with care for their own aging parents. It is estimated that women can now expect their mothers to live 55 years after their own birth and 30 to 40 years after the birth of their first child. 61) Many analysts suggest that this added pressure disproportionately touches the women, who already carry major responsibility for their own children.

62) Perhaps the most important issue that emerges from the social trends just described is the impact of family instability and single parenting on children. Some argue that single-parent families are a deficient form of family functioning. Others see them as a courageous, desirable alternative to unhappy two-parent families.

On average, kids fare better in two-parent families. But a sizable percentage of children in single-parent families thrive, and many in two-parent families do not. What matters most — regardless of family structure — is what happens within the family.

63) Particularly important is the family's ability to support and nurture (培养), minimize conflict, practice democratic decision making, set and enforce boundaries, provide consistent and positive forms of discipline and model, and encourage values of caring and responsibility. Families should also provide access to structured activities and a stimulating environment for learning, including parental involvement in

schooling.

64) While it is somewhat easier to deliver these in two-parent families, some single-parent families do succeed by drawing on informal and formal support systems from neighborhoods, schools, and churches. Our challenge is to discover ways to maximize the number of strong two-parent families and support all family efforts to raise healthy children, including efforts by single-parent families.

One such effort may be to build strong support systems for children. 65) The rise in maternal employment in all family types, combined with the rise in single parenting, calls for significant attention to building strong support structures for children and teenagers. As parental absence increases, youth's involvement in school, church, and community organizations and programs becomes crucial. Many of these support systems are in disrepair.

Section IV Writing

66. Directions:

Beijing Review, an English weekly, is interested in finding out how people respond to China Recommendation Admission System (高考保送制度), and now executing a nationwide survey through the Internet. Any relevant response is welcome and kindly requested to be sent into its e-mail box at: bjrv@163.net. Now you are asked to make such a response and send it via your e-mail at: reader@hotmail.com. Remember to write clearly and include your comment on the System. You should write about 200 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

模考试卷(二)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions

For Questions 1 — 5, you will hear a dialogue in this part. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

The amount of money to be transferred is _____ (in dollars).	1
The name of the bank the money is transferred to Great _____ bank in New York.	2
The receiver's address is 3021 _____ Drive in New York.	3
The receiver's account number is _____.	4
The way of transfer chosen by the customer is _____.	5

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6 — 10, you will hear a dialogue in this part. While you listen, answer the questions. Use

not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions below. (5 points)

According to Michael, what is the third method of getting information about finding a place to live in Vancouver for students?

	6
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What are the students' major considerations in looking for housing?

	7
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Where do the younger students, who are away from home for the first time, usually prefer to live?

	8
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What kind of housing can a student get if he or she, without much financial support, does not want to share with other people?

	9
--	---

As Michael suggests, when might be the proper time for a student to share a place with other if he or she is a newcomer in the city?

	10
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Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material in this part. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C and D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11 — 13 are based on the following dialogue. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 — 13.

11. What is the conversation mainly about?

- [A] Looking for a suitable flat to rent.
- [B] Problems the woman has with her family.
- [C] How the woman's parents intervene in her marriage.
- [D] How to get rid of the trouble with one's own family.

12. Why does the woman want to move out?

- [A] Because she does not get along with her brother.
- [B] Because her parents treat her badly.
- [C] Because she wants to be independent.
- [D] Because she does not have much freedom at home.

13. Which of the following words best describe the man's tone?

- [A] Matter-of-fact.
- [B] Indifferent.
- [C] Sympathetic.
- [D] Detached.

Questions 14 — 17 are based on the following monologue. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 14

— 17.

14. The name of the Mississippi River was given by

- [A] the Spaniards.
- [B] the Indians.
- [C] the French.
- [D] the Germans.

15. Which of the following can substitute for the word "tributary"?

- [A] Headwater.
- [B] Branch of a river.
- [C] Frontier river.
- [D] Navigable river.

16. In 18th century, St. Louis was a starting point for a journey of adventure to

- [A] the delta of Mississippi River.
- [B] the source of the river.
- [C] the Great Plains and the Far West.
- [D] the "Great Water".

17. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] The Mississippi River rises above the level of streets in the city of New Orleans.
- [B] There would be no today's New Orleans without the Mississippi River.
- [C] The Missouri is 2,4800 miles long.
- [D] The main branches of the Mississippi are mostly suitable for ships, boats, etc to sail on.

Questions 18 — 20 are based on the following monologue. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 18 — 20.

18. How many personal characteristics does the speaker mention that can help people to get ahead in business world?

- [A] Two.
- [B] Three.
- [C] Four.
- [D] Five.

19. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the talk?

- [A] Business success takes a high level of activity.
- [B] Top managers are generally gifted at judging people.
- [C] Business success takes the ability to cope with stress.
- [D] Different executives make their communications well come through in different ways.

20. "Choke up" here means

- [A] be unable to breathe.
- [B] be overcome by pressure.
- [C] become speechless.
- [D] be scared by pressure.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1. That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The German concept of self requires a wide area of privacy, which is often 21 and regimented. Doors, hedges, fences; these 22 features of a German home reflect an 23 on privacy, which is widespread throughout German life. The 24 of privacy is reflected not just in a house but also in a small apartment. In German houses, doors are 25 shut between rooms to suggest the need for 26 space and individual privacy. The 27 German house has an entrance hall that leads visitors into the house 28 showing specific rooms and 29 the family's privacy. It is an 30 to be invited into a German home; this does not 31 happen to foreigners, who are usually viewed with 32. Pieces of furniture are heavy and placed far apart, 33 personal space is maintained during conversation. Formal interactions — not 34, happy-go-lucky conversations — are common.

Good German neighbors are quiet, do not intrude, keep the sidewalk clean, and 35 the flowers nicely. They do not drop 36 for a chat. Time periods for noise (even running water) are often 37. Sometimes Germans are not allowed to use their running water after nine o'clock at night! The formality of personal space and social distance is maintained by outside doors that are split, 38 only at waist height. The outdoors are very important to Germans. Gardens, lawns, and balconies are used often for dining as well as for gardening; 39 are made as private as possible. It is possible to live in the same German neighborhood for years without having a 40 with one's neighbors.

21. [A] impressive [B] casual [C] depressive [D] formal
22. [A] essential [B] physical [C] symbolic [D] mechanical
23. [A] appeal [B] influence [C] emphasis [D] observation
24. [A] meaning [B] intention [C] feeling [D] sense
25. [A] firmly [B] loosely [C] closely [D] wholly
26. [A] partial [B] personal [C] independent [D] transparent
27. [A] perfect [B] ideal [C] fashionable [D] spectacular
28. [A] without [B] while [C] before [D] except
29. [A] destroying [B] hampering [C] spoiling [D] corroding
30. [A] hospitality [B] embarrassment [C] interference [D] honor
31. [A] invariably [B] frequently [C] similarly [D] undoubtedly
32. [A] confidence [B] gratitude [C] mystery [D] suspicion
33. [A] such that [B] in that [C] so that [D] since that
34. [A] released [B] relaxed [C] intensive [D] rejoiced
35. [A] tend [B] consider [C] attend [D] breed
36. [A] out [B] off [C] by [D] down
37. [A] subscribed [B] prescribed [C] described [D] inspired

38. [A] having opened [B] opening [C] being opened [D] to be opened
39. [A] such [B] those [C] these [D] they
40. [A] participation [B] involvement [C] commitment [D] relationship

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)



Text 1

The rise of "temp" work has further magnified the decreasing rights and alienation of the worker. It is common corporate practice to phase out full-time employees and hire temporary workers to take on more workload in less time. When facing a pressing deadline, a corporation may pay \$15 — \$20 per hour for a temp worker, but the temp worker will only see \$7 or \$8 of that money. The rest goes to go temp agency, which is usually a corporate chain, such as Kelly Services, that blatantly makes its profits off of other people's labor. This increases profits of the corporations because they can increase a workload, get rid of the employee when they're finished, and not worry about paying benefits or unemployment for that employee. I have had to work with temps a few times in my current position, and the workers only want one thing — a full-time job with benefits. We really wanted to hire one temp I was working with, but we could not offer her a full-time job because it would have been a breach in our contract with the temp agency that employed her. To hire a temp full-time, we would have had to pay the agency over a thousand dollars. Through this practice and policy, the temp agency locks its temporary workers into a horrible new form of servitude from which the worker cannot break free.

Furthermore, corporate powers push workers to take on bigger workloads, work longer hours, and accept less benefits by instilling a paranoia in their workforce. The capitalist bosses assume dishonesty, disloyalty, and laziness amongst workers, and they breed a sense of guilt and fear through their assumptions. Where guilt doesn't seep in, bitterness, anger, and depression take over, the highest priorities of Big Business are to increase profits and limit liabilities. Personal relations and human needs are last on their list of priorities. So what we see is a huge mass of people who are alienated, disempowered, overworked, mentally and physically ill and who spend the vast majority of their time and energy on their basic survival. They are denied a chance to really "live", because they are forced to make profits for the capitalists in power.

41. Which of the following can NOT be listed as a reason for corporations' hiring temporary workers and phasing out full-time employees?

- [A] Corporations intend to leave more workload to temporary workers.
 [B] Temp workers are generally well-trained and can achieve high efficiency.
 [C] Corporations can reduce their production cost by employing temp workers.

[D] Corporations can benefit a great deal from keeping a small full-time work force.

42. According to the first paragraph, which statement is TRUE?

- [A] Temp workers seem to be satisfied with their conditions.
- [B] Temp agencies have made it possible for temp workers.
- [C] Temp workers are fairly paid by their agencies.
- [D] It's difficult for temp workers to be employed as full-time workers.

43. The main purpose of the last paragraph is to

- [A] show how much the capitalist bosses distrust temp workers.
- [B] Reveal that temp workers are living in misery.
- [C] Arouse readers' hatred for the capitalists.
- [D] Severely criticize the ignorance of the temp workers.

44. The author's attitude toward the temp workers can be described as

- [A] amicable. [B] depressed. [C] sympathetic. [D] hostile.

45. The word "liabilities" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to

- [A] risks in hiring temp workers.
- [B] duties distributed to workers.
- [C] responsibilities shared by temp workers.
- [D] considerations offered to temp workers.

Vocabulary

- * 1. temp [temp] *n.* 临时雇员
- * 2. servitude ['sɜ:vɪtju:d; (US) -tu:d] *n.* 奴隶状态
- * 3. instill ['ɪn'stɪl] *v.* 慢慢灌输
- * 4. paranoia [pə'rə'noɪə] *n.* 妄想狂
- * 5. alienate ['eɪliəneɪt] *v.* 疏远
- * 6. disempower [ˌdɪsem'paʊə] *v.* 不授权
- * 7. amicable [ˌæmɪkəb(ə)l] *adj.* 友善的

Text 2

Many people seem to think that science fiction is typified by the covers of some of the old pulp magazines, the Bug-Eyed Monster, embodying every trait and feature that most people find repulsive, is about to grab, and presumably ravish, a sweet, blonde, curvaceous, scantily clad Earth girl. This is unfortunate because it demeans and degrades a worthwhile and even important literary endeavor. In contrast to this unwarranted stereotype, science fiction rarely emphasizes sex, and when it does, it is more discreet than other contemporary fiction. Instead, the basic interest of science fiction lies in the relation between

man and his technology and between man and the universe. Science fiction is a literature of change and a literature of the future, and while it would be foolish to claim that science fiction is a major literary genre at this time, the aspects of human life that it considers make it well worth reading and studying for no other literary form does quite the same things.

What is science fiction? To begin, the following definition should be helpful: science fiction is a literary subgenre which postulates a change (for human beings) from conditions as we know them and follows the implications of these changes to a conclusion. Although this definition will necessarily be modified and expanded, it covers much of the basic groundwork and provides a point of departure.

The first point — that science fiction is a literary subgenre — is a very important one, but one which is often overlooked or ignored in most discussions of science fiction. Specifically, science fiction is either a short story or a novel. There are only a few dramas which could be called science fiction, with Karel Capek's *RUR* (Rossum's Universal Robots) being the only one that is well known, the body of poetry that might be labeled science fiction is only slightly larger. To say that science fiction is a subgenre of prose fiction is to say that it has all the basic characteristics and serves the same basic functions in much the same way as prose fiction in general, that is, it shares a great deal with all other novels and short stories.

Everything that can be said about prose fiction, in general, applies to science fiction. Every piece of science fiction, whether short story or novel, must have a narrator, a story, a plot, a setting, characters, language, and theme. And like any prose, the themes of science fiction are concerned with interpreting man's nature and experience in relation to the world around him. Themes in science fiction are constructed and presented in exactly the same ways that themes are dealt with in any other kind of fiction. They are the result of a particular combination of narrator, story, plot, character, setting, and language. In short, the reasons for reading and enjoying science fiction, and the ways of studying and analyzing it, are basically the same as they would be for any other story or novel.

46. Science fiction is called a literary subgenre because

- [A] it is not important enough to be a literary genre.
- [B] it cannot be made into a dramatic presentation.
- [C] it shares characteristics with other types of prose fiction.
- [D] to call it a "genre" would subject it to literary jargon.

47. The final sentence in the passage implies that

- [A] the reader should turn next to commentaries on general fiction.
- [B] there is no reason for any reader not to like science fiction.
- [C] the reader should compare other novels and stories to science fiction.
- [D] those who can appreciate prose fiction can appreciate science fiction.

48. From the last paragraph, we know that people read science fiction especially for

- [A] the discovery of meaning.
- [B] the beauty of language.

[C] the display of character.

[D] the psychological complexity.

49. An appropriate title for this passage would be

[A] On the Inaccuracies of Pulp Magazines.

[B] Toward a Definition of Science Fiction.

[C] A Type of Prose Fiction.

[D] Beyond the Bug-Eyed Monster.

50. According to the author, the popular image of science fiction is

[A] prejudiced.

[B] impartial.

[C] worthy.

[D] admiring.

Vocabulary

* 1. pulp [pʌlp]

* 2. repulsive [ri'pʌlsɪv]

* 3. ravish ['rævɪʃ]

* 4. blonde [blɒnd]

* 5. curvaceous [kə'veɪʃəs]

* 6. clad [klæd]

* 7. demean [di'mi:n]

* 8. stereotype ['steriətaɪp; 'stiə-]

* 9. discreet [di'skri:t]

* 10. genre ['ʒɔ:rə]

* 11. postulate ['pɒstjʊlət; (US)-tʃu-]

* 12. narrator [nə'reɪtə(r)]

* 13. jargon ['dʒɑ:gən]

n. 书籍

adj. 令人厌恶的

v. 强夺

adj. 碧眼的

adj. 曲线美的

adj. 穿衣的

v. 降低

n. 陈腔烂调

adj. 谨慎的

n. 流派

v. 要求

n. 讲述者

n. 行话

Text 3

Many objects in daily use have clearly been influenced by science, but their form and function, their dimensions and appearance were determined by technologists, artisans, designers, inventors, and engineers — using nonscientific modes of thought. Many features and qualities of the objects that a technologist thinks about cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in the mind by a visual, nonverbal process. In the development of Western technology, it has been nonverbal thinking, by and large, that has fixed the outlines and filled in the details, and rockets exist not because of geometry or thermodynamics, but because they were first a picture in the minds of those who built them.

The creative shaping process of a technologist's mind can be seen in nearly every artifact that exists. For example, in designing a diesel engine, a technologist might impress individual ways of non verbal thinking on the machine by continually using an intuitive sense of rightness and fitness. What would be

the shape of the combustion chamber? Where should be the valves played? Should it have a long or short piston? Such questions have a range of answers that are supplied by experience, by physical requirements, by limitations of available space, and not least by a sense of form. Some decisions, such as wall thickness and pin diameter, may depend on scientific calculations, but the nonscientific component of design remains primary.

Design courses, then, should be an essential element in engineering curricula. Nonverbal thinking, a central mechanism in engineering design, involves perceptions, the stock-in-trade of the artist, not the scientist. Because perceptive processes are not assumed to entail "hard thinking," nonverbal thought is sometimes seen as a primitive stage in the development of cognitive processes and inferior to verbal or mathematical thought. But it is paradoxical that when the staff of the Historic American Engineering Record wished to have drawings made of machines and isometric views of industrial processes for its historical record of American engineering, the only college students with the requisite abilities were not engineering students, but rather students attending architectural schools.

If courses in design, which in a strongly analytical engineering curriculum provide the background required for practical problem-solving, are not provided, we can expect to encounter silly but costly errors occurring in advanced engineering systems. For example, early models of high-speed railroad cars loaded with sophisticated controls were unable to operate in a snowstorm because a fan sucked snow into the electrical system. Absurd random failures that plague automatic control systems are not merely trivial aberrations; they are a reflection of the chaos that results when design is assumed to be primarily a problem in mathematics.

51. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

[A] identifying the kinds of thinking that are used by technologists.

[B] stressing the importance of nonverbal thinking in engineering design.

[C] proposing a new role for nonscientific thinking in the development of technology.

[D] criticizing engineering schools for emphasizing science in engineering curricula.

52. It can be inferred that the author thinks engineering curricula are

[A] strengthened when they include courses in design.

[B] strong because nonverbal thinking is still emphasized by most of the course.

[C] strong despite the errors that graduates of such curricula have made in the development of automatic control systems.

[D] strong despite the absence of nonscientific modes of thinking.

53. The main point of the first two paragraphs can best be illustrated as

[A] when a machine like a rotary engine malfunctions, it is the technologist who is best equipped to repair it.

[B] a telephone is a complex instrument designed by technologists using only nonverbal thought.

[C] the designer of a new refrigerator should consider the designs of other refrigerators before deciding on its final form.

[D] the distinctive features of a suspension bridge reflect its designer's conceptualization as well as the physical requirements of its site.

54. The example of the early models of high-speed railroad cars is used to
- [A] weaken the point that math is a necessary part of the study of design.
- [B] support the idea that errors in modern engineering systems are likely to increase.
- [C] illustrate the topic that courses in design are the most effective cost-reducing means.
- [D] exemplify the thesis that inadequate attention to nonscientific design may result in poor design.
55. The author seems to be in agreement of which of the following?
- [A] Mathematical thinking is essential to any design course.
- [B] Non-verbal thinking has its advantage over other perceptive processes.
- [C] Engineering design demands scientific thought.
- [D] artists play a primitive role in engineering work.

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. thermodynamic [θɜ:mə'daɪ'næmɪk] | adj. 热力学的 |
| *2. diesel ['di:z(ə)l] | n. 柴油机 |
| *3. combustion [kəm'bəstʃ(ə)n] | n. 燃烧 |
| *4. valve [vælv] | n. 阀 |
| *5. entail ['ɪn'teɪl] | v. 使必需 |
| *6. isometric [aɪsə'metɪk] | adj. 等大的 |
| 7. analytical [ænə'li:tɪk(ə)l] | adj. 分析的 |
| *8. aberration [æbə'reɪʃ(ə)n] | n. 失常 |
| *9. malfunction [mæl'fʌŋkʃ(ə)n] | n. 出故障 |
| *10. conceptualization [kənseptʃuəlaɪ'zeɪʃən] | n. 概念化 |

Text 4

For those who made their way West generations ago, the experience must have been both terrible and exhilarating. This land seemed to exclude the human, certainly was inhospitable to all but those the early American settlers described as savage, the Indian — the pioneer determined to fight oblivious nature, to change it, to dam the waters, to bleed the Earth of oil, to chop down the trees, even at Mount Rushmore to deface the rock like teenage taggers today with proof of our existence. Who fears the wilderness anymore? This harsh desert of the American Southwest is, after all, not so far from desert resorts and swimming pools. Just a few decades ago, before air conditioning, most Americans would never have considered living in such an inhospitable spot. Because of technology, it is easier for us to be environmentalists. Because earlier generations hacked their way across the land, it is easy for us to get into our cars, drive to edge of a national park, and hike through meadows, oblivious of a mountain lion lurking. The divison, the tear in the American heart, may now be over the issue of land — skinheads, joggers, envi-

ronmentalists, ranchers, loggers, miners — the West is full of voices contending over the meaning of land. But the greatest debate may be generational — modern Americans in conflict with generations past.

Some weeks ago when a huge portion of Utah was protected by presidential signature, most modern — that is to say, most urban Americans approved the notion of wilderness protected. Earlier generations of Americans, on the other hand, did not so readily believe in wilderness so much as they did the farm. The farm conformed to the best — the biblical sense of the human within nature — planting, tilling, harvesting. In the early American imagination, the city was neighbor to the farm. Beyond the farm was wilderness, where the savage lived, where danger lurked, and death. Earlier generations idealized an American life like Abraham Lincoln's being shaped on the farm. Not today. Today all over the West, settlers were spilling onto farmland, small farmers going out of business. Nobody much cares. I date the change from Teddy Roosevelt, who was our first modern President, because he changed our sense of the land, urging us to protect the wilderness. Roosevelt became the most important American who traveled into wilderness to restore himself, to recreate himself. At the root of all the questions about land is the question about the place of the human. In the Bible, it is the fate of the human to tend the land. In the Bible there are stories about humans who flee into the desert to find God. God lives in the desert. God is not the desert. Today many Americans are moving away from Judeo Christian notions of tending the land. I meet increasing numbers who travel from desert to tundra, between hot and cold, seeking their meaning in the silence — this huge silence that terrified their ancestors.

56. The experience of exploring the West seemed exciting to
- [A] both early and modern explorers.
- [B] Abraham Lincoln and Teddy Roosevelt.
- [C] Teenage taggers trying to prove their existence.
- [D] Early pioneers determined to conquer the nature.

57. Travel to the wilderness is becoming an easier experience mainly because
- [A] earlier explorers paved the way for modern Americans.
- [B] modern Americans are more courageous.
- [C] such modern facilities as air-conditioners are available.
- [D] dangerous animals like lions have disappeared from the mountains.

58. The key question in the debate over the meaning of land is
- [A] how to take better care of the land.
- [B] how to harvest more from the land.
- [C] the place of the human in nature.
- [D] God's presence in nature.

59. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- [A] Wilderness seemed a paradise to early Americans.
- [B] Early and modern Americans have different views over land.

- [C] Beautiful landscape is the greatest attraction to early and modern Americans.
[D] The notion of wilderness protected is accepted by all Americans.

60. The early generations had special preference for farms because

- [A] they provided a hospitable shelter for living.
[B] they satisfied people's need to return to nature.
[C] they supplied a Biblical meaning to people's existence.
[D] they aroused people's imagination for a better living.

Vocabulary

- * 1. exhilarating [ig'zɪləreɪtɪŋ] *adj.* 使人愉快的
* 2. oblivious [ə'blɪvɪəs] *adj.* 健忘的
* 3. hack [hæk] *v.* 开辟
* 4. hike [haɪk] *v.* 远足
5. skinhead ['skɪnhed] *n.* 理平头的人
6. biblical ['bɪblɪkəl] *adj.* 圣经的
* 7. tundra ['tʌndrə] *n.* 冻土地带

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Back when greed was good, in the 1980s, a lot of rapacious capitalists got together and decided it was okay to do some bad things, like selling junk bonds to each other and doing insider trading, which is to say that Wall Street's Decade of Greed was a carnival of immorality that is a stain of our national conscience or something.

Whew, thank goodness that's over! Today, by contrast, 61) we have Silicon Valley and the Internet Boom — a deeply wholesome movement of idealistic risk takers who are out to change the world and who, incidentally, all look like Jeff Bezos. These good folks and their IPOs have been blessedly free of the sort of shady doings that characterized those ugly predators and their LBOs. And if our TV screens are full of people declaring "I feel the need for greed," well, that's only a game show.

Nice story. But we're not so sure we buy it any more. 62) While not yet the stuff of a Michael Douglas movie, what increasingly passes for standard operating procedure in the Internet world does not smell right. Many dot-coms rely on woolly accounting methods to inflate revenues.

Doling out friends-and-family stock to customers has become commonplace. 63) CEOs and founders sell stocks early, making sure they get their cut of the wealth — no matter what signal that sends to their public-market investors. Startups rely on small boards packed with insiders. Stock and research analysts play a key role too, as cheerleaders pumping the Internet revolution.

Taken together, these practices suggest an industry awash in ... what? Greed, certainly. 64) But

something else too: an inverted dynamic, born of a stock market gone mad, in which entrepreneurs have begun to regard the capital market not as a disciplining force but as the customer. Companies are created, hyped and sold with less concern for attracting real customers than for lining one's pockets with investor's money. 65) The result is that participants can wear a set of ethical blinders, behaving in ways that might seem perfectly acceptable within this insular (封闭的) context but that, when viewed with slight objectivity, look borderline at best. One can already imagine the post-mortem articles that will follow any Internet crash. Silicon Valley, con, they'll call it.

"The bull market has attracted a huge number of people for whom money is the only motivating factor," says Roger McNamee of Integral Capital Partners, a Menlo Park investment firm. He's not alone in voicing such concerns. "We're getting to the stage where the frauds are going to come in," warns Bill Joy, Sun Microsystems co-founder and chief scientist. "There will be hand-wringing afterwards. We've seen this movie before." Only this time the sums at stake are much, much larger, making the end of the '80s look like kindergarten. Move over, Bonfire of the Vanities.

Section IV Writing

66. Directions:

In English there is such an old saying as "Honesty is the best policy". You are asked to make your comment, and write an essay with about 200 words. You should base your writing on the following outline.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

1. 诚实为本
2. 举例说明

For Questions 6 — 10, you will hear a monologue in this part. While you listen, complete the sentences. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions below. (5 points)

模考试卷 (三)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1 — 5, you will hear a monologue in this part. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

_____ men and 616 women enroll in Science.	1
Social science has _____ more men than women.	2
_____ is a second field of subject dominated by women.	3
139 men and 107 women enroll in _____.	4
The difference in Law and veterinary science between men and women is _____.	5

Part B

Directions:

Left-handers International was formed to inform the public and _____.
Children begin to show a clearly marked hand preference after _____.
Compared with right-handed people, left-handers seem to be more creative and more _____.
On the other hand, left-handers are more likely to suffer from such problems as stuttering and _____.
In the talk, left-handed people or left-handers are also called _____.

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material in this part. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C and D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11 — 13 are based on the following monologue. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 — 13.

11. What is the speaker's suggestion for young people who want to engage in acting?

- [A] In most cases, success on the stage depends on luck.
[B] There are already too many people in the profession and it is very unlikely to become famous by acting.
[C] They should first go to a drama school for at least two years.
[D] Work with the theatrical company is usually hard and poorly paid.

12. What part did Connie Pratt play in her first film?

- [A] A leader.
[B] A rôle formerly to be played by a very famous actor.
[C] The partner of a rôle played by a very famous actor.
[D] The antagonist with the hero played by a very famous actor.

13. What can you infer about Connie Pratt?

- [A] She is famous and successful now.
[B] She worked part-time as an actor.