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模拟试卷与精解

全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组 主编

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**2014 年新编同等学力
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全国同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题研究组 主编

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前言 Foreword

同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试在我国已实行十多年，并得到社会以及广大考生的极大关注。随着参加该类考试人数的不断增长，以及为了更好地检测考生的英语实际水平，国务院学位委员会办公室于 2012 年再次修订了《考试大纲》(第五版)。根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定，具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员，都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法，向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。申请人通过了学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试并通过了学位论文答辩后，经审查达到了硕士学位学术水平者，即可获得硕士学位。

为了指导参加 2014 年同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的广大考生的复习，根据最新考试大纲(第六版)的要求，我们组织部分多年来参加考试大纲制订和修订工作及参加考前辅导的教授、专家编写了这本《2014 年新编同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试模拟试卷与精解》，以供广大考生复习使用。

本书的编写特色如下：

一、一线专家亲自编写，内容最新，信息最全

本套丛书的主编都是同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试培训学校的首席主讲专家，他们都在全国各地的同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试辅导

学校的一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习，从事了多年的同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试培训和教育工作，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的命题规律和出题动态，集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学的权威讯息，浓缩成本套模拟试卷。

二、紧密联系最新大纲，反应最新出题动态

本套模拟试卷严格按照最新考试大纲进行编写，题型和题量与实际考试试题一致，紧紧联系当前的考试动态以及最新形式与政策，注重实际操作演练。每套试卷均由一线著名专家通过精选材料，题题推敲，优化设计命题而完成。

三、启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，本套模拟试卷将精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中，迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力，为考研学子全程领航，引领考生高效通过联考难关。

本书是广大英语教师及原同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶，是一份宝贵的资料，其中的每一道试题，既反映同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试大纲对考生英语知识、能力和水平的要求，又蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此，对照考试大纲分析、研究这些试题，考生不仅可以了解实施同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试以来英语考试的全貌，而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息，从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点以及常考的题型，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而从容应考，轻取高分。

参加本书编写的除了主编成芬外，还有谭莉、王新会、赵艳萍、吴盈敏、崔杰凯、欧阳少波、张晓燕、张致、江海波、刘仕文、宋纪新、杨勇、王宁、张磊、崔军胜、程立元、陈金贞、张杰、管卫勇、孙遥遥、洪潇、李征、罗福生、郭庆、梅涛、陈娜等人，北京大学光华管理学院和清华大学经管学院的部分专家、教授也付出了大量辛勤的劳动，在此一并表示感谢。

本书附有超值赠送服务。凡是购买本书者，都将免费获得由辅导名师主讲的价值500元的精品学习课程。考生可以登录 test100.org，注册“登录名”和“密码”，“登录系统”，进行“学习卡注册”，然后可以自由选择“外语类”中的“同等学力申硕”辅导课程进行学习。另外，考生点击“充值卡图书资料下载”，输入卡号和密码，可以下载写作押题20篇与参考范文。

由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，不妥之处在所难免，衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于清华园

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模拟试卷一

Part I Oral Communication (15 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Dialogue One

- A. I think you can get one in the market.
B. They can make the tank more beautiful and provide food and shelter for fish.
C. My fish died because the tank was overcrowded.
- A: Do you recommend putting some plants in the tank?
B: Sure. (1) _____.
A: But how did it come that some of my fish died?
B: You must have put too much duckweed in the tank, which hinders aeration.
A: No, I didn't. (2) _____.
B: OK, you can replace it with a larger one.
A: Good. But do you know where I can buy one?
B: (3) _____.
A: Are you sure?
B: I think so.
A: OK. Thank you.

Dialogue Two

- A. They are cruel and frightening.
B. There is nothing I like less than dogs.

C. They're dirty and lazy.

A: How would you like a dog as a pet, Mary?

B: A dog? My God! (4) _____.

A: Why? I think dogs are one of the best pets. It's a good guard. And it can entertain you.

B: Oh, no! I've been afraid of dogs since I was a child. I think (5) _____.

A: You must be wrong, Mary. Dogs are the best friends of human beings. They are very obedient.

B: Maybe. But I prefer to have a cat.

A: The last thing I would like is a cat. (6) _____. You can never expect a pet cat to catch a mouse, Betty.

B: But they are gentle and pretty. And they can be good partners to their masters.

A: Well, we can't persuade each other. Then you can have a cat as a pet. I'll have a dog.

B: That's a good idea. It's unnecessary for both of us have dogs as our pets.

Section B

Directions: In this section there is one incomplete interview which has four blanks and four choices A, B, C and D, taken from the interview. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the interview and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

A. That is the case with Zhangjiajie where waters and mountains can be seen together everywhere.

B. What make Zhangjiajie unique and charming are its exotic mountains, waters, and its people.

C. All of these have been arranged by nature.

D. It is home of a World Natural Heritage site Wulingyuan.

A: Good morning, Mr. Black.

B: Good morning, Miss Wu. First of all, I'd like to thank you for your kind invitation to visit your beautiful country.

A: We've been looking forward to your visit. It is a great pleasure for us to have you as our guest.

B: Thank you very much! I have heard a lot about China's first forest park-the Zhangjiajie National Forest Park. Could you please tell me something about it?

A: Ok! Zhangjiajie is located in western Hunan Province. (7) _____.

B: I've heard that senior experts from UNESCO on an inspection tour of Zhangjiajie were amazed at its unique beauty. They exclaimed, "Fantastic!" and concluded that Zhangjiajie was qualified to be a World Natural Heritage site for its unique natural scenery, near perfect biological system, and ingenious combination of nature and humanism.

A: Yes. Indeed. (8) _____.

B: What are the mountains and waters like?

A: The most attractive scene is the mysterious mountain covered with dense, primeval forests. It is said that 23 species of rare animals and more than 3,000 species of plants are living in

the misty world. There are 243 pillar peaks, each over 1,000 meters high that are often shrouded in mist and drizzle. Together, the peaks form several “peak forests” that are rarely found anywhere else. There are also tall stone trees, slim stone bamboo, and stumpy stone mushrooms. Amid stone flowers are stone lions, stone tigers, stone tortoises, and stone rabbits. (9) _____.

B: But how did the exotic landscape come into being?

A: It's perhaps the weathering of a quartz sandstone stratum formed a forest peaks.

B: There must be waters where there are mountains.

A: Naturally. (10) _____. On high mountains there are lakes and at their foot rivers flow. Waterfall cascade from cliffs and in rock crevices water gathers in pools. Here and there mountain springs can be seen gushing forth.

B: Then what is unique about its people?

A: Zhangjiajie has a population of 1.54 million. 72% of which are ethnic minorities such as Tujia, Miao and Bai. The original inhabitants are called the Tujia which means locals, and the late-comers are called Hakkas which means guests. Tujia men are short, but very brave. Perhaps it is the environment that makes them so.

B: It's really interesting! Thank you for your description of Zhangjiajie.

A: You're welcome!

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this section, there are ten incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet**.

11. The two countries have developed a _____ relation and increased a great deal in foreign trade.

- A. managerial B. lethal C. metric D. cordial

12. The doctor's _____ was that she should go and see the specialist in this field.

- A. constraint B. counsel C. coherence D. consciousness

13. The United Nation Law of the Sea Conference would soon produce an ocean-mining treaty following its _____ declaration in 1970 that oceans were the heritage of mankind.

- A. unanimous B. abstract C. autonomous D. almighty

14. They need to move to new and large apartments. Do you know of any _____ ones in this area?

- A. evacuated B. empty C. vacant D. vacate

15. The bad and damp weather in the hot area would enable the plants to get _____ quickly.

- A. decomposed B. denounced C. detached D. deduced

16. The government decided to take a _____ action to strengthen the market management.

- A. diverse B. durable C. epidemic D. drastic
17. The local residents were unhappy about the curfew in this region and decided to _____ it.
- A. disgrace B. disguise C. defy D. distress
18. They admitted that they shared the same _____ on the matter.
- A. potentiality B. sentiment C. postscript D. subscription
19. We cannot be _____ with him due to his misbehavior at the meeting yesterday.
- A. pecked B. reconciled C. perturbed D. presumed
20. Bad traveling conditions had seriously _____ their progress to their destination in that region.
- A. tugged B. demolished C. hampered D. destroyed

Part III Reading Comprehension(45 minutes,25 points)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

A number of researchers have examined the variables/strategies that affect students' learning English as a second language. This report identifies some of the learner variables/strategies used by two students in a Hong Kong Technical Institute. The instruments for data collection included observation, interviews and questionnaires. The findings are discussed and some implications highlighted.

What makes a "good" language learner "good", and what makes a "poor" language learner "poor"? What does this imply for the teaching of language in the Hong Kong context? These are the central questions of this assignment. The existing body of research attributes the differences between language learners to learner variables and learner strategies. Learner variables include such things as differences in personality, motivation, style, aptitude and age (Ellis, 1986: Chap 5) and strategies refer to "techniques, approaches, or deliberate actions that students take in order to facilitate the learning and recall of both linguistic and content area information" (Chamot, 1987: 71). It is important to note here that what we are considering is not the fact that language learners do and can learn, but why there should be such variations in speed of learning, ability to use the target language, and in achieving examination grades, areas which generally lead to the classification of students as being either "good" or "poor".

Learner variables and strategies have been the focus of a number of research projects, (O' Malley et al, 1985, Oxford, 1989). However, to the best of my knowledge, this area has not been researched in Hong Kong classrooms. Since I am a teacher of English working in Hong Kong, gleaned a little of what learner variables and strategies seem to work for local students seems to be



a fruitful area of research.

In discussing learner variables and strategies, we have to keep in mind the arbitrary nature of actually identifying these aspects. As the existing research point out, it is not possible to observe directly qualities such as aptitude, motivation and anxiety (Oxford, 1986). We cannot look inside the mind of a language learner and find out what strategies, if any, they are using. These strategies are not visible processes. Also, as Naiman and his colleagues (1978) point out, no single learning strategy, cognitive style or learner characteristic is sufficient to explain success in language learning. The factors must be considered simultaneously to discover how they interact to affect success or failure in particular language learning situation.

Bearing these constraints in mind, the aim of this assignment is to develop two small scale studies of the language learners attempting to gain an overall idea of what strategies are in use and what variables seem to make a difference to Hong Kong students.

21. In paragraph 2 “learner variables” and “strategies” are defined by reference to other writers _____.

- A. because these writers are authorities in the field and these are recognized as important concepts
- B. because these writers are authorities in the field and these are recognized as important definitions
- C. because the present author is not sure what these terms mean
- D. because the present author wishes to redefine the scope of research in this area

22. The main point of paragraph 2 is _____.

- A. to define technical terms
- B. to define terms and scope of the study
- C. to outline the main sections of the report
- D. to summarize the area to be covered in the article

23. In paragraph 3 the writer uses the phrase “to the best of my knowledge” because _____.

- A. she has good knowledge of this area
- B. she is not sure if the area has been researched in Hong Kong
- C. she thinks the area has been researched in Hong Kong
- D. she does not wish to take responsibility for any omissions in the bibliography

Passage Two

There are hidden factors which scientists call “feedback mechanisms”. No one knows quite how they will interact with the changing climate. Here’s one example: plants and animals adapt to climate change over centuries. At the current estimate of half a degree centigrade of warming per decade, vegetation may not keep up. Climatologist James Hansen predicts climate zones will shift toward the poles by 50 to 75 kilometers a year—faster than trees can naturally migrate. Species that find themselves in an unfamiliar environment will die. The 1,000-kilometer-wide strip of for-

est running through Canada, Russia, and Scandinavia could be cut by half. Millions of dying trees would soon lead to massive forest fires, releasing tons of CO₂ and further boosting global warming.

There are dozens of other possible “feedback mechanisms”. Higher temperatures will fuel condensation and increase cloudiness, which may actually damp down global warming. Others, like the “albedo” effect is the amount of solar energy reflected by the earth’s surface. As northern ice and snow melts and the darker sea and land pokes through, more heat will be absorbed, adding to the global temperature increase.

Even if we were to magically stop all greenhouse-gas emissions tomorrow, the impact on global climate would continue for decades. Delay will simply make the problem worse. The fact is that some of us are doing quite well the way things are. In the developed world prosperity has been built on 150 years of cheap fossil fuels.

Material progress has been linked to energy consumption. Today 75 percent of all the world’s energy is consumed by a quarter of the world’s population. The average rich-world resident adds about 3.2 tons of CO₂ yearly to the atmosphere, more than four times the level added by each Third World citizen. The US, with just seven percent of the global population, is responsible for 22 percent of global warming.

24. “Feedback mechanisms” in paragraph 1 most probably refer to _____.
 A. how plants and animals adapt to hidden factors
 B. how plants and animals interact with the changing climate
 C. how climate changes
 D. how climate zones shift
25. We can learn from the passage that _____.
 A. some feedback mechanisms may slow down global warming
 B. the basic facts of global warming are unknown
 C. developing countries benefit from cheap fossil fuels
 D. developed countries have decided to reduce their energy consumption
26. The word “emission” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. admission B. entrance C. ejection D. agitation
27. James Hansen predicts that the shift of climate zones will be accompanied by _____.
 A. the cutting of many trees B. desirable environmental changes
 C. successful migration of species D. unsuccessful migration of trees
28. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. the developing world has decided to increase its energy consumption
 B. a third-world citizen adds less than a ton of CO₂ yearly to the atmosphere
 C. the world climate would soon gain its balance if we stopped greenhouse gas emissions
 D. future prosperity of the world is dependent on cheap fossil fuels

Passage Three

Early that June Pius XII secretly addressed the Sacred College of Cardinals on the extermina-

tion of the Jews. "Every word We address to the competent authority on this subject, and all Our public utterances," he said in explanation of his reluctance to express more open condemnation, "have to be carefully weighed and measured 15 by us in the interest of the victims themselves, lest, contrary to our intentions, We make their situation worse and harder to bear. " He did not add that another' reason for proceeding cautiously was that he regarded Bolshevism as a far greater danger than Nazism.

The position of the Holy See was deplorable but it was an offense of omission rather than commission. The Church, under the Pope's guidance, had already saved the lives of more Jews than all other churches, religious institutions, and rescue organizations combined, and was presently hiding thousands of Jews in monasteries, convents, and Vatican City itself. The record of the Allies was far more shameful. The British and Americans, despite lofty pronouncements, had not only avoided taking any meaningful action but gave sanctuary to few persecuted Jews. The Moscow Declaration of that year—signed by Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin—methodically listed Hitler's victims as Polish, Italian, French, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, Soviet, and Cretan. The curious omission of Jews (a policy emulated by the U. S. Office of War Information) was protested vehemently but uselessly by the World Jewish Congress. By the simple expedient of converting the Jews of Poland into Poles, and so on, the Final Solution was lost in the Big Three's general classification of Nazi terrorism.

Contrasting with their reluctance to face the issue of systematic Jewish extermination was the forthrightness and courage of the Danes, who defied German occupation by transporting to Sweden almost every one of their 6,500 Jews; of the Finns, allies of Hitler, who saved all but four of their 4,000 Jews; and of the Japanese, another ally, who provided refuge in Manchuria for some 5,000 wandering European Jews in recognition of financial aid given by the Jewish firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company during the Russian—Japanese War of 1904 ~ 1905.

29. "We, Our" and "Us" in the first paragraph refer to _____.

- A. Pius XII himself
- B. Plus XII and the College of Cardinals
- C. an unknown group
- D. something that cannot be determined by the text

30. "The Allies" refers to _____.

- A. Britain, the Soviet Union, and the U. S. A.
- B. the Polish, Italians, etc
- C. the Jews
- D. something that cannot be determined by the text

31. The actions of the British and the Americans, as contrasted to the actions of the Church, may be illustrated by which of the following?

- A. There's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip.
- B. A stitch in time saves nine.
- C. All say and no do.

- D. What goes around comes around.
32. The U. S. Office of War Information _____.
 A. eschewed the policy mentioned B. emasculated the policy mentioned
 C. aped the policy mentioned D. did none of the above
33. "The Final Solution" refers to _____.
 A. the extermination of the Jews
 B. the answer to the problem of war in general
 C. a mathematical problem
 D. none of the above
34. "Their" in paragraph 3, line 1, refers to the _____.
 A. Jews B. Poles, and so on C. Big Three D. Danes

Passage Four

The procedures followed by scholars studying literature are often unsatisfactory; the control over a cognitive project as a whole is often lost. The literary scholar seems to be collecting data—which is a preliminary operation—without making use of them. Like a diligent ant gathering food it will never eat, the contemporary literary scholar seems intent upon writing footnotes of a books he will never try to read.

I propose that at the outset of a research project it is necessary to render explicit the questions the scholar will try to answer, what methods will be used and why and the reason why s/he thinks that it may be worthwhile answering such questions. More, the work of the people concerned with the study of literature seems casual. For instance, much research is devoted to one author, often on the occasion of an anniversary. Now there is no reason to think that our observations will be more valid, urgent, appropriate, useful, or interesting if the author of the texts we are concerned with was born or died or the texts were written fifty, one hundred, or two hundred years ago. This seems to be celebration and not research producing knowledge. It does not seem to make any sense to determine one's research program by looking at the calendar. The widespread habit of limiting the scope of a research project to a single author often leads to a confined understanding of the author and the texts, which, in turn, offers marginal results. The average literary scholar considers these results satisfactory. But for what purpose are they satisfactory?

Often the research strategies and methods of the literary scholar are repetitive. A new operation that is analogous to previous ones is often considered worthwhile; it is on these premises that many texts concerning literature are produced and accepted. I propose instead that in a concrete project that tries to produce knowledge, any statement needs verification. But there is a point where it is unnecessary to repeat the same operation on new data, because the result has already been established; rather than additional confirmation of what is already known, it is the exploration of what is still unknown that deserves priority. Contemporary literary research seems to be based on habits that originated in the past and that bear little resemblance to research projects as they are intended now in other fields. If our main aim were the proposal of some objects as cultural models,



then it would be useful to our purpose to try to attract our society's attention toward these objects and the persons who produced them. It would be reasonable to perform our actions on the occasion of anniversaries, because we would not be doing research, but celebration and propaganda. Celebration aims at confirming certitudes and strengthening bonds of solidarity among the participants. It does not produce knowledge, but it confirms what is already known. Legitimizing by means of the power of words has been for many centuries the main job of the man of letters.

35. In the view of the writer, scholars studying literature need to _____.
 - A. research more diligently
 - B. establish a clear purpose before commencing research
 - C. decrease the number of footnotes
 - D. avoid writing special works to celebrate anniversaries
36. The writer of this article is critical of modern literary research because _____.
 - A. it uses too many analogies
 - B. it is not concrete writing
 - C. it relies on established methods that have not changed much
 - D. it is too subjective
37. According to the writer, writing about an author on their anniversary _____.
 - A. is useful because it creates stronger ties with the author
 - B. is useful because it strengthens the cultural information
 - C. is useful because it is celebration and celebration confirms certitudes
 - D. is not useful since it does not add much to the pool of established information
38. In paragraph 3, sentence 2, the words “to previous ones” refers to _____.
 - A. previous authors written about by others
 - B. earlier scholars who wrote comparative literary works
 - C. earlier methods for research
 - D. repeats of research
39. This article _____.
 - A. criticizes the limited approach taken by many literary scholars in their research
 - B. criticizes the approach taken to footnotes in literary research
 - C. supports the idea that literary scholars must remain a cohesive group
 - D. maintains that more careful personal data needs to be collected about authors
40. In the writer’s opinion _____.
 - A. repetition over a period of time can provide proof
 - B. evidence in research is critical
 - C. celebratory research does not require proof
 - D. research concerning an author from antiquity does not require evidence

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are required to read four pieces of news and decide which of the four titles marked A, B, C and D is best suited to each of them. Choose the best answer and mark your

answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

- A. Nokia posts \$ 1.38bn loss in fourth qtr
- B. Gold surges to 7-week high of \$ 1,720
- C. R-Power ropes in German utility for mining
- D. "We are creating, not stealing jobs in US, Europe"
- E. European Crisis Seen Spreading To Russia

(41) _____

Mosco: Russia's economy is more vulnerable to the effects of the euro zone's fiscal and banking crises as commodity prices fall, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development said Wednesday.

"The negative spillovers are reaching east, and to Russia in particular through two main channels: lower commodity prices and a general reduction in risk appetite," said Piroska Nagy, the EBRD's director for country strategy and policy.

The EBRD warning follows a report by Moody's Investors Service on Monday that said the Russian economy could contract 5% over the next 10 to 12 months and the ruble could depreciate 30% if the euro-zone crisis intensifies.

(42) _____

LONDON: Gold prices soared Thursday to the highest level in almost seven weeks as the dollar weakened after the US Federal Reserve vowed to keep interest rates near zero for more than two years.

The precious metal rose up to \$ 1,720.35 an ounce on the London Bullion Market—the highest level since December 9 but still far below the record peak of \$ 1,921.15 struck on September 6.

"With the US Federal pledging to keep interest rates in check until late 2014, gold soared," said Rose Norman, boss of British-based bullion broker Sharp Pixley. "Although there was heavy speculative buying, anxious investors joined the fray who are concerned by currency depreciation as global central banks use easy monetary policies to flood markets with cash."

(43) _____

Davos: With HCL Tech announcing 10,000 jobs for locals in the US and Europe. India Inc on Thursday chose the WEF meet to send a strong message that India IT firms are creating and not stealing jobs in troubled western economies. A message emerged from British PM David Cameron's advice to EU that instead of being a threat, emerging economies like India can be of great help to Europe.

Concluding FTA with India by the year-end would be in Europe's interest, he said. "There has to be FTAs, bilateral trade agreements with countries like India and Singapore along with other countries," he said.

(44) _____

Helsinki: Mobile phone maker Nokia Corp posted a fourth-quarter net loss of 1.70 billion euro (\$ 1.38bn) as sales slumped 21% even as the company's first Windows smartphones hit markets

in Europe and Asia. The loss compares with a profit of 745 million euro in the same period a year earlier.

Nokia said net revenue, including both its mobile phones and its network divisions, fell from 12.6 billion euro in the Q4 of 2010 to 10 billion, with smartphones plunging 23%. Nokia has lost its oncedominance in the global cell phone market, with Android phones and iPhones overtaking it in the growing smartphone segment. Nokia is attempting a comeback with phones using Microsoft's Window software, a struggle that CEO Stephen Elop characterized as "war of ecosystems".

(45) _____

New Delhi: Anil Ambani's R-Power has roped in RWE Power International of Germany to help the company with extracting coal from its captive mines of the Tilaiya ultra-mega power project, the third such plant the government has mandated the company to set up.

RWE Power is one of Europe's leading energy utilities and German's biggest coal miner. The company would help R-Power design and plan the engineering aspects of captive mine and procurement of equipment and ensure quality control. Government has allocated Kerendari Band C coal blocks of North Karanpura coal fields in Jharkhand to meet the fuel requirements of the Tilaiya project. These mines have reserve of over 1 billion ton. The company plans to produce 40 million tons of coal per year.

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with ten blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

Assuming that a constant travel-time budget, geographic constraints and short-term infrastructure constraints persist as fundamental features of global mobility, what long-term results can one expect? In high-income regions, 46 North America, our picture suggests that the share of traffic 47 supplied by buses and automobiles will decline as high-speed transport rises sharply. In developing countries, we anticipate the strongest increase to be in the shares first for buses and later for automobiles. Globally, these 48 in bus and automobile transport are partially offsetting. In all regions, the share of low-speed mil transport will probably continue its strongly evident decline.

We expect that throughout the period 1990 ~ 2050, the 49 North American will continue to devote most of his or her 1. 1-hour travel-time budget to automobile travel. The very large demand 50 air travel (or high-speed rail travel) that will be manifest in 2050 works out to only 12 minutes per person a day; a little time goes a long way in the air. In several developing regions, most travel 51 in 2050 will still be devoted to nonmotorized modes. Buses will persist as the primary form of motorized transportation in developing countries for decades. 52 important air travel becomes, buses, automobiles and 53 low-speed trains will surely go on serving vital functions. 54 of the super-rich already commute and shop in aircraft, but average people will continue to spend most of their travel time on the 55.