

姓名：_____ 报考学科、专业：_____ 准考证号码：_____

(除画图题外,所有答案都必须写在答题纸上,写在试题上及草稿纸上无效,考完后试题随答题纸交回)

Directions: In this section there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. I could see that my wife was _____ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.
A) adequate for
B) intent on
C) short of
D) deficient in
2. The _____ runner can run two miles in fifteen minutes.
A) common
B) usual
C) average
D) general
3. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a _____ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.
A) delicate
B) considerate
C) precise
D) sensitive
4. As an excellent shooter, Peter practiced aiming at both _____ targets and moving targets.
A) standing
B) stationary
C) still
D) stable

试卷编号:

共 16 页
第 1 页

- C) producing traditional goods at home became socially unacceptable
 - D) whether new goods and services were produced by the home economy became irrelevant
13. During the second stage, if the family wanted to consume new goods and services, they had to enter the marketplace_____.
- A) as wage earners
 - B) both as manufacturers and consumers
 - C) both as workers and purchasers
 - D) as customers
14. Economic growth did not make it more flexible for the home economy to obtain the new goods and services because _____.
- A) the family was not efficient in production
 - B) it was illegal for the home economy to produce them
 - C) it could not supply them by itself
 - D) the market for these goods and services was limited
15. The neoclassical model is basically a model of the first stage, because at this stage_____.
- A) the family could rely either on the home economy or the marketplace for the needed goods and services
 - B) many production processes were being transferred to the marketplace
 - C) consumers relied more and more on the market economy
 - D) the family could decide how to transfer introduction processes to the marketplace

Passage 4

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

At third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness-as he sees it-of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather *cynical* (愤世嫉俗的).

16. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because _____.
A) he must work hard to help reform criminals
B) he must behave as professional lawyers do
C) he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed
D) he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals
17. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?
A) Dangerous. B) Demanding. C) Distressing. D) Dramatic.
18. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts _____.
A) patrolling the street, rain or shine
B) tracking and arresting criminals
C) collecting and providing evidence
D) consulting the rules of law
19. What's the policeman's biggest headache?
A) He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
B) He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
C) He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases
D) He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense
20. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?
A) Because they do not receive due support from society.
B) Because they find people insincere to them.
C) Because they feel superior to simple-minded people around them.
D) Because they are suspicious of the people around them.

Passage 5

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT&T, Coca-Cola, Prudential, and Merch. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10 %, image, 30 %; and exposure, a full 60 %. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion. He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the *scales* (碍眼物) have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead---that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She adds, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they *play down* (使不突出) their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

21. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Line 2, Para. 1) probably refers to _____.
- A) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
 - B) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs
 - C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
 - D) the ideas which usually come up with new ways of management in the organization
22. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.
- A) let your superiors know how good you are
 - B) project a favorable image to the people around you
 - C) work as a consultant to your superiors
 - D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors

23. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.
A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
B) want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
C) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color
24. The author is of the opinion that Coleman's beliefs are _____.
A) biased B) popular C) insightful D) superficial
25. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
B) The Importance of Being Visible
C) Job Performance and Advancement
D) Sex and Career Success

Passage 6

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to *encode* (把...编码) or *decode* (理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined; speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker reestablishes eye contact: if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

26. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
A) of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
B) something through which one can see a person's inner world
C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
D) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate
27. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
A) whose front view is fully perceived
B) whose face is covered with a mask
C) whose face is seen from the side
D) whose face is free of any covering
28. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because _____.
A) they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker
B) they need not communicate through eye contact
C) they don't think it polite to have eye contact
D) they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood
29. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.
A) one temporarily glancing away from the other
B) eye contact of more than one second
C) improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
D) constant adjustment of eye contact
30. To keep a conversation flowing smoothly, it is better for the participants _____.
A) not to wear dark spectacles
B) not to make any interruptions
C) not to glance away from each other
D) not to make unpredictable pauses

Part III Translation (40 minutes, 20 points)

Section A: Chinese to English (20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

如今越来越多的西方人成为了素食主义者 (vegetarian)。这一现象的产生有着来自于社会和个人方面的原因。医生以及其他一些专业人士日益强调预防比治疗更重要。(1) 听了这样的宣传 (pronouncement), 不少人受了深刻的影响, 而渐渐地改变了他们的生活方式。(2) 他

们开始注重锻炼身体，停止或者减少抽烟，多吃有益于健康的食品。医生一方面说吃肉太多是导致心脏病和高血压的原因之一，一方面有说多吃一点瓜果蔬菜是保持身体健康的因素之一。

(3) 不少素食主义者就是因为这个原因而戒掉荤腥，开始吃素的。但也有一部分吃素的人是根据某些原则才决定不吃肉的。(4) 他们或者是认为不应该杀生或是觉得吃肉是浪费世界不足的资源，因为养动物比种植物用的土地多。

Section B: English to Chinese (20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

Executive Pay

The stock market has made many people wildly wealthy, and none more so than chief executives at major US companies. Thanks to a pay structure that has linked most executive compensation to the stock market, the head of a large public company made an average 10.6 million in 1998. (1) That's a 36% hike over 1997—and an astounding 442% increase over the average paycheck of 2 million pocketed in 1990.

But if the numbers are staggering, so too has been the performance of American business. (2) While tradition bound Europe struggles to boost growth, debt soaked Japan remains mired in recession and much of the developing world fights to regain its economic footing, US executives are energizing older companies and creating new ones daily. The obvious questions: (3) Are the sky high pay and the sky high performance linked? Has pay for performance worked? Is CEO greed good?

Supporters of today's compensation system say this performance is no coincidence. (4) If paying top dollar is the price of ensuring that the boss makes the moves that benefit all investors, fine. The CEOs who have responded to the challenge have created billions in value. (5) And those who fail are pushed out far more quickly—although with golden parachutes.

Glossary

hike: increase

to be mired in: to be stuck (in a bad situation)

to pay top dollar: to pay the highest price

golden parachute: a sum of money paid to an executive when he or she leaves a company

Part VI Writing (40 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: Some people claim that competition is more important than co-operation in the present-day society. How far do you agree OR disagree with these people? You are to write a composition of about 150 words on the Answer Sheet on the following topic:

Competition or Co-operation

[The End]

5. In American universities, classes are often arranged in more flexible _____ and many jobs on campus are reserved for students.
 A) scales B) patterns
 C) grades D) ranks
6. The statue would be perfect but for a few small _____ in its base.
 A) mistakes B) weaknesses
 C) flaws D) errors
7. Most nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
 A) scarcity B) minority
 C) minimum D) shortage
8. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
 A) go in for B) go back on
 C) go through with D) go along with
9. I am sure I can _____ him into letting us stay in the hotel for the night.
 A) speak B) say
 C) talk D) tell
10. The joys of travel, having long _____ the disabled, are opening up to virtually anyone who has the means.
 A) omitted B) missed
 C) neglected D) discarded
11. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
 A) all else B) much worse
 C) less likely D) let alone
12. There are not many teachers who are strong _____ of traditional methods in English teaching.
 A) sponsors B) contributors
 C) advocates D) performers
13. At the party we found that shy girl _____ her mother all the time.
 A) depending on B) coinciding with
 C) adhere to D) cling to
14. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
 A) at length B) at random
 C) in essence D) in bulk

15. They tossed your thoughts back and forth for over an hour, but still could not make _____ of them.
 A) impression B) comprehension
 C) meaning D) sense
16. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
 A) take off B) keep off
 C) get off D) set off
17. Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.
 A) tremendous B) demanding
 C) intensive D) overwhelming
18. In general, matters which lie entirely within state borders are the _____ concern of state governments.
 A) extinct B) excluding
 C) excessive D) exclusive
19. Sometimes patients suffering from severe pain can be helped by "drugs" that aren't really drugs at all _____ sugar pills that contain no active chemical elements.
 A) or rather B) rather than
 C) but rather D) other than
20. He is holding a _____ position in the company and expects to be promoted soon.
 A) subordinate B) succeeding
 C) successive D) subsequent

Section B: Error Identification (25 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: In this section there are 20 sentences. Each of them has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A), B), C) and D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. The antique collector must be able to distinguish real antiques from later imitations,
 A B C
 which can be either reproductions nor fakes.
 D
2. Paint must be stirred and sometimes dilution before it is applied.
 A B C D
3. A great aviation pioneer, Amelia Earhart was already famous when she sets out on
 A B C
 her ill-fated attempt to circle the globe in 1937.
 D

4. Although apples do not grow during the cold season, apple trees must have a such season in order to flourish.
A B C D
5. Two unique features of the Arctic they are lack of precipitation and permanently frozen ground.
A B C D
6. Faced with petroleum shortages in the 1970's, scientists and engineers in the United States stepped up its efforts to develop more efficient heating systems and better insulation.
A B C D
7. Rabbits have large front tooth, short tails, and hind legs and feet adapted for running and jumping.
A B C D
8. Dentistry is a branch of medicine that has developed very dramatic in the last 20 years.
A B C D
9. The ease of solving a jigsaw puzzle depends the number of pieces, their shapes and shadings, and the design of the pit.
A B C D
10. Plants range in size to tiny, single-celled, blue-green algae, invisible to the naked eye, to giant sequoias, the largest living plants.
A B C D
11. During the 1940's science and engineering had an impact on the way music reach its audience and even influenced the way in which it was composed.
A B C D
12. By 1860 the railroads of the United States had 3, 000 miles of track, three-quarters of which it was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River.
A B C D
13. Ballads were early types of poetry and may have been among a first kinds of music.
A B C D

14. The thin outer layer of the skin is called the epidermis, while the layer inner, which is slightly thicker, is called the dermis.
15. With the incorporation of jazz history into current academic curricula, leading jazz musicians are now founding on the faculties of several universities.
16. Humus, a substance found in soil, is soft and spongy and enables plant roots to send out tiny hairs through that they absorb water and food.
17. Although flies live longest in cool temperatures, it breed prolifically when temperatures are warm, food is abundant, and humidity is moderate.
18. Alaska's vast areas of untamed wilderness attracts many people who enjoy the outdoors.
19. The giant panda closely resembles the bear, but account of certain anatomical features it is placed in the raccoon family.
20. The ode was original a ceremonial poem written to celebrate public occasions or exalted subjects.

The greatest fear of nuclear power opponents has always been a reactor "meltdown" (堆内溶化). Today, the chances of a meltdown that would threaten U. S. public health are very little. But to even further reduce the possibility, engineers are testing new reactors that rely not on human judgment to shut them down but on the laws of nature. Now General Electric is already building two advanced reactors in Japan. But don't expect them ever on U. S. shores unless things change in Washington.

The procedure for licensing nuclear power plants is a bad dream. Any time during, or even after, construction, an objection by any group or individual can bring everything to a halt while the matter is investigated or taken to court. Meanwhile, the builder must add nice-but-not-necessary improvements, some of which force him to knock down walls and start over. In every case where a plant has been opposed, the Nuclear Regulation Commission has ultimately granted a license to construct or operate. But the victory often costs so much that the utility ends up abandoning the plant anyway.

A case in point is the Shoreham plant on New York's Long Island. Shoreham was a virtual twin to the Millstone plant in Connecticut, both ordered in the mid-60s. Millstone, completed for \$ 101 million, has been generating electricity for two decades. Shoreham, however, was singled out by anti-nuclear activists who, by sending in endless protests, drove the cost over \$ 5 billion and delayed its use for many years.

Shoreham finally won its operation license. But the plant has never produced a watt of power. Governor Mario Cuomo, an opponent of a Shoreham start-up, used his power to force New York's public-utilities commission to accept the following settlement: the power company could pass the cost of Shoreham along to its consumers only if it agreed not to operate the plant! Today, a perfectly good facility, capable of servicing hundreds of thousands of homes, sits rusting.

1. What has made the procedure for licensing nuclear power plants a bad dream?
 - A) The inefficiency of the Nuclear Regulation commission.
 - B) The enormous cost of construction and operation.
 - C) The length of time it takes to make investigations.
 - D) The objection of the opponents of nuclear power.
2. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.
 - A) it is not technical difficulties that prevent the building of nuclear power plants in the U.S.
 - B) there are not enough safety measures in the U.S. for running new nuclear power plants
 - C) there are already more nuclear power plants than necessary in the U. S.
 - D) the American government will not allow Japanese nuclear reactors to be installed in the U.S

3. Any objection, however trivial it may be, can _____.
A) force the power companies to cancel the project
B) delay the construction or operation of a nuclear plant
C) cause a serious debate within the Nuclear Regulation Commission
D) take the builders to court
4. Governor Mario's chief intention in proposing the settlement was to _____.
A) stop the Shoreham plant from going into operation
B) help the power company to solve its financial problems
C) urge the power company to further increase its power supply
D) permit the Shoreham plant to operate under certain conditions
5. The author's attitude towards the development of nuclear power is _____.
A) negative
B) neutral
C) positive
D) questioning

Passage 2

As Dr. Samuel Johnson said in a different era about ladies preaching, the surprising thing about computers is not that they think less well than a man, but that they think at all. The early electronic computer did not have much going for it except a marvelous memory and some good math skills. But today the best models can be wired up to learn by experience, follow an argument, ask proper questions and write poetry and music. They can also carry on somewhat puzzling conversations.

Computers imitate life. As computers get more complex, the imitation gets better. Finally, the line between the original and the copy becomes unclear. In another 15 years or so, we will see the computer as a new form of life.

The opinion seems ridiculous because, for one thing, computers lack the drives and emotions of living creatures. But drives can be programmed into the computer's brain just as nature programmed them into our human brains as a part of the equipment for survival.

Computers match people in some roles, and when fast decisions are needed in a crisis, they often surpass them. Having evolved when the pace of life was slower, the human brain has an inherent defect that prevents it from absorbing several streams of information simultaneously and acting on them quickly. Throw too many things at the brain at one time and it freezes up.

We are still in control, but the capabilities of computers are increasing at a fantastic rate, while raw human intelligence is changing slowly, if at all. Computer power has increased ten times every eight years since 1946. In the 1990s, when the sixth generation appears, the reasoning power of an intelligence built out of silicon will begin to match that of the human brain.

That does not mean the evolution of intelligence has ended on the earth. Judging by the past, we can expect that a new species will arise out of man, surpassing his achievements as he has surpassed those of his predecessor. Only a carbon chemistry enthusiast would assume that the new species must be man's flesh-and-blood descendants. The new kind of intelligent life is more likely to be made of silicon.

6. What do you suppose was the attitude of Dr. Samuel Johnson towards ladies preaching?
- A) He believed that ladies were born worse preachers than men.
 - B) He was pleased that ladies could preach, though not as well as men.
 - C) He disapproved of ladies preaching.
 - D) He encouraged ladies to preach.
7. Today, computers are still inferior to man in terms of _____.
- A) decision making
 - B) drives and feelings
 - C) growth of reasoning power
 - D) information absorption
8. In terms of making quick decisions, the human brain cannot be compared with the computer because _____.
- A) in the long process of evolution the slow pace of life didn't require such ability of the human brain
 - B) the human brain is influenced by other factors such as motivation and emotion
 - C) the human brain may sometimes freeze up in a dangerous situation
 - D) computers imitate life while the human brain does not imitate computers
9. Though he thinks highly of the development of computer science, the author doesn't mean that _____.
- A) computers are likely to become a new form of intelligent life
 - B) human beings have lost control of computers
 - C) the intelligence of computers will eventually surpass that of human beings
 - D) the evolution of intelligence will probably depend on that of electronic brains
10. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Future man will be made of silicon instead of flesh and blood.
 - B) Some day it will be difficult to tell a computer from a man.
 - C) The reasoning power of computers has already surpassed that of man.
 - D) Future intelligent life may not necessarily be made of organic matter.

Passage 3

The relationship between the home and market economies has gone through two distinct stages. Early industrialization began the process of transferring some production processes (e.g. cloth making, sewing and canning foods) from the home to the marketplace. Although the home economy could still produce these goods, the processes were *laborious* (费力的) and the market economy was usually more efficient. Soon, the more important second stage was evident—the marketplace began producing goods and services that had never been produced by the home economy, and the home economy was unable to produce them (e.g. electricity and electrical appliances, the automobile, advanced education, sophisticated medical care). In the second stage, the question of whether the home economy was less efficient in producing these new goods and services was irrelevant; if the family were to enjoy these fruits of industrialization, they would have to be obtained in the marketplace. The traditional ways of taking care of these needs in the home such as in nursing the sick became socially unacceptable (and, in most serious cases, probably less successful). Just as the appearance of the automobile made the use of the horse-drawn carriage illegal and then impractical, and the appearance of television changed the radio from a source of entertainment to a source of background music, so most of the fruits of economic growth did not increase the options available to the home economy to either produce the goods or services or purchase them in the market. Growth brought with it increased variety in consumer goods, but not increased flexibility for the home economy in obtaining these goods and services. Instead, economic growth brought with it increased consumer reliance on the marketplace. In order to consume these new goods and services, the family had to enter the marketplace as wage earners and consumers. The *neoclassical* (新古典主义的) model that views the family as deciding whether to produce goods and services directly or to purchase them in the marketplace is basically a model of the first stage. It cannot accurately be applied to the second (and current) stage.

11. The reason why many production processes were taken over by the marketplace was that _____.
A) it was a necessary step in the process of industrialization
B) they depended on electricity available only to the market economy
C) it was troublesome to produce such goods in the home
D) the marketplace was more efficient with respect to these processes
12. It can be seen from the passage that in the second stage _____.
A) some traditional goods and services were not successful when provided by the home economy
B) the market economy provided new goods and services never produced by the home economy