

请将试题做在标准答题纸上, 在题签上做题无效

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. 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 on the answer sheet.

1. Once _____ of the necessity of a move, he worked hard to find a new home.
A. convinced B. be convinced C. convincing D. having convinced
2. So many representatives _____, the conference had to be put off.
A. were absent B. to be absent C. being absent D. had been absent
3. In no case _____ the students from exploring new ideas.
A. we should prevent B. we could prevent C. should we prevent D. shouldn't prevent
4. I don't think it advisable that Tom _____ to the job since he has no experience.
A. be assigned B. is assigned C. will be assigned D. has been assigned
5. With all this work on hand, she _____ to the dance party (last night).
A. oughtn't to go B. hadn't gone C. shouldn't have gone D. mustn't have gone
6. As Christmas was coming, the town began a _____ clearing on a large scale.
A. through B. thorough C. though D. thought
7. E-mail writing has become the usual means of communication _____ people some distance away.
A. for B. on C. to D. with
8. It is a good idea for parents to monitor the _____ as well as the kind of television that their children watch.
A. number B. size C. amount D. screen
9. I'm afraid that there isn't _____ for you in my car.
A. place B. seat C. corner D. room
10. It suddenly _____ to me that we could use a computer to do the job.
A. happened B. occurred C. agreed D. presented
11. The old people often raise _____ for the sake of companionship.
A. pets B. pipes C. pills D. pies
12. The river here is very wide but _____, so you can walk across it.
A. narrow B. arrow C. shallow D. hollow
13. The streets were empty _____ the policemen on duty.
A. besides B. except C. excepting D. except for
14. Don't leave matches or cigarettes on the table within the _____ of little children.
A. hand B. reach C. space D. distance
15. - How did you pay the workers
- As a rule, they were paid by _____.
A. the hour B. an hour C. hour D. the time
16. _____ of the students in our class are from the north.
A. Two ninth B. Second ninth C. Second nines D. Two ninths
17. My father has classes _____ day: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
A. each other B. every other C. this and the other D. all other
18. This morning Jack came to school late _____.

- A. than usual B. as usual C. like usual D. like usually
19. I'm putting on weight. The doctor has warned me to _____ sugar.
 A. keep up B. keep back C. keep off D. keep away
20. We were _____ for half an hour in the traffic and so we arrived late.
 A. kept up B. held up C. cut up D. brought up
21. The news quickly spread through the village _____ the war had ended.
 A. which B. what C. that D. where
22. We hurried to the station _____ find ourselves three hours earlier for the train.
 A. only to B. in order to C. so as to D. such as to
23. I meant _____ you, but I'm afraid I forgot.
 A. ringing B. being ringing C. to ringing D. to ring
24. We live in a time _____, more than ever before in history, people are moving.
 A. what B. when C. which D. where
25. Is there any possibility of getting the price _____ further?
 A. reduced B. reduce C. reducing D. be reduced
26. _____ you feel too ill to go out. I would rather not stay at home tonight.
 A. Because B. Although C. Unless D. If
27. Because of many mistakes, she was made _____ these letters again.
 A. type B. to typing C. typed D. to type
28. It is hot and dry; the flowers need _____.
 A. being watered B. be watered C. to water D. to be watered
29. He began by showing us where the country was and went on _____ us about its climate.
 A. telling B. to tell C. to telling D. to be told
30. Our failure _____ ourselves to modern life often causes us trouble in our work.
 A. to adopt B. to apply C. to adapt D. to act

Part II Reading Comprehension (50%)

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

Passage One

One study shows that Americans prefer to answer with a brief "Yes", "No", "Sure", or the very popular "Yeah" rather than with a longer reply. But brief replies do not mean Americans are impolite or unfriendly to some extent. Very often, Americans are in a hurry and may greet you with a single word "Hi", indeed; this is a greeting you will hear again and again during your stay in the United States. It is used by everyone, regardless of rank, age or occupation. However, those who are accustomed to longer greetings may require a little more time before they feel comfortable with American simple talk.

Americans sometimes use plain talk when they are uncomfortable. If people praise them or thank them in an especially polite way, they may become uncomfortable and not know what to say in reply. They don't want to be impolite or rude, you can be sure that they liked what was said about them. Except for certain holidays, such as Christmas, Americans don't usually give gifts. Thus, you will find Americans embarrassed as they accept gifts, especially if they have nothing to give in return. They are generally a warm but informal people.

31. The fact that Americans like shorter answers tells us _____.
 A. they reply very quickly in a hurry
 B. they choose words too carefully

- C. they like replying briefly
- D. they want to be as polite as they can

32. Those who like using beautiful or formal words _____.

- A. need more time to get used to American simple greeting
- B. need no time to get familiar with American greeting
- C. do not very much like American way of greeting
- D. think Americans are not polite whatever

A

33. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. Americans often answer with the words like "sure", "yeah."
- B. They are not impolite with brief replies.
- C. Americans in high ranks must use formal words in greeting.
- D. Americans are a warm but informal people.

C

34. The Americans like others' praise but if in a polite way _____.

- A. they don't know what to way in reply
- B. they feel somewhat uneasy
- C. they don't want to reply
- D. both A and B

D

35. The passage indicates that _____.

- A. Americans exchange gifts the first time they meet.
- B. Americans seldom give gifts except for some holidays.
- C. Americans often bring some gifts to their friends.
- D. Americans only want to get gifts from others.

B

Passage Two

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists (经济学家). It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a world-wide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food and raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In the highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birth rate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

36. A smaller population may mean _____.

- A. higher productivity, but a lower average income
- B. lower productivity, but a higher average income
- C. lower productivity, and a lower average income
- D. higher productivity, and a higher average income

~~D~~

37. According to the passage, a large population will provide a chance for developing _____.

- A. agriculture B. transport system C. industry D. national economy

B

38. In a developed country, people will perhaps go out of work if the birthrate _____.

- A. goes up B. is decreasing C. remains stable D. is out of control

B

39. According to the passage slowly rising birthrate perhaps is good for _____.

- A. a developed nation
B. a developing nation
C. every nation with a big population
D. every nation with a small population.

A

40. It is no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control throughout the world because _____.

- A. there are too many underdeveloped countries in the world
B. underdeveloped countries have low level of industrial development
C. different governments have different views about the problem
D. even developed countries may have complex problems

C

Passage Three

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. It was first used as a shade against the sun.

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, way back in the eleventh century B.C.

We know that the umbrella was also used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use; it became a symbol of honor and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royal people or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrellas as protection against the rain were the ancient Romans. During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in 16th century. And again it became a symbol of power and authority.

Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a variety of colors

41. The first use of umbrella was as _____.

- A. protection against rain
B. a shade against the sun
C. a symbol of power
D. a symbol of honor

B

42. _____ were regarded as the people who first used umbrellas.

- A. Romans B. Greeks C. Chinese D. Europeans

C

43. The umbrella was used only by royal people or those in high office _____.

- A. in European in the eighteenth century
B. in ancient Egypt and Babylon
C. in the Far East in ancient times
D. during the Middle Ages

C

44. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?.

- A. Women enjoy using umbrella with varies kinds of colors

D

- B. The inventor of the umbrella is unknown
 C. Once ordinary people had no right to use umbrellas ✓
 D. Umbrellas were popular and cheap in the ancient times

45. Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?

- A. When Was the Umbrella Invented
 B. The Role of Umbrella in History
 C. The Colors and Shapes of Umbrella
 D. Who Needed Umbrella First

B

Passage Four

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children "I'm sorry I got angry with you, but ..." what follows that "but" can render the apology ineffective: "I had a bad day" or "your noise was giving me a headache" leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say "I'm sorry you're upset"; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying "I'm useless as a parent" does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition, children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children's expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent's clothes without permission is not.

46. If a mother adds "but" to an apology, _____.

- A. she doesn't feel that she should have apologized
 B. she does not realize that the child has been hurt.
 C. the child may find the apology easier to accept.
 D. the child may feel that he owes her an apology

A

47. According to the author, saying "I'm sorry you're upset" most probably means "_____".

- A. You have good reason to get upset ✓
 B. I'm aware you're upset, but I'm not to blame
 C. I apologize for hurting your feelings
 D. I'm at fault for making you upset

B

48. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because _____.

- A. it gets one into the habit of making empty promises
 B. it may make the other person feel guilty
 C. it is vague and ineffective
 D. it is hurtful and insulting

D

49. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry _____.

B

- A. the complexities involved should be ignored ✗
- B. their ages should be taken into account
- C. parents need to set them a good example
- D. parents should be patient and tolerant

50. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is

- A. a social issue calling for immediate attention
- B. not necessary among family members
- C. a sign of social progress
- D. not as simple as it seems

Passage Five

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated (强制执行) unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation world-wide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal Nature shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in arctic (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasoline and thus enabled scientists to differentiate (分区) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal Ambio, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the North-eastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline. Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period. The authors of the Ambio study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the ecosystem (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

51. The study published in the journal Nature indicates that

- A. the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results ✗
- B. lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase
- C. lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected ✗
- D. the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow

52. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US

- A. was discouraged
- B. was enforced by law
- C. was prohibited by law
- D. was introduced

53. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland?

- A. By analyzing the data published in journals like Nature and Ambio
- B. By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area

C. By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America

D. By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries

54. The authors of the Ambio study have found that _____.

A. forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected

B. lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with

C. lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US

D. the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions

55. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists _____

A. are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution

B. feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline

C. still consider lead pollution a problem

D. lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

Part III Translation (20%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: Put the following into Chinese. Write the Chinese version in the proper space on the Answer Sheet.

56. Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him with wood and other products; they give hi shade; and they help to prevent droughts and floods.

57. The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists.

Section B (10%)

Directions: Put the following into English. Write the English version in the proper space on the Answer Sheet.

58. 怎样为下岗工人创造足够的就业机会是一个复杂的问题。

59. 银行职员非常耐心地给那位老大妈讲述怎么从自动柜员机 (ATM) 上查询账户余额 (balance)。

Part IV Writing (15%)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words about the title "Talent Is More Than a Certificate". Your composition should be based on the following outline:

1. 目前社会上有一种重文凭轻能力的现象, 譬如公司在聘用人才时……

2. 然而……

3. 你的观点是……