

**GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST
FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE
STUDENTS
(GETJAN0619)
考试注意事项**

- 一、 本考试由两份试卷组成：试卷一（Paper One）包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空与阅读理解四部分，共 80 题，按顺序统一编号；试卷二（Paper Two）包括翻译与写作两部分，共 3 题。**此外，试卷分 A 卷和 B 卷，请考生注意在答题卡上标出自己的试卷类型。**
- 二、 试卷一（题号 1-80）为客观评分题（听力 Section C 部分除外），答案一律用 2B 铅笔做在机读答题纸上，在对应题号下所选的字母中间划黑道，如 [A][B][C][D]。
- 三、 试卷二为主观评分题，答案做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前，请仔细阅读试卷二的注意事项。
- 四、 试卷一、试卷二上均不得作任何记号（听力 Section C 部分除外），答案一律写在答题纸上，否则无效。
- 五、 本考试全部时间为 150 分钟。试卷一考试时间为 90 分钟，听力理解部分大约 20 分钟，其余部分共计 70 分钟。每部分所占时间均标在试卷上，考生可自行掌握。
- 六、 试卷二共计时 60 分钟，每部分所占时间均标在试卷上，考生可自行掌握。
时间一到，考生一律停笔，等候监考教师收点试卷及答题纸。全部考试结束后，须待监考教师将全部试卷及答题纸收点无误并宣布考试结束，方可离开考场。

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PAPER ONE

PART 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

1. A. At a zoo.
 B. At a hotel.
 C. At a school.
 D. At a hospital.
2. A. He has no money left.
 B. He is on board a ship.
 C. He has lost some money.
 D. He doesn't trust the woman.
3. A. The woman asked for a necklace.
 B. Birthday gifts should be diverse.
 C. Divorce costs little money.
 D. The man was quite surprised.
4. A. Expensive.
 B. Safe.
 C. Amusing.
 D. Dangerous.
5. A. He will ask his brother for help.
 B. He would rather not fix the floor.
 C. He is going to fix the floor soon.
 D. He has to ask for his wife's opinion.
6. A. Humorous.
 B. Impatient.
 C. Knowledgeable.
 D. Talkative.
7. A. She expects a pay raise
 B. She has been highly-paid.
 C. She doesn't like her job.
 D. She doesn't care for money.
8. A. Receive a physical checkup.
 B. See a dentist.

- C. Have prescriptions filled.
D. Visit an old friend.
9. A. July.
B. February.
C. September.
D. December.
10. A. Comfort yourself.
B. Go dating.
C. Ask yourself some questions.
D. Taste delicacies.
11. A. Living near the company.
B. Eagerness for training.
C. Extra resources.
D. Relevant experience.
12. A. Feedback about your qualifications.
B. A good knowledge of the business.
C. A casual or indifferent attitude.
D. Your background of scientific research.
13. A. Sweden.
B. Demark.
C. Norway.
D. Finland.
14. A. Happy immigrant populations.
B. Numerous migrant laborers.
C. Very small communities.
D. High-ranking officials.
15. A. Low levels of income.
B. A public health crisis.
C. A lack of social order.
D. Equal pay for equal work.

Section C (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section you will hear a short lecture. Listen to the recording and complete the notes about the lecture. You will hear the recording twice. After the recording you are asked to write down your answers on the Answer Sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the notes below.*
(请在录音结束后把 16-20 题的答案抄写在答题纸上)

16. They are studying the precise _____ (2 words) that make it so destructive.
17. For example, Americans talk all the time about obesity and smoking..., but not about people who are lonely and _____ (2 words).
18. Conversely, being surrounded by others is no _____ (2 words) loneliness.
19. The latter is a more general feeling of _____ (3 words).
20. In 2011, the UK started...organizations that are working hard to _____ (3 words) of loneliness.

PART II VOCABULARY (10 minutes, 10 points)**Section A (0.5 point each)**

Directions: *There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

21. The group found that salt contained in many of the ready meals was wildly in excess of healthy limits.
A. unreliably B. theoretically C. occasionally D. extremely
22. What were once family homes in London are being converted into tiny flats for single ex-homless people.
A. diversified B. transformed C. restricted D. conveyed
23. The resident was not injured, but he was displaced from the house on Middle Drive that sustained severe damage.
A. nourished B. continued C. underwent D. supported
24. President Trump's reliance on family members compromised his ability to run the White House.
A. manifested B. weakened C. enhanced D. immersed
25. Ehrlich believes an unprecedented redistribution of wealth is needed to end the over-consumption of resources.
A. unexamined B. uneasy C. unlimited D. unconditional
26. Asian stock markets plunged at the prospect of a trade war between the world's two biggest economies.
A. remained stable B. improved slightly C. decreased dramatically D. increased sharply
27. Juliet is new at this job, but her enthusiasm can make up for her lack of skill.
A. call for B. opt for C. run for D. compensate for
28. Speakers of mandarin Chinese can be at a loss when they hear some dialects of the same language.
A. perplexed B. frustrated C. distressed D. startled
29. David ran into one of his high school classmates while hiking in the Rocky Mountains.
A. came about B. came under C. came off D. came upon

30. Most of the billionaires are not born rich, and many of them have succeeded by virtue of persistence.
A. instead of B. because of C. regardless of D. as of

Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: *There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

31. European law has a presumption that it is sometimes _____ the best interests of some patients to die.
A. in B. to C. for D. with
32. It is estimated that about 80 percent of American adults use Google Maps for _____.
A. compassion B. meditation C. interpretation D. navigation
33. Up to the stage came men and women who had studied, against the odds, to win themselves the degree that circumstances had _____ them when they were young.
A. favored B. asserted C. ranked D. denied
34. The state has generated more than \$1.7 billion in revenue by allowing private companies to _____ oil or gas.
A. attract B. extract C. distract D. contract
35. China has protested against Donald Trump's decision to _____ tariffs on steel and aluminum imported from China.
A. dispose B. impose C. compose D. expose
36. The National People's Congress has passed a(n) _____ amendment that removed presidential term limits.
A. constitutional B. institutional C. situational D. intuitional
37. On social media websites, you can easily find different responses to these _____ topics.
A. anonymous B. residential C. trending D. synthetic
38. If you spend most of your time playing online games, you're going to _____ nothing in life.
A. keep up with B. catch up with C. end up with D. come up with
39. China's ministry of ecology and environment said the number of sources of pollution in the country _____ about 9m, compared to 5.9m in 2010.
A. stands at B. stands out C. stands by D. stands for
40. As many drivers are _____ road rage, aggressive driving has been common on our roadways.
A. allergic to B. hostile to C. alert to D. prone to

PART III CLOZE TEST (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *There are 10 questions in this part of the test. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen with a single bar cross the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

Do e-cigarettes make it harder to stop smoking? Prof. Stanton Glantz published one study after reviewing the academic 41._____ already available on the topic. Smokers who use e-cigarettes are 28% less likely to quit smoking than those who don't. But while the conclusion is surprising, 42._____ is the number of academics who have criticized the paper from different perspectives. First, the definition of e-cigarettes is a bit 43._____. There are many different types. They all deliver different doses of nicotine. Many of the papers included in the analysis don't 44._____ which type people are using.

A second point is that the studies 45._____ in the way they measure how often people use e-cigarettes. Some only assessed whether a person had ever tried an e-cigarette or if they had tried one recently 46._____ whether they were using it regularly or frequently. And there is another problem. You might expect, 47._____ you were going to draw conclusions about how useful e-cigarettes are in helping people quit, to focus on studies 48._____ people who are trying to give up. In his paper, Glantz acknowledges there are limitations 49._____ the research he analyzed. He agree there are problems with the way the use of e-cigarettes is measured. But he 50._____ his analysis because he believes he has taken these factors into account.

41. A. literacy B. literacy C. liberty D. literature
42. A. so B. it C. such D. which
43. A. exotic B. intense C. explicit D. loose
44. A. specify B. correlate C. wonder D. predict
45. A. turn B. vary C. change D. range
46. A. in addition B. as well C. rather than D. except for
47. A. until B. if C. when D. whether
48. A. looking at B. looking through C. looking up D. looking upon
49. A. about B. with C. on D. to
50. A. leads to B. attends to C. sticks to D. appeals to

PART IV READING COMPREHENSION (50 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *In this part of the test, there are five fort passages. Read each passage carefully, and*

then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices given and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Cars have reshaped our cities and colonized our imaginations. Marketed as symbols of individuality and of freedom, cars seem to offer autonomy for everyone when most of our lives will be spent making short journeys on choked roads.

For all the fuss made about top speeds, cornering ability and acceleration, the most useful gadgets on a modern car are those which work when you're going very slowly: parking sensors, sound systems, and navigation apps which will show a way around upcoming traffic jams. Google knows where almost all its users are, spot traffic congestion very quickly and suggest ways round it.

The problem comes when everyone is using a smartphone which tells them to avoid everyone else with a smartphone. Traffic jams abound where no one has enough information to avoid them. When a lucky few have access to the knowledge, they will benefit greatly. But when everyone has perfect information, traffic jams simply spread onto the side roads that seem to offer a way round them.

This new congestion teaches us two things. The first is that the promises of technology will never be realized as fully as we hope; they will be limited by unintended consequences. Sitting in a more comfortable car in a different traffic jam is pleasant but hardly the liberation that one seemed to be promised. The second is that self-organization will not get us where we want to go. The invisible hand does not straighten out the world, but knots it up more tightly. The efforts of millions of drivers to get ahead produce a situation in which almost everyone does rather worse.

Similar limits can be foreseen for the much greater advances promised by self-driving cars. Last week, one operated by Uber struck and killed a woman pushing her bicycle across a wide road in Arizona. This was the first recorded death involving a car which was supposed to be fully autonomous and suggests a "catastrophic failure" of technology, for the human "safety driver" in the car did not appear to monitor the road in automatically recorded video.

Increasingly, even Silicon Valley has to acknowledge the costs of the intoxicating hurry that characterizes its culture. When these appear only on balance sheets, they are easily written off as externalities, but when the momentum is translated into the physical world, the costs are higher. What traffic teaches us is that reckless and uncontrolled change is as likely to damage us as it is to benefit us, and that thoughtful regulation is necessary for a better future.

51. The underlined words in Paragraph Two probably mean _____.

- A. because of B. in addition to C. in spite of D. for the sake of

52. It can be inferred from Paragraph Three that a smartphone _____.

- A. should be upgraded regularly

- B. is likely to add to traffic jams
C. sometimes offers false information
D. can help ward off traffic jams
53. According to Paragraph Four, self-organization probably refers to _____.
A. driving navigated by cell phones
B. a trades union for transit workers
C. mutual help in case of road accidents
D. drivers' preference for some routes
54. An accident involving a self-driving car is mentioned in Paragraph Five to _____.
A. warn us of the unreliability of technology
B. highlight the superiority of a human driver
C. show that anything can happen on the road
D. remind us of the chance of traffic accidents
55. The last paragraph is intended to argue that _____.
A. social changes will bring advantages and disadvantages
B. some companies offer fake data on their finance
C. hurried application of a new technology can be costly
D. Silicon Valley remains a center of technical innovation
56. Which of the following can serve as a proper title for this passage?
A. High-tech: Present and Future.
B. Smartphones: a Must in Daily Life.
C. Traffic Congestion: a Way of Life.
D. Cars and Drivers: More Haste Less Speed.

Passge Two

A 45-year-old died this week after an unremarkable life, yet earned the headlines usually reserved for the great, the good or the especially wicked. Sudan was notable only as the last of his kind: a male northern white rhino (犀牛), kept in captivity for his own protection. Now the survival of the subspecies rests upon his daughter and granddaughter or new reproductive technology. In death, he looms large as the symbol of human folly. Disturbingly, many more species near the end each day unnoticed. The loss of 10,000 species a year is a disaster – yet receives far less attention. We worry about the pandas and elephants. We don't even notice the disappearance of unattractive bugs and grasses. The destruction of biodiversity is a more pressing crisis than climate change, which has fuelled the decline. The problem is not only the extinction of species, but the slashing of populations. The number of land animals worldwide has fallen by as much as half since 1970. This week, researchers warned that bird populations in the French countryside have plummeted by a third over the last decade and a half, probably because of intensive use of pesticides. Some scientists believe that the sixth mass extinction in geological history is under way – and this time it is made by humanity. The greed that has seen rhinos

hunted for their horns is particularly distressing. But whether greed or indifference is responsible for these deaths only matters insofar as it indicates different solutions. The underlying issue is the same: animals are treated on the basis of their value to humans.

This shortsighted view spells danger not only to the animal kingdom but to humankind itself. The threat to other species is a threat to our own survival. Self-preservation demands the preservation of plants and animals, whose interconnection we cannot hope to understand. We are recklessly destroying the species that make oxygen and protect us from extreme weather; the food chains on which we depend; the sources of medicines we may need. This is because most of us care for our own future.

This devastation is not inevitable. The problem is not just population growth and development, but the particular patterns of economic and social life we have chosen, whether consciously or unwittingly. We do not have to consume so much, burn such vast quantities of coal, destroy all our forests and fill our oceans with plastic. Changing the way we live will not be easy. But it is necessary for our own sake too.

57. The first paragraph is trying to argue that _____.
- A. pandas and elephants deserve more attention
 - B. many species are near extinction unnoticed
 - C. northern white rhinos have become extinct
 - D. wildlife can easily hit the headline of news
58. The underlined word in Paragraph Two probably means _____.
- A. migrated regularly
 - B. vanished suddenly
 - C. dropped dramatically
 - D. increased considerably
59. Bird populations in France are mentioned to emphasize that _____.
- A. scientific farming helps protect land animals
 - B. birds are of great importance for humans
 - C. population growth poses a threat to biodiversity
 - D. humanity is responsible for the mass extinction
60. Paragraph Three focuses on _____.
- A. the efforts of humans to protect other species
 - B. the dependence of other species on humans
 - C. human dependence on other species and plants
 - D. the need of humans to care about their own future
61. the central idea of the last paragraph is that _____.
- A. natural resources are shrinking
 - B. we should change our lifestyle
 - C. such devastation is unavoidable
 - D. population growth matters little

62. Which of the following can best serve as the title of this passage?

- A. Protect other Species to Protect Ourselves.
- B. How to Conserve Biodiversity and Wildlife.
- C. The Future of Endangered Species.
- D. Effects of Biodiversity on Human Survival.

Passage Three Our understanding of sleep deprivation needs to be changed. Almost half the British population say they get six hours' sleep a night or less, compared with around a twelfth in 1942. Experts blame developments such as electrification and the proliferation of entertainment; one neuroscientist went so far as to warn of a "catastrophic sleep-loss epidemic" recently. Sleep loss is associated with everything from obesity and Alzheimer's disease to diabetes and poor mental health.

Sleep authors portray a world of busy professionals sending emails into the early hours, teenagers watching televisions in their bedrooms and parents shopping online when they should relax. The solutions are obvious: turn off your phone and for goodness sake go to bed.

The truth is that less well-to-do people sleep worse. You cannot buy sleep itself, but you must pay for the circumstances likely to induce it. Overcrowded, noisy, cold or unsafe housing makes sleep harder. So does shift work – especially if it is irregular and unpredictable. Poor nutrition and stress also take their toll. We complain about reaching for our smartphones at night, while those making the devices sleep on hard beds in shared dormitories with coworkers talking loudly.

Social inequities are reproduced and even multiplied in sleep. Children in bad housing will struggle to concentrate in class after a poor night's sleep. The gap is racial too. Fewer black people get the recommended amount of sleep than any other ethnic group in the US, and less of it is the most restorative kind. Racism may itself affect sleep. African Americans who report discrimination are more likely to say they sleep poorly than those who do not. Sleep is a social justice issue, requiring social solutions. Telling people to cut down on coffee is easy; improving labor laws is harder. But when people's sleep problems reflect their lack of control over their lives, telling them they should change how they live is profoundly unhelpful.

Far worse is deliberately denying sleep – as international law recognizes in listing extreme deprivation as a form of torture. This year Bournemouth council installed bars on benches, so that people could sit but rough sleepers could not lie down. Such "hostile architecture" is increasingly common. "I'm allowed to lie down, but not to close my eyes," a homeless man observed of security guards at one site. Few experiences are as delicious as good sleep to an exhausted body and soul. But those who most need to shut up sorrow's eye and equip themselves for another tough day are the ones who find it hardest to do so.

63. The underlined words in the first paragraph probably imply that _____.

- A. sleep deprivation can be prevented
 - B. oversleep does harm to human health
 - C. sleep loss is prevalent and detrimental
 - D. entertainment affects the quality of sleep
64. Paragraph Three is intended to argue that _____.
- A. a good sleep is a luxury for poor people
 - B. sleeping pills are necessary and effective
 - C. malnutrition may leave life stressful
 - D. noise makes a good sleep impossible
65. The last sentence in Paragraph Three highlights _____.
- A. our dependence on smartphones at night
 - B. the high cost of producing smartphones
 - C. the lack of sleep caused by smartphones
 - D. the author's sympathy for smartphone makers
66. Paragraph Four is primarily concerned with _____.
- A. possible solutions to the lack of sleep
 - B. effects of social inequalities on sleep
 - C. the consequences of inadequate sleep
 - D. the difficulty in addressing sleep problems
67. Bournemouth council is mentioned in the last paragraph _____.
- A. as an excellent role model
 - B. as an example of innovation
 - C. as a case of sleep deprivation
 - D. as an inefficient authority
68. The central idea of this passage is that _____.
- A. sleep deprivation is becoming a serious problem
 - B. chronic lack of sleep is quite harmful to health
 - C. social status determines the amount of sleep
 - D. our quality of sleep can be improved somehow

Passage Four

How can we spend our life without ending up filled with regret? The standard answer to this question, according to psychologist Thomas Gilovich, is that we regret inaction more than action: not things we do, but things we fail to do. I've long been skeptical, though. Can't you simply rephrase any decision so it fits in either box? Leaving your relationship to embark on a round-the-world adventure might be a bold case of "doing something", or it might mean evading the hard but rewarding task of building a lifelong partnership. Having children clearly seems like an action – unless you're doing it solely to comply with social expectations, in which case it's surely a matter of failing to forge

your own path. Clearly, when it comes to avoiding regret, we'll need a better rule of thumb than just "do stuff".

Fortunately, Gilovich's latest work might just be able to provide one. His new series of studies depends on a distinction between the "ideal self", the person you'd be if you fulfilled all your goals and ambitions, and the "ought self", the person you'd be if you met your obligations to others, and lived a morally upright life. Overwhelmingly, he found, people regret ideal-self failures – not pursuing your dreams – more than ought-self failures, such as failing to visit a dying relative or cheating on a spouse. That's because we're more likely to take action to repair ought-self failures, perhaps because they seem more urgent or shameful. You might work hard to salvage your relationship after an affair, resolve never to neglect your elderly relatives again, and suchlike. By contrast, unpursued dreams tend to stay in the background, gnawing at you only quietly, until suddenly it's too late.

Gilovich is appropriately silent about deriving life advice from their research, but I'm not: these findings are a powerful argument for figuring out what you truly want from life and giving it a shot, even at the risk of others' negative judgments. Of course, the challenge is figuring out what that is. "Do what you want" risks becoming a call to impulsiveness and pleasure. That's why I prefer to ask not what you want from life, but what life wants from you. Looking beyond your immediate desires, what's trying to come into being through you? When faced with a big life choice, asking that question can be enough to cut through the noise, to the quiet place where you already know what to do. Do that thing; you're unlikely to regret it.

69. Gilovich's previous theory on regrets seems _____ to the author.
- A. novel
 - B. convincing
 - C. ridiculous
 - D. imperfect
70. "Having children" is mentioned in Paragraph One in order to argue that _____.
- A. it can be seen as either action or inaction
 - B. it is normally a source of many regrets
 - C. it is a good case of "doing something"
 - D. it is undoubtedly a case of bold action
71. The underlined word in Paragraph Two probably means _____ in this sentence.
- A. a matter of public interest
 - B. one's routine work or duty
 - C. a social event or activity
 - D. a short romantic attachment
72. According to Paragraph Two, ought self failures _____.
- A. occur as often as ideal-self failures

- B. are more likely to be dealt with
 - C. are often neglected until it is too late
 - D. do not concern one's moral character
73. The author believes that a good way to avoid regrets is to _____.
- A. endeavor to be of benefit to others
 - B. figure out what you want from life
 - C. do whatever you want to do
 - D. try to fulfill each of your dreams
74. Which of the following can serve as a proper title for this passage?
- A. Various Interpretations of Regrets.
 - B. Regrets: a Strong Impetus to New Efforts.
 - C. What's the Best Way to Avoid Regrets?
 - D. Why It's Hard to Avoid Regrets in Life.

Passage Five

Privacy is necessary for human society to function. The problem is that the information can reach the wrong people. Information on the Internet could bring great benefits to society and individuals, when huge datasets can be refined to yield information otherwise unavailable. But once the information is gathered, a precautionary principle has to apply. To rely on the government to protect your privacy is to ask a peeping tom to install your window blinds.

Governments need to retain our trust; but technology erodes privacy in two ways. The first is simply smartphones. Most Britons now carry devices which record and report their location, their friends and their interests all the time. The second is the ease with which two datasets can be combined to bring out secrets that are apparent in neither set on its own, and to identify individuals from data that appears to be entirely anonymised. By the beginning of this century researchers had established that nearly 90% of the US population could be uniquely identified simply by combining their gender, date of birth and postal code. All kinds of things can be reliably inferred from freely available data: four likes on Facebook are usually enough to reveal a person's preferences.

Underlying such problems is human psychology. No one forces anybody to reveal their preferences on Facebook: the like button is genuinely popular. The latest spectacular breach of privacy came when the exercise app Strava published a global map of the 3 trillion data points its users had uploaded, which turned out to reveal the location of secret US military bases around the world. But the chance to boast about where you have been and how fast you were moving is exactly what makes Strava popular. Psychology, as much as technology, made this a massive security breach. The users gave enthusiastic consent, but it was fantastically ill-informed. Then again, how could anyone give informed consent when not even the firms that collect the data can know how it will be used?

The protection of private data from malicious hackers is a technical arms race one cannot leave. But the protection of privacies from unintentional disclosure is primarily a social or psychological problem. The solution cannot just be one of informed consent from the data providers, because in most situations no one has the information necessary to give their consent. What's needed instead is a change of attitude among those who harvest and process the data. They need constantly to ask themselves how this information could be used for harm, and how to prevent that from happening.

75. The underlined sentence in Paragraph One implies that the government _____.
- A. is supposed to protect your privacy
 - B. can hardly protect your privacy properly
 - C. should work hard to bring hackers to justice
 - D. is responsible for the breach of your privacy
76. The point that Paragraph Two is trying to make is that _____.
- A. databases are playing a critical role in data analysis
 - B. technology has little trouble peeping into one's privacy
 - C. personal data has become easily available and accessible
 - D. Facebook enjoys advantages over other networking services
77. It can be learned from Paragraph Three that Strava _____.
- A. has few ill-informed users now
 - B. will be a well-received exercise app
 - C. is not so popular as it used to be
 - D. is likely to cause breaches of privacy
78. The last paragraph focuses on _____.
- A. the need of data processors to take precautions
 - B. the difficulty in preventing malicious hacking
 - C. the inevitability of unintended disclosure of privacy
 - D. the importance of informed consent by data providers
79. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.
- A. IT will ultimately make privacy impossible
 - B. nobody believes in the government any more
 - C. technology can protect our privacy effectively
 - D. unintentional leak of privacy is quite common
80. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- A. data-related informed consent is in urgent need
 - B. nothing can be done about any privacy breach
 - C. psychology is also responsible for privacy breach
 - D. the importance of various datasets is increasing

请确认是否已在机读卡上标明 A 卷或 B 卷

PAPER TWO

译写答题注意事项

- 一、 本试卷 (Paper Two) 答案一律写在答题纸 II (Answer Sheet II) 上, 草稿纸上的答题内容一律不予计分。
- 二、 中、英文尽可能做到字迹清晰, 书写工整, 疏密相间均匀, 字体大小适当。
- 三、 英文作文必须逐行书写, 不得隔行或跳行。

PART V TRANSLATION (30 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (15 minutes, 10 points)

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

The striking contrast between the technological sophistication employed in the diagnosis of the problem and the lack of international collaboration or political sophistication when it comes to solving it illustrates the crisis of technological civilization. As a species we have shown enough cleverness to disrupt the world's climate, but may not have enough to remedy the heavy toll that we've taken on climate. Things are of course made much worse by the presence in the White House of an aggressively ignorant and anti-science administration. Ignorance about the size of the threatened rise in sea levels is no excuse for inaction. The possibility of this disaster must spur us into drastic action to curb global warming.

[illegible]

PART VI WRITING (30 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of "**Academic Degrees and Employment**. You are advised to avoid using any stereotyped expressions or sentences, such as "last but not the least".

[illegible]

[illegible]