**2016年6月研究生英语学位课统考真题**

**PART I**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

(25 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. Beauty has advantages and disadvantages.

B. Beauty has different meanings to different people.

C. Beauty brings attention and opportunities.

D. Beauty comes from action and good qualities.

2. A. She is using the book now.

B. She may give him a hand.

C. She cannot lend him the book.

D. She will keep the book for him.

3. A. Rachel lives fairly close to her.

B. Rachel visits her quite often.

C. Rachel comes here once a month.

D. Rachel rarely gets to see her.

4. A. She forgot about the time change.

B. She didn’t receive the text message.

C. Her roommate forgot to give her the message.

D. Her roommate was too nervous to tell her.

5. A. He should have got better grades.

B. The test was based on lecture material.

C. She misplaced her textbook.

D. Small luck plays a big role.

6. A. On the 16th of June.

B. On the 18th of June.

C. On the 9th of June.

D. On the 8th of June.

7. A. Go to sleep.

B. Watch the movie later.

C. Change the channel.

D. Set the alarm clock.

8. A. Wear a formal suit.

B. Wear casual clothes.

C. Dress up for the party.

D. Dress in a costume.

9. A. She likes to drink coffee.

B. She rarely wakes up early.

C. She needs tea to feel alert.

D. She always skips breakfast.

**Section B (1 point each)**

**Directions:** *In this section you will hear two mini-talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must 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.*

**Mini-talk One**

10. A. Southern Europe.

B. United Arab Emirates.

C. North Africa.

D. The United States.

11. A. The wings.

B. The tail.

C. The windows.

D. The engines.

12. A. To change the airplane industry.

B. To make a trip in a tiny plane.

C. To overcome weather issues.

D. To prove the power of new energy sources.

**Mini-talk Two**

13. A . Feeling sleepy at work.

B. Feeling sad or depressed.

C. Feeling unable to think clearly.

D. Feeling tired in the morning.

14. A Time zone change.

B. An extra hour of sleep.

C. Travel by air far distances.

D. Unmatched work schedule and lifestyle.

15. A. Nighttime work is hard on some of the workers.

B. Early risers have little improvement in wellbeing.

C. A better rest can benefit employers financially.

D. Workers report the same level of improvement.

**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. Choose clothing that fits the employer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 words) and keep yourself clean and tidy.

17. Leave your house in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3 words) to arrive at least 15 minutes early for your interview.

18. Firmly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（2 words), right hand only, even if you’re left-handed.

19. If the interviewer seems distracted, lighten the atmosphere by telling an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3 words) story about your qualifications.

20. If you don’t understand a question or statement, ask the interviewer to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3 words) it.

**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. Digital technology can be used to alleviate the harmful side effects brought about by farming.

A. intensify B. reduce C. trigger D. convert

22. It is believed that any improvement in water efficiency would be of considerable benefit.

A. enormous B. marginal C. potential D. beneficial

23. Materials science is rapidly transforming the way that everything from cars to light bulbs is made.

A. enhancing B. multiplying C. altering D. pursuing

24. The economy of the United States is probably the envy of the world, and its armed forces are unrivalled.

A. unmatched B. ungrounded C. undefined D. unpurified

25. The central government of China has set about boosting the consumption of greener energy.

A. discarded B. demanded C. cancelled D. initiated

26. Her voice had a peculiarly engaging quality; it was deep, a little husky, and one always heard the breath vibrating behind it.

A. appealing B. disgusting C. emerging D. painstaking

27. Purchase of a second-hand house is a difficult problem that requires careful assessment.

A. prediction B. evaluation C. elaboration D. assimilation

28. A number of ingenious techniques are employed to make the workmanship more delicate.

A. recruited B. hired C. adopted D. created

29. The business will show a profit in September provided that sales remain steady all summer.

A. as soon as B. on condition that C. in order that D. by the time

30. The miners who had been stuck underground for days were taken to a hospital right away.

A. for the time being B. behind the times C. at times D. in no time

**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. Some infectious diseases, such as AIDS, take a heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_ on human immunity.

A. impact B. loss C. toll D. casualty

32. Because of poor grammar, some sentences in research papers by Chinese students seem \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the reviewers.

A. incomprehensible B. inedible C. inestimable D. irreplaceable

33. Almost each college student is equipped with a cell phone, laptop and other electronic\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. galaxies B. ornaments C. utensils D. gadgets

34. Running for president is \_\_\_\_\_\_ demanding, emotionally draining, and physically taxing.

A. incoherently B. intellectually C. intimately D. invalidly

35. The common pattern of human influence on tropical rainforest is a \_\_\_\_\_\_of the habitat into smaller patches.

A. incorporation B. expansion C. fragmentation D. collaboration

36. State leaders of each generation have to think about how to \_\_\_\_\_\_ complicated economic issues.

A. adore B. assemble C. address D. alienate

37. In 2008, Sarkozy threatened to [boycott the Olympic Games](http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2008/mar/26/foreignpolicy.nicolassarkozy) in Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_\_kowtow shortly afterwards by promising never to interfere with China’s affairs.

A. only to B. so as to C. as to D. prior to

38. New methods of irrigation can reduce water consumption by roughly 30% \_\_\_\_\_conventional systems.

A. but for B. compared with C. related to D. other than

39. As long as you are pursuing your dream, your efforts will eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wear off B. pay off C. ward off D. turn off

40. The younger you [begin \_\_\_\_\_\_, the easier it is to remain physically active](http://www.mnn.com/health/fitness-well-being/stories/6-exercises-for-building-muscle-without-equipment) throughout your life.

A. setting out B. figuring out C. running out D. working out

**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 across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

A college education is completely necessary for each of us, but we have to ask what it \_\_\_41\_\_\_ to get into college? High school grades and standardized tests are still the most common measurements. \_\_\_42\_\_\_this information is often considered alongside other sources of information, other indicators of college potential are typically not considered if high school grades and standardized test scores don’t reach a certain \_\_\_43\_\_\_.

Even though standardized test scores do predict \_\_\_44\_\_\_ performance and job performance, relying so heavily on these scores is problematic\_\_\_45\_\_\_ a number of reasons. For one, studies have found that the SAT is a better predictor of college performance for white students. \_\_\_46\_\_\_ reason is that other key skills are neglected that contribute to [life success](http://psycnet.apa.org/journals/amp/64/4/280/), defined more \_\_\_47\_\_\_ than merely the capacity for academic learning, including [active learning \_\_\_48\_\_\_](http://blogs.scientificamerican.com/beautiful-minds/learning-strategies-outperform-iq-in-predicting-achievement/), natural motivation, social-emotional intelligence, imagination, and creativity.

Creativity and imagination are particularly important skills in this century, \_\_\_49\_\_\_how quickly this world is changing. This world needs people who are not only quick learners, but also reflective learners as well as \_\_\_50\_\_\_ of new knowledge.

41. A. means B. takes C. seems D. likes

42. A. But B. However C. While D. Yet

43. A. standard B. destination C. aspect D. perspective

44. A. physical B. artistic C. mechanical D. academic

45. A. because of B. due to C. for D. owing to

46. A. The second B. A second C. Second D. The other

47. A. broadly B. narrowly C. usually D. strictly

48. A. outcomes B. advantages C. qualifications D. strategies

49. A. concerning B. regarding C. considering D. involving

50. A. applicants B. creators C. witnesses D. successors

**PART IV**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

(45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

**Directions:** *In this part of the test, there are five short 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**

A year ago, my boss announced that our large New York ad agency would be moving to an open office. After nine years as a senior writer, I was forced to trade in my private office for a seat at a long, shared table. It felt like my boss had ripped off my clothes and left me standing in my underwear.

However, about 70 percent of U.S. offices now have no or low partitions. Silicon Valley has been the leader in bringing down the dividers. Google, Yahoo and American Express are all adherents.  Facebook designed [the largest open floor plan in the world](http://www.forbes.com/sites/kevinkruse/2012/08/25/facebook-unveils-new-campus-will-workers-be-sick-stressed-and-dissatisfied/), housing nearly 3,000 engineers.

These new floor plans are ideal for maximizing a company’s space while minimizing costs. Bosses love the ability to keep a closer eye on their employees, ensuring movie-watching, constant social media-browsing and unlimited personal cellphone use isn’t occupying billing hours.

While employees feel like they’re part of a relaxed, innovative enterprise, the environment ultimately damages workers’ attention spans, creativity and satisfaction. Furthermore, a sense of privacy [boosts job performance](http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/255498?uid=3739696&uid=2&uid=4&uid=3739256&sid=21103198134427), while the opposite can cause feelings of helplessness. In addition to the distractions, my colleagues and I have been more vulnerable to illness. Last flu season took down a succession of my co-workers like dominoes.

As the new space intended, I’ve formed interesting, unexpected bonds with my colleagues. But my personal performance at work has hit an all-time low. Each day, my associates and I are seated at a table staring at each other, having an ongoing 12-person conversation from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Those who have worked in private offices for decades have proven to be the most noisy and tough. They haven’t had to consider how their loud habits affect others, so I can only work effectively during times when no one else is around, or if I isolate myself in one of the small, constantly sought-after, glass-windowed meeting rooms.

To make the open-office model work, employers have to take measures to improve work efficiency. For one, they should create more private areas — ones without open windows.  Also, they should implement rules on when interaction should be limited. And please, let’s eliminate the music that blankets our workspaces. Companies could simply join another trend — allowing employees to work from home. That model [boosts productivity](https://hbr.org/2014/01/to-raise-productivity-let-more-employees-work-from-home), with employees working more hours and taking fewer breaks. There are fewer interruptions when employees work remotely. At home, my greatest distraction is the refrigerator.  ​

51. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

A. The author enjoyed working in an open office.

B. This open-office model has gained popularity.

C. Companies are compelled to shift to an open office.

D. Google and Yahoo refuse to go along with the trend.

52. Large open floor plans can help bosses to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. reduce investment in research

B. show movies to workers in the office

C. supervise co-workers’ conversations

D. restrict the use of personal cell phones

53. According to Paragraph 4, an open office\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can benefit workers’ mental health

B. brings no relaxation to workers at all

C. adversely affects productivity and health

D. contributes to better productivity

54. It can be concluded from Paragraph 5 that in an open office\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. fellow workers are likely to spend a long time talking

B. one’s personal performance can be improved easily

C. work efficiency can be ensured amid frequent interaction

D. most of the workers can easily become close friends

55. The last sentence of this passage suggests that the author\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can hardly concentrate on his work at home

B. often suffers from the noise of the refrigerator

C. works more efficiently at home than in the open office

D. has nobody to talk to while working at home

56. The central idea of this passage is that the open-office model \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. should be highly recommended

B. is destroying the workplace

C. is more of a blessing than a curse

D. proves to be quite innovative

**Passage Two**

The mosquito-borne Zika virus, which has spread to 22 countries in the Americas, is terrifying to pregnant women and their partners. The virus may cause birth defects in babies whose mothers were infected during pregnancy. In Brazil more than 4,000 have been born with abnormally small heads since last October, compared with fewer than 200 in a typical year. The response of several governments has triggered a debate about abortion and birth control which may outlast the outbreak itself.

It started after some governments advised women to delay getting pregnant. Colombia, which has the second-highest number of infections after Brazil, advised women to wait six to eight months. Jamaica issued a similar recommendation, even though no cases of Zika have yet been reported there. El Salvador’s government suggested that women should delay pregnancy until 2018. Panama warned women from vulnerable communities not to conceive.

Some women find this advice rather bossy. Others say that governments have done little to help women control their fertility. A lobby group in New York notes that rates of teenage pregnancy in Latin America are among the world’s highest, as 56% of pregnancies in Latin America and the Caribbean are unintended.

Rates of accidental pregnancy are high because sex education is inadequate and birth control is hard to come by. Health workers are reluctant to prescribe contraceptives to teenagers or to women who have not yet given birth. If women are to avoid pregnancy, governments must inform them better and provide more access to contraception for both men and women.

Some argue that the Zika crisis should prompt countries to liberalize policies that severely restrict abortion. In El Salvador, which does not allow abortion even if a woman’s life is at risk, activists are stepping up their campaign for a change in the law. A Brazilian newspaper argued that Brazil should end its ban on most abortions.

Rather than calling on women to delay pregnancy, Brazil is sensibly concentrating its efforts on the mosquito responsible, which also carries dengue and yellow fever. The country had stamped out the threat by 1958 but let down its guard and allowed it to return. The health minister announced that insect repellent will be distributed to 400,000 expectant mothers. Some 310,000 health workers are teaching people how to keep mosquitoes at bay. Following WHO guidelines, Brazil advises women contemplating pregnancy on how to avoid getting bitten by mosquitoes. Women need facts, not fertility targets.

57. The first paragraph is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the harm done by the Zika virus

B. abortion and birth control

C. the response of some countries

D. the origin of the Zika virus

58. The rate of infections with the Zika virus is the highest in \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Colombia B. Brazil C. Jamaica D. Panama

59. Rates of accidental pregnancy are high in Latin America because of the following except\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. insufficient sex education or information on pregnancy

B. the reluctance to prescribe contraceptives to teenagers

C. poor accessibility of birth control for men and women

D. the extremely low rate of marriage in some countries

60. Which of the following is true according to this passage?

A. Abortion is strictly prohibited in the whole of Latin America.

B. Activists in El Salvador are fighting for the right to abortion.

C. Brazil has managed to eliminate the mosquito responsible.

D. Most women have been convinced of the advice by governments.

61. The underlined words in the last paragraph probably mean \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stay away from mosquitoes

B. try to make mosquitoes extinct

C. confine mosquitoes to the beach

D. culture some new mosquitoes

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

A. How to Contain the Zika Virus?

B. Health during Pregnancy.

C. To Breed, or not to Breed.

D. Measures of Birth Control.

**Passage Three**

After a jury convicted ex-Virginia Governor. Bob McDonnell, I wrote [an op-ed](http://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/the-mcdonnell-verdict-shows-how-easily-prosecutors-may-criminalize-politics/2014/09/05/3128202a-3519-11e4-9e92-0899b306bbea_story.html) calling attention to the “real stars” of the McDonnell case. It is easy to get distracted by the sensational details of [the new case](http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/02/politics/menendez-indictment-takeaways/), but it would be better to focus on the big picture.

American politicians face a harsh reality. The average Senate campaign costs more than [$10 million!](http://maplight.org/content/73190) Point the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) at any elected official, and I suspect it can uncover a contributor who received special treatment: a meeting with staff here, a call to an agency there. None of it is necessarily illegal.

Americans are not only allowed to give money to politicians. The Supreme Court has said they have a constitutional right to spend money on campaigns. Elected officials, in turn, have the freedom to decide which calls they answer, what meetings they arrange, how to craft legislation and whom it benefits.

It could be, then, that what sets McDonnell apart from other politicians is not the alleged illegality of his conduct, but that the FBI took such a hard look at him. Thankfully, the FBI’s interest doesn’t appear to be political. More likely, agents became interested in these cases like they get interested in lots of things; they happened upon public corruption while looking into something else. The FBI reportedly was [investigating](http://www.newsweek.com/2014/01/24/funny-money-man-behind-mcdonnells-fall-245100.html) Jonnie Williams’ company for securities fraud when it stumbled upon his gifts to McDonnell.

There are two important lessons here, one for politicians and one for the rest of us. The politicians need to distance themselves from their rich donors. Ethics aside, it is simply too risky to take contributions and gifts from people whose interests you intend to advance. Better to lose an election than to go to federal prison.

Everyone else should start thinking about prosecutorial power to act. It’s bad enough that our political system seems to be populated with criminals. We should also worry about how prosecutors choose among them to decide whom to imprison.

Random selection, which appears to explain the McDonnell case, is the least of our worries. The real concern is politically motivated prosecutions, which are made all too easy in a system flush with cash and regulated by flexible public corruption laws. Sadly in a pay-to-play political system, once FBI agents direct their investigative power at a particular politician, the likelihood of a federal accusation may only depend on how hard they look.

63. In the first paragraph, “the big picture” probably refers to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the details of the McDonnell case B. the political system in the US

C. the economic situation in the US D. other officials involved in this case

64. Which of the following is true about the McDonnell case?

A. McDonnell has turned out to be innocent.

B. He gave expensive gifts to Jonnie Williams.

C. The FBI happened to find his criminality.

D. The FBI’s investigation is politically motivated.

65. The lesson that politicians should learn from the case of McDonnell is to\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stay away from wealthy donors B. work in the interests of rich donors

C. forget about ethics when with rich donors D. make friends with many rich donors

66. The last paragraph implies that in the American political system\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. there are few corrupt politicians B. money plays a minor role

C. random selection is a big concern D. it is easy to spot cases of corruption

67. This passage is primarily concerned with\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.

A. ways to keep governance clean

B. the responsibilities of the FBI

C. the political corruption problem

D. the role of money in legal matters

68. The attitude of the author towards the American political system is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. curious B. critical C. appreciative D. indifferent

**Passage Four**

The fourth and final [article](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/08/opinion/sunday/sheryl-sandberg-adam-grant-how-men-can-succeed-in-the-boardroom-and-the-bedroom.html?_r=0) from Sheryl Sandberg and Adam Grant in *The New York Times*’ “Women at Work” series appeared today; it is as misguided as the previous three have been, bordering on offensive. Do we really need Sandberg telling men that if they do a load of laundry now and then, they might get lucky? Yes, that is an exact point in the article. To quote: A man was asked by his wife one night to do a load of laundry. He picked up the basket and asked hopefully, “Is this Lean In laundry?”

The bigger issue with the entire *New York Times* series is that rather than focusing on the abilities of women, all they’ve done is offer studies and statistics pointing out how bad things are, then asking men to change that. It is so disappointing that Sandberg and Grant keep repeating the same point – “Hey, guys, help the poor girls out!” They continue to tell men that they should do more office chores, let women speak at work, use the same criteria for evaluating female managers as male ones. It’s all about men and what they need to do to boost up ladies.

The tone of these articles also implies that every successful woman was somehow given a shot by some man. Most successful women I know weren’t given anything. They earned it. And when they didn’t get it even after earning it, they struggled and seized it. It is so unproductive for women to repeat that the workplace needs to change to reward us. How about if women change? Why don’t we start behaving in ways that will get us rewarded in the workplace?

Whenever I speak or write about equality for women in the workplace, I never address what men need to do differently. Men have no incentive to do anything differently. This system is working for them, and if women want to compete in male-dominated fields, we need to develop the instincts and attitudes that will get us rewarded in those fields. Women don’t have to “behave like men,” but we can make the changes needed to be recognized and promoted without asking them for the scraps. We should not stamp our feet and demand that men help us get there. After all, no woman has to lean in when she’s standing at the head of the table.

69. What does the author of this passage think of the article mentioned in the first paragraph?

A. misleading B. instructive C. amusing D. paradoxical

70. The author believes that the problem with this *New York Times* series is that it \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. overemphasizes mutual help between males and females

B. elaborates on the advantages of males over females

C. suggests the two sexes be evaluated in the same way

D. ignores what women can do for themselves

71. The main idea of the third paragraph is that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. women have to adapt to the work environment

B. there is a man behind each successful woman

C. workplace should be changed to reward women

D. women become successful on their own

72. In the last paragraph, the author of this passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. men start to do things differently for women’s sake

B. women ask men for help whenever necessary

C. women become independent and self-reliant

D. women stop competing with men at work

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

A. Women - Stop ‘Leaning’ and Start Leading.

B. Men – Be Helpful at Home and at Work.

C. Men and Women – Who Is Superior?

D. Men and Women – How Different Are They?

74. The author seems to be\_\_\_\_\_\_ these articles by Sheryl Sandberg and Adam Grant.

A. interested in B. critical about C. convinced by D. encouraged by

**Passage Five**

Imagine a world without alcohol sponsorship of sport and without drinks ads on TV. You’re imagining France, the country with a heavy drinking rate one sixth that of Ireland. It’s a country where there is a genuinely sensible and mature approach to alcohol –with a range of regulations for the alcohol industry.

To be certain, people drink in France – there is alcoholism and serious issues for public health there, just as in other societies where alcohol is available – but in France, the trend is downward and heavy drinking isn’t a group activity where getting drunk is the objective.

The drinks industry in Ireland is pitilessly efficient and deeply rational – like any multi-billion euro industry, knowing how to get people to drink more, how to grow a market, how to cultivate the next generation of drinkers and how to put them on the value addition conveyor belt.

The economics of drinking is strikingly obvious. A massive diversity of products at a massively wide range of prices, with a staggering diversity of lifestyle messages and marketing approaches to segment and divide the market. We start with the young drinkers, who don’t have a whole lot of money – for young men there’re the thin aluminum can beers which promise European sophistication and precious metals. For the ladies there are the lighter alcopops and coolers, which promise to have one laugh uncontrollably into the night with your equally attractive mid-twenties friends, often with a three-for-two offer.

The next stage in the process is to get the drinker into the bottled beers and shift the ladies towards whiskey. In the summer, everyone is encouraged to dedicate time to quenching the thirst with juice – and to move on from there. At each life stage there is a higher-value drink product targeted at our aspirations and an encouragement to get some of the good life.

The drinks industry reminds us to tame our animal side with a trip to their website saying that ‘enjoying a drink may be part of Irish culture…’ and, at the start of an article on the possible health benefits of cutting down on alcohol, states:  “Lots of people associate moderate drinking with relaxation and fun.”

The drinks industry needs young drinkers – it cultivates drinkers as early as possible, but it cultivates partners and harvests goodwill as well.

75. Which of the following statements is trueabout France?

A. No one consumes an excessive amount of alcohol.

B. There are no strict regulations for the alcohol industry.

C. Sport can be sponsored by alcohol producers.

D. There are no TV commercials related to alcohol.

76. The underlined words in Paragraph 3 imply that the drinks industry in Ireland\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cares about the health of consumers

B. is good at boosting sales of alcohol

C. has enjoyed quite high productivity

D. tries to make money by illegal means

77. Paragraph Four and Five are focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_ the drinks industry.

A. the economics employed by

B. the wide range of products of

C. various lifestyle messages from

D. health benefits associated with

78. The drinks industry has been working hard to increase its sales by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. telling consumers the truth about the harm of alcohol

B. encouraging consumers to use the same drink product

C. targeting at young drinkers exclusively and relentlessly

D. matching each stage of life with a particular type of drink

79. The central idea of this passage is that in Ireland\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the drinks industry cares about sales, not you

B. alcoholism is a serious social problem

C. there is an abundant supply of drink products

D. people should learn from their French neighbors

80. The author’s tone in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. appreciative B. supportive C. ironic D. objective

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**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 analysis of creative people and creative objects has demonstrated that most scientific and artistic innovations emerge from joint thinking, passionate discussions, and shared struggles among different people, emphasizing the importance of the social dimension of creativity. Interpersonal interactions are not only indispensable but central to social creativity. On the other hand, people participate in such collaborative inquiry and creation as individuals who need time to think or reflect about their contributions to social inquiry or creativity. Complex design problems seldom fall within the boundaries of one specific domain; therefore, they require the participation and teamwork of different people with various backgrounds, who speak to make their unique voice heard.

**Section B (15 minutes, 10 points)**

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

任何一项现代发明都没有像计算机那样改变了人类的工作和生活方式。几十年前可能需要数月完成的计算现在只需几分钟。我们昔日的梦想变成了现实。自由上网使我们轻而易举地得到所需的信息，而虚拟世界是我们自娱的好地方。

**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 “****Honesty and Money****”. You are advised to give examples and avoid using any stereotyped expressions or sentences, such as “last but not the least”.*