PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (1 point each)

1. A. The man shouldn't care what Sandra said.

B. The man shouldn't listen to Sandra.

C. The man should talk openly with Sandra.

D. The man should get back home early.

2. A. A boss and an employee.

B. A lawyer and a client.

C. A shop assistant and a customer.

D. A bus driver and a passenger.

3. A. The woman helped to do part of the experiment.

B. The woman proposed some good ideas in the experiment.

C. The woman was grateful for the success of the experiment.

D. The woman recommended some useful books for the experiment.

4. A. It is very neat.

B. It is a mess.

C. It is very pleasant.

D. It is a hell.

5. A. He got the camera at a very low price.

B. The camera is very expensive.

C. The camera is worth nothing.

D. He does not like the camera.

6. A. Because it provides free service.

B. Because it is the best store of its kind.

C. Because it has a great variety of goods.

D. Because it has high quality goods there.

7. A. Because he is going to find a new job.

B. Because he has to work over-time in the office.

C. Because he is going to move to a new town.

D. Because his job is too demanding for him.

8. A. Because he is very inspiring.

B. Because he is very brave.

C. Because he made some great achievements.

D. Because he is a successful ruler.

9. A. He is very stem with his employees.

B. He works very hard himself.

C. He is very satisfied with his employees.

D. He makes excessive demands on his employees.

Section B ( 1 point each)

10. A. Because his mother wanted him to learn.

B. Because he preferred the violin to the piano.

C. Because he heard a friend of his play it.

D. Because he thought the violin was for classical music.

11. A. He joined the Army Orchestra.

B. He stopped playing the violin.

C. He played more than 100 concerts a year.

D. He played classical music for American soldiers.

12. A. Everyone needs music'.

B. People are born musical.

C. Children love music more than adults.

D. Music is the product of human civilization.

13. A. In developed countries.

B. In developing countries.

C. In European countries.

D. In Asian countries.

14. A. They teach and convey cultural values in schools.

B. They work as volunteers in developing countries.

C. They help take care of the AIDS patients.

D. They take care of their own grandchildren at home.

15. A. They can no longer perform their jobs well.

B. They don't want to work any longer.

C. They have to give up their jobs to youngsters.

D. No boss would like to hire older employees.

Section C ( 1 point each)

16. Sam Maloof is the best-known \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of hand-made furniture.

17. According to Sam Maloof, a successful chair or table contains something of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 18. Where are the 65 pieces of Mr. Maloof's furniture shown?

19. What did People Magazine call Sam Maloofin 1986?

20. How much does a piece of Maloof's furniture cost today?

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-scoring Answer Sheet.

21. The focus on profitability pushes the systems unreasonably large, rendering them more vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

A. declaring B. verifying C. making D. indicating

22. The 8.5-ton Shenzhou III spaceship has been substantially improved in terms of the life-support system.

A. technologically B. considerably C. structurally D. internally

23. According to the American judicial system twelve people constitute a jury.

A. compose B. overthrow C. dispose D. surpass

24. With so many trivial matters to attend to, he can hardly get down to reading for the test. A. participate in B. cater to C. indulge in D. see to

25. The decently dressed son and the humble-looking father formed a striking contrast. A. astonishing B. humiliating C. noticeable D. fleeting

26. Nowadays the prevention against SARS has assumed new significance and attracted much attention.

A. carried on B. taken on C. worked on D. embarked on

27. At the economic forum, each speech by a distinguished guest has to be translated simultaneously.

A. once in a while B. at the same time C. in a broad sense D. as soon as possible

28. Studies of the role of positive thinking in our daily lives have yielded interesting results. A. specific B. active C. creative D. confident

29. This training course is intended to improve the competence of English of the staff. A. proficiency B. grasp C. efficiency D. competition

30. Students are supposed to set aside enough time for recreations and sports.

A. set apart B. leave out C. go about D. put up

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 dingle bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

31. Some of the old customs have continued \_\_\_ politeness although they are no longer thought about now.

A. in the way of B. in the eyes of C. in the face of D. in the form of

32. One of the chief functions of slang words is to consolidate one's \_\_\_\_\_ with a group.

A. identification B. specification C. introduction D. superstition

33. Given the other constitutional grounds elaborated by the justices, the association \_\_\_\_\_\_that schools should continue to test, if they so choose.

A. preserves B. safeguards C. maintains D. conserves

34. Finding out information about these universities has become amazingly easy for anyone with the Internet \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. entrance B. admission C. access D. involvement

35. Lack of exercise as well as unhealthy dietary habits can increase the risk of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. mobility B. morality C. maturity D. mortality

36. On this bridge many suicide attempts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_; lives can be saved.

A. impulsive B. responsive C. destructive D. speculative

37. Abraham Lincoln was born on a small farm where the forests were \_\_\_\_\_ by wild animals. A. resided B. inhabited C. segregated D. exhibited

38. Some teenagers are so crazy about video games as to play them many hours \_\_\_\_\_, if possible.

A. on purpose B. on hand C. on credit D. on end

39. Authorities of wildlife have spent millions of dollars on the protection of nature \_\_\_\_\_\_. A. reserves B. preservatives C. conservatives D. reservations

40.The young lady is Mr. Smith's step-daughter, her \_\_\_\_\_\_ parents having died in an accident. A, ecological B. psychological C. physiological D. biological

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-scoring Answer Sheet.

No one knows for sure whether the type of tea you drink makes a difference in health, but experts say all kinds of teas probably have some health 41 . Each contains high levels of antioxidants (抗氧化剂), 42 affect the process by which oxygen interacts with a substance to change its chemical 43 . But, the way tea is processed can change antioxidant levels 44 color and taste.

Green tea is made by picking the leaves and quickly heating them to stop oxidization. Green tea typically has a 45 , fresh taste. Black tea is processed to fully oxidize and ferment (发酵) the leaves and create a stronger taste. Some experts suggest that this 46 some variation in health effects between black and green teas. The more rare white tea is considered the finest of teas because it 47 the youngest buds from the plant, which are still covered with whitish hairs when they're picked. White and green teas have 48 amount of caffeine. But even black teas contain only about half as much caffeine as coffee.

Herbal teas are something 49 different. They are made from the leaves, flowers or roots of various plants. Herbal teas can vary widely 50 their health effects.

41. A. advantages B. benefits C. merits D. profits

42. A. where it B. that C. which D. when it

43. A. elements B. ingredients C. fragment D. composition

44. A. as well as B. as it is C. as far as D. as it were

45. A. faint B. mild C. tender D. gentle

46. A. joins in B. hands in C. results in D. gives in

47. A. composes of B. makes out C. makes up D. consists of

48. A. less B. the least C. more D. the most

49. A. entirely B. inevitably C. enormously D. irresistibly

50. A. in case of B. in proportion to C. in exchange for D. in terms of

PART IV READEING 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-scoring Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Singletons, referring to those who live alone, are being comforted by well-meaning friends and family and told that not having a partner is not the end of the world. So, it would seem that they can say, yes, it is not. But no, in fact, it is the end.

A gloomy study has just been released that says that the international trend towards living alone is putting an unprecedented strain on our ecosystem.

For a number of reasons--relationship breakdown, career choice, longer life spans, smaller families--the number of individual households is growing. And this is putting intolerable pressure on natural resources, and accelerating the extinction of endangered plant and animal species. And here is worse news. Running a refrigerator, television, cooker, plumbing system just for selfish little you is a disastrous waste of resources on our over-populated planet. "The efficiency of resource consumption" is a lot higher in households of two people or more, simply because they share everything. Well imagine that. Just when you thought living alone was OK, you would find that all the time you were the enemy of mankind. Every time you put the kettle on the stove for a cup of coffee you were destroying Mother Earth. Indeed, it is not just your mother who is a bit worried by your continuing single status--you are letting down the entire human race by not having a boyfriend or girlfriend. The trouble is that society has a group instinct and people panic and hit out when they see other people quietly rebelling and straying away from the "standard" of family and coupledom. The suggestion is .that singledom should be at best a temporary state. Unless you are assimilated into a larger unit, you can never be fully functional.

Try "communal living." There are all these illustrations of young attractive people having a "great time," laughingly bumping into each other. It looks like an episode of the TV series "Friends."

And the message is clear: Togetherness is good, solitude is bad, and being single on your own is not allowed.

51. Well-meaning friends and family members often tell those who live alone that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they should end their singledom as soon as possible

B. they should live together with other singletons

C. singledom is an acceptable life-style

D. singledom can shorten one's life-span

52. Which of the following may NOT be the reason for the increasing number of households as mentioned in the passage?

A. Many people get divorced because of unhappy marriage.

B. Now people can afford to support a household individually.

C. Some people have to sacrifice family life for their careers.

D. Many people live much longer than before.

53. The author thinks living alone is disastrous mainly because singledom is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. harmful to people's life

B. destructive to our ecosystem

C. dangerous to plants and animals

D. unworkable in our society

54. It is implied in the passage that singletons are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. self-reliant B. self-conscious C. self-sufficient D. self-centered

55. When seeing others living alone, some people panic because they think singledom is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. abnormal B. diversified C. unimaginable D. disgusting

56. The author suggests that singletons should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. find boy friends or girl friends

B. live with their parents and other family members

C. live together and share more with their friends

D. watch more episodes of the TV series "Friends"

Passage Two

In 1999 when MiShel and Carl Meissner decided to have children, they tackled the next big issue: Should they try to have a girl? It was no small matter. MiShel's brother had become blind from a hereditary condition in his early 20s, and the Meissners had learned that the condition is a disorder passed from mothers to sons. If they had a boy, he would have a 50 per cent chance of having the condition. A girl would be unaffected. The British couple's inquiries about sex selection led them to Virginia, US, where a new sperm-separation technique, called MicroSort, was experimental at the time. When MiShel became pregnant she gave birth to a daughter. Now they will try to have a second daughter using the same technique.

The technique separates sperm into two groups--those that carry the X-chromosome (染色体) producing a female baby and those that carry the Y-chromosome producing a male baby.

The technology was developed in 1990s, but the opening of a laboratory in January 2003 in California marked the company's first expansion. "We believe the number of people who want this technology is greater than those who have access to it," said Keith L. Btauer, the company's clinical director.

This is not only a seemingly effective way to select a child's gender. It also brings a host of ethical （伦理的）and practical considerations--especially for the majority of families who use the technique for nonmedical reasons.

The clinic offers sex selection for two purposes: to help couples avoid passing on a sex-linked genetic disease and to allow those who already have a child to "balance" their family by having a baby of the opposite sex.

Blauer said the comply has had an impressive success rate: 91 per cent of the women who become pregnant after sorting for a girl are successful, while 76 per cent who sort for a boy and get pregnant are successful.

The technique separates sperm based on the fact that the X chromosome is larger than the Y chromosome. A machine is used to distinguish the size differences and sort the sperm accordingly.

57. Why did MiShel and Carl decide not to have a boy?

A. Because they might give birth to a blind baby.

B. Because Carl might pass his family's disease to his son.

C. Because the boy might become blind when he grows up.

D. Because they wanted a daughter to balance their family.

58. When MiShel gave birth to her first girl, the new sperm-separation technique \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. had already been well-developed

B. had not been declared successful

C. was available to those who wanted it

D. had been widely accepted in the medical world

59. Which of the following is the author's primary concern regarding the application of the new technology?

A. The expansion of the new technology may not bring profits to the companies.

B. Most people who use the technology will not have a baby as they want.

C. The effect of the new technology still needs to be carefully examined.

D. Increasing use of the technology may disturb the sex balance in the population.

60. According to Mr. Blauer, by using the new technology, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 91% of the women' successfully give birth to girls

B. 76% of the women get pregnant with boys

C. it is more successful for those who want to have girls

D. it is more successful for those who want to have boys

61. The sperm-separation technique is based on the fact that the chromosomes responsible for babies' sex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are of different shapes

B. are of different sizes

C. can be identified

D. can be reproduced

62. We can infer from this passage that the new technology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. may not guarantee people a daughter or a son as they desire

B. is used by most families for nonmedical reasons

C. has brought an insoluble ethical dilemma for mankind

D. will lead to a larger proportion of females in the population

Passage Three

Without question there are plenty of bargains to be had at sales time---particularly at the top-quality shops whose reputation depends on having only the best and newest goods in stock each season. They tend, for obvious reasons, to be the fashion or seasonal goods which in due course become the biggest bargains.

It is true that some goods are specially brought in for the sales but these too can provide exceptional value. A manufacturer may have the end of a range left on his hands and be glad to sell the lot off cheaply to shops; or he may have a surplus of a certain material which he is glad to make up and get rid of cheaply; or he may be prepared to produce a special line at low cost merely to keep his employees busy during a slack period. He is likely to have a good many "seconds" available and if their defects are trifling these may be particularly good bargains.

Nevertheless, sales do offer a special opportunity for sharp practices and shoppers need to be extra critical. For example the "second" should be clearly marked as such and not sold as if they were perfect. (The term "substandard", incidentally, usually indicates a more serious defect than "seconds".) More serious is the habit of marking the price down from an alleged previous price which is in fact fictitious. Misdescription of this and all other kinds is much practiced by the men who run one-day sales of carpets in church halls and the like. As the sellers leave the district the day after the sale there is little possibility of redress. In advertising sales, shops may say "only 100 left" when in fact they have plenty more; conversely they may say "10,000 at half-price" when only a few are available at such a drastic reduction. If ever the warning "let the buyer beware" were necessary it is during sales.

63. Which kind of goods can be among the best bargains?

A. Cheapest goods B. Newest goods C. Seasonal goods D. Goods in stock

64. The Second paragraph deals with all of the following types of goods EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. surplus goods B. low-cost goods C. the end lot goods D. exceptionally valued goods

65. In order to maintain his business during a bad time, a manufacturer may

A. have his goods produced at low cost

B. sell his goods at a very low price

C. have his employees sell his goods

D. try to produce high quality goods

66. The passage suggests that "seconds" \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are of better quality than "substandard goods"

B. attract buyers as particularly good bargains

C. are defective but marked as perfect

D. are goods with serious defects

67. The word "redress" (the underlined word in the last paragraph) probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dressing again

B. change of address

C. compensation for something wrong

D. selling the same product at different prices

68. During sales shoppers should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. find the best bargains at every opportunity

B. beware of being cheated

C. buy things that are necessary

D. pay more attention to the price

Passage Four

How many of today's ailments, or even illnesses, are purely psychological? And how far can these be alleviated by the use of drugs? For example a psychiatrist concerned mainly with the emotional problems of old people might improve their state of mind somewhat by the use of anti-depressants but he would not remove the root cause of their depression--the feeling of being useless, often unwanted and handicapped by failing physical powers.

One of the most important controversies in medicine today is how far doctors, and particularly psychologists, should depend on the use of drugs for "curing" their patients. It is not merely that drugs may have been insufficiently tested and may reveal harmful side effects (as happened in the case of anti-sickness pills prescribed for expectant mothers) but the uneasiness of doctors who feel that they are treating the symptoms of a disease without removing the disease itself. On the other hand, some psychiatrists argue that in many cases (such as chronic depressive illness) it is impossible to get at the root of the illness while the patient is in a depressed state. Even prolonged psychiatric care may have no noticeable effect whereas some people can be lifted out of a depression by the use of drugs within a matter of weeks. These doctors feel not only that they have no right to withhold such treatment, but that the root cause of depression cart be tackled better when the patient himself feels better. This controversy is concerned, however, with the serious psychological illnesses. It does not solve the problem of those whose headaches, indigestion, backache, etc. are due to "nerves". Commonly a busy family doctor will ascribe them to some physical cause and as a matter of routine prescribe a drug. Once again the symptoms are being cured rather than the disease itself.

It may be true to say, as one doctor suggested recently, that over half of the cases that come to the ordinary doctor's attention are not purely physical ailments. If this is so, the situation is serious indeed.

69. The author thinks that drugs used for treating psychological ills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. could be ineffective in some cases

B. usually have harmful side effects

C. can greatly alleviate the illnesses

D. can remove the root causes

70. The controversy mentioned in the passage focuses on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. whether psychologists should use drugs to cure their patients

B. how psychologists should treat their patients

C. the fact that all of the drugs have harmful side effects

D. the extent to which drugs should be used to fight psychological illness

71. The passage indicates that psychologists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. find it impossible to remove a psychological disease

B. feel dissatisfied at treating their patients with drugs

C. believe that the root cause of a disease can be ignored

D. can do nothing if the patient is in a depressed state

72. When treating patients with psychological problems, some doctors feel that they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are at a loss for treatment

B. have no right to use drugs

C. have to cure their patients by any means

D. should use drugs to treat the symptoms

73. A family doctor would normally consider a headache or backache as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a more serious disease

B. some emotional problem

C. a physical disorder

D. prolonged work

74. Regarding the situation of psychological problems the author feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. concerned B. hopeless C. surprised D. disappointed

Passage Five

Those who make the rules for financial institutions probably should take a modified oath. Their pledge would be: First, do no harm. Second, if the reforms put before me are unclear, don't approve them.

Charles Morris may not have intended his new book Money, Greed, and Risk to cast such a dim light on the regulators, but it does. In fact, it may serve as a wake-up call for true believers in our current regulatory structure, most of which was erected in the 1930s and most of which Morris seems to favor, despite the stupid results it has caused.

Morris, a former Chase Manhattan banking executive, outlines in great detail; again and again, how regulators, lawmakers, firms and many of the customers marched straight into mortgage, currency, thrift ( 互助储蓄 ) and other investment disasters. His discussion of Regulation Q, an attempt by Congress in the 1960s to rescue ailing savings and loans by regulating interest rates, reveals not only Congressional economic illiteracy, but also the deep harm such foolish thinking can do to the real economy.

After some 260 pages listing the foolish things of Wall Street, regulators and lawmakers, Morris draws some pessimistic conclusions: "One constant in all the crises is that the regulatory responses come only after a crisis hits its peak." For example, it "took the S&L crisis of the 1980s to bring honest accounting to thrifts, and it wasn't until the banking sector suffered huge losses in real estate and foreign loans that regulators began to enforce strict capital standards."

So, what is the point of regulation? Morris, who is excellent at recounting tales of regulation gone bad, asserts that regulation is absolutely necessary, that it is the essential plumbing in our economic house. Nevertheless, Mr. Morris should have noticed that plumbing requires plumbers, and while a good one can keep a house functional, a rotten plumber can turn a minor drip into a ruinous flood.

75. The passage is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. recommending Morris's new book

B. criticizing Morris's attitude to regulations

C. describing current economic situations

D. commenting on financial regulators

76. Which of the following is true of Money; Greed and Risk?

A. It discusses the importance of plumbing in keeping a house functional.

B. It describes a great number of financial disasters in detail.

C. It analyses the reasons for regulating the banking industry.

D. It emphasizes the flaws in the financial system of the 1930s.

77. Regulation Q is quoted in the passage mainly to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. demonstrate what kind of examples Morris has cited in his book

B. illustrate that misguided policies can be very harmful to economy

C. support Morris's statement about the incompetence of Congressmen and bankers

D. refute Morris's conclusion about the foolishness of the government regulations

78. The government regulations often fail to bring the desired result partly because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the regulators do not understand economy well

B. the regulations are enforced before a crisis hits its peak

C. banking executives do not believe in the current regulatory structure

D. the standards for financial institutions are not consistent

79. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Morris?

A. He needn't have recounted so many financial disasters.

B. He has little faith in the present-day regulatory system.

C. He has failed to point out that regulators are more to blame than unwise regulations.

D. His book will undermine the readers' faith in the current regulatory structure.

80. The author's attitude towards Morris's new book can best be described as\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. scornful B. appreciative C. satirical D. critical

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.

What's strange about man is that he has yet to learn to settle disputes by some means other than war. Not only does war take a heavy toll of lives, but leads to increased tension. The use of sophisticated weapons is apt to bring about disasters to human health, although the reluctance to eliminate weapons of mass destruction on the part of the big powers will not necessarily end up with conflicts. The chances are that man will have his own civilization destroyed if the notion of the survival of the fittest still applies to the international community. We cannot help wondering how many years it will take for the world to eliminate war once for all.

Section B (15 minutes, 10 points) Directions: Put the following paragraph into English. Write your English version in the proper pace on Answer Sheet II.

运用世界领先的技术将使中国有可能摆脱贫穷。来中国的国外游客吃惊地发现在以前又脏又穷的地方出现了高楼大厦。他们的所见所闻使他们得出的结论是：中国不仅远非落后，而且正向小康社会迈进。

PART VI WRITING ( 30 minutes, 10 points ) Directions: Write a composition of approximately 150 words according to the topic given below. TOPIC :

Do you agree with the statement that the traditional teacher-centered lecture format used in many colleges and universities discourages independent thinking? Give some reasons to support your point of view.

参考答案:

21.C 22.B 23.A 24.D 25.C 26.B 27.B 28.D 29.A 30.A 31.D 32.A 33.C 34.C 35.D 36.A 37.B 38.D 39.A 40.D 41.B 42.C 43.D 44.A 45.B 46.C 47.D 48.B 49.A 50.D 51.C 52.B 53.B 54.D 55.A 56.C 57.C 58.B 59.D 60.C 61.B 62.A 63.C 64.D 65.A 66.A 67.C 68.B 69.A 70.D 71.B 72.D 73.C 74.A 75.D 76.B 77.B 78.A 79.C 80.D

英译汉

人类的奇怪之处在于仍然未学会以非战争的手段解决冲突。战争不仅造成重大伤亡，而且加剧紧张局势。尽管大国不愿销毁大规模杀伤性武器也不一定导致冲突，但尖端武器的使用会给人类健康带来灾难。如果适者生存这一观念仍适用于国际社会，那么人类的文明就很能遭到毁灭。我们不禁要问世界需要多少年才能彻底消灭战争。

汉译英

The application of world-leading technologies will make it possible for China to shake off poverty. Foreign visitors to China are surprised to find that high-rises have sprung up in what used to be dirty and poor. What they see and hear leads them to the conclusion that not only is China far from backward, but well on the way to the well-off society.