

中国矿业大学·大学外语部 编校；禁止传播售卖

《英语实践 2》

综合习题集

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编写说明

《英语实践 2·综合习题集》按话题编排，共分 8 个话题，分别是第一单元：教育学习；第二单元：文化娱乐；第三单元：社会纵览；第四单元：商情动态；第五单元：人物故事；第六单元：医疗卫生；第七单元：生态环境；第八单元：科学技术。

《英语实践 2·综合习题集》每个单元包含三个模块：听力训练；阅读训练；词汇语法训练。

PART I 听力，包含三个部分：

- 1) 长对话：1 篇长对话，配有 3 个选择题。
- 2) 短文：2 篇短文，每篇配有 3-4 个选择题。
- 3) 讲座讲话：1 篇讲座讲话，配有 3 个选择题。

听力部分由陈琦和唐书哲老师整理编写。

PART II 阅读，包含三个部分：

- 1) 选词填空 1 篇：题目形式为从 15 个备选答案中选出 10 个完成填空，主要训练学生的单词词性和词义的识别能力，以及词汇的基本搭配和基本用法等。
- 2) 匹配阅读 1 篇：文章长度约 1000 多字，主要训练学生快速识别与检索信息的能力。
- 3) 仔细阅读 1 篇：主要训练学生理解文章主旨大意、段落结构和细节信息的能力。

阅读部分由张新祥和赵君老师整理编写。

PART III 词汇语法：

本部分包含 20 个单项选择题，旨在提高学生的词汇实际应用能力。

词汇语法部分由赵君老师整理编写。

Unit 1 Education

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Long Conversation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Which major the woman will be choosing.
B) An anthropology course the woman is taking.
C) How to find a job in publishing.
D) Which anthropology professors the man recommends.
2. A) It is not as difficult as she had thought it would be.
B) She would like her professor to explain it more clearly.
C) She took a class on it last semester.
D) Her professor will write a book on it soon.
3. A) Her professor.
B) A classmate.
C) Her former boss.
D) A foreign diplomat.

Section B Passages

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. A) By drawing pictures.
B) By solving riddles.
C) By watching rap videos.
D) By playing games.
5. A) Because he wants to make money.
B) Because they are capable but often get discouraged.
C) Because he is a humanitarian.
D) Because he is assigned to teach them.
6. A) He wants to make students eager to learn math.
B) He wants to be a star teacher.
C) He wants to open a school himself.
D) He wants to help African Americans.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

7. A) Seismologists haven't developed any ways to predict earthquake.
B) Scientists can foretell the specific time and location of an earthquake.
C) The earthquake prediction helps people prevent it from happening.
D) The earthquake prediction can only locate potential areas of danger.
8. A) Seismic activity.
B) An opening in the Earth's crust.
C) Crack in the Earth's core.
D) A lot of noise before an earthquake.

9. A) They termed the second prediction model.
 B) They observed ground tilt before earthquakes.
 C) They learned lessons from major earthquakes.
 D) They evacuated people from the city in time.
10. A) He believes the third model will be combined with the first one.
 B) He couldn't agree with the second model any more.
 C) He has some reservations about all the three models.
 D) He obviously doesn't favor any of the three models at all.

Section C Recording

Directions: In this section, you will hear a recording followed by three or four questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the recording you have just heard.

11. A) Language. B) Mathematics.
 C) Liberal arts. D) Philosophy.
12. A) Because teachers bring the dislike of math to students.
 B) Because math is tough and boring.
 C) Because students think math is not very important.
 D) Because most Americans are not good at math.
13. A) To help children learn math in an easy way.
 B) To help children realize the importance of math.
 C) To help children learn to play math games.
 D) To help children become interested in math.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A. asset	I. permanently
B. delayed	J. prevalent
C. deviates	K. simultaneously
D. equivalent	L. stems
E. identified	M. successively
F. intentions	N. underlying
G. object	O. visualizing
H. overwhelming	

Quite often, educators tell families of children who are learning English as a second language to speak only English, and not their native language, at home. Although these educators may have good 14, their advice to

families is misguided, and it ____15____ from misunderstandings about the process of language acquisition. Educators may fear that children hearing two languages will become ____16____ confused and thus their language development will be ____17____; this concern is not documented in the literature. Children are capable of learning more than one language, whether ____18____ or sequentially. In fact, most children outside of the United States are expected to become bilingual or even, in many cases, multilingual. Globally, knowing more than one language is viewed as an ____19____ and even a necessity in many areas.

It is also of concern that the misguided advice that students should speak only English is given primarily to poor families with limited educational opportunities, not to wealthier families who have many educational advantages. Since children from poor families often are ____20____ as at-risk for academic failure, teachers believe that advising families to speak English only is appropriate. Teachers consider learning two languages to be too ____21____ for children from poor families, believing that the children are already burdened by their home situations.

If families do not know English or have limited English skills themselves, how can they communicate in English? Advising non-English-speaking families to speak only English is ____22____ to telling them not to communicate with or interact with their children. Moreover, the ____23____ message is that the family's native language is not important or valued.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.*

Universities Branch Out

[A] As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

[B] In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering courses of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

[C] Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.

[D] Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in summer internships (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

[E] Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory facility. Yale faculty postdoctors and graduate students visit regularly and attend videoconference seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries; Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.

[F] As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet infrastructure and applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

[G] For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research-university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

[H] American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago. In the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U.K. Objections from American university and business leaders led to improvements in the process and a reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

[I] Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and—like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation;

and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherished values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming international university students.

24. American universities prepare their undergraduates for global careers by giving them chances for international study or internship.
25. Since the mid-1970s, the enrollment of overseas students has increased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent.
26. The enrollment of international students will have a positive impact on America rather than threaten its competitiveness.
27. The way research is carried out in universities has changed as a result of globalization.
28. Of the newly hired professors in science and engineering in the United States, twenty percent come from foreign countries.
29. The number of foreign students applying to U.S. universities decreased sharply after September 11 due to changes in the visa process.
30. The U.S. federal funding for research has been unsteady for years.
31. Around the world, governments encourage the model of linking university-based science and industrial application.
32. Present-day universities have become a powerful force for global integration.
33. When foreign students leave America, they will bring American values back to their home countries.

Section C

Directions: *The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Recently I attended several meetings where we talked about ways to retain students and keep younger faculty members from going elsewhere.

It seems higher education has become an industry of meeting-holders whose task is to “solve” problems—real or imagined. And in my position as a professor at three different colleges, the actual problems in educating our young people and older students have deepened, while the number of people hired—not to teach but to hold meetings—has increased significantly. Every new problem creates a new job for an administrative fixer. Take our Center for Teaching Excellence. Contrary to its title, the center is a clearing house (信息交流中心) for using technology in classrooms and in online courses. It’s an administrative sham (欺诈) of the kind that has multiplied over the last 30 years.

I offer a simple proposition in response: Many of our problems—class attendance, educational success, student happiness and well-being—might be improved by cutting down the bureaucratic mechanisms and meetings and instead hiring an army of good teachers. If we replaced half of our administrative staff with classroom teachers, we might actually get a majority of our classes back to 20 or fewer students per teacher. This would be an environment in which teachers and students actually knew each other.

The teachers must be free to teach in their own way—the curriculum should be flexible enough so that they can use their individual talents to achieve the goals of the course. Additionally, they should be allowed to teach, and be rewarded for doing it well. Teachers are not people who are great at and consumed by research and happen to appear in a classroom. Good teaching and research are not exclusive, but they are also not automatic companions. Teaching is an art and a craft, talent and practice; it is not something that just anyone can be good at. It is utterly confusing to me that people do not recognize this despite the fact that pretty much anyone who has been a student

can tell the difference between their best and worst teachers.

34. What does the author say about present-day universities?
- A) They are effectively tackling real or imagined problems.
 - B) They often fail to combine teaching with research.
 - C) They are over-burdened with administrative staff.
 - D) They lack talent to fix their deepening problems.
35. According to the author, what kind of people do universities lack most?
- A) Good classroom teachers.
 - B) Efficient administrators.
 - C) Talented researchers.
 - D) Motivated students.
36. What does the author imply about the classes at present?
- A) They facilitate students' independent learning.
 - B) They help students form closer relationships.
 - C) They have more older students than before.
 - D) They are much bigger than is desirable.
37. What does the author think of teaching ability?
- A) It requires talent and practice.
 - B) It is closely related to research.
 - C) It is a chief factor affecting students' learning.
 - D) It can be acquired through persistent practice.
38. What is the author's suggestion for improving university teaching?
- A) Creating an environment for teachers to share their teaching experiences.
 - B) Hiring more classroom teachers and allowing them to teach in their own way.
 - C) Using high technology in classrooms and promoting exchange of information.
 - D) Cutting down meetings and encouraging administrative staff to go to classrooms.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. People's expectations about the future may have more influence on their sense of well-being than their _____ state does.
- A) current
 - B) initial
 - C) modern
 - D) primitive
40. The findings paint a unique picture of the shopping habits of customers, plus their motivation and _____.
- A) privileges
 - B) possibilities
 - C) possessions
 - D) preferences
41. It's good to know that quite a few popular English expressions actually _____ from the Bible.
- A) acquire
 - B) obtain
 - C) derive
 - D) result
42. Tom, did it ever _____ to you that you would be punished for cheating on exams?
- A) happen
 - B) occur
 - C) reflect
 - D) strike
43. In the U.S. 88 percent of smokers had started before they were 18, despite the fact that it is _____ to sell cigarettes to anyone under that age.
- A) liable
 - B) liberal
 - C) irrational
 - D) illegal
44. According to the key witnesses, a peculiarly big nose is the criminal's most memorable facial _____.
- A) feature
 - B) hint
 - C) spot
 - D) signature

45. Some people argue that the death _____ does not necessarily reduce the number of murders.
A) plot B) practice C) penalty D) pattern
46. Many personnel managers say it is getting harder and harder to _____ honest applicants from the growing number of dishonest ones.
A) distinguish B) disguise C) dissolve D) discount
47. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to _____ together in research activities.
A) specialize B) participate C) consist D) involve
48. Research shows that there is no _____ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.
A) successive B) subsequent C) significant D) sincere
49. Lung cancer, like some other cancers, often doesn't produce _____ until it is too late and has spread beyond the chest to the brain, liver or bones.
A) trails B) therapies C) symptoms D) symbols
50. The physical differences between men and women can be _____ directly to our basic roles as hunters and child-bearers.
A) pursued B) traced C) switched D) followed
51. It is clear that the dog has a much greater _____ of its brain devoted to smell than is the case with humans.
A) composition B) compound C) percent D) proportion
52. American college students are increasingly _____ with credit card debt and the consequences can be rather serious.
A) boosted B) burdened C) discharged D) dominated
53. The most successful post-career athletes are those who can take the identity and life skills they learned in sports and _____ them to another area of life.
A) utilize B) employ C) apply D) exert
54. _____ by the superstars on television, the young athletes trained hard and played intensely.
A) Imitated B) Imposed C) Insured D) Inspired
55. To speed up the _____ of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.
A) treatment B) delivery C) transmission D) departure
56. Politically these nations tend to be _____, with very high birth rates but poor education and very low levels of literacy.
A) unstable B) reluctant C) rational D) unsteady
57. The London Marathon is a difficult race. _____, thousands of runners participate every year.
A) Therefore B) Furthermore C) Accordingly D) Nevertheless
58. The more a nation's companies _____ factories abroad, the smaller that country's recorded exports will be.
A) lie B) spot C) stand D) locate

Unit 2 Culture and Entertainment

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Long Conversation

Directions: In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) To attend a wedding. B) To further her study.
C) To attend a conference. D) To visit her aunt.
2. A) To buy a map. B) To get her visa ready.
C) To practice her French. D) To plan her trip.
3. A) It's a new city. B) It's an old city.
C) It's a crowded city. D) It's a city with few buildings.

Section B Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you have just heard.

4. A) Because people have various intentions.
B) Because people are from different cultures.
C) Because there are too many different languages.
D) Because people use different body languages.
5. A) Children learn languages only by imitation.
B) Children learn languages only by association.
C) Children can make sentences in a unique, creative and unlearned way.
D) Children learn languages mainly through school education.
6. A) How children learn to use language at an early age.
B) How children learn to use language in certain ways.
C) How children develop the potential for language learning.
D) How children acquire the universal language.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

7. A) Sympathetic. B) Doubtful.
C) Subjective. D) Objective.
8. A) Between 800 BC and 600 BC.
B) Between 700 AD and 800 AD.
C) Between 600 AD and 700 AD.
D) Between 800 BC and 700 BC.
9. A) Each work was a collection of several poems by several Greek authors.
B) Each work was a collection of several essays by several Roman authors.
C) Both of them could have been the work of a single poetic genius.
D) One of them could have been the work of a single poetic genius.

10. A) He was the poet of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*.
B) He was the representative of the Analysts.
C) He was the representative of the Unitarian.
D) His ideas about Homer have great influence.

Section C Recording

Directions: In this section, you will hear a recording followed by three or four questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) How languages evolve in the process of globalization.
B) How war changes a language.
C) How languages are affected by technology.
D) How conversations become rude.
12. A) Quite acceptable. B) Very rude.
C) Very aggressive. D) Very exhilarating.
13. A) Because we want to save money.
B) Because we don't want to talk in the phone.
C) Because we are in a hurry.
D) Because we don't want to talk about private affairs.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A) translate	I) interpret
B) consistent	J) continuous
C) immensely	K) minimum
D) aspects	L) abstract
E) depth	M) survived
F) completely	N) deliberately
G) existed	O) identify
H) assumptions	

Language is the most astonishing behavior in the animal kingdom. It is the species-typical behavior that sets humans 14 apart from all other animals. Language is a means of communication, or it is much more than that. Many animals can communicate. The dance of the honeybee communicates the location of flowers to other members of the hive. But human language permits communication about anything, even things like unicorn that have never 15. The key lies in the fact that the units of meaning, words, can be strung together in different ways, according to rules, to communicate different meanings.

Language is the most important learning we do. Nothing defines humans so much as our ability to communicate 16 thoughts, whether about the content and services, the mind, love, dreams, or ordering a drink. It is an 17 complex process that we take for granted. Indeed, we are not aware of most 18 of our speech and understanding. Consider what happens when one person is speaking to another. The speaker has to 19 thoughts into spoken language. Brain imaging studies suggest that the time from thoughts to the building of speech is extremely fast, only 0.04 seconds! The listener must hear the sounds to figure out what the speaker means. He must use the sounds of speech to 20 the words spoken, understand the pattern of organization of the words (sentences), and finally 21 the meaning. This takes somewhat longer, a 22 of about 0.5 seconds. But once started, it is of course a 23 process.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.*

The End of the Book?

[A] Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in this country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.

[B] Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.

[C] Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, "romance fiction," etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for "serious" nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.

[D] As for children's books, who knows? Children's books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.

[E] For clues to the book's future, let's look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.

[F] One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the differential, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper reduced the cost of producing a book by orders of magnitude compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible—to be sure, a long book—required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and untold man-hours of scribe labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.

[G] But while printing quickly caused the handwritten book to go extinct, handwriting lingered on well into the 16th century in the practice of "rubricating" books, or hand drawing elaborate initial letters (often in red ink, hence the term). Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.

[H] Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one extinct, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn't, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to drive movies extinct but, again, did not.

[I] Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater, such as vaudeville. (Ironically, TV gave vaudeville a brief revival in the 1950s in such shows as "The Ed Sullivan Show" and brought many of the old vaudeville stars—Sophie Tucker, Jimmy Durante, Ben Blue—out of retirement.) And while TV didn't kill movies, it did kill B pictures, shorts, and, alas, cartoons.

[J] Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows ("Jack Benny," "Amos and Andy," "The Shadow") all migrated to television. But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time, radio prime time became rush hour, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.

[K] Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted cavalry replaced the chariot on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized "an officer and a gentleman."

[L] Sometimes new technology is a little cranky at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steam captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn't lose their rigging and sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)

[M] Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was ubiquitous in upper- and middle-class homes by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deeply ingrained, atavistic love of fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic predisposition towards fire as a central aspect of a human habitation (just consider the phrase "hearth and home").

[N] Books—especially books the average person could afford—haven't been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a tactile pleasure in books

necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly flip through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.

[O] For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful backup for when the lights go out.

24. Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.
25. Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.
26. The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.
27. Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.
28. Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.
29. Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.
30. The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.
31. A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.
32. Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.
33. A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

Section C

Directions: *The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Cultures, by predisposition, both embrace and resist change, depending on culture traits. For example, men and women have complementary roles in many cultures. One gender might desire changes that affect the other, as happened in the second half of the 20th century in western cultures. Thus there are both dynamic influences that encourage acceptance of new things, and conservative forces that resist change. Without this balance, chaos would likely result.

Three kinds of influence cause both change and resistance to it:

1. forces at work within a society;
2. contact between societies;
3. changes in the natural environment.

Cultural change can come about due to the environment, to inventions (and other internal influences), and to contact with other cultures. For example, the end of the last ice age helped lead to the invention of agriculture, which in its turn brought about many cultural innovations.

In diffusion, the form of something (though not necessarily its meaning) moves from one culture to another. For example, hamburgers, mundane in the United States, seemed exotic when introduced into China. "Stimulus diffusion" refers to an element of one culture leading to an invention in another. Diffusions of innovations theory present a research-based model of why and when individuals and cultures adopt new ideas, practices, and products.

"Acculturation" has different meanings, but in this context refers to replacement of the traits of one culture with those of another, such as happened to certain Native American tribes and to many indigenous peoples across the globe during the process of colonization. Related processes on an individual level include assimilation (adoption of a different culture by an individual) and transculturation.

Cultural invention has come to mean any innovation that is new and found to be useful to a group of people and expressed in their behavior but which does not exist as a physical object. We are in a global "accelerating culture change period" that is occurring whether we resist it or not. Its drivers include the expansion of international

commerce, the mass media, and above all, the human population explosion. The world's population now doubles in under fifty years.

Culture change is complex and has far-ranging effects. A holistic approach to the study of cultures and their environments is needed to understand all of the aspects of change. Human existence must be looked as a "multifaceted whole". Only from this vantage can one grasp the realities of culture change.

34. It can be inferred that _____.
A) men tend to be dynamic influences
B) women tend to be conservative influences
C) either sex may serve as conservative forces
D) social harmony cannot exist without the balance between two sexes
35. The invention of agriculture is used to show that _____.
A) it has led to many cultural inventions
B) chaos will eventually be overwhelmed by balance
C) environmental change may result in cultural change
D) internal influence is likely to lead to cultural changes
36. The example of hamburgers is given to illustrate that _____.
A) a research-based model has been presented
B) China encourages its people to accept new things
C) something mundane in one country may be exotic in another
D) something superficial may diffuse from one culture to another
37. An individual's adoption of new ideas, practices, and products of another culture is called _____.
A) assimilation
B) acculturation
C) transculturation
D) stimulus diffusion
38. Cultural change is most likely to be caused by _____.
A) the human population explosion
B) the expansion of international commerce
C) accelerating diffusions of cultural inventions
D) the holistic approach to the study of cultures

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. Being ignorant of the law is not accepted as an _____ for breaking the law.
A) excuse
B) intention
C) option
D) approval
40. It is said in some parts of the world, goats, rather than cows, serve as a vital _____ of milk.
A) storage
B) source
C) reserve
D) resource
41. "This light is too _____ for me to read by. Don't we have a brighter bulb somewhere?" said the elderly man.
A) mild
B) dim
C) minute
D) slight
42. We have arranged to go to the cinema on Friday, but we can be _____ and go another day.
A) reliable
B) probable
C) feasible
D) flexible
43. Jessica was _____ from the warehouse to the accounting office, which was considered a promotion.
A) delivered
B) exchanged
C) transferred
D) transformed
44. It may be necessary to stop _____ in the learning process and go back to the difficult points in the lessons.

- A) at a distance B) at intervals C) at case D) at length
45. My grandfather had always taken a(n) _____ interest in my work, and I had an equal admiration for the stories of his time.
A) splendid B) weighty C) vague D) keen
46. _____ quantities of water are being used nowadays with the rapid development of industry and agriculture.
A) Excessive B) Extensive C) Extreme D) Exclusive
47. Most laboratory and field studies of human behavior _____ taking a situational photograph at a given time and in a given place.
A) involve B) compose C) enclose D) attach
48. We don't know why so many people in that region like to wear dresses of such _____ colors.
A) low B) humble C) mild D) dull
49. The _____ that exists among nations could certainly be lessened if misunderstanding and mistrust were removed.
A) tension B) strain C) stress D) intensity
50. In the Mediterranean seaweed is so abundant and so easily harvested that it is never of great _____.
A) fare B) payment C) worth D) expense
51. Some research workers completely _____ all those facts as though they never existed.
A) ignore B) leave C) refuse D) miss
52. Computer power now allows automatic searches of fingerprint files to match a print at a crime _____.
A) stage B) scene C) location D) occasion
53. The most basic reason why dialects should be preserved is that language helps to _____ a culture.
A) retain B) relate C) remark D) review
54. Companies are struggling to find the right _____ between supply and demand, but it is no easy task.
A) equation B) formula C) balance D) pattern
55. Mass advertising helped to _____ the emphasis from the production of goods to their consumption.
A) vary B) shift C) lay D) moderate
56. Because of his excellent administration, people lived in peace and _____ and all previously neglected matters were taken care of.
A) conviction B) contest C) consent D) content
57. The mayor _____ the police officer a medal of honor for his heroic deed in rescuing the earthquake victims.
A) rewarded B) awarded C) credited D) prized
58. The native Canadians lived in _____ with nature, for they respected nature as a provider of life.
A) coordination B) acquaintance C) contact D) harmony

Unit 3 Society

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Long Conversation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) A training coach.
B) A trading adviser.
C) A professional manager.
D) A financial trader.
2. A) He can save on living expenses.
B) He considers cooking creative.
C) He can enjoy healthier food.
D) He thinks take-away is tasteless.
3. A) It is something inevitable.
B) It is frustrating sometimes.
C) It takes patience to manage.
D) It can be a good thing.

Section B Passages

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the passage you've just heard.

4. A) He is often busy with things.
B) He often keeps his promises.
C) He often makes up poor excuses.
D) He likes watching TV.
5. A) She broke up with him.
B) She refused to go out with him until he said sorry.
C) She forgave him and went out with him.
D) She argued with him bitterly.
6. A) To help her move furniture.
B) To drive her to the airport.
C) To buy a new set of tires for her.
D) To help her with her schoolwork.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the passage you've just heard.

7. A) People live a slow pace of life.
B) Being busy is not healthy.
C) No people like a busy life.
D) People live a quick pace of life.
8. A) She enjoyed her life in Tokyo very much.
B) She had few things to do and lived a slow life.

- C) She was very busy and tried hard to keep her schedules.
 D) She had lots of friends and rushed to attend parties.
9. A) A book called *In Praise of Slowness*. B) Her deteriorating health.
 C) Her father's advice. D) Her stressed emotional conditions.
10. A) She enjoyed the daily activities.
 B) She was still busy.
 C) She no longer had to-do lists.
 D) She still had no inner peace.

Section C Recording

Directions: In this section, you will hear a recording followed by three or four questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.

11. A) Keep your fingers crossed until you've seen a cat.
 B) Lick your fingers and make a cross on the toe of your shoe, and not look at again at the shoe until the mark has dried.
 C) Open an umbrella in your house.
 D) Break a mirror.
12. A) They thought mirrors could bring out people's evils.
 B) They thought mirrors could inevitably bring rain.
 C) They thought mirrors were the tools of the gods.
 D) They though mirrors were connected with witchcraft.
13. A) Opening an umbrella in the house.
 B) Walking under a ladder in the street.
 C) A black cat crossing your path.
 D) Throwing a party on the 13th of January.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A. improve	I. supposedly
B. suppressed	J. translates
C. imply	K. professionals
D. professors	L. masculinity
E. separates	M. expressive
F. vulnerable	N. evident
G. accepting	O. increasingly
H. typically	

Most young boys are trained to believe that men should be strong, tough, cool, and detached. Thus, they learn early to hide 14 emotions such as love, joy, and sadness because they believe that such feelings are feminine and 15 weakness. Over time, some men become strangers to their own emotional lives. It seems that men with traditional views of 16 are more likely to suppress outward emotions and to fear emotions, 17 because such feelings may lead to a loss of composure. Keep in mind, however, that this view is challenged by some researchers. As with many gender gaps, differences in emotionality tend to be small, inconsistent, and dependent on the situation. For instance, Robertson and colleagues found that males who were more traditionally masculine were more emotionally 18 in a structured exercise than when they were simply asked to talk about their emotions.

Males' difficulty with "tender" emotions has serious consequences. First, 19 emotions can contribute to stress-related disorders. And worse, men are less likely than women to seek help from health 20. Second, men's emotional inexpressiveness can cause problems in their relationships with partners and children. For example, men who endorse traditional masculine norms report lower relationship satisfaction, as do their female partners. Further, children whose fathers are warm, loving, and 21 toward them have higher self-esteem and lower rates of aggression and behavior problems. On a positive note, fathers are 22 involving themselves with their children. And 30 percent of fathers report that they take equal or greater responsibility for their children than their working wives do.

One emotion males are allowed to express is anger. Sometimes this anger 23 into physical aggression or violence. Men commit nearly 90 percent of violent crimes in the United States and almost all sexual assaults.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Beauty and Body Image in the Media

[A] Images of female bodies are everywhere. Women—and their body parts—sell everything from food to cars. Popular film and television actresses are becoming younger, taller and thinner. Some have even been known to faint on the set from lack of food. Women's magazines are full of articles urging that if they can just lose those last twenty pounds, they'll have it all—the perfect marriage, loving children, great sex, and a rewarding career.

[B] Why are standards of beauty being imposed on women, the majority of whom are naturally larger and more mature than any of the models? The roots, some analysts say, are economic. By presenting an ideal difficult to achieve and maintain the cosmetic and diet product industries are assured of growth and profits. And it's no accident that youth is increasingly promoted, along with thinness, as an essential criterion of beauty. If not all women need to lose weight, for sure they're all aging, says the Quebec Action Network for Women's Health in its 2001 report. And, according to the industry, age is a disaster that needs to be dealt with.

[C] The stakes are huge. On the one hand, women who are insecure about their bodies are more likely to buy beauty products, new clothes, and diet aids. It is estimated that the diet industry alone is worth anywhere between 40 to 100 billion (U.S.) a year selling temporary weight loss (90% to 95% of dieters regain the lost weight). On the other hand, research indicates that exposure to images of thin, young, air-brushed female bodies is linked to depression, loss of self-esteem and the development of unhealthy eating habits in women and girls.

[D] The American research group Anorexia Nervosa & Related Eating Disorders, Inc. says that one out of

every four college-aged women uses unhealthy methods of weight control—including fasting, skipping meals, excessive exercise, laxative (泻药) abuse, and self-induced vomiting. The pressure to be thin is also affecting young girls: the Canadian Women’s Health Network warns that weight control measures are now being taken by girls as young as 5 and 6. American statistics are similar. Several studies, such as one conducted by Marika Tiggemann and Levina Clark in 2006 titled “Appearance Culture in 9- to 12-Year-Old Girls: Media and Peer Influences on Body Dissatisfaction,” indicate that nearly half of all pre-adolescent girls wish to be thinner, and as a result have engaged in a diet or are aware of the concept of dieting. In 2003, Teen magazine reported that 35 percent of girls 6 to 12 years old have been on at least one diet, and that 50 to 70 percent of normal weight girls believe they are overweight. Overall research indicates that 90% of women are dissatisfied with their appearance in some way. Media activist Jean Kilbourne concludes that, “Women are sold to the diet industry by the magazines we read and the television programs we watch, almost all of which make us feel anxious about our weight.”

[E] Perhaps the most disturbing is the fact that media images of female beauty are unattainable for all but a very small number of women. Researchers generating a computer model of a woman with Barbie-doll proportions, for example, found that her back would be too weak to support the weight of her upper body, and her body would be too narrow to contain more than half a liver and a few centimeters of bowel. A real woman built that way would suffer from chronic diarrhea and eventually die from malnutrition. Jill Barad, President of Mattel (which manufactures Barbie), estimated that 99% of girls aged 3 to 10 years old own at least one Barbie doll. Still, the number of real life women and girls who seek a similarly underweight body is epidemic, and they can suffer equally devastating health consequences. In 2006 it was estimated that up to 450, 000 Canadian women were affected by an eating disorder.

[F] Researchers report that women’s magazines have ten and one-half times more ads and articles promoting weight loss than men’s magazines do, and over three-quarters of the covers of women’s magazines include at least one message about how to change a woman’s bodily appearance—by diet, exercise or cosmetic surgery. Television and movies reinforce the importance of a thin body as a measure of a woman’s worth. Canadian researcher Gregory Fouts reports that over three-quarters of the female characters in TV situation comedies are underweight, and only one in twenty are above average in size. Heavier actresses tend to receive negative comments from male characters about their bodies (“How about wearing a sack?”), and 80 percent of these negative comments are followed by canned audience laughter.

[G] There have been efforts in the magazine industry to buck the trend. For several years the Quebec magazine *Coup de Pouce* has consistently included full-sized women in their fashion pages and Chatelaine has pledged not to touch up photos and not to include models less than 25 years of age. In Madrid, one of the world’s biggest fashion capitals, ultra-thin models were banned from the runway in 2006. Furthermore, Spain has recently undergone a project with the aim to standardize clothing sizes through using a unique process in which a laser beam is used to measure real life women’s bodies in order to find the most true to life measurement.

[H] Another issue is the representation of ethnically diverse women in the media. A 2008 study conducted by Juanita Covert and Travis Dixon titled “A Changing View: Representation and Effects of the Portrayal of Women of Color in Mainstream Women’s Magazines” found that although there was an increase in the representation of women of colour, overall white women were over-represented in mainstream women’s magazines from 1999 to 2004.

[I] The barrage of messages about thinness, dieting and beauty tells “ordinary” women that they are always in

need of adjustment—and that the female body is an object to be perfected. Jean Kilbourne argues that the overwhelming presence of media images of painfully thin women means that real women's bodies have become invisible in the mass media. The real tragedy, Kilbourne concludes, is that many women internalize these stereotypes, and judge themselves by the beauty industry's standards. Women learn to compare themselves to other women, and to compete with them for male attention. This focus on beauty and desirability “effectively destroys any awareness and action that might help to change that climate”.

24. A report in Teen magazine showed that 50% to 70% girls with normal weight think that they need to lose weight.

25. On the whole, for 6 years white women had been occupying much more space in mainstream women's magazines since 1999.

26. Some negative effects such as depression and unhealthy eating habits in females are related to their being exposed to images of thin and young female bodies.

27. The mass media has helped boost the cosmetic and the diet industries.

28. It is reported that there is at least one message about the methods for women to change their bodily appearance on more than three-quarters of the covers of women's magazines.

29. Some film and television actresses even faint on the scene due to eating too little.

30. Too much concern with appearance makes it impossible to change such abnormal trend.

31. Researchers found that a real woman with Barbie-doll proportions would eventually die from malnutrition.

32. The Quebec magazine *Coupe de Pouce* resists the trend by consistently including full-sized women in their fashion pages for several years.

33. According to some analysts, the fundamental reason of imposing standards of beauty on women is economic profits.

Section C

Directions: The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

I often hear people say that the lack of women in positions of political leadership is an issue that pales next to world crises-global terrorism, fragile economies, inadequate health care and troubled schools. They see no connection between the frightening situations we're in and the fact that few women sit at the table to determine the solutions.

This fundamental imbalance, with men running the world and women mostly spectators, is not a trivial detail. It is the problem. It is also the one solution we have not tried on and the one most likely to work.

This is not just me talking. Three decades of research in state legislatures, universities, and international public policy centers have proven beyond doubt that women, children, and men all benefit when women are in leadership. Broader social legislation, benefiting everyone, is more likely to pass if women are in office. We know the power of women as peacemakers in the world from scores of stories about their effectiveness at negotiation, from Ireland to Norway to South Africa and beyond.

We can ill afford to use only half our talent, when we know for a fact that today's complicated challenges demand more than one vision. It's time for real and permanent power sharing, for real and permanent change women ruling side by side with men, allowing their voices to rise with different solutions and allowing men to think outside of the masculine box. In this way, we get fresh eyes and fresh solutions from both genders, applied to both old, durable problems and to new, frightening ones.

This is not a call to move power from the fingers of men and turn it all over to women. Together we can create a different world, shifting the burden from male shoulders and allowing the variety of thought and life experience

to transform our actions—perhaps bringing a greater peace, perhaps allowing men to be better fathers, perhaps providing a new pattern for our security.

It's not easy to get there. Those in power rarely let go without a fight, even if they would benefit by doing so. For women to truly gain the leadership roles, we must be insistent and persistent. We must enlist our many male allies. We must let it be known that we are ready to lead, that in fact we demand it as a birthright. If we think creatively, if we use our community resources, if we support women who say they want to lead, if we use our voices and our votes to get there, we will achieve the transformation of power.

34. What is said about the actuality of the political leadership structure?
 - A) Men run the world, while the women watch them.
 - B) Men operate our world, while women help them.
 - C) There are almost half women political leaders now.
 - D) Lack of women political leaders is the biggest problem.
35. If the women are in the political leadership, _____.
 - A) there will be more disputes due to improper negotiation
 - B) the world will be more hostile because men are unhappy
 - C) the world will be much more harmonious
 - D) it will be helpful to everyone, excluding men
36. How can women get the role of political leadership?
 - A) Women must take part in national affairs through their own efforts.
 - B) The government must give some convenient conditions to women.
 - C) Women must be uncompromising and steady and need men's support.
 - D) Men hand the power to women voluntarily for a better future.
37. In the last paragraph of the passage, the "community resources" most probably refers to _____.
 - A) the strength of the local people
 - B) particular strength of women
 - C) the support from men allies
 - D) the cooperation of community
38. It can be inferred from the passage that the author mainly concerns that _____.
 - A) female leaders can change the course of our political and economic future
 - B) who will benefit most when the political power is controlled by women
 - C) why the political leadership of women is one kind of world crises
 - D) the ways in which women can obtain the leadership in the future

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.*

39. For professional athletes, _____ to the Olympics means that they have a chance to enter the history books.
 - A) access
 - B) attachment
 - C) appeal
 - D) approach
40. In the long _____, the new information technologies may fundamentally alter our way of life.
 - A) view
 - B) distance
 - C) jump
 - D) run
41. All the arrangements should be completed _____ your departure.
 - A) prior to
 - B) superior to
 - C) contrary to
 - D) parallel to
42. We need to create education standards that prepare our next generation who will be _____ with an even more

competitive market.

- A) tackled B) encountered C) dealt D) confronted
43. Within two weeks of arrival, all foreigners had to _____ with the local police.
A) inquire B) consult C) register D) resolve
44. These teachers try to be objective when they _____ the integrated ability of their students.
A) justify B) evaluate C) indicate D) reckon
45. Tomorrow the mayor is to _____ a group of Canadian businessmen on a tour of the city.
A) coordinate B) cooperate C) accompany D) associate
46. Norman Davis will be remembered by many with _____ not only as a great scholar but also as a most delightful and faithful friend.
A) kindness B) friendliness C) warmth D) affection
47. As an actor he could communicate a whole _____ of emotions.
A) frame B) range C) number D) scale
48. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____ instead of mechanically.
A) artificially B) automatically C) manually D) synthetically
49. The little girl was so frightened that she just wouldn't _____ her grip on my arm.
A) loosen B) remove C) relieve D) dismiss
50. He never arrives on time and my _____ is that he feels the meetings are useless.
A) preference B) conference C) inference D) reference
51. Mrs. Smith was so _____ about everything that no servants could please her.
A) specific B) special C) precise D) particular
52. Last night he saw two dark _____ enter the building, and then there was the explosion.
A) features B) figures C) sketches D) images
53. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without _____.
A) exception B) exclusion C) modification D) substitution
54. During the lecture, the speaker occasionally _____ his point by relating his own experiences.
A) illustrated B) hinted C) cited D) displayed
55. He found the _____ media attention intolerable and decided to go abroad.
A) sufficient B) constant C) steady D) plenty
56. The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.
A) convention B) confinement C) principle D) discipline
57. Deserts and high mountains have always been a _____ to the movement of people from place to place.
A) barrier B) fence C) prevention D) jam
58. In order to make things convenient for the people, the department is planning to set up some _____ shops in the residential area.
A) flowing B) drifting C) mobile D) unstable

Unit 4 Business

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A Long Conversation

Directions: In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Marketing consultancy
B) Professional accountancy.
C) Luxury hotel management.
D) Business conference organization.
2. A) Having a good knowledge of its customs.
B) Knowing some key people in tourism.
C) Having been to the country before.
D) Being able to speak Japanese.
3. A) It will bring her potential into full play.
B) It will involve lots of train travel.
C) It will enable her to improve her Chinese.
D) It will give her more chance to visit Japan.

Section B Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the passage you've just heard.

4. A) Recognition and responsibility from a challenging and interesting job.
B) Good labor relations and working conditions.
C) Good wages and benefits.
D) Job security and high payment.
5. A) Many unskilled workers are out of work.
B) People have to do challenging jobs.
C) Many unskilled workers have to do boring and mechanical jobs.
D) Many people have been replaced by robots.
6. A) To limit their responsibilities.
B) To give them responsibilities as a part of a team.
C) To increase their wages.
D) To give them more paid vacations.
7. A) Because many workers don't care about pay increase.
B) Because workers care more about sense of honor.
C) Because workers believe pay increase is often an empty promise.
D) Because financial targets only concern a few people.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) Increasing salaries. B) Surging energy production.
C) Booming housing market. D) Rising interest rates.
9. A) Increasing interest rate. B) Decreasing financial products.
C) Buying substantial securities. D) Expanding financial business.
10. A) Fracking can influence the burning of fossil fuels.
B) The use of fracking will do harm to environment.
C) Fracking technology is a safe practice in industry.
D) The use of fracking is beneficial to people's health.

Section C Recording

Directions: In this section, you will hear a recording followed by three or four questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the recording you've just heard.

11. A) The nature of the sold products or services.
B) The value of the sold products of services.
C) The availability of the sold products of services.
D) The size of the sold products of services.
12. A) Products that have a high value-to-weight ratio.
B) Products that that are embarrassing to buy.
C) Products that have a taste or smell component.
D) Products that are bulky and expensive.
13. A) Yong people with their own cars.
B) Old people without their own cars.
C) Young people working short hours.
D) Old people who live with their children.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A. propose	I. negotiated
B. scenario	J. sadness
C. confrontations	K. reviewed
D. challenging	L. appropriate
E. likely	M. politely
F. lack	N. enhancing
G. ready	O. honestly
H. sick	

The first rule of saying no to the boss is don't say no. She probably has something in mind when she makes suggestions, and it's up to you to find out what. The second rule is don't raise the stakes by 14 her authority. That issue is already decided. The third rule is to be 15 to cite options and consequences. The boss's suggestions might be 16, but there are always consequences. She might not know about the pages backing up that need attention, or about the designer who had to go home 17. Tell her she can have what she wants, but explain the consequences. Understand what she's trying to accomplish and 18 a Plan B that will make it happen without destroying what you've done so far.

Here's another case. Your least-favorite reporter suggests a dumb story idea. This one should be easy, but it's not. If you say no, even 19, you risk inhibiting further ideas, not just from that reporter, but from others who heard that you turned down the idea. This 20 is common in newsrooms that 21 a systematic way to filter story suggestions.

Two steps are necessary. First, you need a system for how stories are proposed and 22. Reporters can tolerate rejection of their ideas if they believe they were given a fair hearing. Your gut reaction and dismissive rejection, even of a worthless idea, might not qualify as systematic or fair.

Second, the people you work with need to negotiate a "What if ...?" agreement covering "What if my idea is turned down?" By anticipating "What if...?" situations before they happen, you can reach understanding that will help ease you out of 23.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.*

Preparing for Computer Disasters

[A] Summary: When home office computers go down, many small businesses grind to a halt. Fortunately, taking steps to recover from disasters and minimize their effects is quite straightforward.

[B] Fires, power surges, and floods, they're all facts of life. We read about them in the morning paper and see them on the evening news. We sympathize with the victims and commiserate over their bad luck. We also shake our heads at the digital consequences—melted computers, system failures, destroyed data. Yet, somehow, many of us continue to live by that old mantra of denial: "It won't happen to me." Well, the truth is, at some point you'll probably have to deal with at least one disaster. That's just how it goes, and in most aspects of our lives we do something about it. We buy insurance. We stow away provisions. We even make disaster plans and run drills. But for some reason, computer disaster recovery is a blind spot for many of us. It shouldn't be. Home computers contain some of our most important information, both business and personal, and making certain our data survives a disaster should be a priority. Moreover, even the smallest disaster can be a serious disruption. Personal computers have become an integral part of the smooth-running household. We use them to communicate, shop, and do homework, and they're even more vital to home office users. When home office computers go down, many small businesses grind to a halt. Fortunately, taking steps to recover from disasters and minimize their effects is quite straightforward. With a good offsite storage plan and the right tools, you can bounce back quickly and easily from minor computer disasters. And, should a major calamity strike, you can rest assured your data is safe.

Offsite Storage: Major Disasters

[C] House fires and floods are among the most devastating causes of personal computer destruction. That's why a solid offsite backup and recovery plan is essential. Although many home users faithfully back up their hard

drives, many would still lose all their data should their house flood or burn. That's because they keep their backups in relatively close to their computers. Their backup disks might not be in the same room as their computers—tucked away in a closet or even the garage—but they're not nearly far enough away should a serious disaster strike. So, it's important to back up your system to a removable medium and to store it elsewhere.

[D] There are many ways to approach offsite storage. It starts with choice of backup tools and storage medium. Disaster situations are stressful, and your recovery tools shouldn't add to that stress. They must be dependable and intuitive, making it easy to schedule regular backups and to retrieve files in a pinch. They must also be compatible with your choice of backup medium. Depending on your tools, you can back up to a variety of durable disk types—from CDs to Jaz drives to remote network servers. Although many of these storage media have high capacity, a backup tool with compression capabilities is a big plus, eliminating the inconvenience of multiple disks or large uploads.

[E] Once you select your tools and a suitable medium, you need to find a remote place to store your backups. The options are endless. However, no matter where you choose, be sure the site is secure, easily accessible, and a good distance away from your home. You may also want to consider using an Internet-based backup service. More and more service providers are offering storage space on their servers, and uploading files to a remote location has become an attractive alternative to conventional offsite storage. Of course, before using one of these services, make certain you completely trust the service provider and its security methods. Whatever you do, schedule backups regularly and store them far away from your home.

Come What May: Handling the Garden Variety Computer Crisis

[F] Not all home computer damage results from physical disaster. Many less menacing problems can also hobble your PC or destroy your information. Systems crash, kids "rearrange" data, adults inadvertently delete files. Although these events might not seem calamitous, they can have serious implications. So, once again, it's important to be prepared. As with physical disasters, regular backups are essential. However, some of these smaller issues require a response that's more nuanced than wholesale backup and restoration. To deal with less-than-total disaster, your tool set must be both powerful and agile. For example, when a small number of files are compromised, you may want to retrieve those files alone. Meanwhile, if just your settings are affected, you'll want a simple way to roll back to your preferred setup. Yet, should your operating system fail, you'll need a way to boot your computer and perform large-scale recovery. Computer crises come in all shapes and sizes, and your backup and recovery tools must be flexible enough to meet each challenge.

The Right Tools for the Right Job: Gearing up for Disaster

[G] When disaster strikes, the quality of your backup tools can make the difference between utter frustration and peace of mind. Symantec understands this and offers a range of top quality backup and recovery solutions. Norton GoBack is the perfect tool for random system crashes, failed installations, and inadvertent deletions. With this powerful and convenient solution, it's simple to retrieve overwritten files or to bring your system back to its pre-crash state. Norton Ghost is a time-tested home office solution. Equipped to handle full-scale backups, it's also handy for cloning hard drives and facilitating system upgrades. A favorite choice for IT professionals, it's the ideal tool for the burgeoning home office. You can buy Norton Ghost and Norton GoBack separately, or get them both when you purchase Norton System Works.

[H] Life's disasters, large and small, often catch us by surprise. However, with a little planning and the right tools, you can reduce those disasters to bumps in the road. So, don't wait another day. Buy a good set of disaster

recovery tools, set up an automatic backup schedule, and perform a dry run every now and again. Then, rest easy.

24. You should take steps to recover from computer disasters so as to minimize their effects.
25. For some reason, computer disaster recovery is always ignored by many of us.
26. You can bounce back quickly and easily minor computer disasters with the help of a good offsite storage plan and the right tools.
27. The most devastating causes of personal computer destruction includes house fires and floods.
28. It's necessary for us to back up our systems to some transferable medium and to put it somewhere else.
29. You should find a distant place to store your backups after selecting your tools and a suitable medium.
30. Not only physical disaster can damage your computer.
31. The backup and recovery tools must be flexible enough to deal with various computer crises.
32. The quality of your backup tools determines whether you are frustrated or have a peaceful mind when disaster strikes.
33. You should prepare for your computer disasters now and again.

Section C

Directions: *The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

In many ways, today's business environment has changed qualitatively since the late 1980s. The end of the Cold War radically altered the very nature of the world's politics and economics. In just a few short years, globalization has started a variety of trends with profound consequences: the opening of markets, true global competition, widespread deregulation of industry, and an abundance of accessible capital. We have experienced both the benefits and risks of a truly global economy, with both Wall Street and Main Street (平民百姓) feeling the pains of economic disorder half a world away.

At the same time, we have fully entered the Information Age, starting breakthroughs in information technology have irreversibly altered the ability to conduct business unconstrained by the traditional limitations of time or space. Today, it's almost impossible to imagine a world without intranets, e-mail, and portable computers. With stunning speed, the Internet is profoundly changing the way we work, shop, do business, and communicate.

As a consequence, we have truly entered the Post-Industrial economy. We are rapidly shifting from an economy based on manufacturing and commodities to one that places the greatest value on information, services, support, and distribution. That shift, in turn, places an unprecedented premium on "knowledge workers", a new class of wealthy, educated, and mobile people who view themselves as free agents in a seller's market.

Beyond the realm of information technology, the accelerated pace of technological change in virtually every industry has created entirely new business, wiped out others, and produced a Pervasive (广泛的) demand for continuous innovation. New product, process, and distribution technologies provide powerful levers for creating competitive value. More companies are learning the importance of destructive technologies—innovations that hold the potential to make a product line, or even an entire business segment, virtually outdated.

Another major trend has been the fragmentation of consumer and business markets. There's a growing appreciation that superficially similar groups of customers may have very different preferences in terms of what they want to buy and how they want to buy it. Now, new technology makes it easier, faster, and cheaper to identify and serve targeted micro-markets in ways that were physically impossible or prohibitively expensive in the past. Moreover, the trend feeds on itself, a business's ability to serve sub-markets fuels customers' appetites for more and more specialized offerings.

34. According to the first paragraph, the changes in the business environment in the past decades can be attributed to _____.
- A) technological advances
 - B) worldwide economic disorder
 - C) the fierce competition in industry
 - D) the globalization of economy
35. What idea does the author want to convey in the second paragraph?
- A) The rapid development of information technology has taken businessmen by surprise.
 - B) Information technology has removed the restrictions of time and space in business transactions.
 - C) The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable computers have penetrated every corner of the world.
 - D) The way we do business today has brought about startling breakthroughs in information technology.
36. If a business wants to thrive in the Post-Industrial economy _____.
- A) it has to invest more capital in the training of free agents to operate in a seller's market
 - B) it should try its best to satisfy the increasing demands of mobile knowledgeable people
 - C) it should not overlook the importance of information, services, support and distribution
 - D) it has to provide each of its employees with the latest information about the changing market
37. In the author's view, destructive technologies are innovations which _____.
- A) can eliminate an entire business segment
 - B) demand a radical change in providing services
 - C) may destroy the potential of a company to make any profit
 - D) call for continuous improvement in ways of doing business
38. With the fragmentation of consumer and business markets _____.
- A) an increasing number of companies have disintegrated
 - B) manufacturers must focus on one special product to remain competitive in the market
 - C) it is physically impossible and prohibitively expensive to do business in the old way
 - D) businesses have to meet individual customers' specific needs in order to succeed

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. Mr. Smith says: "The media are very good at sensing a mood and then _____ it."
- A) overtaking
 - B) enlarging
 - C) widening
 - D) exaggerating
40. It was the first time that such a _____ had to be taken at a British nuclear power station.
- A) presentation
 - B) precaution
 - C) preparation
 - D) prediction
41. _____ that he wasn't happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.
- A) Perceiving
 - B) Penetrating
 - C) Puzzling
 - D) Preserving
42. The board of the company has decided to _____ its operations to include all aspects of the clothing business.
- A) multiply
 - B) lengthen
 - C) expand
 - D) stretch
43. First published in 1927, the charts remain an _____ source for researchers.
- A) identical
 - B) indispensable
 - C) intelligent
 - D) inevitable
44. The group of technicians are engaged in a study which _____ all aspects of urban planning.
- A) inserts
 - B) grips
 - C) performs
 - D) embraces
45. The lecture which lasted about three hours was so _____ that the audience couldn't help yawning.
- A) tedious
 - B) bored
 - C) clumsy
 - D) tired

46. He was such a _____ speaker that he held our attention every minute of the three-hour lecture.
A) specific B) dynamic C) heroic D) diplomatic
47. The opening between the rocks was very narrow, but the boys managed to _____ through.
A) press B) squeeze C) stretch D) leap
48. They are trying to _____ the waste discharged by the factory for profit.
A) expose B) exhaust C) exhibit D) exploit
49. Not having a good command of English can be a serious _____ preventing you from achieving your goals.
A) obstacle B) fault C) offense D) distress
50. Many a player who had been highly thought of has _____ from the tennis scene.
A) disposed B) disappeared C) discouraged D) discarded
51. The university has launched a research center to develop new ways of _____ bacteria which have become resistant to drug treatments.
A) regulating B) halting C) interrupting D) combating
52. The _____ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly the gap between researchers and teachers.
A) joint B) intensive C) overall D) decisive
53. There is no _____ evidence that people can control their dreams, at least in experimental situations in a lab.
A) rigid B) solid C) smooth D) harsh
54. So far, _____ winds and currents have kept the thick patch of oil southeast of the Atlantic coast.
A) governing B) blowing C) prevailing D) ruling
55. The beam that is _____ by a laser differs in several ways from the light that comes out of a flashlight.
A) emitted B) transported C) motivated D) translated
56. Mr. Jones holds strong views against video games and _____ the closing of all recreation facilities for such games.
A) assists B) acknowledges C) advocates D) admits
57. Workers in the fine arts _____ thoughts and feelings through their creative works.
A) transmit B) elaborate C) convey D) contribute
58. Finding a job can be _____ and disappointing, and therefore it is important that you are prepared.
A) exploiting B) frustrating C) profiting D) misleading

Unit 5 Stories

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of this conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Friday.
B) Saturday.
C) Sunday.
D) Monday.
2. A) It is on the Pink Street.
B) It is on the Pine Street.
C) It is at the riverside.
D) It is next to the open market.
3. A) 10:30 pm. B) 11:00 pm. C) 11:30 pm. D) 12:00 pm.
4. A) To enjoy a romantic dinner.
B) To send them to a good friend.
C) To celebrate Jennifer's birthday.
D) To thank for the man's help.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

5. A) Theft.
B) Air crash.
C) Cheating.
D) Road accidents.
6. A) Learn the local customs.
B) Have the right documents.
C) Book tickets well in advance.
D) Make hotel reservations.
7. A) Contact your agent.
B) Use official transport.
C) Get a lift if possible.
D) Have a friend meet you.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.
B) His personal history is little known.
C) His works have no match worldwide.

- D) There are many misunderstandings about him.
9. A) He once worked in a well-known acting company.
B) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.
C) He failed to go beyond grammar school.
D) He was a member of the town council.
10. A) People of his time had little interest in him.
B) His works were adapted beyond recognition.
C) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in fire.
D) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear one recording of lectures or talks followed by three questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the recording you have just heard.

11. A) Tea.
B) White Mulberry.
C) Potato.
D) Flowering Plant.
12. A) It helps to produce silk.
B) It provides food for human.
C) It creates luxurious material.
D) It establishes trade routes.
13. A) Its low cost of planting.
B) Its richness in vitamins.
C) The Irish Potato Famine.
D) Its emigration to Europe.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A. conform	I. recognition
B. eccentric	J. respond
C. environmentalist	K. subordinate
D. expeditions	L. suppressing
E. impact	M. throne
F. notions	N. unnaturally
G. organic	O. urging
H. originally	

His future subjects have not always treated the Prince of Wales with the respect one might expect. They laughed aloud in 1986 when the heir to the British 14 told a TV reporter that he talked to his plants at his country house, Highgrove, to stimulate their growth. The Prince was being humorous — “My sense of humor will get me into trouble one day,” he said to his aides—but listening to Charles Windsor can indeed prove stimulating.

The royal 15 has been promoting radical ideas for most of his adult life. Some of his 16, which once sounded a bit weird, were simply ahead of their time. Now, finally, the world seems to be catching up with him.

Take his views on farming. Prince Charles’ Duchy Home Farm went 17 back in 1986, when most shoppers cared only about the low price tag on suspiciously blemish-free (无瑕疵的) vegetables and 18 large chickens piled high in supermarkets.

Charles began 19 action on global warming in 1990 and says he has been worried about the 20 of man on the environment since he was a teenager.

Although he has gradually gained international 21 as one of the world’s leading conservationists, many British people still think of him as an 22 person who talks to plants. This year, as it happens, South Korean scientists proved that plants really do 23 to sound. So Charles was ahead of the game there, too.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.*

The Magician

The revolution that Steve Jobs led is only just beginning

[A] When it came to putting on a show, nobody else in the computer industry, or any other industry for that matter, could match Steve Jobs. His product launches, at which he would stand alone on a black stage and produce as if by magic an “incredible” new electronic gadget in front of an amazed crowd, were the performances of a master showman. All computers do is fetch and work with numbers, he once explained, but do it fast enough and “the results appear to be magic”. Mr. Jobs, who died recently aged 56, spent his life packaging that magic into elegantly designed, easy-to-use products.

[B] The reaction to his death, with people leaving candles and flowers outside Apple stores and politicians singing praises on the Internet, is proof that Mr. Jobs had become something much more significant than just a clever money-maker. He stood out in three ways--as a technologist, as a corporate leader and as somebody who was able to make people love what had previously been impersonal, functional gadgets. Strangely, it is this last quality that may have the deepest effect on the way people live. The era of personal technology is in many ways just beginning.

[C] As a technologist, Mr. Jobs was different because he was not an engineer--and that was his great strength. Instead he was keenly interested in product design and aesthetics, and in making advanced technology simple to use. He repeatedly took an existing but half-formed idea--the mouse-driven computer, the digital music player, the smart phone, the tablet computer--and showed the rest of the industry how to do it properly. Rival firms competed with each other to follow where he led. In the process he brought about great changes in computing, music, telecoms and the news business that were painful for existing firms but welcomed by millions of consumers.

[D] Within the wider business world, a man who liked to see himself as a hippy, permanently in revolt against big companies, ended up being hailed by many of those corporate giants as one of the greatest chief executives of his time. That was partly due to his talents: showmanship, strategic vision, an astonishing attention to detail and a dictatorial management style which many bosses must have envied. But most of all it was the extraordinary trajectory of his life. His fall from grace in the 1980s, followed by his return to Apple in 1996 after a period in the wilderness, is an inspiration to any businessperson whose career has taken a turn for the worse. The way in which Mr. Jobs revived the failing company he had co-founded and turned it into the world's biggest tech firm (bigger even than Bill Gates' Microsoft, the company that had outsmarted Apple so dramatically in the 1980s), sounds like something from a Hollywood movie.

[E] But what was perhaps most astonishing about Mr. Jobs was the absolute loyalty he managed to inspire in customers. Many Apple users feel themselves to be part of a community, with Mr. Jobs as its leader. And there was indeed a personal link. Apple's products were designed to accord with the boss's tastes and to meet his extremely high standards. Every iPhone or MacBook has his fingerprints all over it. His great achievement was to combine an emotional spark with computer technology, and make the resulting product feel personal. And that is what put Mr. Jobs on the right side of history, as technological innovation has moved into consumer electronics over the past decade.

[F] As our special report in this issue (printed before Mr. Jobs' death) explains, innovation used to spill over from military and corporate laboratories to the consumer market, but lately this process has gone into reverse. Many people's homes now have more powerful, and more flexible, devices than their offices do; consumer gadgets and online services are smarter and easier to use than most companies' systems. Familiar consumer products are being adopted by businesses, government and the armed forces. Companies are employing in-house versions of Facebook and creating their own "app stores" to deliver software to employees. Doctors use tablet computers for their work in hospitals. Meanwhile, the number of consumers hungry for such gadgets continues to swell. Apple's products are now being snapped up in Delhi and Dalian just as in Dublin and Dallas.

[G] Mr. Jobs had a reputation as a control freak, and his critics complained that the products and systems he designed were closed and inflexible, in the name of greater ease of use. Yet he also empowered millions of people by giving them access to cutting-edge technology. His insistence on putting users first, and focusing on elegance and simplicity, has become deep-rooted in his own company, and is spreading to rival firms too. It is no longer just at Apple that designers ask: "What would Steve Jobs do?"

[H] The gap between Apple and other tech firms is now likely to narrow. This week's announcement of a new iPhone by a management team led by Tim Cook, who replaced Mr. Jobs as chief executive in August, was generally regarded as competent but uninspiring. Without Mr. Jobs to shower his star dust on the event, it felt like just another product launch from just another technology firm. At the recent unveiling of a tablet computer by Jeff Bezos of Amazon, whose company is doing the best job of following Apple's lead in combining hardware, software, content and services in an easy-to-use bundle, there were several attacks at Apple. But by doing his best to imitate Mr. Jobs, Mr. Bezos also flattered him. With Mr. Jobs gone, Apple is just one of many technology firms trying to arouse his uncontrollable spirit in new products.

[I] Mr. Jobs was said by an engineer in the early years of Apple to emit a "reality distortion field", such were his powers of persuasion. But in the end he created a reality of his own, channeling the magic of computing into products that reshaped entire industries. The man who said in his youth that he wanted to "put a ding in the universe"

did just that.

24. It is illustrated in a special report that innovation nowadays originates in the consumer market.
25. For those who have suffered failures in business, Steve Jobs' life experience serves as an inspiration.
26. Steve Jobs started the era of personal technology, which most deeply affected people's way of life.
27. The most astonishing part of Steve Jobs' success was that he commanded absolute loyalty from Apple users.
28. Steve Jobs had succeeded in putting a ding in the universe by integrating the magic of computing into products.
29. Amazon, by having hardware, software, content and services combined in an easy-to-use bundle, did the best job in following in Apple's footsteps.
30. As can be seen in his product launches, nobody could match Steve Jobs in showmanship.
31. Many corporate giants saw Steve Jobs as one of the greatest CEOs of his time rather than a hippy in his own eyes.
32. Steve Jobs' great strength lay in his keen interest in designing elegant and user-friendly gadgets.
33. In spite of the user-friendliness of Apple products, critics complained that they were closed and rigid.

Section C

Directions: *The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

Gulliver has a friend who recently gave up his job to study for "The Knowledge", the notoriously difficult programme that London's black-taxi drivers must pass through before getting a license. Would-be cabbies must first gain an encyclopedic knowledge of the capital's central district--some 25,000 streets and approximately 20,000 landmarks--and be able to recite the best way of navigating between them. Studying for "The Knowledge" typically takes from two to four years.

The sacrifice used to be worth it. Although driving a taxi for a living is undoubtedly hard work, cabbies earn a decent wage, choose their own hours and usually manage to spend a few weeks a year at their holiday villas in Spain. Alas, for Gulliver's friend, it is no longer a job with prospects. Leaving aside that learning routes by rote in an era of satellite navigation is a waste of everyone's time, the reason that cabbies put themselves through such a tough selection process is so they can earn the privilege of picking up passengers off the street, which only they are legally allowed to do.

Uber is making this privilege increasingly irrelevant. The firm uses a smartphone platform to bring passengers and drivers together. It is on its way to cornering the world taxi market--although, like many cabbies, it is taking a circuitous (迂回的) route. Several American cities, including Portland, have ordered the firm to suspend operations, while whole countries, such as Germany, have outlawed it.

Still, these are mere bumps in the road. The latest report by Certify, which tracks business-expense claims, found that for the first time the majority of "ground transportation receipts" were for rides in Uber cars. In the second quarter of 2015, 55% of such business expenses emanated from that single company, compared with 43% on all other taxi services. According to Certify, whose respondents are overwhelmingly American, the cities in which businesses are most likely to use an Uber car are San Francisco (79%), followed by Dallas (60%) and Los Angeles (54%). It is easy to see why. Uber is cheap, reliable and easy to use. You know which driver is coming for you and the driver knows you. There is no need to play a game of hailing leapfrog (交替前进) with competitors along busy streets, in the hope of finding a taxi with a light on.

On a recent trip to New York, Gulliver's young daughter was desperate to take a ride in a yellow taxi because she had seen them on posters. So we took a ride as a tourist attraction. When it came to pulling our suitcases back to JFK, though, it was much more convenient to call an Uber car. Gulliver worries for his friend's choice of new

career. How long will it be before he becomes little more than a curiosity for those wanting to experience *ye olde England*?

34. What do we know about “The Knowledge”?
- A) It is an encyclopedia about London streets.
 - B) It is an exam would-be cabbies must pass.
 - C) It is a navigation between the landmarks.
 - D) It is a license for the cabby profession.
35. According to the passage, “The sacrifice” (Line 1, Para 2) refers to _____.
- A) the expense of spending luxurious holidays in Spain
 - B) the waste of time to remember London streets
 - C) the efforts of grasping the transportation knowledge
 - D) the hardship of living as a London taxi driver
36. According to the author, which of the following statements about Uber is TRUE?
- A) It has a privilege to use a smartphone platform.
 - B) It provides illegal service in American cities.
 - C) It may be completely suspended in the near future.
 - D) It has met some obstacles in its fast booming.
37. The data mentioned in Paragraph 4 implies that _____.
- A) Uber’s market share has already surpassed that of all other taxi companies
 - B) Uber is most popular with businessman in American cities
 - C) Uber has bought most of the ground transportation receipts
 - D) Uber is providing clients with cheap and convenient services
38. What does the author think of the traditional taxi service?
- A) It will be replaced by Uber soon.
 - B) It will become a tourist attraction.
 - C) It will not be a promising career any more.
 - D) It will become a symbol of the old England.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. British government often says that furnishing children with _____ to the information superhighway is a top priority.
- A) procedure
 - B) protection
 - C) allowance
 - D) access
40. Louis Herman, at the University of Hawaii, has _____ a series of new experiments in which some animals have learned to understand sentences.
- A) installed
 - B) equipped
 - C) devised
 - D) formatted
41. Any donation you can give will help us _____ the suffering and isolation of the homeless this New Year.
- A) lift
 - B) patch
 - C) comfort
 - D) ease
42. They were _____ admission to the military exhibition because they were foreigners.
- A) denied
 - B) declined
 - C) deprived
 - D) rejected
43. The _____ of finding gold in California attracted a lot of people to settle down there.
- A) prospects
 - B) speculations
 - C) stakes
 - D) provisions

44. The rest of the day was entirely at his _____ for reading or recreation.
A) dismissal B) survival C) disposal D) arrival
45. A culture in which the citizens share similar religious beliefs and values is more likely to have laws that represent the wishes of its people than is a culture where citizens come from _____ backgrounds.
A) extensive B) influential C) diverse D) identical
46. Everyone should be _____ to a decent standard of living and an opportunity to be educated.
A) attributed B) entitled C) identified D) justified
47. John doesn't believe in _____ medicine; he has some remedies of his own.
A) standard B) regular C) routine D) conventional
48. Owing to _____ competition among the airlines, travel expenses have been reduced considerably.
A) fierce B) strained C) eager D) critical
49. The film provides a deep _____ into a wide range of human qualities and feelings.
A) insight B) imagination C) fancy D) outlook
50. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____ supplies of petroleum.
A) proficient B) efficient C) potential D) sufficient
51. Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world—over 60 cars for every mile of road.
A) popularity B) density C) intensity D) prosperity
52. The twentieth century has witnessed an enormous worldwide political, economic and cultural _____.
A) tradition B) transportation C) transmission D) transformation
53. Mobile telecommunications _____ is expected to double in Shanghai this year as a result of a contract signed between the two companies.
A) capacity B) potential C) possession D) impact
54. The author of the report is well _____ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.
A) informed B) acquainted C) enlightened D) acknowledged
55. Only a selected number of landlords in the neighborhood have been allowed by the university to take in _____.
A) residents B) inhabitants C) lodgers D) settlers
56. Extensive reporting on television has helped to _____ interest in a wide variety of sports and activities.
A) gather B) generate C) assemble D) yield
57. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning _____ the salt bottle.
A) up B) to C) on D) over
58. Operations which left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.
A) exhausted B) abandoned C) injured D) deserted

Unit 6 Health and Medication

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of this conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) He feels happy all the day.
B) He is more willing to get up.
C) He expects rain to come soon.
D) He likes cloudy days better.
2. A) Lack of vitamins is the main cause of skin cancer.
B) New research proves that sunbathing causes no problems at all.
C) The danger of the sunshine has been ignored because of its benefits.
D) Proper exposure to the sun can contribute a lot to our health.
3. A) Stomach cancer.
B) Skin cancer.
C) Lung cancer.
D) Blood cancer.
4. A) It helps people get up early.
B) It produces Vitamin D.
C) It kills cold viruses.
D) It enables us to look healthy.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

5. A) It might affect mothers' health.
B) It might disturb infants' sleep.
C) It might increase the risk of infants' death.
D) It might increase mothers' mental distress.
6. A) Mothers who breast-feed their babies have a harder time falling asleep.
B) Mothers who sleep with their babies need a little more sleep each night.
C) Sleeping patterns of mothers greatly affect their newborn babies' health.
D) Sleeping with infants in the same room has a negative impact on mothers.
7. A) Change their sleep patterns to adapt to their newborn babies'.
B) Sleep in the same room but not in the same bed as their babies.
C) Sleep in the same house but not in the same room as their babies.
D) Take precautions to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) They do not know any solution.
B) They do not give up drunk driving.
C) They do not behave in public places.
D) They do not admit being alcohol addicts.
9. A) To stop them from fighting back.
B) To thank them for their hospitality.
C) To teach them the European lifestyle.
D) To relieve their pains and sufferings.
10. A) Without intervention they will be a headache to the nation.
B) With support they can be brought back to a normal life.
C) They readily respond to medical treatment.
D) They pose a serious threat to social stability.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one recording of lectures or talks followed by three questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the recording you have just heard.

11. A) About 10 million people die of smoking every year.
B) Most deaths from smoking occur in high-income countries.
C) Smoking can bring a national income of about \$12,746.
D) Many people started smoking when they were teenagers.
12. A) To turn to electronic cigarettes.
B) To use medicine or nicotine patches.
C) To take medicine and counseling services.
D) To stop thinking about smoking.
13. A) To establish an international law to stop it.
B) To sign an agreement to stop it.
C) To put illegal traders in prison.
D) To increase countries' budgets to end it.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

A. advocates	I. particles
B. compact	J. permanent
C. correlation	K. restricted
D. exercise	L. simulating
E. facilities	M. statistical
F. interaction	N. tighten
G. investigating	O. vulnerable
H. overwhelmed	

According to a report from the Harvard School of Public Health, many everyday products, including some bug sprays and cleaning fluids, could lead to an increased risk of brain and behavioral disorders in children. The developing brain, the report says, is particularly 14 to the toxic effects of certain chemicals these products may contain, and the damage they cause can be 15.

The official policy, however, is still evolving. Health and environmental 16 having long urged U.S. government agencies to 17 the use of some of the 11 chemicals the report cites and called for more studies on their long-term effects. In 2011, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency 18 the type and amount of lead that could be present in paint and soil in homes and child-care 19, after concerns were raised about lead poisoning. The agency is now 20 the toxic effects of some of the chemicals in the latest report.

But the threshold for regulation is high. Because children's brain and behavioral disorders, like hyperactivity and lower grades, can also be linked to social and genetic factors, it's tough to pin them on exposure to specific chemicals with solid 21 evidence, which is what the EPA requires. Even the Harvard study did not prove a direct 22 but noted strong associations between exposure and risk of behavioral issues.

Nonetheless, it's smart to 23 caution. While it may be impossible to prevent kids from drinking tap water that may contain trace amounts of chemicals, keeping kids away from lawns recently sprayed with chemicals and freshly dry-cleaned clothes can't hurt.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Definitions of Obesity

[A] How does one define when a person is considered to be obese and not just somewhat overweight? Height-weight tables give an approximate guideline as to whether one is simply overweight or has passed into the obese stage.

[B] The World Health Organization recommends using a formula that takes into account a person's height and weight. The "Body Mass Index" (BMI) is calculated by dividing the person's weight in kilograms by the square of their height in meters, and is thus given in units of kg/m². A BMI of 18.5-24.9 is considered to be the healthiest. A BMI of between 25 and 29.9 is considered to be overweight, while a BMI of over 30 is considered to be obese.

[C] However, it is recognized that this definition is limited as it does not take into account such variables as age, gender and ethnic origin, the latter being important as different ethnic groups have very different fat distributions. Another shortcoming is that it is not applicable to certain very muscular people such as athletes and

bodybuilders, who can also have artificially high BMIs. Agencies such as the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) in the USA and the International Diabetes Foundation (IDF) are starting to define obesity in adults simply in terms of waist circumference.

Health Effects of Obesity

[D] Over 2000 years ago, the Greek physician Hippocrates wrote that "persons who are naturally very fat are apt to die earlier than those who are slender". This observation remains very true today. Obesity has a major impact on a person's physical, social and emotional well-being. It increases the risk of developing diabetes mellitus type 2 ("mature onset diabetes") and also makes Type 2 diabetes more difficult to control. Thus weight loss improves the levels of blood glucose and blood fats, and reduces blood pressure. The association between obesity and coronary heart disease is also well-known.

Cancer

[E] Furthermore, in 2001 medical researchers established a link between being overweight and certain forms of cancer, and estimated that nearly 10,000 Britons per year develop cancer as a result of being overweight. This figure was made up of 5,893 women and 3,220 men, with the strongest associations being with breast and colon cancers. However, it is thought that being overweight may also increase the risk of cancer in the reproductive organs for women and in the prostate gland for men.

[F] The link between breast cancer and nutritional status is thought to be due to the steroid hormones oestrogen and progesterone, which are produced by the ovaries, and govern a woman's menstrual cycle. Researchers have found that the more a woman eats, or the more sedentary her lifestyle, the higher are the concentrations of progesterone. This link could explain why women from less affluent countries have lower rates of breast cancer. Women from less affluent nations tend to eat less food and to lead lifestyles which involve more daily movement. This lowers their progesterone level, resulting in lower predisposition to breast cancer.

[G] The Times newspaper, in 2002 reported that obesity was the main avoidable cause of cancer among non-smokers in the Western world!

Aging

[H] Research published by St Thomas' Hospital, London, UK in 2005 showed a correlation between body fat and aging, to the extent that being obese added 8.8 years to a woman's biological age. The effect was exacerbated by smoking, and a non-overweight woman who smokes 20 cigarettes a day for 20 years added 7.4 years to their biological age. The combination of being obese and a smoker added at least ten years to a woman's biological age, and although the study only involved women, the lead researcher Professor Tim Spector believes the finding would also apply to men.

[I] The aging effect was determined by measuring the length of telomeres, tiny "caps" on the ends of chromosomes, which help protect the DNA from the ageing process. Indeed, telomeres have been dubbed the "chromosomal clock" because, as an organism ages, they become progressively shorter, and can be used to determine the age of the organism. Beyond a certain point, the telomere becomes so short that it is no longer able to prevent the DNA of the chromosome from falling apart. It is believed that excess body fat, and the chemicals present in tobacco smoke release free radicals which trigger inflammation. Inflammation causes the production of white blood cells which increases the rate of erosion of telomeres.

Dementia

[J] Recent research (2005) conducted in the USA shows that obesity in middle age is linked to an increased risk of dementia, with obese people in their 40s being 74% more likely to develop dementia compared to those of normal weight. For those who are merely overweight, the lifetime risk of dementia risk was 35% higher.

[K] Scientists from the Aging Research Centre at the Karolinska Institute in Sweden have been able to take information such as age, number of years in education, gender, body mass index, blood pressure level, physical activity and genetic factors, assigning each a risk score. They then used this information to devise a predictive test for dementia. This test will enable people at risk, for the first time, to be able to affect lifestyle changes which will reduce their risk of contracting dementia.

Other Problems

[L] The world-wide upsurge in obesity, particularly in children, is of major economic concern, liable to drain economies. Of further concern is that research conducted in Australia and published in 2006, shows that up to one third of breech pregnancies were undetected by the traditional "palpation" examination, the danger being greatest for those women who are overweight or obese—a growing proportion of mothers. This means that such women are not getting the treatment required to turn the baby around in time for the birth, and in many cases require an emergency Caesarean section.

[M] This is a true health-care crisis, far bigger than Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and ultimately, even bigger than AIDS.

24. You can judge whether one is simply overweight or has passed into the obese stage according to the height-weight table.
25. Using the "Body Mass Index" to define a person's weight ideal is limited, because it does not take into account many variables such as age, gender and ethnic origin.
26. A person's emotional well-being would be affected by obesity.
27. Obesity has something to do with cancer in the prostate gland for man.
28. Women from less affluent nations tend to have much less breast cancer.
29. A non-overweight woman who smokes 20 cigarettes a day for 20 years added 7.4 years to her biological age.
30. The excess body fat, like the chemicals present in tobacco smoke, can lead to inflammation.
31. Obese people in middle age run an increased risk of dementia.
32. The predictive test for dementia will help people to affect lifestyle changes that will reduce their risk of contracting dementia.
33. The world-wide upsurge in obesity, particularly in children, will possibly drain economies.

Section C

Directions: The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so,

but it leads to such familiar monologues as: “Get up, John! You’ll be late for work again!” The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can’t change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you’re sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won’t change your cycle, but you’ll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

34. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
 A) he is a lazy person
 B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
 C) he is not sure when his energy is low
 D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
35. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
 A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
 B) Familiar monologues.
 C) A change in a family member’s energy cycle.
 D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
36. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
 A) change his energy cycle
 B) overcome his laziness
 C) get up earlier than usual
 D) go to bed earlier
37. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.
 A) help to keep your energy for the day’s work
 B) help you to control your temper early in the day
 C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work
 D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
38. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one’s energy.
 B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
 C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.
 D) Children have energy cycles, too.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. Space scientists believe that the black hole is _____, and would draw everything, even light, toward its center.
 A) hollow B) vacant C) empty D) blank

40. This story is not real, it is only _____.
A) imaginary B) imaginative C) imaginable D) thoughtful
41. The cinema has a seating _____ of two thousand.
A) ability B) capacity C) capability D) volume
42. We have _____ the system of exploitation of man by man.
A) stopped B) cancelled C) abolished D) removed
43. Farming demands _____ forecasts of the weather.
A) precise B) correct C) accurate D) exact
44. The doctor tried to _____ the patient's suffering.
A) diminish B) reduce C) decrease D) alleviate
45. Professor Smith and professor Brown will _____ in giving the class lectures.
A) alter B) change C) alternate D) differ
46. In children's minds the Spring Festival is _____ with nice food and presents.
A) connected B) joined C) combined D) associated
47. They were asked to write their names in the _____ space at the top of the page.
A) empty B) hollow C) blank D) vacant
48. He _____ every time she spoke to him.
A) blushed B) flushed C) blushed her face D) flushed her face
49. He has obtained the _____ to sell tobacco.
A) license B) diploma C) certificate D) passport
50. It was reported that the two planes _____ with each other in midair.
A) soared B) spiraled C) collide D) bumped
51. The telephone directory is a book with large _____, a successful book so often reprinted as to make many author envious.
A) publication B) popularity C) registration D) circulation
52. He used to be a Christian, but he is now _____ to Buddhism.
A) converted B) changed C) transformed D) turned
53. Using the right hand to shake hands is a(n) _____.
A) convention B) inheritance C) tradition D) habit
54. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A) what is needed B) for our needs C) the thing needed D) that is needed
55. I have tried _____ to account for the riddle. What a pity!
A) hard B) in vain C) with all my efforts D) in vein
56. Five years ago the pox _____ the population of the island.
A) exhausted B) cleaned away C) wiped out D) cancelled
57. Sometimes his lectures are boring, but _____ I find them helpful and interesting.
A) by and by B) by chance C) at large D) by and large
58. She told her children that they must not, _____, play with matches.
A) on any account B) on account of C) on no account D) by no means

Unit 7 Ecology and Environment

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of this conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It focuses on the efforts countries can make to deal with global warming.
B) It links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues.
C) It studies the impacts of global climate change on people's lives.
D) It tries to predict the possible trends of global climate change.
2. A) It would be more costly to deal with its consequences than to avoid it.
B) It will take a long time before a consensus is reached on its impact.
C) It is the most pressing issue confronting all countries.
D) It is bound to cause endless disputes among nations.
3. A) The raising of people's awareness.
B) The signing of a global agreement.
C) The cooperation among world major powers.
D) The transition to low-carbon energy systems.
4. A) Plan well in advance.
B) Adopt new technology.
C) Carry out more research on it.
D) Cut down energy consumption.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- A) Because Amery Ice Shelf is the largest and most typical ice shelf.
 - B) Because they wanted to challenge themselves in extreme climate.
 - C) Because they desired to collect stuff to study global warming.
 - D) Because they were curious of the living conditions there.
- A) Taking advantage of rare sunshine.
 - B) Putting up with annoying bears.
 - C) Having access to nutritious food.
 - D) Protecting themselves from coldness.
- A) Small.
 - B) Changing.
 - C) Remote.
 - D) Unbearable.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) The weather will be fine.
B) Rain will probably come.

- C) There will be a fog.
D) Fine weather will continue.
9. A) When there is a heavy rain.
B) When fine weather continues.
C) When a fog appears in the morning.
D) When wet weather is coming.
10. A) The following day will be rainy.
B) Fine weather will continue.
C) Rainy weather may approach.
D) The rain will stop at once.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one recording of lectures or talks followed by three questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the recording you have just heard.

11. A) Drought may increase the risk of infectious diseases
B) Flood may increase the risk of poor nutrition among children.
C) High temperature weather may cause mental health problem.
D) Extreme weather may cause the death of people.
12. A) Water pollution. B) Vehicle emissions.
C) Air pollution. D) Industrial pollution.
13. A) To take public transportation.
B) To increase the use of coal energy.
C) To reduce health care costs.
D) To seek global cooperation.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

A. showed	I. noticed
B. recently	J. correlation
C. protected	K. encouraging
D. commonly	L. seaward
E. derived	M. acidification
F. samples	N. grim
G. off shore	O. pollution
H. principal	

Climate change has claimed its latest victim: *Limacina helicina*, a planktonic, predatory (捕食的) sea snail that's a member of the taxonomic group more 14 known as sea butterflies. (The name is 15 from the wing-like lobes (叶瓣) the tiny creatures use to get around.) In a study 16 published in journal *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, a group of scientists from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Oregon State University have found that the Pacific Ocean's decreasing pH—its acidifying (酸化), in other words—is dissolving *Limacina*'s thin shells.

The researchers collected sea butterfly 17 from 13 sites along the Pacific coast (between Washington and southern California), going over each with a scanning electron microscope. More than half of the shells (53%) from onshore individuals 18 signs of “severe dissolution damage,” while 24% of 19 individuals suffered dissolution damage. The study's 20 investigator, Dr. Nina Bednarsek of NOAA, described the affected *Limacina* shells as having a texture not unlike “cauliflower” or “sandpaper.”

According to the paper, there was a “strong positive 21” between the proportion of sea butterflies with severe shell dissolution damage and “the percentage of undersaturated (未达到饱和的) water” near the ocean's surface. The researchers conclude “shell dissolution owing to (human-caused ocean 22 has doubled in near shore habitats since preindustrial conditions across this region and is on track to triple by 2050.” a truly 23 prediction. Moreover, the broader implications for ecosystem are unclear, as damaged shells make it harder for *Limacina* to fight infections, stay buoyant, and protect themselves from predators.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.*

Earthquakes

[A] An earthquake is one of the most terrifying phenomena that nature can dish up. We generally think of the ground we stand on as “rock-solid” and completely stable. An earthquake can shatter that perception instantly, and often with extreme violence.

[B] Up until relatively recently, scientists only had unproven guesses as to what actually caused earthquakes. Even today there is still a certain amount of mystery surrounding them, but scientists have a much clearer understanding. There has been enormous progress in the past century. Scientists have identified the forces that cause earthquakes, and developed technology that can tell us an earthquake's magnitude and origin. The next hurdle is to find a way of predicting earthquakes, so they don't catch people by surprise. In this article, we'll find out what causes earthquakes, and we'll also find out why they can have such a devastating effect on us.

[C] An earthquake is a vibration that travels through the earth's crust. Technically, a large truck that rumbles down the street is causing a mini-earthquake, if you feel your house shaking as it goes by; but we tend to think of earthquakes as events that affect a fairly large area, such as an entire city. All kinds of things can cause earthquakes: volcanic eruptions, meteor impacts, underground explosions (an underground nuclear test, for example), collapsing structures (such as a collapsing mine). But the majority of naturally-occurring earthquakes are caused by movements of the earth's plates.

[D] We only hear about earthquakes in the news every once in a while, but they are actually an everyday occurrence on our planet. According to the United States Geological Survey, more than 3 million earthquakes occur every year. That's about 8,000 a day, or one every 11 seconds! The vast majority of these 3 million quakes are

extremely weak. The law of probability also causes a good number of stronger quakes to happen in uninhabited places where no one feels them. It is the big

quakes that occur in highly populated areas that get our attention.

[E] Earthquakes have caused a great deal of property damage over the years, and they have claimed many lives. In the last hundred years alone, there have been more than 1.5 million earthquake-related fatalities. Usually, it's not the shaking ground itself that claims lives; it's the associated destruction of man-made structures and other natural disasters it causes, such as tsunamis, avalanches and landslides.

[F] The biggest scientific breakthrough in the history of seismology—the study of earthquakes—came in the middle of the 20th century, with the development of the theory of plate tectonics. Scientists proposed the idea of plate tectonics to explain a number of peculiar phenomena on earth, such as the apparent movement of continents over time, the clustering of volcanic activity in certain areas and the presence of huge ridges at the bottom of the ocean.

[G] The basic theory is that the surface layer of the earth—the lithosphere—is comprised of many plates that slide over the lubricating asthenosphere layer. At the boundaries between these huge plates of soil and rock, three different things can happen.

[H] Plates can move apart. If two plates are moving apart from each other, hot, molten rock flows up from the layers of mantle below the lithosphere. This magma comes out on the surface (mostly at the bottom of the ocean), where it is called lava. As the lava cools, it hardens to form new lithosphere material, filling in the gap. This is called a divergent plate boundary.

[I] Plates can push together. If the two plates are moving toward each other, one plate typically pushes under the other one. This plate below sinks into the lower mantle layers, where it melts. At some boundaries where two plates meet, neither plate is in a position to push under the other, so they both push against each other to form mountains. The lines where plates push toward each other are called convergent plate boundaries.

[J] Plates slide against each other. At other boundaries, plates simply slide by each other—one moves north and one moves south, for example. While the plates don't drift directly into each other at these transform boundaries, they are pushed tightly together. A great deal of tension builds at the boundary.

[K] We understand earthquakes a lot better than we did even 50 years ago, but we still can't do much about them. They are caused by fundamental, powerful geological processes that are far beyond our control. These processes are also fairly unpredictable, so it's not possible at this time to tell people exactly when an earthquake is going to occur. The first detected earthquake waves will tell us that more powerful vibrations are on their way, but this only gives us a few minutes' warning, at most.

[L] So what can we do about earthquakes? The major advances over the past 50 years have been in preparedness, particularly in the field of construction engineering. In 1973, the Uniform Building Code, an international set of standards for building construction, added specifications to strengthen buildings against the force of earthquake waves. This includes strengthening support material as well as designing buildings so they are flexible enough to absorb vibrations without falling or deteriorating. It's very important to design structures that can undergo this sort of attack, particularly in earthquake -prone areas.

[M] Another component of preparedness is educating the public. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) and other government agencies have produced several brochures explaining the processes involved in an earthquake and giving instructions on how to prepare your house for a possible earthquake, as well as what to do when a quake hits.

[N] In the future, improvements in prediction and preparedness should further minimize the loss of life and property associated with earthquakes. But it will be a long time, if ever, before we'll be ready for every substantial earthquake that might occur. Just like severe weather and disease, earthquakes are an unavoidable force generated by the powerful natural processes that shape our planet. All we can do is increase our understanding of the phenomenon and develop better ways to deal with it.

24. Earthquake-related fatalities are usually caused by buildings, collapse and other ensuing natural disasters, not by the shaking ground itself.
25. Besides movements of the earth's plates, other forces such as volcanic eruptions, meteor impacts and so on, can also cause earthquakes.
26. Earthquakes actually occur every day; most of them are not big enough to get our attention.
27. People generally think the ground beneath their feet is completely stable, but earthquakes shatter that idea in no time.
28. We cannot prevent earthquakes but we can actively find better ways to face them.
29. Earthquakes are hardly predictable, and people cannot be told when an earthquake is going to occur.
30. Scientists have found out forces that cause earthquakes through years of efforts.
31. Architects now have designed flexible buildings to minimize the damages of earthquakes.
32. Scientists use the theory of plate tectonics to explain the apparent movement of continents over time.
33. The convergent plate boundaries refer to the lines where plates push toward each other.

Section C

Directions: The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

One of the oft-repeated mantras of the global warming crowd is that there is no longer any debate in the scientific community about the threat of global warming. That is just not true. While there are many scientists who firmly believe global warming is real and it is a threat, there are many other scientists who have serious reservations about that judgment.

One who sticks out in the debate on global warming is Danish statistician Bjorn Lomborg. Five years ago Lomborg, who views himself as an environmentalist, ignited a firestorm of controversy with his book *The Skeptical Environmentalist*. In it, Lomborg pointed out, as he has continued to explain since, "that actually a lot of the things we are doing to the environment are making it better." On global warming, he told the online site TechCentralStation: "Global warming is an important issue and one which we should address. But there is no sense of proportion either in environmental terms, or indeed in terms of the other issues facing the world."

According to Lomborg, millions die each year from lack of clean drinking water and proper sanitation and indoor air pollution kills millions more, but a warmer world poses no such threat. "One of the top climate change economists has modelled—and several papers that came out a couple of weeks ago essentially point out—that climate change will probably mean fewer deaths, not more deaths. It is estimated that climate change by about 2050 will mean about 800,000 fewer deaths."

Another critic of the standard model of global warming is MIT professor of meteorology Richard S. Lindzen. A giant in climate science, Lindzen has published literally hundreds of scientific papers. In an op-ed in the *Wall Street Journal* in 2001, writing about a National Academy of Sciences report on climate change in which he participated, Lindzen noted: “We are quite confident (1) that global mean temperature is about 0.5 degrees Celsius higher than it was a century ago; (2) that atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide have risen over the past two centuries; and (3) that carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas whose increase is likely to warm the earth (one of many, the most important being water vapor and clouds). But—and I cannot stress this enough—we are not in a position to confidently attribute past climate change to carbon dioxide or to forecast what the climate will be in the future. That is to say, contrary to media impressions, agreement with the three basic statements tells us almost nothing relevant to policy discussions.”

34. The author argues that the debate over the threat of global warming _____.
 A) is going to be closed spontaneously
 B) is neither conclusive nor disappearing
 C) has become more violent than ever before
 D) has been provoked by the skeptics of global warming
35. By saying “But there is no sense of proportion either ... or ...”, Lomborg means that _____.
 A) the threat posed by global warming is nothing but a nonsense
 B) the issue of global warming has attained important proportions
 C) there are issues assuming larger proportions than global warming
 D) the proportion assumed by the issue of global warming is improper
36. Lomborg argues that global warming _____.
 A) may be something beneficial to human beings
 B) should be addressed by environmental scientists’
 C) has ignited a heated controversy among scientists
 D) is important both statistically and environmentally
37. The top climate change economist mentioned in the third paragraph _____.
 A) challenges Lomborg with his optimistic prediction about future
 B) is inclined to disagree with Lomborg’s view of global warming
 C) is as skeptical of the threat of global warming as Lomborg
 D) confirms his agreement with Lomborg on global warming
38. It can be inferred from the text that Lindzen _____.
 A) is much skeptical of the threat of global warming
 B) is skeptically critical of the view held by Lomborg
 C) takes a hopeful view on the issue of global warming
 D) attributes climate change exclusively to human activities

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. Please do not be _____ by his offensive remarks since he is merely trying to attract attention.
 A) distracted B) disregarded C) irritated D) intervened
40. Once you get to know your mistakes, you should _____ them as soon as possible.
 A) rectify B) reclaim C) refrain D) reckon

41. The club will _____ new members the first week in September.
A) enroll B) subscribe C) absorb D) register
42. We _____ his constant complaints.
A) are fed up with B) come up with C) fall back on D) fall out
43. For many patients, institutional care is the most _____ and beneficial form of care.
A) pertinent B) appropriate C) acute D) persistent
44. I have no objection _____ the evening with them.
A) to spend B) to spending C) of spending D) spending
45. All the memories of his childhood had _____ from his mind by the time he was 65.
A) faded B) illustrated C) confined D) concerned
46. This river forms a natural _____ between China and Korea.
A) boundary B) string C) spot D) zone
47. His expenditure on pleasure and luxuries is rather high _____ his income.
A) in response to B) in respect to C) in contrast to D) in proportion to
48. Rumors are everywhere, spreading fear, damaging reputations, and turning calm situations into _____ ones.
A) turbulent B) tragic C) vulnerable D) suspicious
49. Ever since the rise of industrialism, education has been _____ towards producing workers.
A) harnessed B) hatched C) motivated D) geared
50. The _____ on this department expires in a year's time.
A) treaty B) lease C) engagement D) subsidy
51. The elderly Russians find it hard to live on their state _____.
A) pensions B) earnings C) salaries D) donations
52. No one can function properly if they are _____ of adequate sleep.
A) deprived B) ripped C) stripped D) contrive
53. After four years in the same job his enthusiasm finally _____.
A) deteriorated B) dispersed C) dissipated D) drained
54. Even when textbooks are _____ through a school system, methods of teaching may vary greatly.
A) commonplace B) standardized C) competitive D) generalized
55. When people are asked what kind of housing they need or want, the question _____ a variety of answers.
A) defies B) magnifies C) mediates D) evokes
56. Although there are occasional outbreaks of gunfire, we can report that the rebellion has in the main been _____.
A) canceled B) destroyed C) suppressed D) restrained
57. The fuel of the continental missile is supposed to be _____ by this device.
A) ignited B) lighted C) fired D) inspired
58. Frankly speaking, your article is very good except for some _____ mistakes in grammar.
A) obscure B) glaring C) trivial D) rare

Unit 8 Science and Technology

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of this conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Organisms far below the Earth's surface.
B) New drilling methods.
C) A hidden underground world.
D) Rare and infectious bacteria.
2. A) Modern experiments.
B) Advanced technology.
C) Precise statistics.
D) Keen observation.
3. A) 3,000m.
B) 3,000km.
C) 6,000m.
D) 6,000km.
4. A) They would be killed by the human immune system.
B) They would die once brought to the surface.
C) Many precautions and remedies are available.
D) Drilling operations are always closely monitored.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the passage you have just heard.

5. A) People differ greatly in their ability to communicate.
B) There are numerous languages in existence.
C) Most public languages are inherently vague.
D) Big gaps exist between private and public languages.
6. A) It is a sign of human intelligence.
B) It improves with constant practice.
C) It is something we are born with.
D) It varies from person to person.
7. A) How private languages are developed.
B) How different languages are related.
C) How people create their languages.
D) How children learn to use language.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the passage you have just heard.

8. A) They are indulged in the virtual world.
B) They spend little time on their schoolwork.
C) They take advantage of the Internet to threaten others.
D) They are reluctant to interact with others in the real world.
9. A) It provides them access to negative information.
B) It helps them make new friends.
C) It doesn't give proper guidance to the young users.
D) It doesn't give feedback about the consequences of one's actions.
10. A) They are too busy to detect it.
B) It is beyond their supervision.
C) The youth are threatened not to tell the truth.
D) It doesn't show on the radar screen.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear one recording of lectures or talks followed by three questions. The recording will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the recording you have just heard.

11. A) Friendship.
B) Memory.
C) Academic performance.
D) Handwriting.
12. A) It is less effective.
B) It contains more words.
C) It is remembered for shorter time.
D) It is better for deeper understanding.
13. A) To attend new schools.
B) To take notes on tablets in class.
C) To use technologies to speed up handwriting.
D) To take notes on computer screens by writing.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

A. authenticate	I. obscure
B. concerned	J. possible
C. confidence	K. presumably
D. equivalent	L. reconciled
E. eventually	M. released
F. explosion	N. testify
G. increasingly	O. transaction
H. issued	

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the 14 of cyber-crime that has swept across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved while bringing safety and security to a world that seems 15 lawless?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a proposal to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 16 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled into one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential linked to a specific computer, and would 17 users at a range of online services.

The idea is to create a federation of private online identity systems. Users could select which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 18 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it 19 for users to log in just once but use many different services.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 20, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure on which the 21 runs”.

Still, the administration's plan has divided privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are 22. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 23 be a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

Paper — More than Meets the Eye

[A] We are surrounded by so much paper and card that it is easy to forget just how complex it is. There are many varieties and grades of paper materials, and whilst it is fairly easy to spot the varieties, it is far more difficult to spot the grades.

[B] It needs to be understood that most paper and card is manufactured for a specific purpose, so that whilst the corn-flake packet may look smart, it is clearly not something destined for the archives. It is made to look good, but only needs a limited life span. It is also much cheaper to manufacture than high grade card.

[C] Paper can be made from an almost endless variety of cellulose-based material which will include many woods, cottons and grasses of which papyrus is an example and from where we get the word “paper”. Many of these

are very specialized, but the preponderance of paper making has been from soft wood and cotton or rags, with the bulk being wood-based.

Paper from Wood

[D] In order to make wood into paper it needs to be broken down into fine strands. Firstly, by powerful machinery and then boiled with strong alkalies such as caustic soda, until a fine pulp of cellulose fibers is produced. It is from this pulp that the final product is made, relying on the bonding together of the cellulose into layers. That, in a very small nutshell, is the essence of paper making from wood. However, the reality is rather more complicated. In order to give us our white paper and card, the makers will add bleach and other materials such as china clay and additional chemicals.

[E] A further problem with wood is that it contains a material that is not cellulose. Something called lignin. This is essential for the tree since it holds the cellulose fibres together, but if it is incorporated into the manufactured paper it presents archivists with a problem. Lignin eventually breaks down and releases acid products into the paper. This will weaken the bond between the cellulose fibers and the paper will become brittle and look rather brown and careworn. We have all seen this in old newspapers and cheap paperback books. It has been estimated that most paperback books will have a life of no greater than fifty years, not what we need for our archives.

[F] Since the lignin can be removed from the paper pulp during manufacture, the obvious question is "why is it left in the paper". The answer lies in the fact that lignin makes up a considerable part of the tree. By leaving the lignin in the pulp a papermaker can increase his paper yield from a tree to some 95%. Removing it means a yield of only 35%. It is clearly uneconomic to remove the lignin for many paper and card applications. It also means, of course, that lignin-free paper is going to be more expensive.

[G] However, it is nevertheless what the archivist must look for in his supplies. There is no point whatsoever in carefully placing our valuable artifacts in paper or card that is going to hasten their demise. Acid is particularly harmful to photographic materials, causing them to fade and in some cases simply vanish!

[H] So, how do we tell a piece of suitable paper or card from one that is unsuitable? You cannot do it by simply looking, and rather disappointingly, you cannot always rely on the label. "Acid-free" might be true inasmuch as a test on the paper may indicate that it is a neutral material at this time. But lignin can take years before it starts the inevitable process of breaking down, and in the right conditions it will speed up enormously.

[I] Added to this, as I have indicated earlier, paper may also contain other materials added during manufacture such as bleach, china clay, chemical whiteners and size. This looks like a bleak picture, and it would be but for the fact that there are suppliers who will guarantee the material that they sell. If you want to be absolutely sure that you are storing in, or printing on, the correct material then this is probably the only way.

[J] Incidentally, acids can migrate from material to material. Lining old shoe boxes with good quality acid-free paper will do little to guard the contents. The acid will get there in the end.

Paper from Rag

[K] Paper is also commonly made from cotton and rag waste. This has the advantage of being lignin-free, but because there is much less cotton and rag than trees, it also tends to be much more expensive than wood pulp paper. You will still need to purchase from a reliable source though, since even rag paper and card can contain undesirable

additives.

[L] A reliable source for quality rag papers is a recognized art stockiest. Many water color artists insist on using only fine quality rag paper and board.

[M] The main lesson to learn from this information is that you cannot rely on purchasing archival materials from the high street. The only safe solution is to purchase from specialist suppliers. It may cost rather more, but in the end you will know that your important and valuable data and images have the best home possible.

24. The corn-flake packet is cheaper than high grade card.

25. There are a lot of materials which can be used for making paper, but the superior ones are soft wood, cotton and rags.

26. During the whole manufacturing process, the final product is made from a pulp of cellulose fibers.

27. In order to make white paper and card, the makers will add bleach.

28. Lignin is essential for the tree but it will make paper easy to break.

29. Many paper producers will preserve lignin during manufacture, because leaving the lignin will make more paper from a tree.

30. Acid is particularly harmful to photographic materials.

31. If the lignin is removed from the paper, the paper will be more expensive.

32. Although free of lignin, paper made from cotton and rag waste can also cost more money than wood pulp paper because there is much less cotton and rag than trees.

33. What we can learn from “Paper from Rag” is that you had better buy archival materials from specialist suppliers.

Section C

Directions: The following passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

There is a common misconception that the single most important factor in science and development is the need for adequate funding for relevant research. This type of thinking—sometimes described as the “science push” model of development—tends to focus on the proportion of a country’s gross national product spent on research and development.

But spending on research is part of a broader picture. An arguably larger role is played by government policies affecting the practical products and processes, what is widely described as “technology transfer”.

Technology transfer has in the past often been demonised in many development policy circles as a process by which multinational corporations become rich at the expense of poor countries—selling them products they cannot afford and keeping them politically subservient by refusing to license technical know-how.

But as developing countries have become increasingly integrated into a single global economy, such thinking has changed.

For regions like East Asia or Latin America, effective technology transfer, tapping into the scientific and technical knowledge of not only researchers in the North, but increasingly their own, is now recognized as essential to economic growth and social prosperity.

One important theme to emerge is that technology transfer has become a complex business, with many different actors. But, just as important, is the fact that society’s poorest sectors are often forgotten in technology transfer debates. Debates raised by the poverty gap between rich and poor countries are being replaced by concerns about the gap within developing countries themselves.

This should come as little surprise. In practice, the private sector tends to provide the most widely used channels for technology innovation is the market, with incentives for entrepreneurs and rewards, through patents, for inventors.

But governments still share substantial responsibility for making technology transfer work effectively and in the national interest. They must, for example, invest in the capital and intellectual infrastructure needed for smooth technology transfer. This includes investing in university-based research and training, to ensure that a country has the knowledge and skills it needs to not only acquire but also use new technologies.

Governments also need to regulate all transferred technologies—these should not just be useful, but socially acceptable as well. Governments must develop public institutions that can make such a judgement, either by adopting international criteria (on safety levels, for example) or by developing criteria of their own.

34. The phrase “a broader picture” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) refers to _____.
 A) GNP spent on research and development
 B) the “science push” model of development
 C) the vital role played by government policies
 D) the practical application of scientific knowledge
35. It is believed right now that technology transfer _____.
 A) helps poor countries develop faster
 B) benefits multinational corporations
 C) harms poor countries in many ways
 D) affects many development policy circles
36. The word “demonise” (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
 A) regard
 B) blacken
 C) interpret
 D) recognize
37. In the author’s opinion, the policies on technology transfer must _____.
 A) serve as an effective mechanism for social development
 B) bridge the distinct gap between rich and poor countries
 C) meet the needs of the poorest in developing countries
 D) be as effective as possible and in the national interest
38. The author suggests that in order to make effective technology transfer, governments should _____.
 A) invest more in the intellectual infrastructure
 B) go to great lengths to offer extensive support
 C) regulate all technologies available for transfer
 D) adopt higher criteria to develop public institutions

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

39. To prevent flooding in winter the water flowing from the dam is constantly _____ by a computer.
 A) graded
 B) managed
 C) conducted
 D) monitored
40. Many people think of deserts as _____ regions, but numerous species of plants and animals have adapted to life there.
 A) virgin
 B) barren
 C) void
 D) wretched
41. By signing the lease we made a _____ to pay a rent of \$ 150 a week.

- A) conception B) commission C) commitment D) confinement
42. The younger person's attraction to stereos cannot be explained only _____ familiarity with technology.
A) in quest of B) by means of C) in terms of D) by virtue of
43. During the course of _____, some birds have lost the power of flight.
A) evolution B) innovation C) recreation D) revolution
44. We should be able to do the job for you quickly, _____ you give us all the necessary information.
A) in case B) provided that C) or else D) as if
45. We should make a clear _____ between the two scientific terms for the purpose of our discussion.
A) separation B) discrimination C) deviation D) distinction
46. I am afraid that you have to alter your _____ views in light of the tragic news that has just arrived.
A) indifferent B) distressing C) optimistic D) pessimistic
47. _____ a wrong address, he could not find his friend's flat.
A) Giving B) To be given C) Having given D) Having been given
48. Researchers are finding ways to prevent and even partially cure blindness, deafness, muscular _____, and other problems connected with aging.
A) disputation B) deformation C) fluctuation D) deterioration
49. His _____ directions confused us; we did not know which of the two roads to take.
A) ambiguous B) complicated C) arbitrary D) intricate
50. I was deeply impressed by the hostess' _____ and enjoyed the dinner party very much.
A) hostility B) indignation C) hospitality D) humanity
51. They were discussing the best way to _____ democracy and prosperity in some countries.
A) nourish B) motivate C) humiliate D) foster
52. Some studies confirmed that this kind of eye disease was _____ in tropical countries.
A) prospective B) prevalent C) provocative D) perpetual
53. Attempts to persuade her to stay after she felt insulted were _____.
A) in no way B) on the contrary C) at a loss D) of no avail
54. The two-week general strike left the country's railway system totally _____ and its economy bankrupt
A) prospered B) destroyed C) damaged D) paralyzed
55. The robot, initially designed to help draw detailed maps of the ocean floor, may serve as a _____ for mining and construction vehicles.
A) prototype B) prosecution C) proposition D) propaganda
56. Stating with the _____ that there is life on the planet Mars, the scientist went on to develop his argument.
A) premise B) pretext C) foundation D) presentation
57. I tried to bring about a _____ between Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown.
A) reconciliation B) recognition C) realization D) recommendation
58. After writing the new words on the blackboard, the teacher _____ to explain the meaning of the words.
A) processed B) progressed C) proceeded D) promoted