

2008 年 1 月研究生英语学位课统考真题 (A 卷)

GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

考试注意事项

- 一、本考试由两份试卷组成：试卷一 (Paper one) 包括听力理解、词汇、完型填空与阅读理解四部分, 共 80 题, 按顺序统一编号; 试卷二 (Paper two) 包括翻译和写作两部分, 共三题。此外, 试卷分 A、B 卷, 请考生注意在答题卡上标出自己的试卷类型。
- 二、试卷一 (题号 1-80) 为客观评分题 (听力 Section C 部分除外), 答案一律用 **2B** 铅笔做在机读卡答题纸上, 在对应题号下所选的字母中间画黑道, 如 ☐[A]☒[B]☐[C]☐[D]。
- 三、试卷二为主观评分题, 答案做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前, 请仔细阅读试卷二的注意事项。
- 四、试卷一、试卷二上均不得作任何记号 (听力 Section C 部分除外), 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。
- 五、本考试全部时间为 150 分钟, 采用试卷一和试卷二分卷计时的办法。试卷一考试时间为 90 分钟, 听力理解部分以放完录音带为准, 大约 25 分钟; 其余部分共计时 65 分钟, 每部分所占时间均标在试卷上, 考生可自行掌握。试卷二共计时 60 分钟, 每部分所占时间均标在试卷上, 考生可自行掌握。
- 六、试卷一与试卷二采取分别收卷的办法。每次终了时间一到, 考生一律停笔, 等候监考老师收点试卷及答题纸。全部考试结束后, 须待监考老师将全部试卷及答题纸收点无误并宣布本次考试结束, 方可离开考场。

PAPER ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (1 point each)

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

1. A. His paper has been published with the help of his adviser.
B. His paper has won an award with the help of his adviser.
C. his paper has been revised by his adviser.
D. his paper has got the approval from his adviser.
2. A. Tom is terribly ill.
B. Tom is in low spirit.
C. Tom is bad-tempered.
D. Tom is nervous at the moment.
3. A. He saw his boss in person for the first time.
B. He is now complaining in a different way.
C. He has made his boss changed his attitude.
D. He has changed his opinion of his boss.
4. A. He was not fond of the concert.
B. He didn't like the tea offered at the concert.
C. He left early to have some tea with somebody else.
D. He doesn't want to tell the woman why he was not there.
5. A. He always looks down upon others.
B. He always lowers the value of others.
C. He always judges people by their appearance.
D. He is always reluctant to take newcomers.
6. A. She is always stupid.
B. She is always concentrated.
C. She is always careless.
D. She is always absent-minded.
7. A. She wants to leave a way out.
B. She doesn't trust her boss.
C. She wants to repay her boss.
D. She wants to stay with her boss as long as possible.
8. A. She should let her daughter decide.
B. She should choose what the teacher is interested in.

- C. She should make the same choice as the other parents.
 - D. She should choose what she is interested in.
9. A. She felt very cold because of the weather.
- B. She was **frightened** by the **scene**.
- C. She sent the two boys to the hospital.
- D. She went to help the injured immediately.

Section B (I point each)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two mini-talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks and the questions will be read to you **ONLY ONCE**. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet**.*

Mini-talk one

10. A. He went **mountain** climbing.
- B. He went **camping**.
- C. He went to a party.
- D.** He went to a concert.
11. A. He was lost in the **forest**.
- B.** He was caught in a **natural disaster**.
- C. He was woken up in the middle of the night.
- D. He burned his dinner.
12. **A.** Because it was too noisy.
- B. Because he wanted to join the party.
- C. Because he was too tired.
- D. Because he turned on some music.

Mini-talk two

13. A. They may be overweight.
- B. They may earn less money.
- C. They may suffer from serious diseases.
- D. They may have **lasting** damage in their brain.
14. A. Improving children's **nutrition** in their country.

- B. Providing their people with **cleaner** conditions.
 - C. Improving health care for their people.
 - D. Providing their people with better education.
15. A. **Preschool period**.
- B. **Teenage** period.
 - C. Between birth and 15 years old.
 - D. Between **pregnancy** and two years old.

Section C (1point each)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a short lecture. Listen to the recording and complete the notes about the lecture. You will hear the recording **TWICE**. After the recording you are asked to write down your answers on the answer sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the notes below.*

(请在录音结束后把第16-20题的答案抄写在答题纸上)

16. “Face-book” and “My-space” are some of the most popular blog sites for _____.
17. Blogs offer young people a place to show their writings and _____.
18. Personal information puts teenagers at risk of being sought out by dangerous people who _____.
19. When teenagers include information on their blogs that can be seen as a threat to others they can _____.
20. Parents are advised to read their children’s blogs to make sure they are not giving out _____.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A (0.5 point each)

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

21. The city was virtually **paralyzed** by the **transit strike** for better **wages**.
 A. subjectively B. imaginably C. **positively** D. practically
22. In spite of the taxing business schedule, he managed to take some time off

for exercise.

- A. imposing B. demanding C. compulsory D. temporary
23. The court held the parents accountable for the minor child's acts of violence.
A. responsible for B. indifferent to C. desperate for D. involved in
24. The visitors were impressed by the facilities planned and programmed in terms of their interrelationships.
A. in units of B. with reference to C. in aspects of D. on condition of
25. "There is a weird power in a spoken word," Joseph Conrad once said.
A. mighty B. prospective C. odd D. formidable
26. Poverty and inadequate health care take their roll on the quality of a community's health.
A. destruction B. contribution C. charge D. origin
27. This old man had trouble expressing the attachment he felt when arriving at his native town.
A. hospitality B. affection C. appeal D. frustration
28. If you become reconciled to your lot, you will never get a new start in life.
A. submissive B. resistant C. tolerable D. committed
29. The little girl felt increasingly uneasy while waiting for her mother at the bus-stop.
A. difficult B. excited C. relieved D. restless
30. A high official is likely to win respect and trust if he can stick to his principles.
A. turn to B. add to C. keep to D. lead to

Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: *In this section, there are ten questions. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked by A, B, C, and D. Choose one word or phrase that best*

completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet**

31. To **achieve** **sustainable** development, the _____ of resources is **assuming** new importance.
A. **conservation** B. **reservation** C. **exhaustion** D. **devastation**
32. The **sale** of **alcoholic** **beverages** is _____ to those above 21 in some regions.
A. **confined** B. **inhibited** C. **obliged** D. **restricted**
33. The importance of protecting **rainforests** from human **invasion** is increasingly **realized** by developing and developed countries _____.
A. both B. either C. alike D. apart
34. Before the 1980's, the idea of health care was quite _____ to those living in the **mainland** of China.
A. **overseas** B. **abroad** C. **foreign** D. **offshore**
35. The government is expected to make new **legislations** to _____ foreign **investment** in real **estate**.
A. **manipulate** B. **regulate** C. **dominate** D. **prevail**
36. Despite the **suspect's** _____ to the **innocent**, there is **compelling** evidence that he was involved.
A. **conviction** B. **assertion** C. **accusation** D. **speculation**
37. For many countries, **being part of** a global supply **chain** is like **striking** oil-oil that may never _____.
A. **run out** B. **work out** C. **turn out** D. **call out**
38. Having **being** an office **secretary** for some years, she always _____ **chores** on a responsible way.
A. **goes on** B. **goes for** C. **goes without** D. **goes about**
39. Without clear **guidelines** _____, **executives** of hospitals are sometimes at a loss of what to do.

- A. in order B. in place C. in need D. in trouble

40. The age of other trees is variously estimated as _____ from two hundred to eight hundred years.

- A. changing B. differing C. varying D. ranging

Part III Close Test (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 point each)

Directions: In this section, there are ten questions. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked by A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you've chosen with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring Answer Sheet

Every year, as the price of goods rises, the inflation refuses to ___41___ even from the high educational institutions.

In the U.S., according to a 2005 survey by the College Board, ___42___ at state universities rose by an average of 7.1 percent annually, after a year when inflation grew much less. At private schools it was up 5.9 percent. The survey which ___43___ more than 3,000 colleges and universities did not provide clear reasons for the continued increases. It did say that the price of goods and services at universities have risen rapidly. Some of the fastest growth has been in employee health ___44___, and professional salaries.

Living expenses on campus have also ___45___. At the university of Southern California student dining hall, a buffet meal cost \$5.50 in 2004. But now it's \$9. The U.S. government often provides ___46___ assistance to students' lunch in primary and high schools, but these favorable policies usually don't ___47___ universities. Some students said the food on campus is sometimes even more expensive than that at restaurants ___48___ campus.

To compensate the rise in tuition and living expenses, the federal and state governments ___49___ universities and private sources have provided ___50___ for students. Of all the full time undergraduates about 62 percent have a grant covering 30-50 percent of their tuition, according to the College Board.

41. A. stay away B. stand out C. step down D. set off

42. A. fares B. payment C. charges D. tuition

43. A. attended B. covered C. included D. composed

44. A. **welfares** B. advantages C. benefits D. goods
45. A. **rolled up** B. **gone up** C. **sat up** D. **taken up**
46. A. management B. economic C. policy D. **financial**
47. A. apply to B. **suit for** C. **adjust to** D. **gear for**
48. A. in B. to C. off D. over
49. A. **as well as** B. **the same as** C. **as far as** D. such as
50. A. **grasps** B. **grains** C. **grounds** D. **grants**

PART IV Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *In this section, there are five short passages. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked by A, B, C, or D and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **Answer Sheet***

Passage One

Did your mum or dad go to university, or did they leave school and go straight to the Job Centre? The educational experience of parents is still important when it comes to how today's students choose an area of study and what to do after graduation, according to the Future-track research in the UK.

The research was done by the Higher Education Careers Service Unit. It plans to follow university applicants for six years from 2006 through their early **careers**.

The first year's findings come from a study of 130,000 university applicants. They show **significant** differences in **prospective** students' **approach** to higher education, depending on whether their parents got degrees (second generation applicants) or didn't (first generation applicants).

First generation applicants were more likely to say that their career and **employment prospects** were **uppermost** in their minds in deciding to go to university. About **one-fifth** of this group gave "to enable me to get a good job" as their main reason for choosing **HE**. And 37 percent said that a degree was "part of my career plan".

A young person coming from a non-professional household where finances are stretched may find the idea of learning for its own sake to be a luxury. This explains the explosion in vocational courses.

At Portsmouth University, first-year student Kim Burnett, 19, says that she specially chose her degree in health research management and psychology to get a secure, well-paid job. Harriet Edge, 20, studying medicine at Manchester University, also wanted job security. Her parents lacked college degrees, though the fact that her uncle is a doctor appears to have influenced her choice.

“Medicine is one of those fields where it’s pretty likely you’ll get a job at the end. That’s a big plus, as the debt levels after five years of study are going to be frightening,” she says. Many experts believe that this situation affects those with no family tradition of higher education far more keenly. The fact that 26 percent of respondents said that they needed more advice implies that some students may end up feeling that their higher education investment was not worthwhile.

For those with graduate parents, this lack of guidance may, the researchers suggest, be less of a problem. “But, for those without the advantages, lack of access to career guidance before applying for higher education leaves them exposed to making poorer choices,” the survey concludes.

51. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
A. parents’ experiences are more important for their children’s education
B. parents’ careers are vitally important for their children’s degrees
C. students’ approach to higher education correlates with their parent’s educational experiences
D. students’ career and employment prospects are decided by their parents
52. “HE” in the 4th paragraph probably refers to _____.
A. health education
B. higher education
C. Harriet Edge
D. higher education
53. A young person coming from a non-professional household _____.
A. is less likely to get financial aid to go to university
B. is more likely to choose vocational education
C. may think leaning for pleasure is a good idea

- D. may choose to study for a professional degree
54. In which of the following aspects do Kim Burnett and Harriet Edge have **in common**?
- A. They both chose their majors because of their family influence.
 - B. They are both the **first-year students** in university.
 - C. Both of their parents lack college degree.
 - D. Both of them chose degrees for job security.
55. It is implied that _____.
- A. the cost of a degree in medicine is very high
 - B. higher education investment in medicine is not worthwhile
 - C. a student without family medical tradition is less likely to choose medicine
 - D. medicine is a field where every degree-holder can get a job
56. Those with graduate parents may _____.
- A. make poorer choices when choosing their majors.
 - B. make better choices when applying for higher education
 - C. not need career guidance before graduation
 - D. have no problems in applying for a college

Passage two

Last month, the public address system at Earl's Court subway station in London was ordered to get the noise down. Passengers, it seems, had had enough of being told the blindingly obvious: "Stand back or the train will run you over." "Don't lean on the doors." "Stand back from the opening doors." "Do this." "Don't do that."

Bossiness is not just aural. It is also written. As a commuter, I'm continually bombarded by notices on car walls. "Please take your feet off the seat." "Please turn down your personal stereo." And when I drive past the local primary, a sign flashes: "School. Slow down!"

The presumption behind these signs is that Britons must have everything spelled out because we are low, uncivilized people who were raised by wolves.

Britain didn't used to be so bossy. When I was a boy, for instance, the local cinema put a warning on screen before we settled down to watch. "Don't," it said, "make a noise." In those days, long before mobile phones, it was the only bossiness we saw in the cinema. Since then, bossiness has become

more commonplace. Television, that strongest guide to public morals and lifestyles in this country, is alive with dominant people. On screen, we see health experts holding some poor woman's breasts and demanding that she get in shape. Cooking programs tell us not to think of leaving toast crumbs on the kitchen table.

There is no point in blaming TV for this bossiness. We want to be bossed. We have behaved badly and now we yearn to feel the whip to correct us. On July 1, smoking will be banned in public places in England. My local government told the churches in the area last week that no-smoking posters must be prominently displayed by church entrances.

I love this: the governments are bossing people to make them more bossy. They are insisting that priests tell their congregations what to do.

My local government isn't the only source of bossiness. I find it everywhere. But the rise in bossiness doesn't seem to have been accompanied by a rise in socially well-adjusted behavior. In fact, the opposite. Perhaps this is because, if you feel as though you are treated with contempt, you will respond with the same.

57. The case at Earl's Court subway station shows that _____.
A. it is very noisy in public places
B. it is necessary to warn the passengers of their safety
C. people have realized the importance of public order.
D. people have been tired of being bossed.
58. It is presumed that bossiness is everywhere because Britons _____.
A. need to be bossed to behave themselves
B. want to be remind of how to behave well
C. must have everything spelled out
D. are raised in uncivilized society
59. It is suggested in the passage that _____.
A. now Britons behave much better than they did in the past
B. in the past the Britons behaved much better than they do now
C. the dominant people on screen should be blamed for the new bossiness
D. television has misguided the public morals and lifestyles in Britain
60. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Television should play a role in enhancing public morals.
- B. The local government has got involved in the church activities.
- C. The government want to make themselves more authoritative by bossing people
- D. The rise in bossiness has helped the improvement of people's behavior.

61. The author writes this passage in a _____.
 A. funny tone
 B. criticizing tone
 C. friendly tone
 D. radical tone
62. What is the appropriate title of this passage?
 A. British People Have Had Enough Bossiness Around
 B. British People Want to Be Bossed
 C. Bossiness in Great Britain: Its Past and Present
 D. Bossiness in Great Britain: Should Be Ignored

Passage Three

It began as just another research project, in this case to examine the effects of various drugs on patients with a severe mood disorder. Using an advanced brain scanning technology – the clumsily named echo-planar magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (磁共振光谱成像) procedure, or EP-MRSI – researchers at Boston's Mclean Hospital scanned the medicated and un-medicated brains of 30 people with bipolar disorder in order to detect possible new treatments for the more than 2 million American adults who suffer from the disease.

But something unexpected happened. A patient who had been so depressed that she could barely speak became ebullient after the 45-minute brain scan. Then a second patient, who seemed incapable of even a smile, emerged actually telling jokes. Then another and another. Was this some coincidence? Aimee Parow, the technician who made these observations didn't think so. She mentioned the patients' striking mood shifts to her boss, and together they completely refocused the study: to see if the electromagnetic fields might actually have a curative effect on depressive mood.

As it turns out, they did. As reported last month in the American Journal of Psychiatry, 23 of the 30 people who were part of the study reported feeling significantly less depressed after the scan. The most dramatic improvements were among those who were taking no medication. The researchers are cautious. Says Bruce Cohen, Mclean's president and psychiatrist in chief: "I want to

emphasize that we are not saying this is the answer....but this is a completely different approach in trying to help the brain than anything that was done before.”

It’s a completely different approach because of the way the magnetism is applied to the brain. But it’s an example of new research on an old idea: that the brain is an electromagnetic organ and that brain disorders might result from disorder in magnetic function. The idea has huge appeal to psychiatrists and patients alike, since for many people the side effects of psychiatric drugs are almost as difficult to manage as the disease itself. And 30 percent of the nearly 18.8 million people who suffer from depression do not respond to any of the antidepressants available now. People with other severe mental disorders might benefit as well. And while no one fully understands exactly why or how the brain responds as it does to electrical currents and magnetic waves, fascinating new research is offering some possible explanations.

- 63.** The first paragraph describes a project aimed at finding _____.
A. who has bipolar disorder
B. what improves people’s moods
C. whether magnetic scanning is a treatment
D. how some patients respond to some drugs
- 64.** What does the passage say about bipolar disorder?
A. It mainly affects males.
B. It may cause drug addiction.
C. It is a mental problem.
D. It is hard to detect.
- 65.** The word “ebullient” in paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.
A. “considerate”
B. “quiet”
C. “excited”
D. “sorrowful”
- 66.** The researchers’ attitude toward the new finding can be described as _____.
A. confused
B. amused
C. careful
D. skeptical
- 67.** The new finding is significant because it shows that electromagnetic

fields may _____.

- A. treat mental disorders
- B. cause mental disorders
- C. increase the effectiveness of some drugs
- D. reduce the effectiveness of some drugs

68. The passage mainly _____.

- A. reports a discovery
- B. challenges a discovery
- C. explains the problems with a discovery
- D. describes the background of a discovery

Passage Four

My kids tell me that I am “so 20th century”, which troubles me. A person likes to feel that he is “with it”, as we used to say in the 20th century.

So I have been thinking how I might change myself into a true 21st-century man. Clearly, in my advanced state of age I would be foolish to attempt some wild leap into the contemporary fashion. And anyway, my distinctive taste attracts much favorable comment.

But if my clothing is too characteristic to change, perhaps I should do something about my lifestyle. So last week I took myself to the NEC for the Smart Home Show which is “the exhibition dedicated to all the latest trends in smart home technology”.

It was a shock. How could I have lived for half a century without a fingerprint-operated front door? (“Never lock yourself out of your home again!”) Or vacuum cleaners that suck dust straight into a dustbin, via a system of pipes in your house walls? (All you have to do is rebuild your entire home.) Or automatic garden sprinklers which are so smart that they turn themselves off when it starts to rain? Of course, you could just look out of the window, observe that it’s raining and turn them off yourself, but that would be so 20th century.

Besides, those were just the simpler things. For the true smart-home owner, a plasma TV fireplace is a must. At first glance it’s just an electric fire with a mantelpiece, but press your remote and a giant TV screen rises from the mantelpiece. “Thieves won’t even know it’s there,” a spokesman claimed. Just as well. At £5,280, it would be a pity to have it broken. But the real revolution has happened in the bathroom. Never again need you feel cut off from world events as you go about your washing. Forget the mirrors that turn into TV

screens. They're old hat. The buzz in bathrooms now is all about heated towel-racks that turn into TVs.

Enough! I was convinced: I want a smart home. There's only one problem: The cost. You are looking at £18,000 to £25,000 for an average home. Hmm. I won't be entering the 21st century just yet, then.

- 69.** To be "21st century", the author decided to _____.
A. move to a new house
B. change the way he lived
C. improve his dressing style
D. talk in the most trendy fashion
- 70.** The author's comment on the vacuum cleaner implies that _____.
A. he believed that it was useless
B. he wanted to purchase one himself
C. he hated to cause inconvenience
D. he thought that it was not worth the effect
- 71.** What is the most revolutionary smart home technology according to the author?
A. The plasma TV fireplace.
B. The automatic garden sprinkler.
C. Mirrors that turn into TV screens.
D. Heated towel-racks that turn into TVs.
- 72.** The Smart Show _____.
A. seemed too good to be true
B. was a true eye-opener for the author
C. left a negative impression on the author
D. appealed less to the middle- and old-age
- 73.** What does the author think of buying the smart home products?
A. He was interested, but found them too expensive.
B. He was fascinated, and determined to buy them.
C. He wasn't attracted, and wouldn't buy them.
D. He wasn't sure, so he would rather wait and see.

74. Which of the following words could best describe the author's tone?

A. Overstated.

B. Objective.

C. Ironic.

D. Passionate.

Passage Five

Never before has flying so controversial. In the space of two years, the environmental damage done by planes has gone from being something quietly discussed by scientists and committed environmentalists to a headline-grabbing issue no one can ignore.

Even those who fly once or twice a year on holiday can't help but feel a growing sense of guilt, while those opting for trips by car, train or ferry have a self-righteous spring in their steps.

Now, however, the backlash is beginning. The tourism and aviation industries are mobilizing, and pointing out some awkward facts. Did you know that some ferries emit far more carbon dioxide than some planes? That driving can release twice as much carbon as flying? A new report from Balpa, the pilot's union, even claims that planes can be better than train.

While there are the campaigners who plot their camp at Heathrow to protest the air travel, in Kenya plans are being drawn up for a very different camp. Looking out from a cliff over the deserts of Samburuland is a stunning hotel, the Ol Malo Eco-lodge. Revenue from the small number of visiting tourists has allowed the 5,000 acres around it to be transformed from over-grazed cattle ranch to a conservation site. More impressive still is the Ol Malo eye project. Up to 80 percent of adults in the area suffer sight loss, so the Ol Malo Trust runs regular surgical camps, bring doctors from UK to treat them. In January, the camp gave 102 people back their sight. "It's very simple-all of our visitors fly here," said Julia Francombe, the founder. "If they stopped coming, it would kill us."

One thing on which all sides agree is that aviation is booming, so it becomes crucial to develop new and less polluting aircraft. Airbus's claim that it can save the world with the A380 may be far-fetched, but its "gentle giant" plane is far more efficient and quieter than those of 20 years ago.

Some environmentalists, however, scorn these advances, saying such measures are a "delusion." "The aviation industry is likely to vastly overstate the gains that can be made from technological improvements but sadly a climate friendly plane isn't on the horizon," says Emily Armistead of Greenpeace.

So the question is: who do you believe?

75. Pollution caused by planes used to _____.
A. be heatedly debated in the scientific community
B. be a controversial issue no one could ignore
C. draw little attention among the general public
D. divert people's attention from more important issues
76. Compared with people who fly, those who choose cars or trains for travel _____.
A. feel equally guilty of causing environmental damages
B. seem care more about the environment than about time
C. believe that they are doing the right thing for the environment
D. are more troubled by the latest facts on environmental pollution
77. The camps in Kenya are mentioned to _____.
A. demonstrate the necessity of flying
B. emphasize the problems of flying
C. persuade people to turn to flying
D. present the two sides of flying
78. Emily Armistead suggests that the aviation industry _____.
A. has not made great efforts to develop environmentally friendly planes
B. can't come up with environmentally friendly planes in the near future
C. should not use environmentally friendly planes to show their problems
D. will not save the world even with environmentally friendly planes
79. What is the author's position on air travel?
A. Air travel should be avoided if possible.
B. Air travel is not as problematic as people believe.
C. It is too early to say that air travel has caused damages
D. It is hard to decide whether we should continue air travel
80. The best title for the passage is _____.
A. Should We Stop Flying?
B. When Can We Stop Flying?
C. What Will Happen If We Stop Flying?
D. Will Stopping Flying Make a Difference?

PAPER TWO

译写答题注意事项

本试卷(Paper Two) 答案一律写在答题纸 II (Answer Sheet II) 上。中英文尽可能做到书写工整、字迹清晰、疏密相间均匀、字体大小适当。英文作文必须逐行书写, 不得隔行或跳行。

Part V Translation (30 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (15 minutes, 10 points)

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

British previous colonial policies led to the spread of English across the world. This wide use of English has been reinforced by the sweeping influence of the U.S. However, the dominance of English as an international language is considered both a blessing and a curse. For one thing, it has accelerated the extinction of some languages. People have been wondering about the possibility of creating a global language which might hold promises for an end to language-caused troubles and conflicts. Unfortunately, attempts to harmonize world languages have met with little success as a result of the reluctance of native speakers of a particular language to adopt another language as their mother tongue. To discard one's native language is to have the distinct features of his nation erased.

Section B (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Put the following paragraph into English. Write your English version in the proper space on answer sheet II.

根据最新统计, 67% 的美国人能上网, 该比例是中国的 6 倍。尽管互联网作用巨大, 但许多问题远远没有解决。如: 病毒侵入和信息安全。即时这些问题最终有可能得到解决, 也需要艰辛的努力和多年的时间。

Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part you are allowed 30minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of "Should Outsiders Be Allowed to Study in University Classrooms?" Your composition should be based on the information given below:

Nowadays many universities ban outsiders to study in their classrooms. They send security personnel to guard each entrance to the classroom buildings. Only students and teachers may enter. Do you think universities should allow outsiders to study in their classroom? Give reasons to support your ideas.