

2006 年同等学力人员申请硕士学位
外国语水平全国统一考试

B

英语试卷一

**ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST
FOR MASTER-DEGREE APPLICANTS**

Paper One (90 minutes)

Part I	Dialogue Communication	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part II	Vocabulary	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part III	Reading Comprehension	(45 minutes, 25 points)
Part IV	Cloze	(15 minutes, 15 points)
Part V	Error Detection	(10 minutes, 5 points)

考生须知

1. 本考试分试卷一和试卷二两部分。试卷一满分 65 分, 考试时间为 90 分钟, 9:00 开始, 10:30 结束; 试卷二满分 35 分, 考试时间为 60 分钟, 10:30 开始, 11:30 结束。本考试及格标准为总分 60 分, 其中试卷二不低于 18 分。
2. 本试卷一为 **B** 型试卷, 请将答案用 2B 铅笔填涂在 **B** 型答题卡上, 答在其它类型答题卡或试卷上的无效。答题前, 请核对答题卡是否为 **B** 型卡, 若不是, 请要求监考人员予以更换。
3. 在答题卡上正确的填涂方法为: 在答案所代表的字母上划线, 如[A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]。
4. 监考人员宣布试卷一考试结束后, 请停止答试卷一, 将试卷一和试卷一答题卡反扣在自己的桌面上, 继续做试卷二。监考人员将到座位上收取试卷一和试卷一答题卡。
5. 监考人员收卷过程中, 考生须配合监考人员验收, 并请监考人员在准考证上签字 (作为考生交卷的凭据)。否则, 若发生答卷遗失, 责任由考生自负。



Paper One 试卷一

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

1. A: Sorry to bother you, but could you tell me the way to Sunset Road?

B: _____

- A. Sorry I couldn't help.
- B. Yes, what can I do for you?
- C. I'm afraid I have no idea.
- D. It's not too far from here, is it?

2. A: Do you do exercise every day?

B: _____

- A. No, it depends on what kind of exercise.
- B. No, I go to health club most of the time.
- C. Yes, usually every other day.
- D. Yes, rain or shine.

3. A: That was a delicious meal, Mrs. Barr. Thank you very much.

B: _____

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A. You're welcome. | B. Never mind. |
| C. It doesn't matter. | D. It's just OK. |

4. A: I have a last favor to ask of you. Could you drive my daughter to the airport?

B: _____

- A. Shall I get the ticket for her?
- B. Yeah, I like that.
- C. You bet I will.
- D. Sure, it'd be a pleasure.

5. A: May I see the dentist now?

B: _____

- A. Is it a real emergency?
- B. Do you have an appointment?
- C. In that case, you'll have to wait.
- D. I'll talk to the dentist and squeeze you in.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

6. **Man:** I'm going to ask the neighbors to turn the music down. I can't hear myself think.

Woman: Do you really think it makes any difference to them?

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. He should have told them earlier.
- B. It is of no use to turn the music down.
- C. The neighbors will not listen to him.
- D. He should focus on his own thinking.

7. **Man:** What shall we take for the trip?

Woman: We'd better take the bare necessities.

Question: What does the woman suggest?

- A. They should take as little as possible.
- B. They should take their daily necessities.
- C. They should take as much as they can.
- D. They should take nothing with them.

8. **Woman:** We are going to go away on vacation.... Can you hear me?

Man: I'm all ears.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He is listening attentively.
- B. He couldn't care less.
- C. He likes the woman's idea.
- D. He is against the woman's plan.

9. **Woman:** I'm really behind with my project. Can you help me?

Man: I'm afraid you bit off more than you could chew!

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. He is not willing to help the woman.
 - B. The woman is unable to do the project.
 - C. The woman is doing more than she can manage.
 - D. He is not in a position to help the woman.
10. **Woman:** There's Bill on his motorcycle again. Did he get it fixed in the garage?
- Man:** Don't be silly. That would have been a waste of money. It only had a flat tire.
- Question:** What does the man imply?
- A. The woman was so silly as to waste much money.
 - B. It was costly to have the motorcycle fixed in the garage.
 - C. Bill must have repaired the motorcycle himself.
 - D. There was a serious problem with the motorcycle.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 10 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

11. Readers are required to abide by the rules of the library and mind their manners.
- A. observe
 - B. memorize
 - C. review
 - D. compose
12. The coach explained the regulations at length to make sure that none of his players would become violators.
- A. at last
 - B. at large
 - C. in detail
 - D. in short

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

21. Two decades ago a woman who shook hands with men on her own _____ was usually viewed as too forward.
A. endeavor
B. initiative
C. motivation
D. preference
22. The fruit _____ more than half the country's annual exports, according to a recent report.
A. accounts for
B. stands for
C. provides for
D. makes for
23. The violent _____ of his youth reappeared and was directed not only at the army, but at his wife as well.
A. impatience
B. character
C. temper
D. quality
24. This hypothesis states that environments that are too clean may actually make the _____ system develop oversensitive responses.
A. mental
B. nervous
C. immune
D. physical
25. The Adult Vocational College is an opportunity to gain the right qualifications for various careers, for it offers an _____ range of subjects and courses.
A. additional
B. excessive
C. adequate
D. extensive
26. It's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected _____, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures.
A. by accident
B. on schedule
C. in general
D. at intervals

27. You can always _____ Jim in a crisis, for he is simply the most helpful person I've ever known.
A. refer to
B. count on
C. cope with
D. run into
28. He wanted to stay at home, but at last he agreed, very _____ though, to go to the concert.
A. decisively
B. reluctantly
C. willingly
D. deliberately
29. The audience, hostile at first, were greatly _____ by her excellent performance.
A. annoyed
B. encouraged
C. impressed
D. depressed
30. Many birds and insects can build _____ nests to provide shelter for their young.
A. glorious
B. elaborate
C. splendid
D. advanced

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

At all ages and at all stages of life, fear presents a problem to almost everyone. "We are largely the playthings of our fears," wrote the British author Horace Walpole many years ago. "To one, fear of the dark; to another, of physical pain; to a third, of public ridicule; to a fourth, of poverty; to a fifth, of loneliness—for all of us our particular creature waits in a hidden place."

Fear is often a useful emotion. When you become frightened, many physical changes occur within your body. Your heartbeat and responses quicken; your pupils expand to admit more light; large quantities of energy-producing adrenaline (肾上腺素) are poured into your bloodstream. Confronted with a fire or accident, fear can fuel life-saving flight (逃离). Similarly, when a danger is psychological rather than physical, fear can force you to take self-protective measures. It is only when fear is disproportional to the danger at hand that it becomes a problem.

35. Psychologists have found that our later fears are determined largely by our _____.
- A. home education B. school education
C. parents' lifestyle D. early experiences

Passage Two

Sea horses are unusual parents. The female sea horses lay the eggs, but unlike other creatures, it's the males that give birth to the young.

Male sea horses have a fold of skin on their bellies that forms a pocket, called a brood pouch. During the breeding season, the sea horse's pouch swells to receive eggs. A female sea horse lays up to 200 eggs at a time in the pouch. Then she swims off, leaving her male partner to care for the developing eggs and give birth to young sea horses. The female will return every day to check on her mate and the eggs, but she doesn't stay long, nor does she take part in the birth.

It takes from two to six weeks for the eggs in the male's pouch to develop. During this time the male avoids open water and hides in sea grass. His big pouch makes it difficult for him to swim, so the male often uses his tail to grasp a piece of sea grass. Firmly gripping the grass, he will stay perfectly still for hours or even days. The male sea horse will change his color to blend with his surroundings and avoid being seen by predators who will try to eat him or poke holes in his pouch to get the eggs.

The eggs hatch inside the male's pouch. When the babies begin moving around, the male sea horse knows it's time for them to be born. He grabs a sea grass stem with his tail and begins rocking, bending his body back and forth. This causes the opening to enlarge until it is wide enough for the first baby sea horse to shoot out. The father sea horse continues rocking, bending, and stretching his body so that the rest of the babies can be born. Sometimes he has to press his pouch against a rock or some stiff seaweed to force the young out.

Sea horse babies are born in groups of five or more. Sometimes it takes two days for the father sea horse to give birth to all his young. He is very tired when it's over.

Soon after giving birth to one brood, the male will approach his mate and show her his empty pouch. This tells her he is ready to receive eggs again.

36. What part does the female sea horse play in having babies?
- A. Receiving eggs.
- B. Laying eggs.
- C. Hatching eggs.
- D. Protecting eggs.

37. What can be learned from the passage about giving birth to baby sea horses?
- A. It is dangerous for the female. B. It happens once a year.
C. It is hard work for the male. D. It occurs in the deep sea.
38. To protect himself and his eggs, the male sea horse does all the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. changing his color B. gripping a piece of grass
C. staying motionless D. enlarging his pouch
39. The author suggests that when sea horse babies are ready to be born _____.
- A. the male sea horse seems very happy
B. it is difficult for them to come out
C. the female sea horse joins the male
D. they need larger space in the pouch
40. Which fact does the author want the reader to remember most?
- A. The male sea horse gives birth to the young.
B. The female sea horse lays up to 200 eggs at a time.
C. Baby sea horses are born in groups of five or more.
D. The female will return every day to check on the eggs.

Passage Three

When 23-year-old Eric Atienza graduated from college last year, he didn't have a job. Not wanting to give up his apartment and move back with his parents, he did what many young Americans are doing: he signed up with a temp agency, which places workers on short-term jobs. Temporary workers such as Atienza comprise 20 per cent of the US workforce. In 1985, 417,000 workers were classified as temporary help. In 2005, there are more than 2.5 million, according to Labour Department data.

Using temporary workers allows companies to increase or decrease the number of staff as their workloads change. It also allows companies to avoid the costs involved in hiring and firing long-term employees.

Many temp agency owners and career specialists say temping is a good way for recent graduates to get experience. "Short-term jobs let graduates try out different

companies to find the best fit," said Pegi Wheatley, owner of McCall Staffing, a San Francisco temp agency.

But things don't always work out that way. "When I started temping, I had this notion that a temporary job could turn full-time. It worked for a friend of mine, but that didn't happen for me," said Atienza, who quickly became bored with his office work. Atienza stayed with the temp agency because he could earn US\$10 an hour doing office work. Other short-term jobs, such as working as a store clerk or in a café, pay about US\$7.

But there were trade-offs for the higher pay. Because in the US, health insurance is provided through employer, most temps are not eligible for workplace health benefits. Atienza ran the risk that an accident or illness would land him in the hospital with no way to pay the bill. Other drawbacks, though less serious, still mean that temping for most graduates is exactly what its name implies—a temporary choice. Instability, gaps between contracts, lack of vacation time and isolation from other employees are often-cited negatives.

"Temping gave me the time to figure out what I wanted to do, because I could pay off my bills. But none of that came from the jobs themselves," said Atienza, who quit temping last month in favor of a full-time job.

41. Atienza took a short-term job mainly because _____.
A. he didn't want to give up his apartment
B. he liked to try out different companies
C. he wanted to get more experience
D. he couldn't find a long-term job
42. According to the passage, in the year of 2005, the United States had a workforce of more than _____.
A. 25 million
B. 12.5 million
C. 4.17 million
D. 2.5 million
43. Which is NOT mentioned as an advantage of temping?
A. It gives recent graduates experience.
B. It enables employers to adjust their workforce.
C. A temporary job will turn full-time.
D. Employers can reduce their costs.

44. Atienza stayed with the temp agency for some time because _____.

- A. he liked his office work
- B. he was satisfied with the pay
- C. his employer provided health insurance
- D. he hated gaps between contracts

45. What does the word "trade-offs" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Benefits.
- B. Compromises.
- C. Risks.
- D. Disadvantages.

Passage Four

Scientists are hoping to eliminate malaria (疟疾) by developing a genetically modified mosquito that cannot transmit the disease. Malaria has long troubled the populations of South America, Africa, and Asia, where mosquito bites infect up to 500 million people a year with this serious and sometimes fatal parasitic blood disease. For generations, scientists have been trying to eliminate malaria by developing new drugs and using pesticides (杀虫剂) to wipe out local mosquito populations. But these measures aren't working—and some scientists, like Greg Lanzaro, say that because of drug resistance and population changes, malaria is actually more prevalent now than it was 20 years ago. Lanzaro says he has a better way to stop the spread of malaria: genetically modifying mosquitoes so they are unable to carry the disease.

Lanzaro and his colleagues are planning a multi-year project to produce malaria-resistant mosquitoes—and he thinks they can do it within five years. "We can get foreign genes into mosquitoes and they go where they're supposed to go," Lanzaro says, pointing out that scientists have already succeeded in genetically engineering mosquitoes that cannot transmit malaria to birds and mice. And, he says, scientists are quickly making progress on genes that block transmission of the disease to humans as well.

The most difficult part scientifically, Lanzaro says, is figuring out how to get the lab-engineered mosquitoes to spread their genes into natural populations. After all, he points out, it's useless to engineer mosquitoes in the lab that can't transmit malaria when there are millions out in the wild that can. To solve this problem, Lanzaro wants to load up a mobile piece of DNA with the malaria-resistant gene, and then insert it into a

group of mosquito embryos. The malaria-resistant gene would be integrated directly into the mosquitoes' DNA, making it impossible for those mosquitoes to transmit the parasite that causes malaria. In this way a small group of lab-raised mosquitoes could be released into the wild, and by interbreeding with wild mosquitoes, eventually transmit the beneficial gene to the entire population.

46. One reason for malaria to be more widespread now is that _____.
A. more people have moved to malaria-infected areas
B. mosquitoes have become resistant to pesticides
C. genetically modified mosquitoes still transmit the disease
D. mosquitoes bite as many as 500 million people a year
47. Lanzaro is hopeful that in a few years man can _____.
A. start to eliminate malaria
B. cure parasitic blood diseases
C. prevent mice from transmitting parasites
D. acquire immunity against malaria
48. Lanzaro is confident that scientists can block the transmission of malaria to humans because _____.
A. natural mosquito populations do not change
B. scientists have succeeded with birds and mice
C. foreign genes always go where they are required
D. lab-raised mosquitoes will not be resistant to drugs
49. What is the most difficult part of Lanzaro's project?
A. Spreading malaria-resistant genes into natural mosquito populations.
B. Raising malaria-resistant mosquitoes.
C. Making genes that block the transmission of malaria.
D. Identifying malaria-resistant genes.
50. According to the passage, a fundamental way to wipe out malaria is to _____.
A. develop new malaria-resistant drugs
B. produce effective pesticides to kill mosquitoes
C. change the genetic makeup of mosquitoes
D. remove people from malaria-infected areas

Passage Five

According to Scott Adams, creator of the comic strip (系列漫画) *Dilbert*, the annual performance review is "one of the most frightening and weakening experiences in every employee's life". Adams' stories and comic figures poke fun at the workplace, but his characterization of people's feelings about the annual performance review has its serious side. Although a recent study of 437 companies indicates that effective annual performance reviews can help raise profits, most employees of those companies hate them.

In theory, annual performance reviews are constructive and positive interactions between managers and employees working together to attain maximum performance and strengthen the organization. In reality, they often create division, undermine morale, and spark anger and jealousy. Thus, although the object of the annual performance review is to improve performance, it often has the opposite result. A programmer at an IT firm was stunned to learn at her annual performance review that she was denied a promotion because she wasn't a "team player." What were the data used to make this judgment? She didn't smile in the company photo.

Although this story might sound as if it came straight out of *Dilbert*, it is a true account of one woman's experience. By following a few ideas and guidelines from industry analysis, this kind of ordeal can be avoided:

To end the year with a positive and useful performance review, managers and employees must start the year by working together to establish clear goals and expectations.

It may be helpful to allow employees to propose a list of people associated with the company who will be in a good position to assess their performance at the end of the year; these people may be co-workers, suppliers, or even customers.

Goals should be measurable but flexible, and everyone should sign off on the plan.

By checking employees' progress at about nine months, managers can give them a chance to correct mistakes and provide guidance to those who need it before the year is out.

When conducting the review, managers should highlight strengths and weaknesses during the past year and discuss future responsibilities, avoiding punishment or blame.

In short, when employees leave their performance reviews, they should be focusing on what they can do better in the year ahead, not worrying about what went into their files about the past.

51. In his comic strip *Dilbert*, Scott Adams _____.
- A. makes fun of working people
 - B. tells a story about a woman employee
 - C. promotes team spirit among co-workers
 - D. mocks annual performance reviews
52. All the following are mentioned as the drawbacks of annual performance reviews EXCEPT _____.
- A. reducing efficiency
 - B. creating tension
 - C. undermining morale
 - D. inducing anger
53. The word "ordeal" in Paragraph 3 probably refers to _____.
- A. likelihood of promotion
 - B. depressive experience
 - C. poor performance
 - D. unrealistic expectation
54. The annual performance reviews, to be effective, must focus on _____.
- A. making employees aware of their company's future goals
 - B. involving employees in assessing their own performance
 - C. encouraging employees to achieve better future performance
 - D. highlighting what responsibilities employees have failed in
55. The general attitude of the author toward Adams' comic strip *Dilbert* is _____.
- A. negative
 - B. positive
 - C. neutral
 - D. unclear

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 15 blanks. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring **ANSWER SHEET**.

Advertising is a form of selling. For thousands of years there have been individuals who have tried to 56 others to buy the food they have produced or the goods they have made or the services they can 57.

But in the 19th century the mass production of goods 58 the Industrial Revolution made person-to-person selling inefficient. The mass distribution of goods that 59 the development of the railway and highway made person-to-person selling too slow and expensive. At the same time, mass communication, first newspapers and magazines, then radio and television, made mass selling through 60 possible.

The objective of any advertisement is to convince people that it is in their best 61 to take the action the advertiser is recommending. The action 62 be to purchase a product, use a service, vote for a political candidate, or even to join the Army.

Advertising as a 63 developed first and most rapidly in the United States, the country that uses it to the greatest 64. In 1980 advertising expenditures in the U.S. exceeded 55 billion dollars, or 65 2 percent of the gross national product. Canada spent about 1.2 percent of its gross national product 66 advertising.

67 advertising brings the economies of mass selling to the manufacturer, it produces benefits for the consumer 68. Some of those economies are passed along to the purchaser so that the cost of a product sold primarily through advertising is usually far 69 than one sold through personal salespeople. Advertising brings people immediate news about products that have just come on the market. Finally, advertising 70 for the programs on commercial television and radio and for about two thirds of the cost of publishing magazines and newspapers.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 56. A. request | B. oblige | C. affect | D. persuade |
| 57. A. transfer | B. secure | C. enjoy | D. perform |
| 58. A. resulting from | B. dealing with | C. leading to | D. going for |
| 59. A. followed | B. preceded | C. achieved | D. induced |
| 60. A. marketing | B. advertising | C. salespeople | D. agents |
| 61. A. profits | B. benefits | C. interests | D. gains |
| 62. A. should | B. would | C. may | D. will |
| 63. A. business | B. service | C. product | D. profession |
| 64. A. amount | B. extent | C. possibility | D. utility |
| 65. A. similarly | B. supposedly | C. approximately | D. accountably |
| 66. A. with | B. at | C. into | D. on |
| 67. A. While | B. Therefore | C. But | D. If |
| 68. A. as well | B. as usual | C. as a result | D. as a rule |
| 69. A. more | B. less | C. cheaper | D. dearer |
| 70. A. works | B. calls | C. looks | D. pays |

同等学力试卷一答案

1-5 CDADB ; 6-10 CBACB ; 11-15 ACACD ; 16-20 CABCC ; 21-25 BACCD ;

26-30 ABBCB ; 31-35 : ADAAD ; 36-40 BCDDB ; 41-45 DBCBB ; 46-50 BABAC ;

51-55 DABCC

Close 原文

Advertising is a form of selling. For thousands of years there have been individuals who have tried to persuade others to buy the food they have produced or the goods they have made or the services they can perform.

But in the 19th century the mass production of goods resulting from the Industrial Revolution made person-to-person selling inefficient. The mass distribution of goods that followed the development of railway and highway made person-to-person selling too slow and expensive. At the same time, mass communication, first newspapers and magazines, then radio and television, made mass selling through advertising possible.

The objective of any advertisement is to convince people that it is in their best interests to take the action the advertiser is recommending. The action may be to purchase a product, use a service, vote for a political candidate, or even to join the Army.

Advertising as a **business** developed first and most rapidly in the United States, the country that use it to the greatest **extent**, In 1980 advertising expenditures in the U.S. exceeded 55 billion dollars, or **approximately** 2 percent of the gross national product. Canada spent about 1.2 percent of its gross national product **on** advertising.

While advertising brings the economies of mass selling to the manufacturer, it produces benefits for the consumer **as well**. Some of those economies are passed along to the purchaser so that the cost of a product sold primarily through advertising is usually far **less** than one sold through personal salespeople. Advertising brings people immediate news about products that have just come on the market. Finally, advertising **pays** for the programs on commercial television and radio and for about two thirds of the cost publishing magazines and newspapers.

71. C to catch up

72. B lying

73. D anything

74. D wine

75. C had him transferred

76. B exciting

77. C whose

78. D 40 times the size

79. C be included

80. B January

同等学力试卷二答案

Section A 英译汉

野生动物管理部门首要关心的事就是保护和改善它们的自然栖息地以使动物们有足够的食物和水来生存。野生动物管理部门专注于保护土壤，培育出良好的植被，他们还专注于保护植物，植物不仅可以作为野生动物的食物来源，还能作为它们的保护者。动物需要用植物来掩护自己以躲避天敌和安全地抚育自己的孩子。

就象庄稼收获一样，野生动物有时候也必须被“收获”，通过允许有限的捕猎，好的管理部门能控制某些物种使他们不至因过度繁殖而威胁到他们的栖息地。

Section B 汉译英

With the development of the society, man's demand for water has been constantly increasing, but the water resource available for human is sharply decreasing. The deterioration of ecosystem brought about by the water crisis threaten to human's existence seriously.

How to make use of the water resource effectively and promote the sustained development and protection of water resource has become an urgent problem which should be faced together by all the countries in the world.

Writing 作文

College Graduates Work as Village Officials

With the development of the society and the constant increase of job-hunting pressure., many people find it hard to find a job, especially the college graduates. Most of them just want to work in the big and developed cities, such as Shenzhen, Shanghai. but the situation has changed. Some college graduates prefer to work as village officials in the rural areas, I think it is a good idea.

First, it not only can ease the job-hunting pressure in the big cities, but also can make the college graduates have more job chances. Second, the college graduates can bring the advanced science and technology to the lagging rural areas. For example, they can teach the villagers how to feed the pigs effectively and plant the fruits and vegetables scientifically, which can help the villagers live a wealthy life in a short time. Third, the college graduates can exercise themselves in the poor living condition. They can know much more about Chinese farmers, they may have a better and larger platform to display their talents and abilities.

In a word, I am in favor of this idea, and I wish I could be a village official after graduation.

4U 电脑书库

(<http://www.tdxljsj.net>) 提供同等学力申请硕士学位计算机科学与技术专业历年考题下载、考试大纲下载和各种复习资料, 欢迎访问。