







- C. interpretation  
D. deception
24. To everyone's surprise, the main force of opposition has come from a group of property owners whom have been assumed to be in line with the proposal. ( )  
A. resistance  
B. insistence  
C. consistence  
D. assistance
25. We spoke in whispers in case that we might wake the baby. ( )  
A. in fear  
B. of fear  
C. for fear  
D. with fear
26. Jack had been very excited about going on the jungle trip, but at the last moment he lost courage to do it. ( )  
A. lost his heart  
B. lost his mind  
C. lost his nerves  
D. lost his attentions
27. Though never touched a brush until in his mid thirties, Leon became a quite outstanding painter by the time he was forty years old.( )  
A. outrageous  
B. assertive  
C. distinguished  
D. characteristic
28. Clothing means totally different things to men and women: a perfect fine dress could be out of fashion within a few months but a suit could stay in style forever. ( )  
A. out of time  
B. out of days  
C. out of date  
D. out of taste
29. The whole argument comes down to the question if it is fair to regulate the industries in developing countries the same way as the more developed countries when it comes to environmental issues. ( )  
A. ends up with  
B. means in essence  
C. stands for  
D. corresponds to
30. At the sound of music the crowd instantly breaks down into couples and started to dance. ( )  
A. derives  
B. divides  
C. devises  
D. derides
31. What freshmen have to understand is that the acceptance to one of the best universities is not an end but a start: now they must do as best as they can with their university education. ( )  
A. think the best of  
B. do the best of  
C. get the best of  
D. make the best of
32. Right now is not a good time to ask the mayor for help in the project, as he has his mind fixed on the kindergarten teachers' strike which has been going on for two weeks. ( )  
A. is disturbed by  
B. is motivated by  
C. is concerned with  
D. is preoccupied with

33. Marie Curie's whole life was devoted to the discovery and research of radioactive elements. ( )  
A. debated B. dedicated  
C. decided D. delegated
34. No one should be allowed into that building until it is assured that it is clear of bombs. ( )  
A. obvious in B. aware of  
C. in touch with D. free from
35. The wisest thing to do is to cut off all his financial supply right off. ( )  
A. completely B. definitely  
C. accordingly D. immediately
36. A better marketing strategy need to be made and carried out if we want to produce more profit the next sales season.  
( )  
A. bring up B. bring forth  
C. bring about D. bring to
37. The second half of the coming chapter is in relation to the effect of currency control on national economy. ( )  
A. with regard to B. in relative to  
C. of limit to D. on level to
38. For ten years a group of American scientists have been on the track of a new kind of energy resource which has the promise to solve the energy crisis facing the country. ( )  
A. looking for B. inventing  
C. improving D. polishing
39. When you walk into an exam room with only a few hours' preparation done the night before, failure is almost unavoidable. ( )  
A. indispensable B. inevitable  
C. unpredictable D. incomprehensible
40. His theory sounds logical, but then how can we know if it will work without testing it? ( )  
A. at that moment B. afterwards  
C. on the other hand D. as a result

**Part II: Cloze (20 × 0.5% = 10%)**

**Directions: In the following passage there are 20 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.**

When women do become managers, do they bring a different style and different skills to the job? Are they better, or worse, managers than men? Are women more highly-motivated and 41 than male managers? Some research 42 the idea that women bring different attitudes and skills to

management jobs, such as greater 43 and emphasis on affiliation(亲和性) and attachment, and a 44 to bring emotional factors to bear in making workplace 45. These differences are 46 to carry advantages for companies, 47 they expand the range of techniques that can be used to 48 the company manage its workforce 49.

A study commissioned by the international Women's Forum 50 a management style used by some women managers (and also by some men) that 51 from the command and control style 52 used by male managers. Using this "interactive leadership" approach, "women 53 participation, share power and information, 54 other people's self-worth, and get others excited about their work. All these 55 reflect their belief that allowing 56 to contribute and to feel 57 and important is a win-win 58—good for the employees and the organization." The study's director 59 that "interactive leadership may emerge into the management style of choice for many 60."

- ( )41. A. committed    B. confronted    C. confined    D. commanded
- ( )42. A. despises    B. supports    C. opposes    D. argues
- ( )43. A. coherence    B. correlation    C. combination    D. cooperativeness
- ( )44. A. sensitivity    B. willingness    C. virtue    D. loyalty
- ( )45. A. decisions    B. detachments    C. descriptions    D. discriminations
- ( )46. A. seen    B. revised    C. detected    D. disclosed
- ( )47. A. because    B. whereas    C. nonetheless    D. therefore
- ( )48. A. direct    B. enable    C. help    D. support
- ( )49. A. effectively    B. evidently    C. precisely    D. aggressively
- ( )50. A. constructed    B. identified    C. located    D. invented
- ( )51. A. discerns    B. detaches    C. differs    D. deteriorates
- ( )52. A. traditionally    B. conditionally    C. inherently    D. occasionally
- ( )53. A. engage    B. dismiss    C. encourage    D. disapprove
- ( )54. A. enlarge    B. ignore    C. degrade    D. enhance
- ( )55. A. things    B. themes    C. researches    D. subjects
- ( )56. A. men    B. women    C. managers    D. everyone
- ( )57. A. tasteful    B. powerful    C. thoughtful    D. faithful
- ( )58. A. circumstance    B. status    C. situation    D. position
- ( )59. A. defied    B. predicted    C. diagnosed    D. proclaimed
- ( )60. A. facilities    B. communities    C. organizations    D. communications

### Part III: Reading Comprehension (20×2%=40%)

**Directions:** There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements.

For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read each passage carefully and decide on the best choice.

(1)

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become “computer-literate”, in other words, to learn to understand computers and what makes them tick. Not all experts agree, however, that is a good idea.

One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees, is David Tebbutt, the founder of Computertown UK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to the people and make them “people-literate”.

David first got the idea when he visited one of America’s best-known computer “guru” figure, Bob Albrecht, in the small university town of Palo Alto in Northern California. Albrecht had started a project called Computertown USA in the local library, and the local children used to call round every Wednesday to borrow some time on the computers there, instead of borrowing library books. Albrecht was always on hand to answer any questions and to help the children discover about computers in their own way.

Over here, in Britain, Computertowns have taken off in a big way, and there are now about 40 scattered over the country. David Tebbutt thinks they are most successful when tied to a computer club. He insists there is a vast and important difference between the two, although they complement each other. The clubs cater for the enthusiasts, with some computer knowledge already, who get together and eventually form an expert computer group. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers available for them to experiment on, with experts available to encourage them and answer any questions; they are not told what to do, they find out.

David Tebbutt finds it interesting to see the two different approaches working side by side. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to explain the answers to the questions that people really want to know. In some Computertowns there are question sessions, rather like radio phone-ins, where the experts listen to a lot of questions and then try to work out some structure to answer them. People are not having to learn computer jargons, but the experts are having to translate computer mysteries into easily understood terms; the computers are becoming “people-literate”.

61. According to David Tebbutt, the purpose of Computertown UK is to \_\_\_\_\_.( )

- A. train people to understand how computers work
- B. make more computers available to people
- C. enable more people to fix computers themselves
- D. help people find out more about computers

62. What does “people-literate” most probably mean?( )

- A. Being able to understand computers.
- B. Knowing the answers to the questions people have about computers.





feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence ( 万能). A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

66. What is said about the two deceased elderly women?( )
- A. They lived out a natural life.  
B. They died due to lack of care by family members.  
C. They died of exhaustion after the long plane ride.  
D. They weren't accustomed to the change in weather.
67. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because \_\_\_\_\_.( )
- A. he had great sympathy for the deceased      B. he wanted to console the two families  
C. he was priest of the local church              D. he was an official from the community
68. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because \_\_\_\_\_.( )
- A. they believe that they were responsible  
B. they had neglected the natural course of events  
C. they couldn't find a better way to express their grief  
D. they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction
69. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para, 4) probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.( )
- A. we have to be sensible in order to understand the world  
B. everything in the world is predetermined  
C. there's an explanation for everything in the world  
D. the world can be interpreted in different ways
70. People have been made to believe since infancy that \_\_\_\_\_.( )
- A. every story should have a happy ending  
B. their wishes are the cause of everything that happens  
C. life and death is an unsolved mystery  
D. everybody is at their command

(3)

Londoners are great readers. They buy vast numbers of newspapers and magazines and even of books—especially paperbacks, which are still comparatively cheap in spite of ever-increasing rises in the costs of printing. They still continue to buy “proper” books, too, printed on good paper and bound between hard covers.

There are many streets in London containing shops which specialize in book-selling. Perhaps the best known of these is Charing Cross Road in the very heart of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to be found, from the celebrated



(4)

Most English holidays have a religious origin. Easter is originally the day to commemorate(纪念) the Resurrection(复活) of Jesus Christ. But now for most people, Easter is a secular spring holiday, when everyone hopes to enjoy fine weather, when the days are lengthening fast, when trees are already in bud and leaf, and spring flowers appear, the most welcome of the year —— violets and primroses, daffodils and narcissi. For children, Easter means, more than anything else, Easter eggs or chocolate eggs!

Real, natural eggs do not belong of course to single season of the year. They are eaten all the year round (Duck eggs are a rarity in England, and the eggs of smaller birds are rarer still, a luxury for the very rich and privileged). Eggs are everyday food —— inexpensive, nutritious, and especially good for breakfast. Their association with spring, when hens begin to lay after the winter, is older than the manufacture of chocolate eggs. In some places, real eggs are used in an Easter game called “eggrolling.” They are first hardboiled and then given to competitors to roll down a slope. The winner is the person whose egg gets to the bottom first. In some families, the breakfast eggs on Easter Sunday morning are boiled in several pans, each containing a different vegetable dye, so that when they are served the shells are no longer white or pale brown in color, but yellow or pink, blue or green. The dyes do not penetrate the shell of course.

Most British children would be very disappointed if these were the only eggs they had at Easter. Chocolate Easter eggs are displayed in confectioners’(糖果店) shops as soon as Christmas is over. The smallest and simplest are inexpensive enough for children to buy with pocket money. These are of two sorts. Very small ones, perhaps a little longer than an inch in length, are coated thinly with chocolate on the outside and filled with a sweet, soft paste, called fondant. They are wrapped in colored foil in a variety of patterns. Slightly larger eggs, a little bigger, as a rule, than a duck’s egg, are hollow. There is nothing inside at all —— just a wrapped chocolate shell. You break the shell and eat the jagged, irregular pieces.

76. Easter is originally the day to \_\_\_\_\_.( )
- A. mark the beginning of the spring                      B. remember the rebirth of Jesus Christ
- C. sell chocolate eggs    D. be enjoyed only by British children
77. You cannot eat \_\_\_\_\_ all the year round.( )
- A. real natural eggs    B. duck eggs
- C. the eggs of smaller birds                                      D. Both A and C
78. How do the Easter eggs become colorful?( )
- A. The eggs are cooked with different vegetables.
- B. The eggs are painted with different colors.
- C. The eggs are boiled with different dyes.
- D. The eggs are laid by different colored hens.
79. Confectionery begins to sell Easter sweets \_\_\_\_\_.( )
- A. when Easter starts    B. as soon as Christmas is over
- C. in spring    D. all the year round

80. What do the jagged pieces refer to?(         )
- A. They refer to the chocolate shells of large eggs.  
B. They refer to the duck eggs.  
C. They refer to the sweet, soft pastes.  
D. They refer to varieties of patterns.

**Part IV: Translation (15%)**

**Section A (2×3%=6%)**

**Directions: Translate the two underlined sentences in the second passage into Chinese.**

81. There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilt. The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens
82. A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him.

**Section B (3×3%=9%)**

**Directions: Translate the following three sentences into English.**

83. 早年成功固然甜蜜，但晚年的成功往往更有滋味。
84. 科学家们非常重视诚实，主要是因为诚实对他们的事业至关重要。
85. 每六个月，市场调研组花一整天时间来评估其方针和策略。

**Part V Writing (15%)**

86. **Directions: Suppose a friend came to visit you and you took him to a good restaurant in the city, but you had a very bad experience there and was very disappointed and angry. So you decided to write a complaint letter to the manager of that restaurant. The letter should be about 150 words, and you should explain who you are, why you are unhappy with the service of the restaurant and what you expect the manager to do. Be sure to follow the traditional form of a letter.**