

- C. conditions
D. terms
6. What value can you _____ our organization?
A. add
B. add to
C. rise
D. rise up
7. He had to make a great _____ to be pleasant to people he didn' t like.
A. power
B. function
C. practice
D. effort
8. She _____ on her daughter' s taking the TOEFL again.
A. insisted
B. persisted
C. stuck
D. begged
9. We should _____ to it that all work done conforms to high standards.
A. set
B. turn
C. see
D. come
10. Anyone who needed their help could _____ on Robin and his men.
A. hold
B. sit
C. stand
D. count
11. Her suitcase seemed _____ heavy for such a short trip.
A. unnecessary
B. unnecessarily
C. necessarily
D. necessary
12. He drank a glass of boiled water _____.
A. at a bound
B. at a loss
C. at a glance
D. at a draught
13. _____ means spending a lot of money carelessly without considering the final result.
A. Prodigality
B. Degradation
C. Opulence
D. Parsimony
14. Only students at this institute have the _____ of using the books in the reading room.
A. occasion
B. privilege
C. habit
D. possibility
15. I' ve taken the children to the restaurant and they were as good as _____.
A. bone
B. god
C. gold
D. log

(二) 语法结构 (15 分)

选择最佳答案完成句子, 错选、多选或未选均无分。

16. Our great bridges are made _____ steel, and so are the ships that cross the oceans.

- A. of
B. from
C. into
D. by
17. We shall be only _____ pleased to hear from you further.
A. very
B. such
C. so
D. too
18. You claim that by travelling by boat I am wasting part of my holiday. _____, I regard the sea journey as the most enjoyable part of it.
A. Apart from that
B. Besides
C. On the contrary
D. On the other hand
19. The doctor asked us not to call him during the night except _____ necessity.
A. in case
B. in case of
C. although
D. provided
20. That' s the hotel _____ last year.
A. which we stayed
B. at which we stayed at
C. where we stayed at
D. where we stayed
21. He climbed up into the tree and picked all the fruit _____ reach.
A. by
B. out of
C. at
D. within
22. Would you please step _____ and have a cup of coffee with us?
A. aside
B. in
C. back
D. on
23. _____ this medicine regularly; it will protect you against a return of the illness.
A. Take
B. Taking
C. To take
D. Taken
24. _____ the contract provides otherwise, it is the buyer' s legal duty to collect the goods from the seller' s premises.
A. Although
B. Unless
C. Provided
D. Considering
25. I don' t believe him; he _____ be serious.
A. can' t
B. needn' t
C. mayn' t
D. mustn' t
26. _____ past performances, he is not likely to do well in his exams.
A. Judged from
B. To judge from
C. Judge from
D. Judging from

production of automobiles lonely.

D

40. As the name is implied, direct mail often involves fliers mailed directly to consumers'

A

B

C

homes or places of business.

D

三、完形填空（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

选择最佳答案完成句子，错选、多选或未选均无分。

Wise buying is a 41 way in which you can make your money go further. The way you go about buying an article or a service can actually 42 your money or can increase the cost.

Take the 43 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you 44 think that you are making the best buy if you choose one which you like the look of, and it is the cheapest in 45. But when you get it home, you may find that it takes twice as long as 46 model to dry your hair and the cost of the 47 plus the extra cost of your time could well 48 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you adopt when you go out 49 ?

If you keep your home, your car or any valuable possession in tiptop condition, you ' ll be saving money in the 50 term.

Before you buy a new appliance, 51 to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or 52 it to check whether it suits your particular purpose or not.

According to a recent survey, almost half the things we buy in supermarkets are not what we really wanted before we 53 the supermarket. 54 this by compiling a detailed shopping list and sticking to it.

Before you buy an expensive item, or a service, do check the price and what is 55 offer. If possible, choose from three items or three estimates.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. positive | B. negative | C. real | D. confident |
| 42. A. put | B. save | C. deduce | D. buy |
| 43. A. simple | B. just | C. one | D. simplified |
| 44. A. should | B. can | C. have to | D. may |
| 45. A. value | B. appearance | C. price | D. quality |
| 46. A. a more expensive | B. the cheapest | C. most expensive | D. a cheaper |
| 47. A. performance | B. electricity | C. trouble | D. function |
| 48. A. make | B. do | C. charge | D. enable |
| 49. A. owning | B. possessing | C. dreaming | D. shopping |
| 50. A. short | B. long | C. near | D. close |
| 51. A. bargain | B. discuss | C. talk | D. say |
| 52. A. buy | B. keep | C. lend | D. borrow |

53. A. entered B. left C. got D. arrived
54. A. Object to B. Combat C. Fight D. Opposing
55. A. as B. by C. in D. on

四、阅读理解（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

本部分有两篇短文，每篇短文后有五个问题，每个问题有四个选项，选择最佳答案完成句子。错选、多选或未选均无分。

Passage 1

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, but in the executive circle, beauty can become a *liability*.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman. Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to be causes for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but she, in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the “masculine” qualities required.

This is true even in politics. Anne Bowman, an American scholar, once asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were then told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

56. The word “liability” in the first paragraph most probably means “_____”.

- A. reliability B. instability
C. disadvantage D. responsibility

57. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.

- A. reinforces the feminine qualities required
B. makes women look more honest and capable
C. is of primary importance to women
D. often enables women to succeed quickly

58. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.

- A. turns out to be an obstacle to men
- B. affects men and women alike
- C. has as little effect on men as on women
- D. is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women

59. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often _____.

- A. practical
- B. prejudiced
- C. old-fashioned
- D. radical

60. The author writes this passage to _____.

- A. discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
- B. give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
- C. demand equal rights for women
- D. emphasize the importance of appearance

Passage Two

Seoul, once a city for kings, can now claim to be a city for commuters. The third nation in the Orient to develop an underground rapid-transit system, Korea opened its first line in 1974. After 12 years of continuing construction, Seoul had finally completed the rest of its extensive subway system, capable of serving 5 million commuters a day.

The 73-mile-long system is expected to alleviate the acute daily traffic congestion downtown. For an estimated \$2.7 billion, the city has built one of the most modern subways in the world, replete with air-conditioning, high-tech ticket machines and escalators to deep stations. The subway stops, bucking an international tradition of dull concrete wall, are attractions themselves: many are lined with shopping arcades, others sponsor art exhibits and several are blasted out of granite and left in their natural state, creating an eerie, cavelike effect.

The subway is a long-term solution to transit problems in a city that is bursting with a large population. It is designed to encourage the growth of satellite cities along the lines that run outside the city proper. Efficiency, safety and economy are the catchwords of the Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corporation, which handled construction and now manages the four lines. But traditional concern for cleanliness adds to the popularity of this rapid mode of underground transportation.

Recently 20 couples chose the subway as the site for their wedding ceremonies, proof that the system is heralding a new age of modern living for the inhabitants of the nation's capital.

61. According to the passage, how long does it take Korea to complete its extensive subway system?

- A. Twelve
- B. Five
- C. Seventy-three
- D. Twenty-seven

62. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be seen in the subways in Seoul?

- A. Commuters.
- B. Shopping arcades and art exhibits.
- C. Natural caves.

D. Wedding couples.

63. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A. The subway system was completed in 1986.
- B. Everyday more than 2.7 billion people travel by subway.
- C. The subway was built in a huge cave.
- D. The subway corporation is making a huge profit.

64. Which of the following is NOT the reason for constructing the underground transit system?

- A. The growth of population in the city.
- B. The traffic congestion downtown.
- C. The traditional concern for a better environment.
- D. The lack of wedding ceremony sites.

65. Why do some couples choose the subway as the site for their wedding ceremonies?

- A. It is cleaner than places on the ground.
- B. It is a symbol of modern living.
- C. It is the world's 7th largest subway.
- D. It is built in the nation's capital.

五、单词或短语的英汉互译（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

（一）将下列词语译成中文（5 分）

- 66. a merchant fleet
- 67. universal product code
- 68. sorting process
- 69. cost effectiveness
- 70. capital-output ratio

（二）将下列词语译成英文（5 分）

- 71. 一辈子一次性的投资
- 72. 关税壁垒
- 73. 市场价格机制
- 74. 资本市场
- 75. 通勤班车服务线

六、英汉句子互译（本大题共 4 小题，共 15 分）

（一）将下列句子译成中文

- 76. We all have to believe that this time he means business. (4 分)
- 77. Monopoly and competition are very generally regarded, not simply as antithetical, but as mutually exclusive. (4 分)

（二）将下列句子译成英文

- 78. 在这个种族大熔炉中各种文化融为一体。(3 分)

79. 纳税人的收入增加了，他就应该交纳更多的所得税。（4分）

