

- A. effective B. efficient
C. executive D. extensive
17. When the master asked a question, he expected a _____ answer to it.
A. punctual B. fast
C. prompt D. rapid
18. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.
A. lack B. withdraw
C. omit D. take
19. Many men lost their jobs during the business _____.
A. minimum B. irregularity
C. depression D. breakdown
20. When you take medicine, be careful not to _____ that amount printed on the bottle.
A. exceed B. substitute
C. surpass D. overcome

二、阅读理解：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。在短文后面有 5 个小题，根据短文内容选出最符合题目要求的选项。

Surfing is such an old sport that no one really knows when it first began. It is, however, known that it began in Polynesia. Surfing was the Polynesians' most popular sport. The sport has come a long way since its revival at the beginning of the last century. In 1900, Hawaii was controlled by the United States. Because of commercialization and media reports in the United States, more and more people became attracted to surfing. By the late 1920's, tourists flocked to Hawaii to enjoy surfing. Surfing was also becoming very popular in southern California, partly because of the new and lighter hollow boards, which were produced by Tom Blake. Today, surfing is a very popular water sport. One of the main things that make surfing stand out from other sports is the fact that it is a lifestyle as well as a sport.

Surfing is a demanding sport; to participate in it, you should be reasonably fit and able to swim at least 50 meters in open water. Ideally, before planning a surfing trip, it is advisable to carry out a program of exercises. Running, cycling and especially swimming will help to improve your stamina and will help to firm and strengthen your muscles. Always remember to carry out a warm-up before going surfing, and before carrying out any type of training. Ask the advice of lifeguards or experienced surfers to find out if there are any dangers you should be aware of.

21. Where did surfing begin?

- A. In Britain. B. In Hawaii.
C. In Polynesia. D. In southern California.
22. When did surfing have its revival?
A. At the end of the 19th century. B. At the beginning of the 19th century.
C. At the end of the 20th century. D. At the beginning of the 20th century.
23. Surfing is becoming more and more popular today because _____.
A. of the new and lighter hollow boards B. it is a lifestyle
C. it is a sport D. Both B and C
24. Which exercise was NOT suggested before planning a surfing trip?
A. Running. B. Boxing.
C. Cycling. D. Swimming.
25. If you want to participate in surfing, you should _____.
A. wear Hawaiian shirts, shorts and sandals
B. buy a new hollow board
C. read some magazines
D. be reasonably fit and able to swim at least 50 meters in open water

第二部分 非选择题（共 70 分）

三、完形填空：本大题共 10 空，每空 2 分，共 20 分。

accepted	outbound	domestic	competition	shifted	inbound
categories	tourism	comprises	international		

The United Nations classified three forms of tourism in 1994 in its Recommendations on Tourism Statistics: 26 tourism, which involves residents of the given country traveling only within this country; 27 tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country; and 28 tourism, involving residents traveling in another country.

The UN also derived different 29 of tourism by combining the 3 basic forms of tourism: internal tourism, which 30 domestic tourism and inbound tourism; intrabound tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism; and 31 tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism. Tourism is a

term coined by the Korea Tourism Organization and widely 32 in Korea. Intrabound tourism differs from domestic 33 in that the former encompasses policymaking and implementation of national tourism policies.

Recently, the tourism industry has 34 from the promotion of inbound tourism to the promotion of intrabound tourism because many countries are experiencing tough 35 for inbound tourists. Some national policymakers have shifted their priority to the promotion of intrabound tourism to contribute to the local economy.

四、短语翻译：本大题分英译汉和汉译英两部分，共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分。

(一) 请将下列短语翻译成中文：

36. holiday package

37. new visa policy

38. business tourism

39. tourism marketing plan

40. outdoor recreation

(二) 请将下列短语翻译成英文：

41. 游客涌入

42. 导览

43. 旅游促销

44. 酒店集团

45. 文化价值观

五、请将下列句子翻译成英文：本大题共 3 小题，每题 5 分，共 15 分。

46. 公共场所只允许在指定区域内吸烟。

47. 有着五千年文明的中国是各国游客向往的地方。

48. 生态旅游有利于资源环境保护和可持续利用。

六、写作：本大题共 15 分。

Write a formal invitation card to Miss Peggy Hunter, the sales manager of Holiday Inn Beijing for a New Year Party held by your travel agency. Make sure your invitation contains the time and place of the party.

Your writing should be no more than 100 words.