

2008 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考

外语水平考试

英语试卷

A

Paper One

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read five short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. Speaker A: Here's a gift for you. I bought it in China.

Speaker B: _____

- A. How much did it cost? B. Wow, it is great! Thank you.
C. It must be very expensive. D. Sorry to have bothered you.

2. Speaker A: Can you tell me something about your company?

Speaker B: _____ Our company was established in 1953. We produce a wide variety of electronic equipment.

- A. I am glad. B. Good idea.
C. You are welcome. D. My pleasure.

3. Speaker A: Aren't you excited about your new job?

Speaker B: _____ but it's too demanding.

- A. It's OK. B. I am fine.
C. Sure I am. D. I think so.

4. Speaker A: I've just been reading through your last project.

Speaker B: _____ I hope you didn't find much wrong in it.

Speaker A: you've done a fantastic job.

- A. On the contrary B. On the other hand
C. Don't forget D. Don't be silly

5. Speaker A: Could you pass me the jobs page?

Speaker B: _____

- A. What's the matter with you? B. Why should I?
C. You don't have to ask. D. Sure, here you are.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read five short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

6. Man: Jennifer is really pretty, isn't she? Her skin looks so baby smooth!

Woman: Well, It's just that she puts lots of make-up on her face. Actually, natural beauty comes from within.

Man: Ah, I can smell jealousy in the air!

Question: What does the man imply?

- A. The woman looks ugly.
B. The woman had a bitter feeling.
C. The woman should apologize.
D. The woman was upset.

7. Man: My father can do cooking, carpentry, and a bit of gardening.

Woman: He's a Jack of all trades, really.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. developed B. being developed
C. was being developed D. was developed
22. It is illegal in some countries that children _____ unattended at home.
A. be left B. left C. are leaving D. being left
23. On the huge board in the main hall of the airport, you can easily find the different destinations _____ which airlines can take you.
A. in B. of C. to D. by
24. Not until actually faced with water scarcity _____ appreciate the value of water to a region.
A. one can B. one cannot C. can one D. cannot one
25. Most people don't think of a stamp as a receipt, but that is _____ really is a proof of just how much money you paid in advance for mail delivery.
A. what B. why C. how D. who
26. Without water from the Nile River, Egypt _____ a farming country and become a desert.
A. will cease to be B. would cease to be
C. will cease being D. would cease being
27. Although he refused to act on my suggestion, he had to admit that _____ what I said.
A. it was something in B. there was something as
C. it was something as D. there was something in
28. There is little, _____, farming in that area and all you can see is miles of wild countryside.
A. if so B. if such C. if not D. if any
29. In his lecture, the education expert emphasized the fact that nowadays children are exposed to many influences _____ that of their families.
A. rather than B. other than C. except for D. but for
30. The singer on the stage has a young _____ face and a voice of an
A. boy... angel B. boy's... angel C. boy... angel's D. boy's... angel's

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One

When I saw the notice "women film extras wanted" in a local newspaper, I jumped at the chance. Since childhood, I had dreamt of being a film star.

The casting interview went well, and two days later I was told that I had been chosen. I was to lose some of my enthusiasm for the idea, however. Extras are often left in the dark for some time as to which role they will play. Finally the nature of my role was revealed: I was asked to play a mental hospital patient.

Despite my disappointment, I agreed to participate. Then, barely a week later, the day of filming dawned. All 13 of us extras, mainly housewives, were driven to an old hospital. The coffee and tea they served us looked and tasted like cement. Then we were rushed off to make-up. My hair was pinned back and make-up was applied that gave me a pale appearance. Then we just sat in a minibus for a few hours, as the cameras rolled elsewhere.

After the second hour had passed I was becoming bored. I bet stars are never treated like this, I thought. I had expected to be so busy that I hadn't come prepared for a long wait. Many of the others had brought a book or knitting.

Three hours had now passed. Then at last we were called to do our scenes. When the director came in, we were instructed where to stand and what to do. Along with a few others, I was told to sit at a table and weave baskets. This was not all easy task. The cane (藤条) we had to use was very long. On several occasions my basket fell apart in front of my very eye. On others I only succeeded in hitting a cameraman in the eye.

Life for the other extras was far from easy. Jean, who was barefoot, had to circle the floor. Poor Alice was asked to pretend to bang her head against the wall. Meanwhile

Veronica swept the floor.

Thankfully, after just a few attempts, the scenes were done. And so my first taste of this "glorious" career was over. Although I found the experience quite interesting, my first screen role will almost certainly be my last.

31. The word "extras" used in this story means people who _____.
A. have little experience of acting B. play unimportant parts in a film
C. pretend to be film stars D. need a part-time job
32. According to story, which of the following statements is true about the author?
A. She didn't refuse the role assigned to her although she didn't like it.
B. She understood clearly that most film stars used to be extras.
C. Unlike other women who were reading or knitting, she was busy with her scene.
D. The only thing she did well was to use the cane as weapon.
33. Alice, one of the 13 women extras, was probably playing the role of _____.
A. a doctor working in the mental hospital
B. a nurse who was helping her patients
C. another housewife busy with her work
D. another patient with mental problem
34. For the author, the first experience of acting in a film was _____.
A. almost an adventure B. a real nightmare
C. quite unpleasant D. very inspiring
35. The best title for this story could be _____.
A. On Camera B. In Fashion
C. A Fancy Dream D. A Great Career

Passage Two

Some of the most popular attractions across America are the many free concerts offered to public throughout the year. These involve not only amateur performers, but professional artists as well. The public parks of many cities across the country usually have bandstands and large lawns. As a service to citizens, they rent out space to performers free of charge. Amateur groups, with nothing more than a desire to perform offer their talents freely to public. Semi-professional artists are pleased to get the chance to perform before the public to perfect their craft and nurture the hope of being discovered before beginning a professional career. Famous professionals also give free concerts to make contact with their admiring fans. Often such concerts are sponsored by a large corporate organization and offered to the public free of charge as a cultural service and support for the arts.

The free concerts feature all kinds of music from rock and roll, jazz, country, western to the classics. In addition, free performances may include the plays of Shakespeare or experimental theatre of modern dramatists. In New York's Central Park there has long been a summer Shakespeare festival which draws huge crowds to the free performances.

Of these concerts the ones held on a summer evening in the park are the most popular. They take on a festive air. Friends and groups gather together after work and spread out a blanket on the lawn facing the performers' stage. The early comers get the best locations and enjoy a picnic supper while it is still daylight. The free seating is on a first come basis. Therefore, by the time the concert begins, as many as five thousand or more people may be in attendance. The concerts usually begin at 8 p. m and are performed under the stars. The sound is made sufficiently loud so that no matter where one chooses to sit, he can hear very well. The only disturbance may be the sound of an overhead airplane on its final approach to an airport or the far-off siren (警笛声) of an ambulance on its way to the hospital. This matters little! What counts is to soak up the atmosphere created by the music and to be with friends in the fresh open air. The best part of it all is that it's free!

36. Many American parks give free concerts on their lawns because they _____.
A. have the necessary facilities
B. call attract more visitors
C. want to serve the public
D. are in a position to invite musicians

37. The concerts in parks are often financially supported by _____.
A. the parks themselves
B. big organizations
C. professional musicians
D. musicians.
38. For semi-professional artists, performing before the public is a good chance _____.
A. to improve themselves in their career
B. to help train amateur performers
C. to make friends with superstars
D. to get involved in profitable business
39. The concerts can attract so many people mainly because _____.
A. the attendants don't have to pay.
B. the seating is on a first come basis
C. they provide free picnic supper
D. they are held in open air
40. The phrase "soak up" in the last paragraph probably means _____.
A. absorb B. warm up C. enjoy D. use up

Passage Three

Libraries form a vital part of the world's systems of communication and education. They make available knowledge accumulated through the ages. People in all walks of life use library resources in their work. People also turn to libraries to satisfy a desire for knowledge or to obtain material for leisure-time activity. In addition, many people enjoy book discussions, concerts, film programs, lectures, story hours, and a variety of other activities provided by libraries. Libraries also play an important role in preserving a society's cultural heritage (遗产). The library ranks as one of society's most useful service institutions.

The contents of libraries have changed so much through the years that the word library itself is, in a sense, inaccurate. The word comes from the Latin word liber, which means book. Today's libraries house many books, of course. However, they also have a wide variety of other materials that communicate, educate, and entertain. These materials include magazines, manuscripts (手稿), newspapers, and computer documents. Audio and visual materials include CDs, audiocassette tapes, videotapes, films, maps, paintings, and photographs.

In addition to regular books, a library may have large-type books, books for the blind, and tape recordings of books, called talking books. Librarians keep pace with the changing contents of libraries to serve as many people as possible. Their efforts have turned libraries into multimedia resource centers.

The expansion of library contents greatly increases the library's ability to communicate and educate. For example, people interested in classical music can listen to CDs and read books on the topics. Students of agriculture can read magazines and watch videotapes on farming methods. Many people use magazines and newspapers to find the most up-to-date material on current events.

In addition to expanding contents, librarians have developed many kinds of libraries to serve the needs of different people. The materials of each kind of library are selected to meet the needs of a specific group of patrons. School libraries have collections that provide the information needed by elementary and high school students. Public libraries tailor their collections to the general public. Government library collections are geared chiefly toward serving the needs of government officials. Thousands of special libraries provide information for professional people, such as advertising specialists, bankers, editors, engineers, lawyers, physicians, and scientists.

41. The word library originally meant _____.
A. freedom from ignorance B. collections of books
C. means of communication D. storage of knowledge
42. Which of the following statements shows libraries nowadays serve as multimedia resource centers?
A. People can visit them at their convenient time.

- B. People can learn about different cultures in them.
C. They house educational and recreational materials in a variety of forms.
D. They provide information for professional people in different fields.
43. Including talking books in their collections is a good example of _____.
A. the expansion of the contents of libraries
B. the development of special libraries
C. the entertaining function of libraries
D. the recording service in libraries
44. In the last paragraph, the word "patrons" probably means _____.
A. professional people B. academic researchers
C. librarians D. readers
45. The information provided in this passage may help us _____.
A. make better use of the library as a useful service institution
B. pay more attention to up-to-date news provided in libraries
C. better understand librarians and appreciate their hard work
D. save more time for entertainment in library activities

Passage Four

Students who want to enter the University of Montreal's Athletic Complex need more than just a conventional ID card—their identities must be proved genuine by an electronic hand scanner. In some California housing estates, a key alone is insufficient to get someone in the door; his or her voiceprint must also be verified (确认). And soon customers at some Japanese banks will have to present their faces for scanning before they can enter the building and withdraw their moneys.

All of these are applications of biometrics, a fast-growing technology that involves the use of physical or biological characteristic to identify individuals. In use for more than a decade at some high security government institutions in the United States and Canada, biometrics is rapidly popping up in the everyday world.

Biometric security systems operate by storing a digitized record of some unique human feature. When a user wishes to enter or use the facility, the system scans the person's corresponding characteristics and attempts to match them against those on record. Systems using fingerprints, hands, voices, eyes, and faces are already on the market. Others using typing patterns and even body smells are in various stages of development.

Fingerprints scanners are currently the most widely used type of biometric application, thanks to their growing use over the last 20 years by law-enforcement agencies. Sixteen American states now use biometric fingerprint verification systems to check that people claiming welfare payments are genuine. Politicians in Toronto have voted to do the same, with a testing project beginning next year.

Not surprisingly, biometrics raises difficult questions about privacy and the potential for abuse. Some worry that governments and industry will be tempted to use the technology to monitor individual behavior. "If someone used your fingerprints to match your health-insurance records with credit-card record showing that you regularly bought lots of cigarettes and fatty foods," says one policy analyst, "you would see your insurance payments go through the roof." In Toronto, critics of the welfare fingerprint plan complained that it would force people to submit to a procedure widely identified with criminals.

Nevertheless, support for biometrics is growing in Toronto as it is in many other communities. In an increasingly crowded and complicated world, biometrics may well be a technology whose time has come.

46. According to the author, biometric technology is _____.
A. in the stage of theoretical study
B. widely used in the world
C. about to be out of date
D. developing rapidly
47. What is one of the advantages of biometric technology?
A. It better protects people's privacy.
B. It helps people follow a healthy life style.

- C. It is cheaper than traditional methods.
D. It identifies people more accurately.
48. The author used the health insurance case mainly to _____.
A. illustrate the use of the technology
B. give suggestions on buying insurance
C. draw attention to the problem of the technology
D. emphasize the importance of healthy diet
49. In which of the following situations is biometric technology NOT used?
A. Computers are switched on by a voice order.
B. Doctors diagnose disease through patients' voice.
C. Museum doors are controlled by palm scanner.
D. The police identify criminals through fingerprints.
50. Which word would you use to describe the author's tone in this passage?
A. Supportive. B. Objective. C. Critical. D. Indifferent.

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Colleges in the US have added a new subject, "green chemistry", to their curriculum (课程) today. "Green chemistry 51 how we can develop products that won't 52 the environment," explains Paul Anastas, director of Yale University's Center for Green Chemistry and Green Engineering. It opened at the beginning of this year. The American Chemical Society, 53 approves more than 600 college chemistry programs, only lists about a dozen that teach green chemistry. But that 54 is growing.

Cambridge College in Massachusetts is offering "an introduction to green chemistry" course this fall and is offering the nation's first bachelor's and master's 55 in green chemistry. The program will have classes in environmental science and even environmental 56 and policy. These subjects are not 57 taught to chemistry majors. Employers 58 the introduction of green chemistry. Businesses are increasingly seeking graduates 59 backgrounds in the subject because it can help them make or save money in the development and manufacturing of products. "We need people who can not only understand their place 60, but also understand the worldwide perspective," said Adam Peterson, a chemicals division manager at Dow Coming Corp.

51. A. looks on B. looks in C. looks at D. looks after
52. A. injure B. distress C. wound D. hurt
53. A. which B. that C. such D. thus
54. A. size B. number C. amount D. quantity
55. A. tides B. degrees C. status D. ranks
56. A. law B. act C. bill D. treaty
57. A. controversially B. eventually C. gradually D. traditionally
58. A. dislike B. ignore C. welcome D. enjoy
59. A. on B. in C. with D. from
60. A. in a row B. in person C. in common D. in a chain

Paper Two

Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

Globally, most smokers start smoking before the age of 18, with almost a quarter of those beginning before the age of 10. The younger children are when they first try smoking, the more likely they are to become regular tobacco users and the less likely they are to quit.

A strong link between advertising and smoking in young people has been proven. The more aware and appreciative young people are of tobacco advertising, the more likely they are to smoke or say they intend to. As a result, the tobacco industry spends billions of dollars worldwide each year spreading its marketing net as widely as possible to attract young customers. Tobacco companies market their products wherever youth

can be easily accessed—in the movies, on the Internet, in fashion magazines, and at music concerts and sports events.

In response to this threat, World No Tobacco Day 2008 campaigns for a total ban on all forms of tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship by the tobacco industry.

Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words about the title "Can Internet Take the Place of Paper Media?" You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

现在上网阅读的人越来越多，人们可以更快地从网上读到新闻、找到他们所需要的信息或下载文学作品。

1. 你认为网络是否能最终代替书刊报纸？
2. 举例说明你的理由。
3. 结论。

2008 年在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语试题答案及解析

Paper One

Part I

Section A

1. B。

A 说“这是给你的礼物，我在中国 的。” A 要 给 B 礼物，B 要 ，
B。A 是 礼 的，C 说 ， D 是 ， 上文 。

2. D。

A 说“你能 我你 的 ？”， B 在 到 1953 ，
产 ， 由 B 是 说的， D。A、B 上文 ， C “
”用 。

3. C。

A 说“你 你的新 作 ？”B but it's too demanding 是这
作需要 的 多，所以前 是 上文 的 ， 为 C。C 是 ，
的 是 Sure I am excited about my new job.

4. A。

说“我 在 你的最 书。” 说“我 你没 发现什么 的地
方。” 的 是“你做得非常 色”是 作的 ， 所以前 是要说在
书中没 找到什么 的地方， A。A 的 思是“恰恰相反”，即没 找到什么错误的
地方。B 另 方 ， C 别忘了，D 别傻了，都 题 。

5. D。

A 说“你能递给我 职那 版 ？”可见，A 要 报纸， 帮助。查 四 可知，
为 D。A、B、C 都 题 。

Section B

6. B。

: Jennifer 确实 漂亮，是 是？她的皮肤 起来像婴儿皮肤那样光滑。

: 因为她脸上抹了 多化妆品，实 上，真正的美是内在美。

: 啊，我能闻到嫉妒的味 。

由 的话可知 在嫉妒。 B。

7. C。

: 我父亲会做饭，会做木匠活，还懂 点园艺。

: 他真是 杂 啊。

Jack of all trades 是杂 的 思，Jack of all trades and master of none 是 谚 ，
思是指杂而 精的人。

8. A。

: 我想在这 目中尝试 新的东西, 你认为怎样?

: 我还是偏向 照章办事。至少这样更安全, 是 ?

go by the book 是照章办事, 循 的 思。 是 A。

9. A。

: 越来越 了, 下 我们 怎么办?

: 他 , 我们 得 照办。

本题考查到了 follow suit, 思是照别人的方 做, 学样。 的 思是别的
 , 我们 要 。 A。

10. B。

: 我 , 你 我做了 职?

: 起! 我没 办 密。

can't help sth. doing sth. 是 做 事的 思, B 思 。 A 说他 本
能帮助那 C 说他 可能 D 说他 能确 了 。

Part II

11. C。

approach v. , appoint v. , approve v. ,
appreciate v. , ,

文: , 全国 的 由国会中 的多 。

12. B。

take delight in 以.....为 give rise to 起, give way to take advantage
of 用, 用

文: 的 题在会 上没 起 的 论。

13. A。

imagine 想 suppose , , 认为 think 想, 认为 expect ,

文: 你能想 还是 ?

14. A。

mark , sign , remark 论, 见 signature

文: 人的 , 指 是 的 。

15. D。

certain 确 的 suspicious 的, 可 的 confident 信 的 doubtful 的,
确 的

be doubtful about of sth. , 确

文: 我认为他们的 会可 , 他们 。

16. A。

confirm 确认 check 查 convince 确信 test 试

文: 他 能 还 这 事实了他们 他的 , 即他这人 可 。

17. C。

by any means 论 ; by all means , by no means by every
means

文: 我们 我们绝 会是 用 的国 的 。

18. B。

face to face side by side , back to back , step by
step 的

文: 在 起 了 多 , , 。

19. B。

humble 的 () 的 modest 的, 的 timid 的 middle 中
的, 中 的

文: 到可能会 反 见, 在 他们发起了 的 。

20. A。

call off call out 声 , call back , call up

- 文： 会 要举 ， 最 了。
21. B。
考查的是 结 ， 。由 可 前 用 ，
A、C、D 。
- 文： 新的 正在研发 中，我们 全 理由 。
22. A。
题考查的是 。It is illegal that 的从 用 ， 是 (should) do sth. , should 可以 。 A。
文： 在 国 在 没人照 是 的。
23. C。
题考查的是 +which 的 从 ， 的 用 从 中的 ， 即要 的 。 题是 airlines can take' you to the different destinations.
文： 在 的 ， 你能 地找到你可以 的 目的地。
24. C。
题考查的是 ， 否 ， 要 。所以 A、B 可以 ， 的 否 在 not until ， 用否 ， 是 C。
文： 到人们真正 会懂得 地 的 。
25. A。
题考查的是 从 。why 因，how 方 ， who 指代人。
文： 人认为 是 ， 是 确实是你 前为你的 的 。
26. B。
题考查的是 。without 的 要用 ， 思是“没 ……， 要是……”cease to do sth 做 事， B。
文： 要是没 的 ， 会是 国 而是 。
27. D。
题考查 从 ， 还考查 there be 结 。
文： 他 绝 照我的 事， 他 得 认我说的话是 理的。
28. D。
题考查的是 if 的条 从 。在 题中用的是 if 的 。
文： 在那 地 说 的话 是少得可 ， 你所 到 是 的 。
29. B。
rather than 而 是 other than 了……以 except for 了 but for 要 是
文： 这 在他的 中 了 事实：现在 们 了 到 的 以 ， 还 到 多 他 。
30. B。
本题考查的是所 的 题。 题考到所 的 's of。
文： 上这 的脸 样的声 。

Part III

Passage One

31. B。
题。在 中 到 Since childhood, I had dreamt of being a film star. 从 代 起，我 想做 明 。结 下文 到的作 的 的 可知， 的 思“ ”。
32. A。
题考查。A 思是 她 给她的 色，她还是没 绝。 到 ， 是 来知 要 的是 精 病人。 着 到 Despite my disappointment, I agreed to participate 可知 A 正确。B 文中没 到，C、D 文章 。
33. D。
题， 在 六 Alice was asked to pretend to bang her head against the wall. Alice 要 头往墙上撞，即扮 精 病人。

34. C。

题，在最，再结前文的描述，可知作这做的，是adventure，是nightmare，更是inspiring，而是unpleasant。

35. D。

旨题。本文述的是作做的，作从小想做，偶的会的想为了现实，是这，文章最说 my first screen role will almost certainly be my last D 最。age Two

36. C。

题。在 As a service to citizens, they rent out space to performers free of charge. 作为供给市民的服，园是免费供地的。C 中的 serve the public 相。

37. B。

题，在 Often such concerts are sponsored by a large corporate organization, 是由型助的。

38. A。

题，在 Semi-professional artists are pleased to get the chance to perform before the public to perfect their craft and nurture the hope of being discovered before beginning fl professional career. 职艺人在众前来，技，的能被发现，从而的生涯。A。

39. A。

题。在最，最话 The best part of it all is that it's free! 最要的是是免费的。

40. C。

题。在最，前到惟被搅的地方是头顶上飞落的声音救护车救护鸣笛的声音，是这重要，重要的是在户的新鲜空中沉浸在创造的氛围，朋友起。soak up 在是“享”的思。

Passage Three

41. B。

题，在 The word comes from the Latin word liber, which means book.

42. C。

题。中到图书在内上上都丰富。内关的娱的，多多样，文本的，频的，还门为盲人的书籍等。

43. A。

题。在 In addition to regular books, a library may have large-type books, books for the blind, and tape recordings of books, called talking books. 题可用，B 在五，C、D，所以 A。

44. D。

题。The materials of each kind of library are selected to meet the needs of a specific group of patrons 型的图书馆的书的要足群体读的需。

45. A。

旨题。文章要绍了图书馆的作用、内，目的是要读图书馆更加深入的了解，从而能更加理地用为服。

Passage Four

46. D。

题。在 All of these are applications of biometrics, a fast-growing technology that...B，中到指扫描是目前用最广泛的物技术，B 内。A 是理论研究，C 是即将，都。

47. D。

题。的析可知，物技术的优点是的确。

48. C。

例 题。本文 医疗 险这 例 说明了 物技术存在的 题。

49. B。

题。在 Systems' using fingerprints, hands, voices, eyes, and faces are already on the market. A、C、D 能 地被 , B 医 病人的声 来 诊 疾病, 文中 到的 voices 是 事。

50. A。

最 到 物技术 用还存在 题, 的人越来越多, 在这 越来越拥挤, 越来越复杂的世界 , 物技术的 代到来了。可见作 的 是 的。

Part IV

51. A。

look in , 顺便 访 look at , 查 look after 照 , 照 look on 文中 到绿色化学是关 我们怎样 发 环境 造 伤害的产品, A。

52. D。

injure 伤害, 往往指 体或 所造 的伤害 distress 恼, 痛 wound 往往指枪伤 hurt 伤 良 , D。

53. A。

全 可知, 是 非 从 , 在四 中 which 可以 非 从 。 A。

54. B。

size 小, number , amount , quantity 文中的 思是“ 是这 在 。” B。

55. B。

title 题, 题目, 头 status , ranks 等 , 学 学 是 bachelor's and master's degrees. B。

56. A。

law act 为 bill treaty 条 , : 这 目将会 关环境 学 环境 方 的课程。

57. D。

controversially 地 eventually 最终, 最 gradually 地 traditionally 地 : 这 课程 是 照 上 给化学 的学 。

58. C。

dislike , ignore , welcome enjoy 享 , 结 下 文可知, 。

59. C。

这门课程学 的 , with。

60. B。

in a row , in person 亲 in common 的 in a chain 没 。
Paper Two

Part V

从全 围来 , 多 在 18 前 , 他们 中 四 的人 10 前 。 的 越小, 越 可能 为 , 而 越 可能 。 明, 广 人 密的 。 人 广 知 得 越多, 越 , 他们越 可能会 。 结 费 美 在全 网络, 可能广泛地 费 。 的产品在 人 得到的所 所 —— 、 网、 杂 以 会 体 。 作为 这 的 , 2008 “世界 ”由 助发 了全 样 广 的活 。

Part VI

Can Internet Take the Place of Paper Media?

There is a trend that more and more people incline to surfing the Internet. They, in a relatively faster way, search update news, seek information they need, or download literary works such as love stories and science fictions. However, it is impossible for

Internet to take the place of paper media.

Internet reading is indeed faster and easier, bringing the effects of not only entertaining but transience. As to the academic study, it can provide one-sided and superficial explanations or analysis instead of a comprehensive knowledge system. As to the information, you cannot cast your full trust on Internet because it can be anonymous and without any censorship. Many college graduates, who preferred to the method of Internet reading, have to hurry to make up for further knowledge in some field. This is just the result of "reading malnutrition" caused by only reading on Internet.

Therefore, it is undeniable that Internet plays a more and more important role in the modern society, whether in the daily life or study, but there is no way for it to replace the traditional paper books. And we have to emphasize more on the paper media to keep a balanced way of reading, then the function of both methods can be played to the full extent.