

外语水平考试
英语试卷

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. The man's father has talent in trade.
B. The man's father works for Jack.
C. The man's father has many different skills.
D. The man's father does many jobs at the same time.
8. Woman: I want to try something in the project. What's your opinion?
Man: Great, I prefer to go by the book. At least it is safer, isn't it?
Question: What does the man suggest?
A. Strictly obeying the established rules.
B. Trying something new from the book.
C. Testing a new but safer method.
D. Learning a new method through practice.
9. Man: The competition is increasingly fierce. What shall we do next?
Woman: If other companies lower their prices, we'll have to follow suit.
Question: What does the woman suggest?
A. Doing the same as other companies have done.
B. Producing the same suits as other companies.
C. Fighting against others by cutting down the cost.
D. Working out other policies to compensate for the loss.
10. Woman: I'm upset. You told my boss I had a part-time job?
Man: I am sorry. I couldn't help it.
Question: What does the man mean?
A. He couldn't help the woman at all.
B. He couldn't hold back the secret.
C. He couldn't possibly tell the boss.
D. He couldn't decide who told the boss.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

11. According to the Constitution, any national agreement has to be _____ by a two-thirds majority in parliament.
A. approached B. appointed C. approved D. appreciated
12. The issue of e-commerce did not _____ any detailed discussions at the conference.
A. take delight in B. give rise to C. give way to D. take advantage of
13. Can you _____ an insect having eight eyes and still having poor eyesight?
A. imagine B. suppose C. think D. expect
14. Fingerprints form an unchangeable despite changes in the individual's appearance or age.
A. mark B. sign C. remark D. signature
15. I think their plan will work, but they themselves are very _____ about it.
A. certain B. suspicious C. confident D. doubtful
16. His failure to pay his debts _____ their opinion that he was not to be trusted.
A. confirmed B. checked C. convinced D. tested
17. Our government strongly holds the principle we will _____ be the first to use nuclear weapons.
A. by any means B. by all means C. by no means D. by every means
18. The two soldiers spent many years together, fighting _____ and sharing their victories and disappointments.
A. face to face B. side by side C. back to back D. step by step
19. Being aware of the potential objections, they launched a _____ reform at the beginning stage.
A. humble B. modest C. timid D. middle
20. The union threatened a strike but called it _____ at the last minute.
A. off B. out C. back D. up
21. A new material _____ we have good reason to be optimistic.

- 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 give 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，我在中国买的。”显然 A 要送给 B 礼物，B 肯定要对此表示感谢，故选 B。A 项问价钱是不礼貌的，C 项说一定很贵，不符合口语交际原则，D 项是表示道歉，与上文不符。

2. D。

A 说“你能告诉我你公司的一些情况吗？”，表示请求，B 在后面提到公司成立于 1953 年，生产各类家电设备，由此断定 B 肯定是很乐意说的，故选 D。A、B 和上文不符，C 项“不客气”用于回答致谢。

3. C。

A 说“你对你的新工作不满意吗？”B 项后面有一个转折 but it's too demanding 但是这份工作需要付出的太多，所以前半句肯定是对上文肯定的答案，答案为 C。C 项是省略句，完整的句子是 Sure I am excited about my new job.

4. A。

女士说“我刚刚一直在看你的最后一份计划书。”男士说“我希望你没有发现什么不对的地方。”女士的后半句是“你做得非常出色”是对男士工作的肯定，所以前半句肯定是要说在计划书中没有找到什么不对的地方，故选 A。A 的意思是“恰恰相反”，即没有找到什么错误的地方。B 项另一方面，C 项别忘了，D 项别傻了，都不合题意。

5. D。

A 说“你能递给我求职那一版面吗？”可见，A 要看报纸，请求帮助。查看四个选项可知，答案为 D。A、B、C 项都不合题意。

Section B

6. B。

男士：Jennifer 确实很漂亮，是不是？她的皮肤看起来像婴儿皮肤那样光滑。

女士：因为她脸上抹了很多化妆品，实际上，真正的美是内在美。

男士：啊，我能闻到嫉妒的味道。

由男士的话可知女士在嫉妒。故选 B。

7. C。

男士：我父亲会做饭，会做木匠活，还懂一点园艺。

女士：他真是一个杂家啊。

Jack of all trades 是杂家的意思，Jack of all trades and master of none 是一句谚语，意思是指杂而不精的人。

8. A.

女士：我想在这个项目中尝试一些新的东西，你认为怎样？

男士：我还是偏向于照章办事。至少这样更安全，不是吗？

go by the book 是照章办事，循规蹈矩的意思。故答案是 A。

9. A.

男士：竞争越来越激烈了，下一步我们该怎么办？

女士：如果其他公司降低价格，我们不得不照办。

本题考查到了一个短语 follow suit，意思是照别人的方式去做，学样。女士的意思是别的公司降价，我们公司也要降价。故选 A。

10. B.

女士：我很不高兴，你告诉老板我做了一份兼职？

男士：对不起！我没有办法保密。

can't help sth. / doing sth. 是情不自禁做某事的意思，与 B 项意思一致。A 项说他根本就不能帮助那位女士；C 项说他不可能告诉老板；D 项说他不能确定谁告诉了老板。

Part II

11. C.

approach v. 靠近，接近；appoint v. 委派，任命；approve v. 赞成，批准，通过；
appreciate v. 感激，感谢，鉴赏

译文：根据宪法，任何全国性的决策必须由国会中三分之二的多数通过。

12. B.

take delight in 以……为乐；give rise to 引起，导致；give way to 让步；take advantage of 利用，运用

译文：电子商务的问题在会议上没有引起任何细节性的讨论。

13. A.

imagine 想象；suppose 假定，假设，认为；think 想，认为；expect 期待，期望

译文：你能想象一只昆虫有八只眼睛视力还是很差吗？

14. A.

mark 记号，符号；sign 标志，符号；remark 评论，意见；signature 签名

译文：尽管每个人的外貌和年龄不同，指纹却是无法改变的记号。

15. D.

certain 确定的；suspicious 怀疑的，可疑的；confident 有信心的；doubtful 怀疑的，不确定的

be doubtful about / of sth. 对……表示怀疑，不确定

译文：我认为他们的计划会可行，但他们自己却对此表示怀疑。

16. A.

confirm 确认；check 检查；convince 确信；test 测试

译文：他未能偿还债务这件事证实了他们对他的看法，即他这人不可靠。

17. C.

by any means 无论如何；by all means 一定，务必；by no means 决不；by every means 尽一切努力

译文：我们政府坚守我们绝不会是第一个使用核武器的国家的原则。

18. B.

face to face 面对面；side by side 并排，并肩；back to back 背对背，紧接；step by step 逐步的

译文：两名士兵在一起度过了很多年，并肩战斗，同甘共苦。

19. B.

humble 谦卑的；(身份)卑微的；modest 谦虚的，适度的；timid 胆怯的；middle 中部的，中间的

译文：意识到可能会有反对意见，在初级阶段他们发起了一场比较适度的改革。

20. A.

call off 取消；call out 大声叫嚷，出动；call back 收回，打回电；call up 召唤

译文：工会扬言要举行罢工，但最后一刻却取消了。

21. B。

此句考查的是独立主格结构，比较难。由后句时态可断定前面不应该用过去时，故排除 A、C、D 选项。

译文：一种新的材料正在研发之中，我们完全有理由保持乐观。

22. A。

此题考查的是虚拟语气。It is illegal that 后面的从句用虚拟语气，构成是 (should) do sth.，should 可以省去。故选 A。

译文：在一些国家把孩子留在家没人照顾是犯法的。

23. C。

此题考查的是介词+which 引导的定语从句，介词的选用取决于定语从句中的动词，即要选择与动词搭配的介词。此题是 airlines can take' you to the different destinations.

译文：在机场主厅的登机处，你能够很容易地找到你可以去的各个目的地。

24. C。

该题考查的是倒装句，否定词置于句首，句子要倒装。所以 A、B 两项可以排除，此句的否定在 not until 处，故主句就不用否定，答案是 C。

译文：直到人们真正面临水资源匮乏时才会懂得水对一个地区的价值。

25. A。

此题考查的是名词性从句。why 表原因，how 表方式，who 指代人。

译文：大部分人认为邮票不是收据，但是它确实是你提前为你的邮件支付金额的证据。

26. B。

此题考查的是虚拟语气。without 引导的虚拟语气主句要用过去时，意思是“没有……，要不是……”cease to do sth 停止做某事，故选 B。

译文：要是没有尼罗河的水，埃及就不会是一个农业国家而是一片荒漠。

27. D。

此题考查宾语从句，还考查 there be 结构。

译文：尽管他拒绝依照我的建议行事，但他不得不承认我说的话是有道理的。

28. D。

此题考查的是 if 引导的条件状语从句。在此题中用的是 if 的省略句。

译文：在那一地区如果说有农业的话也是少得可怜，你所看到只是绵延几英里的荒野。

29. B。

rather than 而不是；other than 除了……以外；except for 除了；but for 要不是

译文：这位教育专家在他的讲座中强调了一个事实：现在孩子们除了受到家庭的影响以外，还受到很多其他影响。

30. B。

本题考查的是所有格的问题。此题考到所有格的两种形式 's 和 of。

译文：舞台上这位歌唱演员有一张年轻男孩的脸和天使一样的声音。

Part III

Passage One

31. B。

猜词题。在第一段中提到 Since childhood, I had dreamt of being a film star. 从童年时代起，我就一直梦想做电影明星。结合下文讲到的作者的一次拍电影的经历可知，该词的意思“临时演员”。

32. A。

细节题考查。A 项意思是尽管她不喜欢分配给她的角色，她还是没有拒绝。第二段提到者一开始欣然接受，但是后来知道自己要演的是一个精神病人。紧接着第三段提到 Despite my disappointment, I agreed to participate 可知 A 项正确。B 项文中没有提到，C、D 两项与文章不符。

33. D。

细节题，答案在第六段 Alice was asked to pretend to bang her head against the wall. Alice 要假装把头往墙上撞，即扮演精神病人。

34. C。

细节题，答案在最后一段，再结合前文的描述，可知作者这次做临时演员的经历不是 adventure，也不是 nightmare，更不是 inspiring，而是 unpleasant。

35. D。

主旨大意题。本文讲述的是作者做临时演员的一次经历，作者从小就梦想做演员，一次偶然的会使自己的梦想变为了现实，但是经历这次之后，文章最后却说 my first screen role will almost certainly be my last 故 D 项最合适。

age Two

36. C。

细节题。答案在第一段 As a service to citizens, they rent out space to performers free of charge. 作为提供给市民的一项服务，公园是免费提供表演场地的。与 C 项中的 serve the public 相对应。

37. B。

细节题，答案在第一段 Often such concerts are sponsored by a large corporate organization, 演出是由大型公司赞助的。

38. A。

细节题，答案在第一段 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. 半职业艺人很乐意在公众面前表演来提高自己的演技，同时希望自己的才能被发现，从而开始自己的职业生涯。故选 A。

39. A。

细节题。答案在最后一段，最后一句话 The best part of it all is that it's free! 最主要的是演出是免费的。

40. C。

猜词题。在最后一段，前面提到惟一被打搅的地方就是头顶上飞机降落的声音和救护车救护时鸣笛的声音，但是这些不重要，重要的是在户外的新鲜空气中沉浸在音乐创造的氛围里，和朋友一起度过。故 soak up 在此处应该是“享受”的意思。

Passage Three

41. B。

细节题，答案在第二段 The word comes from the Latin word liber, which means book.

42. C。

细节题。第二段和第三段中提到图书在内容上和形式上都很丰富。内容有关于教育的和娱乐的，形式多种多样，有文本的，视频的，还有专门为盲人准备的书籍等。

43. A。

细节题。在第三段 In addition to regular books, a library may have large-type books, books for the blind, and tape recordings of books, called talking books. 此题可用排除法，B 项在第五段，C、D 两项不对，所以选 A。

44. D。

猜词题。The materials of each kind of library are selected to meet the needs of a specific group of patrons 每一种类型的图书馆的书的选取要满足不同群体读者的需求。

45. A。

主旨题。文章主要介绍了图书馆的作用、内容和形式，目的是要读者对图书馆有一个更加深入的了解，从而能够更加合理地运用它为自己服务。

Passage Four

46. D。

细节题。答案在第二段 All of these are applications of biometrics, a fast-growing technology that...B 项不对，第三段中提到指纹扫描是目前应用最广泛的一种生物技术，与 B 项内容不符。A 项是处于理论研究阶段，C 项是即将过时，都不对。

47. D。

细节题。通过对第二段的分析可知，生物技术的一个优点就是它的准确性。

48. C。

例证题。本文通过医疗保险这一例子说明了生物技术存在的问题。

49. B。

细节题。答案在第三段 Systems' using fingerprints, hands, voices, eyes, and faces are already on the market. A、C、D 能够很容易地被排除, B 项医生通过病人的声音来诊断疾病, 和文中提到的 voices 并不是一回事。

50. A。

最后一段提到尽管生物技术应用还存在一些问题, 但支持它的人越来越多, 在这个越来越拥挤, 越来越复杂的世界里, 生物技术的时代到来了。可见作者对此的态度是支持的。

Part IV

51. A。

look in 看望, 顺便过访; look at 看, 查看; look after 照料, 照顾; look on 看待; 文中提到绿色化学是关于我们怎样开发对环境不造成伤害的产品, 故选 A。

52. D。

injure 伤害, 往往指对身体或感情所造成的伤害; distress 使苦恼, 使痛苦; wound 往往指枪伤; hurt 使受伤; 对.....有不良影响, 故选 D。

53. A。

纵观全句可知, 此处是一个非限定性定语从句, 在四个选项中只有 which 可以引导非限定性定语从句。故选 A。

54. B。

size 大小, 尺寸; number 数字, 数量; amount 总数, 总额; quantity 数量; 文中的意思是“但是这个数字在不断增长。”故选 B。

55. B。

title 标题, 题目, 头衔; status 身份, 状况; ranks 等级, 行列; 学士和硕士学位是 bachelor's and master's degrees. 故选 B。

56. A。

law 法律; act 行为; bill 法案; treaty 条约, 协议; 句意: 这个项目将会开设有关环境科学和环境法律和政策方面的课程。

57. D。

controversially 有争议地; eventually 最终, 最后; gradually 逐渐地; traditionally 传统地; 句意: 这些课程并不是按照传统意义上只教授给化学系的学生。

58. C。

dislike 不喜欢, 讨厌; ignore 忽略, 忽视; welcome 欢迎; enjoy 享受, 喜欢; 结合下文可知, 应该选择欢迎。

59. C。

有这门课程学习背景的毕业生, 故选 with。

60. B。

in a row 成一排, 连续; in person 亲自; in common 共同的; in a chain 没有此短语。

Paper Two

Part V

从全球范围来看, 大多数吸烟者在 18 岁之前开始吸烟, 他们当中几乎有四分之一的人 10 岁前就开始吸烟。孩子开始吸烟的年龄越小, 越有可能成为普通抽烟者, 而且越不可能戒掉。已经证明, 广告和年轻人抽烟之间有一种紧密的联系。年轻人对于烟草广告知道得越多, 鉴赏力越好, 他们越有可能会抽烟。结果烟草公司每年花费数十亿美元在全球传播其营销网络, 尽可能广泛地吸引年轻消费者。烟草公司的产品在年轻人很容易得到的所有场所销售——电影院、互联网、时尚杂志以及音乐会和体育比赛。

作为对这一威胁的回应, 2008 年“世界无烟日”由烟草业宣传并赞助发动了全面禁止各种各样烟草广告的活动。

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.