



## 4 清华大学 2008 年

## Part I Vocabulary (20%)

*Directions: There are forty incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one that completes the sentence, and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

- The European Union countries, were once worried that they would not have \_\_\_\_\_ supplies of petroleum.  
A. sufficient            B. efficient            C. potential            D. proficient
- We'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a table for five for dinner this evening.  
A. preserve            B. reserve            C. sustain            D. retain
- Britain has the highest \_\_\_\_\_ of road traffic in the world-over 60 cars for every mile of road.  
A. popularity            B. prosperity            C. intensity            D. density
- I would never have \_\_\_\_\_ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.  
A. sought for            B. accounted for            C. turned up            D. restored to
- The energy \_\_\_\_\_ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.  
A. transferred            B. released            C. conveyed            D. delivered
- It is required that during the process, great care has to be taken to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ silk from damage.  
A. sensitive            B. sensible            C. tender            D. delicate
- To our \_\_\_\_\_, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.  
A. relief            B. view            C. anxiety            D. judgment
- The government will take some action to \_\_\_\_\_ the two big quarreling companies.  
A. jigsaw            B. jot            C. impulse            D. reconcile
- As automation became popular in most factories, labor was made \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disincentive            B. redundant            C. diverse            D. discontent
- They have \_\_\_\_\_ her unreasonable request for her annual salary.  
A. destined            B. chorded            C. repelled            D. commenced
- When you prepare for your speech, be sure to cite \_\_\_\_\_ qualified sources of information and examples.  
A. unbiased            B. manipulated            C. distorted            D. conveyed
- It is apparent that winning the scholarship is \_\_\_\_\_ of one's intelligence in the field of physics.  
A. parallelism            B. alliteration            C. testimony            D. rhythm
- In court he repeated his \_\_\_\_\_ that he was not guilty in front of the jury.  
A. impressions            B. alliterations            C. clauses            D. assertions
- Shopping malls have some advantage in suffering from shorter periods of \_\_\_\_\_ business.  
A. stale            B. slack            C. ferrous            D. abundant

15. According to the Geneva \_\_\_\_\_ no prisoners of war shall be subject to abuse.  
A. Customs            B. Congresses            C. Conventions            D. Routines
16. Before the general election many senior citizens signed the \_\_\_\_\_ against the spreading of nuclear arms.  
A. contract            B. petition            C. supplication            D. potential
17. Scientists believe that there is not enough oxygen in the Moon's atmosphere to \_\_\_\_\_ plant life.  
A. adapt            B. personalize            C. sustain            D. describe
18. I can't remember exactly what triggered the explosion but it was pretty \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. estimating            B. devastating            C. reprocessing            D. preferring
19. The industry has pumped \_\_\_\_\_ amounts of money into political campaigns, making it less and less likely that politicians will deal with the issue sensibly.  
A. potential            B. substantial            C. massive            D. traditional
20. I was entrusted to \_\_\_\_\_ to a newspaper article making predictions for the New Year.  
A. contribute            B. detract            C. convert            D. entail
21. After 1989, the external \_\_\_\_\_ vanished, but the danger to American civilization remained.  
A. disruption            B. menace            C. liability            D. emergence
22. The government is trying to help these enterprises out of the \_\_\_\_\_ by various means.  
A. flight            B. plight            C. delight            D. twilight
23. An archaeologist has to pay much attention to \_\_\_\_\_ details of an unearthed object.  
A. miserable            B. minus            C. minute            D. moist
24. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ her tablemate's arm to see if she was fast asleep at class.  
A. pinched            B. punched            C. pitched            D. preached
25. Most of the local people involved in the affair have been \_\_\_\_\_ and dismissed.  
A. smuggled            B. prosecuted            C. saluted            D. thrived
26. I can respect someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ for their actions, but I cannot respect someone who is always pointing the finger.  
A. millennium            B. dominant            C. accountable            D. commercial
27. All the products made in China are sold and distributed in \_\_\_\_\_ with the U.S. Export Administration Regulations and also local country rules.  
A. compliance            B. prosperity            C. merchandise            D. intersection
28. One of the main reasons is that the university's \_\_\_\_\_ attracts students and faculty staff all over the world.  
A. fraud            B. respondent            C. misconduct            D. prestige
29. Even though the investigation has been going on for two months, the police have \_\_\_\_\_ no further details about the accident.  
A. comprised            B. formulated            C. released            D. incorporated
30. They want to stimulate economic growth in the region by offering \_\_\_\_\_ to foreign investors.  
A. incentives            B. abundances            C. warriors            D. outnumbered
31. Why be \_\_\_\_\_ about that old coat? There's no point in keeping it just because you were wearing it when you first met me.

- A. sensitive      B. sensible      C. sentimental      D. sensational
32. \_\_\_\_\_ and hard work are the cornerstones of this company.  
A. Mutilation      B. Innovation      C. Empire      D. Strength
33. The protests were part of their \_\_\_\_\_ against the proposed building development in the area.  
A. commission      B. commitment      C. convention      D. campaign
34. Some people seem to \_\_\_\_\_ on the pressure of working under a deadline.  
A. render      B. evolve      C. prevail      D. thrive
35. These changes have not been sufficient to \_\_\_\_\_ the losses.  
A. stem      B. stimulate      C. cause      D. compensate
36. Psychologists believe that children are easily influenced by their \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conditions      B. combinations      C. peers      D. granaries
37. Several \_\_\_\_\_ for global warming have been suggested by climate researchers.  
A. systems      B. sentences      C. fallacies      D. hypotheses
38. These natural resources will be \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later if the present rate of exploitation continues.  
A. depleted      B. deployed      C. inclined      D. mingled
39. The military operations \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday were targeted at the military installations.  
A. propelled      B. commenced      C. plagued      D. modulated
40. Artificial intelligence deals partly with the \_\_\_\_\_ between the computer and the human brain.  
A. profile      B. mighty      C. analogy      D. leakage

## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

*Directions: In this part of the test, there are five short passages. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices given and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

### Passage One

There are over 6,000 different computer and online games in the world now. A segment of them are considered to be both educational and harmlessly entertaining. One such game teaches geography, and another trains pilots. Others train the player in logical thinking and problem solving. Some games may also help young people to become more computer literate, which is more important in this technology-driven era.

But the dark side of the computer games has become more and more obvious. "A segment of games features anti-social themes of violence, sex and crude language," says David Walsh, president of the National Institute on Media and Family. "Unfortunately, it's a segment that seems particularly popular with kids aged eight to fifteen."

One study showed that almost 80 percent of the computer and online games young people preferred contained violence. The investigators said "These are not just games anymore. These are learning machines. We're teaching kids in the most incredible manner what it's like to pull the trigger. What they are not learning are the real-life consequences."

They also said "The new and more sophisticated games are even worse, because they have

better graphics and allow the player to participate in even more realistic violent acts.” In the game Carmageddon, for example, the player will have driven over and killed up to 33,000 people by the time all levels are completed. A description of the outcome of the game says: “Your victims not only squish under your tires and splatter blood on the windshield. They also get on their knees and beg for mercy, or commit suicide. If you like, you can also dismember them.”

Is all this simulated violence harmful? Approximately 3,000 different studies have been conducted on this subject. Many have suggested that there is a connection between violence in games and increased aggressiveness in the players.

Some specialists downplay the influence of the games, saying that other factors must be taken into consideration, such as the possibility that kids who already have violent tendencies are choosing such games. But could it be that violent games still play a contributing role? It seems unrealistic to insist that people are not influenced by what they see. If that were true, why would the commercial world spend billions of dollars annually for television advertising?

41. Which of the following computer games are NOT mentioned as educational and harmlessly entertaining?
  - A. Those that teach how to fly an airplane.
  - B. Those that teach the features of the earth.
  - C. Those that help people use computer language.
  - D. Those that teach computer technology.
42. According to the investigators, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the new and more sophisticated games allow the players to take part in real violent acts
  - B. the new and more sophisticated games teach the players how to kill other people
  - C. most computer and online games make the players forget the real life results
  - D. most computer and online games may cultivate young people with bad manners
43. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. more and more young people enjoy cruel computer games
  - B. it is hard to find evidence of a link between violence and computer games
  - C. there are now more incidents of violence due to computer games
  - D. simulated violence in computer games is different from real violence
44. The author uses “television advertising” as an example to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the commercial world is contributing to the increased violence in real life
  - B. computer and online games are not the only cause of increased violence in real life
  - C. there is a close link between computer games and increased violence in real life
  - D. other factors must be considered as possible causes of violence in real life

### Passage Two

The collapse of the Earth’s magnetic field—which guards the planet and guides many of its creatures—appears to have started seriously about 150 years ago, the New York Times reported last week.

The field’s strength has decreased by 10 or 15 percent so far and this has increased the debate over whether it signals a reversal of the planet’s lines of magnetic force.

During a reversal, the main field weakens, almost vanishes, and reappears with opposite polarity (极). The transition would take thousands of years. Once completed, compass needles

that had pointed north would point south. A reversal could cause problems for both man and animals. Astronauts and satellites would have difficulties. Birds, fish and animals that rely on the magnetic field for navigation would find migration confusing. But experts said the effects would not be a big disaster, despite claims of doom and vague evidence of links between past field reversals and species extinctions.

Although a total transition may be hundreds or thousands of years away, the rapid decline in magnetic strength is already affecting satellites. Last month, the European Space Agency approved the world's largest effort at tracking the field's shifts. A group of new satellites, called Swarm, is to monitor the collapsing field with far greater precision. "We want to get some idea of how this would evolve in the near future, just like people trying to predict the weather," said Gauthier Hulot, a French geophysicist working on the satellite plan. "I'm personally quite convinced we should be able to work out the first predictions by the end of the mission."

No matter what the new findings, the public has no reason to panic. Even if a transition is coming on its way, it might take 2,000 years to mature. The last one took place 780,000 years ago, when early humans were learning how to make stone tools. Deep inside the Earth flow hot currents of melted iron. This mechanical energy creates electromagnetism. This process is known as the geophysical generator. In a car's generator, the same principle turns mechanical energy into electricity.

No one knows precisely why the field periodically reverses. But scientists say the responsibility probably lies with changes in the disorderly flows of melted iron, which they see as similar to the gases that make up the clouds of Jupiter.

45. According to the passage, the Earth's magnetic field has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. misguided many a man and animal
  - B. begun to change in the opposite direction
  - C. caused the changes on the polarities
  - D. been weakening in strength for a long time
46. During the transition of the Earth's magnetic field \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the compass will become useless
  - B. man and animals will be confused in directions
  - C. the magnetic strength of the Earth will disappear
  - D. the magnetic strength of the Earth will be stronger
47. The author says "... the public has no reason to panic" because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the transition is still thousands of years from now
  - B. the transition can be precisely predicted by scientists
  - C. the process of the transition will take a very long time to finish
  - D. the new transition will come 780,000 years from now
48. The cause of the transition of the Earth's magnetic field comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. the movement deep inside the Earth	B. the periodical reverses of the Earth
C. the force coming from outer space	D. the mechanical movement of the Earth

### Passage Three

The terrorist attacks in London Thursday served as a jarring reminder that in today's world, you never know what you might see when you pick up the newspaper or turn on the TV.

Disturbing images of terror can trigger a visceral response no matter how close or far away from home the event happened.

Throughout history, every military conflict has involved psychological warfare in one way or another as the enemy sought to break the morale of their opponent. But thanks to advances in technology, the popularity of the Internet, and proliferation of news coverage, the rules of engagement in this type of mental battle have changed.

Whether it's a massive attack or a single horrific act, the effects of psychological warfare aren't limited to the physical damage inflicted. Instead, the goal of these attacks is to instill a sense of fear that is much greater than the actual threat itself.

Therefore, the impact of psychological terror depends largely on how the acts are publicized and interpreted. But that also means there are ways to defend yourself and your loved ones by putting these fears into perspective and protecting your children from horrific images.

What Is Psychological Terror? "The use of terrorism as a tactic is predicated upon inducing a climate of fear that is incommensurate with the actual threat," says Middle Eastern historian Richard Bulliet of Columbia University. "Every time you have an act of violence, publicizing that violence becomes an important part of the act itself."

"There are various ways to have your impact. You can have your impact by the magnitude of what you do, by the symbolic character of target, or the horrific quality of what you do to a single person," Bulliet tells WebMD. "The point is that it isn't what you do, but it's how it's covered that determines the effect." For example, Bulliet says the Iranian hostage crisis, which began in 1979 and lasted for 444 days, was actually one of the most harmless things that happened in the Middle East in the last 25 years. All of the U.S. hostages were eventually released unharmed, but the event remains a psychological scar for many Americans who watched helplessly as each evening's newscast counted the days the hostages were being held captive.

Bulliet says terrorists frequently exploit images of a group of masked individuals exerting total power over their captives to send the message that the act is a collective demonstration of the group's power rather than an individual criminal act. "You don't have the notion that a certain person has taken a hostage. It's an image of group power, and the force becomes generalized rather than personalized," says Bulliet. "The randomness and the ubiquity of the threat give the impression of vastly greater capacities."

Psychiatrist Ansar Haroun, who served in the U.S. Army Reserves in the first Gulf War and more recently in Afghanistan, says that terrorist groups often resort to psychological warfare because it's the only tactic they have available to them. "They don't have M-16s, and we have M-16s. They don't have the mighty military power that we have, and they only have access to things like kidnapping," says Haroun, who is also a clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of California, San Diego.

"In psychological warfare, even one beheading can have the psychological impact that might be associated with killing 1,000 of the enemy," Haroun tells WebMD. "You haven't really harmed the enemy very much by killing one person on the other side. But in terms of inspiring fear, anxiety, terror, and making us all feel bad, you've achieved a lot of demoralization."

49. Which of the following statement is NOT among the reasons that change the rules of psychological warfare?
- A. Break the morale of their opponent.
  - B. Advances in technology.



- C. The popularity of the Internet.  
D. Prosperity of media.
50. According to Richard Bulliet, why does “publicizing an act of violence becomes an important part of terrorism itself”?
- A. Because psychological terrorism is a tactic.  
B. Because terrorism depends on a climate of fear rather than on the actual threat.  
C. Because the use of terrorism is to inspire fear that is more destructive than the actual threat.  
D. Because publicizing the violence can make more people know the actual threat.
51. The Iranian hostage crisis shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the impact of psychological terror relies largely on how the acts are publicized  
B. there are various ways to have the impact of psychological terror  
C. the American media is effective  
D. the ways determines the effect
52. The randomness and the ubiquity of the terrorist acts bring to the public the impression that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the terrorists are exerting total power over their captives  
B. the threat is a collective demonstration of the group’s power  
C. the terrorists are powerful and pervasive  
D. the force becomes generalized rather than personalized

#### Passage Four

In a year marked by uncertainty and upheaval, officials at New Orleans universities that draw applicants nationwide are not following the usual rules of thumb when it comes to college admissions. The only sure bet, they say, is that this fall’s entering classes—the first since Katrina—will be smaller than usual.

In typical years, most college admissions officials can predict fairly accurately by this point in the admissions cycle how many high school seniors will commit to enrolling in their institutions. Many of the most selective schools require students—who increasingly are applying to multiple institutions—to make their choices by May 1. Loyola University, whose trustees will vote May 19 on whether to drop several degree programs and eliminate 17 faculty positions, received fewer applications—about 2,900 to date, compared with 3,500 in recent years. The school hopes to enroll 700 freshmen, down from 850 in the past few years. Historically black Dillard University, which is operating out of a hotel and was forced to cancel its annual March open house, also saw drops, as did Xavier University, a historically black Catholic institution that fell behind its recruitment schedule. Dillard won’t release numbers, but spokeswoman Maureen Larkins says applications were down and enrollments are expected to be lower than in the past. Xavier admissions dean Winston Brown says its applicant pool fell by about half of last year’s record 1,014; he hopes to enroll 500 freshmen.

In contrast, Tulane University, which is the most selective of the four and developed an aggressive recruitment schedule after the hurricane, enjoyed an 11% increase in applications this year, to a record 20,715. Even so, officials predict that fewer admitted students will enroll and are projecting a smaller-than-usual freshman class—1,400, compared with a more typical 1,600. Tulane officials announced in December that they would eliminate some departments and faculty positions.



Like Tulane, other schools are taking extra steps this year to woo admitted students, often by enlisting help from alumni around the country and reaching out to students with more e-mails, phone calls or Web-based interactions such as blogs. In addition, Loyola is relaxing deadlines, sweetening the pot with larger scholarships and freezing tuition at last year's level. Dillard, too, is freezing tuition. It's also hosting town meetings in target cities and regions nationwide, and moved its academic calendar back from August to mid-September "to avert the majority of the hurricane season," Larkins says. Xavier extended its application deadline and stepped up its one-on-one contact with accepted students. And Tulane, among other things, has doubled the number of on-campus programs for accepted students and hosted a community service weekend program.

While the schools expect applicants to be apprehensive, the admissions officials also see encouraging signs of purposefulness among applicants. "A lot of students who are choosing to come to this city (are) saying, 'I want to be a part of (the action),' " says Stieffel, noting that Loyola's transfer applications were up 30%. And while applications to Xavier are down, Brown is betting that students who do apply are serious. "The ones who are applying, we feel, are more likely to come," he says.

53. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. many of the students require smaller classes than usual in the institutions  
 B. most college admissions officials cannot predict how many students will commit to enrolling in their institutions by May 1 this year  
 C. many of the students are increasingly applying to multiple institutions to make their choices by May 1 this year  
 D. in typical years, most colleges require students to apply and commit to their institutions
54. The following statements are false other than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Tulane University also saw drops in application this year  
 B. Xavier University, as a historically black Catholic institution, fell behind the recruitment schedule of Dillard University  
 C. Xavier University dean Winston Brown says the total number that he hopes to enroll is about 1,500 freshmen  
 D. Loyola University will vote on whether to eliminate 17 faculty positions due to receiving fewer applications of students
55. In order to attract applicants, Loyola University and Dillard University are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reducing the tuition respectively  
 B. hosting meetings  
 C. increasing the scholarships respectively  
 D. extending the application deadline
56. The passage mainly concentrates on the subject of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the drops of the applicants of the universities  
 B. the dilemma of the admission officials  
 C. the usual rules of college admissions  
 D. the effects of the hurricanes





### Passage Five

The difference between avian flu and human flu that should be commanding our rapt attention today is that avian influenza, specifically the H5N1 strain known as bird flu, threatens to become the young people's plague. And it is a growing contender to cause a devastating worldwide pandemic in the next few years.

We are too used to thinking of flu as an annual annoyance that kills only the frail and elderly. But that just isn't the case for H5N1. With a mortality rate of over 50 percent, this bird flu has killed over 110 people, striking the young and able-bodied the hardest. Its victims cluster predominantly among 5-to-30-year-old, a pattern that has held up in the 34 known to have died from bird flu so far this year.

This vulnerability may stem from the robust and fast-responding immune systems of the young. The victims overreact to the alien virus, triggering a massive immune response called a cytokine storm, turning healthy lungs into a sodden mass of dying tissues congested with blood, toxic fluid, and rampaging inflammatory cells. As air spaces choke off, the body loses oxygen and other organs fail.

Scientists have recently shown that H5N1 has ominous parallels with the devastating 1918 flu pandemic, which also jumped directly to humans from birds and disproportionately attacked the young and the strong. With a pattern highly suggestive of a cytokine storm, death sometimes came within just hours, turning many World War I troop ships into death ships.

Now imagine hundreds of thousands of young people laboring on respirators, or lying alone in corridors and makeshift hospital rooms, too sick to be helped when the supply of beds, equipment, and trained staff run out. Seem like hype? Not to the medical experts who discussed these scenarios during last week's *U.S. News Health Summit* on emergency preparedness.

This picture puts a face on the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' projections that, if H5N1 mutates into a readily human-transmissible from 209,000 to 1.9 million Americans could die. Part of our readiness thinking should be to heed the blunt words of HHS Secretary Michael Leavitt at the summit: Any family or community that fails to prepare for the worst, with the expectation that the federal or state government will come to the rescue, will be "tragically wrong." In a pandemic, the government's medical resources will be stretched thin, and it won't be able to guarantee first-line help to any hometown, local hospital, or college campus. Even the national stockpile of Tamiflu, the antiviral that is the best we have to prevent or lessen the impact of the illness, has its limits. If a college student is hospitalized with a possible H5N1 infection, the feds will provide drugs. But they will not make it available to fend off the virus in the many others who may have come in close contact with the infected student. In the existing federal guidance on H5N1, the young and healthy fall into the lowest-priority group for antiviral drugs and vaccines. Student health centers or other providers had better scrounge up their own stockpiles. Containing possible outbreaks on college campuses may be all but impossible. Social distancing—avoiding close contact with other people with air kisses instead of smooches, or even by donning masks and gloves—will be tough to enforce.

The threat poses a uniquely difficult challenge. In the best of all scenarios, the virus will lose its fury and leave in its wake a new culture of individual and community preparedness. But we need to get ready now, and not for the best scenario but for the worst.

57. The difference between avian flu and human flu is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the avian flu should be commanding our rapt attention

- B. the avian flu mainly threatens the young people
  - C. the avian flu is to cause a devastating worldwide pandemic in the next few years
  - D. the avian flu is an annual annoyance that kills only the frail and elderly
58. The reason that bird flu strikes the young and able-bodied the hardest may be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the body loses oxygen and other organs fail
  - B. a sodden mass of dying tissues
  - C. the enthusiastic immune systems of the young
  - D. the overreaction of blood, toxic fluid, and rampaging inflammatory cells
59. According to the author, which is the best source that college students can rely upon if there are outbreaks of bird flu on college campuses?
- A. The national stockpile of Tamifu.
  - B. The government's medical resources.
  - C. Drugs provided by the feds.
  - D. The stockpile of the students health centers.
60. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is impossible that bird flu outbreaks on college campuses
  - B. the reason that bird flu may impossibly outbreak on college campuses is that social distancing will be tough to enforce there
  - C. both individuals and communities should be
  - D. we need to get ready now for the worst scenario prepared for the fury of bird flu

### Part III Cloze (10%)

**Directions:** There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

The changes in globally averaged temperature that have occurred at the Earth's surface over the past century are similar in size and timing to those 61 by models that take into account the combined influences of human factors and solar variability.

To 62 the question of attribution requires the 63 of more powerful and complex methods, beyond the use of global averages alone. New studies have focused on 64 maps or patterns of temperature change in 65 and in models. Pattern analysis is the climatological equivalent of the more comprehensive tests in the medical analogy mentioned 66, and makes it possible to achieve more definitive 67 of the observed climate changes to a particular cause or causes.

The expected influence of human activities is thought to be much more complex than uniform warming over the entire surface of the Earth and over the whole 68 cycle. Patterns of change over space and time therefore provide a more powerful 69 technique. The basic idea 70 pattern-based approaches is that different 71 causes of climate change have different characteristic patterns of climate response or fingerprints. Attribution studies seek to 72 a fingerprint match between the patterns of climate change 73 by models and those actually observed.

The most recent assessment of the science suggests that human activities have led to a discernible 74 on global climate and that these activities will have an increasing influence

on future climate. The burning of coal, oil and natural gas, as well as various agricultural and industrial practices, are 75 the composition of the atmosphere and contributing to climate change. These human activities have led to increased atmospheric 76 of a number of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, methane and so on in the lower atmosphere.

Human activities, such as the burning of fossil, have also increased the 77 of small particles in the atmosphere. These particles can change the 78 of energy that is absorbed and reflected by the atmosphere. They are also believed to modify the 79 of air and clouds, changing the amount of energy that they absorb and reflect. Intensive studies of the climatic effects of these particles began only recently and the overall 80 is uncertain. It is likely that the net effect of these small particles is to cool the climate and to partially offset the warming of increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases.

- |                     |                    |                   |                  |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 61. A. incensed     | B. personify       | C. interact       | D. predicted     |
| 62. A. array        | B. ascertain       | C. probe          | D. perturb       |
| 63. A. application  | B. integration     | C. avenge         | D. intervene     |
| 64. A. conforming   | B. comparing       | C. biding         | D. budgeting     |
| 65. A. junctions    | B. junctures       | C. obligations    | D. observations  |
| 66. A. optionally   | B. ornamentally    | C. previously     | D. predicatively |
| 67. A. attribution  | B. autonomy        | C. indication     | D. induction     |
| 68. A. immune       | B. seasonal        | C. formidable     | D. perceptible   |
| 69. A. analysis     | B. disposal        | C. antigen        | D. disincentive  |
| 70. A. avenging     | B. underestimating | C. ascending      | D. underlying    |
| 71. A. potential    | B. respectable     | C. secretive      | D. sturdy        |
| 72. A. weary        | B. obtain          | C. wink           | D. retard        |
| 73. A. oriented     | B. kenned          | C. predicted      | D. lapsed        |
| 74. A. modification | B. nomination      | C. penetration    | D. influence     |
| 75. A. paving       | B. altering        | C. retreating     | D. saluting      |
| 76. A. stabilities  | B. popularities    | C. concentrations | D. hierarchies   |
| 77. A. abundance    | B. hemisphere      | C. fixture        | D. distress      |
| 78. A. burial       | B. argumentation   | C. legislation    | D. amount        |
| 79. A. disposals    | B. properties      | C. certainties    | D. blends        |
| 80. A. calculation  | B. assignment      | C. budget         | D. effect        |

#### Part IV Translation (10%)

**Directions:** There is an English passage below. Translate it into Chinese, and put it on the ANSWER SHEET.

For most of human history, the dominant concerns about energy have centered on the benefit side. Inadequacy of energy resources of the technologies for harvesting, converting, and distributing those resources has meant insufficient energy benefits to human beings and hence inconvenience, and constraints on its growth. The 1970's, then, represented a turning point. Energy was seen to be getting costlier in all respects. It began to be believable that excessive energy costs could pose threats on a par with those of insufficient supply. It also became possible to think that expanding some forms of energy supply could create costs exceeding the benefits.



The crucial question at the beginning of the 1990's is whether the trend that began in the 1970's will prove to be temporary or permanent. Is the era of cheap energy really over, or will a combination of new resources, new technology and changing geopolitics bring it back? One key determinant of the answer is the staggering scale of energy demand brought forth by 100 years of population growth and industrial demand.

Except for the huge pool of oil underlying the Middle East, the cheapest oil and gas are already gone. Even if a few more giant oil fields are discovered, they will make little difference against consumption on today's scale. Oil and gas will have to come increasingly, for most countries, from deeper in the earth and from imports whose reliability and affordability cannot be guaranteed.

## Part V Writing (20%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 50 minutes to write a composition of no less than 300 words under the title of "Advantages and Disadvantages of Doing Research Online." Your composition should be based on the following outline:

- 1) Present situation about doing research online,
- 2) Advantages for online research,
- 3) Disadvantages for online research.

## 参考答案与解析

### Part I Vocabulary (20%)

1. A. 考查形容词词义。sufficient 足够的, 充足的; efficient 效率高的, 有能力的; potential 潜在的, 有可能的; proficient 精通的, 熟练的。石油的供应量应该用 sufficient 来形容。
2. B. 考查动词词义。preserve 保存, 保护; reserve 预订或保留(座位或住处); sustain 维持, 保持; retain 保留, 保持。句意: 我们想要预订一张 5 人餐桌今晚用餐。
3. D. 考查名词词义。popularity 普遍, 流行; prosperity 兴旺, 繁荣; intensity 强烈, 剧烈; density 密集, 稠密, 密度。句意: 英国是世界上公路交通最密集的国家, 平均每英里覆盖汽车 60 辆。
4. D. 动词词组辨析。seek for 寻求, 探求; account for 说明, 解释原因; turn up 把声音调大, 出现; restore to 把……交还给, 恢复到……。句意: 如果我不是太绝望的话, 我是不会诉诸于法庭的。
5. B. 考查动词词义。transfer 转移, 转让, 换乘; release 释放, 排放, 发行; convey 运输, 运送, 表达; deliver 递送, 交付。句意: 连锁反应释放出来的能量转化成了热量。
6. D. 考查形容词词义。sensitive 敏感的, 易受影响的; sensible 明智的, 合乎情理的; tender 脆弱的, 温柔的; delicate 娇弱的, 纤细的, 易碎的。此处用来形容丝绸娇贵, 容易毁坏, 因此用 delicate 最合适。
7. A. 考查语境词汇。根据句子后面的意思“杰弗里的病并不像我们所担心的那样严重”, 可知前面应该是“我们松了一口气”, 所以应该是 to our relief。
8. D. 考查语境题。句意: 政府会采取一些措施和解两家有分歧的大型公司。jigsaw 用锯锯; jot 匆匆记下; impulse 推动; reconcile 使和好, 和解。

9. B. 考查形容词词义。disincentive 妨碍活动的; redundant 因人员过剩而被解雇的, 多余的; diverse 不同的, 多种多样的; discontent 不满。句意: 工厂里普遍实行现代化造成了劳动力过剩。
10. C. 考查动词词义。destine 指定, 命定, 注定; chord 弦, 合音, 和弦; repel 击退, 抵制; commence 开始。根据句意判断他要求增加年薪的无理要求应该是被回绝了, repel 是最合适的选项。
11. A. 考查形容词词义。unbiased 没有偏见的; manipulated 熟练控制的; distorted 扭曲的, 受到曲解的; conveyed 传达的, 传输的。通过句子中 qualified source of information 可知前面应该是一个和 qualified 感情色彩一致的形容词, 4 个词中 unbiased 是最合适的。
12. C. 考查语境词汇。parallelism 平行, 对应; alliteration 头韵; testimony 证词, 证明, 证据; rhythm 节奏, 韵律。根据句意, 获得奖学金应该是一个人智力的证明。
13. D. 考查语境词。impression 印象, 感想; alliteration 头韵; clause 从句, (法律文件等的) 条款; assertion 有力的陈词或声言。句意: 在法庭上当着陪审团的面他重申了自己的陈词即他是无罪的。
14. B. 考查语境题。stale 不新鲜的, 可以指食物, 也可以指事情; slack 松弛的, 不活跃的, 生意不景气的; ferrous 含铁的; abundant 大量的, 充足的。该句子中和 business 搭配的应该是 slack, slack business 指“生意不景气, 萧条”。
15. C. 考查名词词义。customs 进口关税; congress 代表大会, 国会; convention 习俗, 协定, 协议; routine 例行公事, 惯例。Geneva Conventions 指的是“日内瓦公约”。句意: 根据《日内瓦公约》的规定, 战俘是不应该遭受虐待的。
16. B. 考查名词词义。contract 合同, 契约; petition (许多人签名的向当权者提出某种要求的) 请愿书; supplication 祈愿, 祈求, 恳求; potential 潜力, 潜势。句意: 在大选前, 好多老年人签订请愿书反对核武器的扩散。
17. C. 考查动词词义。adapt 使适应, 改编; personalize 使成为私人, 使人格化, 赋予个性; sustain 维持, 保持; describe 描写, 叙述。句意: 科学家相信月球上没有足够的氧气维持植物生长。
18. B. 考查语境题。句子中提到了 explosion 爆炸, 所以后面应该是爆炸事件所带来的毁灭性很大。estimating 估计; devastating 毁灭性的; reprocessing 再生, (核燃料的) 回收; preferring 更喜欢。
19. B. 考查形容词词义。potential 潜在的, 有潜力的; substantial 大量的, 客观的; massive 大而重的, 大块的; traditional 传统的。这里用来形容很大一笔钱, 用 substantial 是最合适的。
20. A. 考查动词词义。contribute 贡献, 捐献, 还可以指撰稿, 投稿; detract 毁损, 贬低; convert 转化, 转变; entail 使……成为必要, 需要。contribute to a newspaper article 意思是给报纸写文章投稿。
21. B. 考查语境词汇。通过理解句意可知, 该处要填的词在词语色彩上应该和 the danger 是一致的。disruption 中断, 分裂; menace 威胁, 胁迫; liability 责任, 义务; emergence 出现, 出来, 暴露。
22. B. 考查形近词词义。flight 航班, 航机; plight 境况, 困境; delight 高兴, 快乐; twilight 黄昏, 黎明。句意: 政府在通过各种方法全力帮助企业走出困境。
23. C. 考查形容词词义。miserable 悲惨的, 不幸的; minus 负的; minute 极小的, 微小的; moist 潮湿的, 微湿的。句意: 考古学家必须要注意到出土文物的每一个微小的细节。
24. A. 考查动词词义。pinch 掐, 捏, 拧; punch 用拳猛击, 打孔; pitch 掷, 投, 扔; preach 讲道, 说教。句意: 那个女孩捏了一下同桌的胳膊, 看她是否是在课堂上睡着了。



25. B. 考查动词词义。smuggle 偷运, 走私; prosecute 检举, 告发; salute 欢迎, 致敬; thrive 兴盛, 兴隆。句意: 卷入到这一事件的多数当地居民都被告发并解雇了。
26. C. 考查语境词汇。通过句子中的 respect 和 cannot respect 可知前后的意思应该是相反的, 所以要填的词应该和 always pointing the finger (总是指责别人) 的意思相反。millennium 一千年, 千禧年; dominant 占优势的, 支配的; accountable 负有责任的; commercial 商业的, 商务的。
27. A. 考查固定搭配。in compliance with 意为“依从……, 按照……”。句意: 所有在中国生产的产品的销售和分配是符合美国商品出口管理条例和当地法规的。其他选项: prosperity 幸运, 兴旺, 繁荣; merchandise 商品, 货物; intersection 横断, 交叉。
28. D. 考查名词词义。fraud 欺诈, 欺骗行为; respondent (尤指离婚案的) 被告; misconduct 不当行为; prestige 威信, 威望, 声望。句意: 一个主要原因是这所大学的声望吸引了全世界的学生和教职员。
29. C. 考查动词词义。comprise 包含, 由……组成; formulate 构想出, 规划; release 发布, 发行, 释放, 放映; incorporate 包含, 把……合并, 使并入。句意: 尽管调查已经进行了两个月了, 警方还是没有发布有关该事件的进一步消息。
30. A. 考查名词词义。incentive 刺激, 鼓励; abundance 大量, 充足; warrior 武士, 勇士; outnumber 数量多于, 比……多。句意: 他们想通过鼓励外商投资来刺激这一地区经济的发展。
31. C. 考查形容词词义。sensitive 敏感的, 易受影响的; sensible 明智的, 合理的; sentimental 多愁善感的, 伤感的; sensational 轰动的, 耸人听闻的。be sentimental about sth. 为固定用法, 意为“对……很伤感”。
32. B. 考查语境词汇。该空要填的词应该是和 hard work 一样是一个褒义词。mutilation 切断, 毁损; innovation 创新, 革新; empire 帝国; strength 力量, 体力。由此可见 innovation 是最佳选项。
33. D. 考查语境词汇。commission 授权, 委托; commitment 承诺, 许诺, 保证; convention 习俗, 惯例, 协定; campaign 运动, 战役。句意: 抗议活动是他们反对拟议的该地区建筑发展运动的一部分。
34. D. 考查动词词义。render 报答, 归还, 给予; evolve 演变, 进化; prevail 盛行, 流行; thrive 兴旺, 繁荣, 茁壮成长。句意: 一些人在有最后期限的压力下工作似乎会很出成绩。
35. D. 考查语境词汇。句意: 这些变化还不足以弥补损失。stem 堵住, 阻止, 起源于; stimulate 刺激, 激励; cause 引起, 导致; compensate 补偿, 报酬。
36. C. 考查语境词汇。condition 状况, 状态; combination 联合, 合作, 组合; peer 同龄人, 同辈人; granary 谷仓, 粮仓。句意: 心理学家认为孩子很容易受到同龄人的影响。
37. D. 考查名词词义。system 系统, 体制; sentence 句子, 判决; fallacy 错误的见解, 错误的推理; hypotheses 臆测, 假定。气象研究员对于全球变暖提出的原因应该是假定。其他 3 项都讲不通。
38. A. 考查词义辨析。deplete 耗尽, 使……空竭; deploy 施展, 部署; incline 使倾斜, 使偏向; mingle 使混合, 混入。句意: 如果按目前的开采速度继续下去, 这些自然资源迟早会被用完的。
39. B. 考查动词词义。propel 推进, 推动; commence 开始; plague 折磨, 使……苦恼; modulate 调整, 调节。要填的词做的是后置定语, 修饰 the military operations。句意: 昨天开始的军事活动瞄准的对象是那些军事设施。
40. C. 考查语境词汇。profile 侧面, 轮廓, 外形; mighty 强有力的, 强大的; analogy 类似, 相似; leakage 漏, 渗漏物。该句中指的是电脑和人脑的相似之处。





## Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

### Passage One

41. C。下面哪一种电子游戏没有被提到是有教育意义和有益的娱乐活动的？推理题。本题可用排除法。文章第1段讲到，有的电子游戏教授地理知识，有的可以训练飞行员，有的可以培养玩者的逻辑思考能力和解决问题的能力，还有的有助于了解计算机知识。选项A、B、D都能找到其对应内容，只有C项文中没有提到。
42. D。根据调查者的调查\_\_\_\_\_。推理题。文章第3段和第4段分别陈述了电子游戏和网络游戏所带来的负面影响。A、B、C 3项都是其表现，这些都可以归为D项，使青少年养成不良习惯。
43. C。从文章可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_。推理题。文章通篇都在讲电子游戏和网络游戏对青少年以及社会的负面影响，C项的内容与这一点很吻合。
44. A。作者利用“电视广告”这个例子来说明\_\_\_\_\_。推理题。文章最后通过广告这个例子来说明人们所看到的東西会影响到人们的行为，这说明广告对人们的巨大影响力。再结合本文的主题，可以推出广告对于现实生活中暴力事件增多是要负一定责任的。

### Passage Two

45. B。根据文章内容，地球磁场已经\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。文章前两段指出地球磁场开始发生变化，磁力已经降低了10%~15%。这种变化预示着地球磁场正在向相反的方向发生变化。
46. B。在地球磁场的转变过程中\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。第3段讲到了在这一过程中地球引力会减弱，故排除C、D两项；文章中提到指南针将会指南，这并不说明指南针就没有用了，故排除A；磁极方向发生变化将会给人类和动物带来很多问题，与B项内容一致。
47. C。作者说“……人们不用惊慌”因为\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。根据文章倒数第2段中“Even if a transition is coming on its way, it might take 2,000 years to mature”可知这种变化的过程是一个很漫长的过程。
48. D。地球磁场变化的原因是\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。根据文章最后一段可知，地球内部深处流动着液体铁，这种机械能会产生电磁，由此可见地球磁场发生变化的根本原因是地球的机械运动。

### Passage Three

49. A。下面哪一种陈述不是心理战规则改变的原因？细节题。根据文章第2段提到的“**But thanks to advances in technology, the popularity of the Internet, and proliferation of news coverage**”可知科技的先进、网络的普遍流行和媒体的发展都是心理战规则改变的原因，可排除B、C、D。
50. C。根据Richard Bulliet的观点，为什么“将暴力行为公布于众是恐怖主义本身的重要部分”？细节题。根据文章第5段中“**The use of terrorism as a tactic is predicated upon inducing a climate of fear that is incommensurate with the actual threat**”可知恐怖主义的策略就是创造一种和实际并不相符的恐惧氛围，C项的内容是符合的。
51. D。伊朗的人质危机说明\_\_\_\_\_。推理题。在举例之前的主题句“**The point is that it isn't what you do, but it's how it's covered that determines the effect**”即“决定效果的关键不是你做了什么而是怎样报道它”，伊朗人质危机的例证就是为了证明这一论点。
52. C。恐怖行为无处不在给人民群众造成的印象是\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。根据第7段“**The randomness and the ubiquity of the threat give the impression of vastly greater capacities**”可知，大众认为恐怖行为有极大的破坏性，且随时可能发生。选项C最符合。

Passage Four

- 53. A. 从文章中可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_。推理题。文章主要讲述了新奥尔良州几家大学的招生情况。由于受飓风的影响,几家高校收到的学生申请书较以往都有所下降,预计学生入校报道的数量也会减少。第1段最后一句可知今年秋天的班级容量将会变小。
- 54. D. 下列选项中\_\_\_\_\_是正确的? 细节题。根据文章第2段“Loyola University, whose trustees will vote May 19 on whether to drop several degree programs and eliminate 17 faculty positions, received fewer applications”可知 Loyola University 将投票是否减少17个教师名额。
- 55. A. 为了吸引申请者, Loyola University 和 Dillard University\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。文中第4段提到,两所大学为了吸引更多的学生,都采取了一些措施,其中一项就是“freezing tuition”即降低学费。
- 56. A. 文章主要围绕着\_\_\_\_\_。主旨题。文章分别讲述了4所大学今年的招生情况,学生申请人数较以往都有所下降。

Passage Five

- 57. C. 禽流感 and 人类流感的不同之处在于\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。根据第1段第1句“The difference between avian flu and human flu ... is that avian influenza ... threatens to become the young people’s plague”可知,禽流感主要威胁着年轻人。
- 58. C. 年轻人和体格健壮的人患禽流感的原因是\_\_\_\_\_。细节题。本题的答案在文章第2段,“This vulnerability may stem from the robust and fast-responding immune systems of the young.”由此可见年轻人和体格健壮的人患禽流感的原因是免疫系统太好了,过度防御造成的。
- 59. C. 根据作者的观点,如果大学校园发生禽流感,大学生最好的求救来源是下面哪一种? 细节题。文章提到了政府的医疗资源是有限的,不会确保首先把资源给学校,但是联邦政府会给学校提供药品。
- 60. D. 从文章中我们可以得知\_\_\_\_\_。推理题。文章最后提到“**But we need to get ready now, and not for the best scenario but for the worst**”,由此可见我们应该做好最坏的打算。

Part III Cloze (10%)

- 61. D. 考查定语后置。分析句子可知,此处要填的词是 those 的定语,后面的 by 提示词显示,前后是被动的关系,故应该用过去分词的形式,可排除 B、C 两项; incense 使发怒,激怒。意思显然不合适; predict 预言,预测。此处应该是通过模型来预测。
- 62. C. 考查动词词义。array 排列,整队; ascertain 弄清,确定,查明; probe 调查,探索; perturb 使人烦恼,不安。此处意思是调查问题的原因。
- 63. A. 考查语境词汇。此处应填一个名词做宾语,avenge 和 intervene 是动词,故可被排除; application 运用,应用; integration 结合,整合,一体化。此处的意思是需要运用更复杂的方法。
- 64. B. 考查动词词义。conform 遵守,符合,一致; compare 比较,对照; bide 滞留,忍受; budget 编制预算,安排开支。句意:新的研究把重点放在比较天气变化图和模式。
- 65. D. 考查名词词义。junction 汇合点,枢纽; juncture 接合点,关键时刻; obligation 义务,责任; observation 注意,观察。此处指的是在实际观察中和模型中的变化。
- 66. C. 考查副词词义。optionally 随意地; ornamentally 装饰地,用作装饰品地; previously 先前,以前; predicatively 断然地,肯定地。此处指的是之前提到过的。
- 67. A. 考查名词词义。attribution 归因; autonomy 自治,自治区; indication 指示,迹象;

- induction 归纳法, 就职。此处的意思是有可能找到天气变化的明确原因。
68. B. 考查形容词词义。immune 免疫的, 不受影响的; seasonal 季节性的, 随季节变化的; formidable 可怕的, 令人敬畏的; perceptible 可感觉到的, 可理解的。此处指的是季节性的循环。
69. A. 考查语境题。句意: 空间和时间模式的变化提供了一种更加强有力的分析技巧。analysis 分析; disposal 处理, 清除; antigen 抗原; disincentive 妨碍活动的。
70. D. 考查动词词义。avenge 为……复仇, 报……之仇; underestimate 对……估计不足; ascend 上升, 攀登; underlie 构成……的基础(或起因), 引起。此处指的是构成这些方法的基本观点。
71. A. 考查形容词词义。potential 潜在的, 有潜力的; respectable 体面的, 高尚的; secretive 秘密的; sturdy 强壮的, 结实的。此处指的是天气变化的潜在原因。
72. B. 考查动词词义。weary 使疲乏, 厌倦; obtain 获得, 取得; wink 递眼色, 闪烁; retard 使放慢或延缓。句意: 试图得到模拟天气变化和实际观察到的天气变化的匹配的指纹。
73. C. 考查后置定语。此处指的是所预测的天气变化。orient 使定向, 使确定位置; ken 知识, 领域, 视野; predict 预言, 预测; lapse 退步, 陷入, 衰退。
74. D. 考查名词词义。modification 修改, 改变, 减轻; nomination 提名, 任命; penetration 穿过, 渗透; influence 影响。能和 on 搭配的是 influence。句意: 人类的活动对于全球气候的变化产生了一定的影响。
75. B. 考查动词词义。pave 铺, 为……铺路; alter 改变, 更改; retreat 撤退, 退却; salute 欢迎, 致敬。句意: 煤、石油和天然气的燃烧正在改变大气的组成成分。
76. C. 考查名词词义。stability 稳定, 稳固; popularity 普遍, 流行; concentration 集中, 集结, 专心; hierarchy 等级制度。句意: 人类的这些活动增加了大气中一些气体如二氧化碳、甲烷等的集中。
77. A. 考查名词词义。abundance 大量, 充足; hemisphere 半球; fixture 固定装置; distress 悲痛, 痛苦。通过这句话中的 increased 一词, 可以猜出在此的意思是增加了大气中的一些微粒的数量。A 项符合题意。
78. D. 考查名词词义。burial 掩埋, 葬礼; argumentation 争论, 论点; legislation 立法, 法律, 法规; amount 数量, 数额。句意: 这些微粒可以改变大气吸收和折射的能量。另外, 下文也出现了 the amount of energy。
79. B. 考查名词词义。disposal 清除, 处理; property 资产, 特性, 性质; certainty 确实, 确定的事; blend 混合物。本句意思为: 这些微粒可以改变能量的多少, 也可以改变大气和云层的特性。
80. D. 考查前后文照应。这句话中前一句提到关于这些微粒对气候的影响的研究最近才开始, 后一句的意思是然而整体上的影响还不确定。按照前后照应的原则, 此处应该是 overall effect。

#### Part IV Translation (10%)

人类历史发展长河中, 人们主要关心的是能源有利的一面。能源资源不足, 或者为开采、加工和分配这些资源所需技术的不足, 会影响能源为人类带来的利益, 同时意味着能源的增长遭到干扰和限制。到了 20 世纪 70 年代, 出现了一个转折点, 能源多方成本所带来的威胁, 已同能源供应不足所产生的危险不相上下。同时, 也有人担心, 依靠扩大能源增加供应所需付出的代价, 也许大于其所带来的利益。

20 世纪 90 年代初期人们关注的焦点在于, 这种始于 70 年代的能源发展趋势是暂时的还是长远的。廉价能源时代真的一去不返, 还是通过开发新能源、应用新技术、改革地缘政治秩序等措施,



有可能重登历史舞台？回答这个问题的一个关键因素是，过去 100 年以来因人口空前增长带来巨大的能源需求，以及工业需求。

除了中东地区蕴藏着巨大的石油资源以外，地球上廉价的油气资源已经不复存在。即使偶尔找到几个大油田，同当今巨大的能源消耗相比，也是杯水车薪。对于大多数国家来说，尤其资源越来越多地依赖于深层埋藏，越来越多地依赖进口，且不说进口油气资源的可靠性无法得到保障，其对于进口国的购买力也是一个考验。

### Part V Writing (20%)

The version is open.