

Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four Choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. The opinions of his peers are more important to her than her parents' idea.
A) friends B) equals C) enemies D) bosses
2. After we join the WTO, the situation that our automobile industry, depends for its survival on government subsidies will be changed.
A) financial aid B) personnel support C) spiritual encouragement D) partial taxation
3. My salary has been raised to 100,000 yuan a year. but there is a proportionate increase in my income tax.
A) dramatic B) undesirable C) perpetual D) proportional
4. Henry David Thoreau used to ramble through the woods before he wrote his most famous book Walden (1854).
A) study B) live C) read aloud D) wander
5. Despite the pressure from the president, the provincial government insisted on its autonomous jurisdiction.
A) regional B) obstinate C) willful D) legal
6. All programs celebrating the Spring Festival in the CCTV have been relayed to even' part of the world through satellites.
A) received B) reserved C) rebroadcast D) enjoyed
7. You must be drunk last night. Otherwise how did you manage to drive into a stationary vehicle?
A) official B) police
C) parked D) running
8. To create a democratic atmosphere in the company, the manager should always be accessible to his staff.
A) fair B) equal
C) acceptable D) approachable
9. The newly imported machine doesn't work in ambient humidity of 50 degrees.
A) approximate B) surrounding
C) convenient D) high
10. Many students are signing the petition against building a steelworks near the school.
A) names B) agreement
C) request D) disapproval
11. Your appraisal of the current situation is quite different from mine.
A) optimistic B) compliment
C) agreement D) estimate
12. They are boycotting the store because the workers are on strike.
A) looting B) banning
C) protecting D) destroying
13. In the final contest, two athletes are contending for the championship.
A) satisfying B) happy
C) competing D) quarreling
14. The computer's value will depreciate by half in the first year.
A) decrease B) increase
C) keep low D) fluctuate
15. China Telecom is about to embark on a major program of computerization.
A) propaganda B) finish C) purchase D) undertake
16. The candidate has given a pledge that he will improve the local environment and invest doubly in

education.

A) promise B) declaration C) proposal D) possibility

17. There has always been an epidemic or bike stealing in schools.

A) a theft B) a punishment

C) a plague D) a crime

18. It is in Chongqing that the next international symposium on environmental protection will be held.

A) debate B) conference

C) seminar D) negotiation

19. Many people suspected the existence of extraterrestrial life.

A) snowman B) outside the earth

C) spiritual D) underworld

20. In case your liabilities outrun your assets, you may go bankrupt.

A) debt B) enterprise

C) controversy D) bondage

21. After the fierce quarrel, they began to have a _____ loathing for each other.

A) boring B) reciprocal

C) friendly D) standing

22. On the stage many pieces of blue silk were fluctuated to _____ the sea waves.

A) simplify B) simulate

C) help D) like

23. The government lacked money because of biting oil _____.

A) prices B) stations

C) buildings D) revenues

24. Though the policies of racial _____ had been abolished, many whites in the South were still dubious about the safety of the communities.

A) segregation B) regulations

C) communism D) extinction

25. The proposal was accepted with _____ approval. Everybody believed it would help revive the national economy.

A) unanimous B) doubtful

C) pleasant D) searching

26. Many social services are provided by _____ societies and organizations that do not expect any material payment.

A) wealthy B) voluntary

C) helpful D) spiritual

27. In the packed hall, the people sitting close to me _____ me into the corner little by little.

A) dragged B) drew

C) frightened D) wedged

28. The police, trying to _____ exactly who was at the party are investigating every person concerned.

A) ascertain B) arrest

C) imagine D) count

29. If everybody has arrived the meeting may _____ now.

A) commence B) criticize

C) comment D) conclude

30. The prodigal son _____ his large inheritance in a few years of heavy spending.

A) inherited B) received

C) accumulated D) dissipated

31. In ancient India, there used to be a very formidable _____ in religious and social life.
 A) hierarchy B) power
 C) despot D) president
32. _____ delinquency refers to law-breaking by young people.
 A) Juvenile B) Green-hand
 C) Amateur D) Institute
33. It's necessary to make your handwritings _____ when you fill in an official form.
 A) reconcilable B) legitimate
 C) legible D) formal
34. She has always been a conscientious secretary since the gal, she entered my company. Tine suggestion that I wanted her to resign is quite _____.
 A) thoughtful B) reasonable
 C) unfounded D) early
35. The _____ meaning of "yellow" is a color, but it can also mean "cowardly."
 A) positive B) negative
 C) underlying D) literal
36. When I stayed in the country, I used to walk in the fields at night and to see _____ of stars.
 A) the circulation B) a cluster
 C) the falling D) myriads
37. Ringing church bells sets up _____ in the Alpine valleys.
 A) resonance B) forests
 C) church building D) priests
38. The students are all from _____ countries, such as Singapore. India Korean, and Japan.
 A) developing B)oriental
 C) island D) Christian
39. Wouldn't it be easier to move about on the _____ of the mobbed crowd than to squeeze in tile middle?
 A) consent B) heads
 C) fringe D) recreation
40. When the new immigration law came into effect, the old one was naturally.
 A) validated B) put off
 C) repealed D) put up

Part III Reading Comprehension (50%)

Section A

Directions: There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You loeide on the best choice.

Passage I

In the years following the Second World War, the youth hostel idea spread to other parts of the world and the same spirit was maintained. The International Youth Hostel Federation, IYHF, which was to co-ordinate activities in the various national associations, incorporated in its constitution the principle that in youth hostels "there shall be no distinctions of race, nationality color, religion, class or political opinions. This, it should be noted, was at a time when the principles of racial equality and brotherhood were by no means so widely acknowledged as they are now."

There is normally no age bar at youth hostels. Exceptions are Switzerland and Bavaria. Where there is a maximum age of 25 and 17 years respectively. Generally, however, the hostels are intended to meet the needs of two main groups: senior secondary school children, university and schoolchildren travelling with a

teacher on educational visits, and aged between about 11 and 18.

The principal contribution of the youth hostel movement to the attack on racism is the fact that in the 4,364 hostels throughout the world the brotherhood of man is taken for granted and practiced quietly and without any ostentation.

If you walk into the common-room of a big youth hostel in Gracow or Munich, Lahore of Canberra, you will find young people of every race and nationality sitting down together to share their experiences and discuss the world's problems. As a Malaysian boy recently remarked: "youth hostel is a place where you will never feel lost"

In accordance with its constitution, the IYHF has never admitted to membership youth hostel associations in South Africa and Rhodesia, because legislation in those countries makes it impossible for people of different races to share youth hostel facilities.

But an interesting new project is under way in Lesotho, with the financial and technical support of the Federation: the construction of a south hostel specifically designed to carry out an educational task in southern Africa by opening its doors to young people of all races from neighboring and more distant countries. Situated just outside the capital, Maseru, the youth hostel will also provide accommodation for young people of Lesotho attending study and training courses.

The very, comprehensive statistics maintained by the IYHF show the movement of young people from country, to country in some detail, it can be seen, for instance, that 10,828 "overnights" were recorded in 1972 by young Americans in the hostels of Japan. and 3,643 by young visitors from India in the youth hostels of West Germany. Although these figures are small in absolute terms, they represent a network of individual human contacts among young people which can influence outlooks and opinions at the grass roots.

41. It can be inferred from this passage that IYHF is
- A) an organization where young people live
 - B) an organization that advocates brotherhood of man
 - C) an organization to protect the rights of teenagers
 - D) an international company
42. "Ostentation" in the last sentence of the third paragraph is closest in meaning with _____
- A) pretentiousness
 - B) outstanding
 - C) obstruction
 - D) declaration
43. The maximum age of people staying at youth hostels in most countries is _____
- A) 20
 - B) 25
 - C) 17
 - D) unlimited
44. The tone of this article may be described as _____
- A) formal
 - B) imaginative
 - C) humorous
 - D) negative
45. All the following statements are true EXCEPT _____
- A) Countries where youth hostels are segregated by race are fined by IYHF.
 - B) Only very, few countries are members of the IYHE.
 - C) Countries where youth hostels are segregated by race are denied membership in the IYHF.
 - D) All countries are allowed normal memberships in the IYHF.

Passage 2

Before about 3500 BC, there were cultures, but not civilizations. Prehistoric men and women created societies, constructed houses, lived in villages, hunted and fished, farmed, made pottery, wove cloth, and created languages. But unlike more advanced peoples, they did not build cities, read, or write. Cities are the cornerstone of civilized life because with them came other civilizing elements, including differentiation of classes and employment, sophisticated religious and political systems, monumental architecture, and the formation of states and empires.

Historians usually begin the story, of civilization with accounts of the world's first great writers and

Section B

Directions: After you have read the following passage write out a summary in English with about 70 to 90 words. Put your summary, on the Answer Sheet.

It is said that the public and Congressional concern about deceptive packaging uproar started because Senator Hart discovered that the boxes of cereals consumed by him, Mrs. Hart, and their children were becoming higher and narrower, with a decline of net weight from 12 to 10.5 ounces, without any reduction in price. There were still twelve biscuits, but they had been reduced in size. Later, the Senator rightly complained of a store-bought pie in a handsomely illustrated box that pictured, in a single slice, almost as many cherries as there were in the whole pie.

The manufacturer who increases the unit price of his product by changing his package size to lower the quantity, delivered can, without undue hardship, put his product into boxes, bags, and tins that will contain even 4-ounce, 8-ounce, one-pound quantities of break fast foods, cake mixes, etc. A study of drugstore and supermarket shelves will convince any observer that all possible size and shapes of boxes, jars, bottles and tins are in use more same time and as the package journals show, week by week, there is never any hesitation in introducing a new size and shape of box or bottle when it aids in product differentiation. The producers of packaged products argue strongly against changing sizes of packages to contain even weights and volumes, but no one in the trade comments unfavorably on the huge costs incurred by endless changes of package sizes, materials, shape, art work, and net weights that are used for improving a product's market position.

When a packaging expert explained that he was able to multiply the price of hard sweets by 2.5, from 1 dollar to 2.50 dollars by changing to a fancy jar, or that he had made a 5-ounce bottle look as though it held 8 ounces, he was in effect telling the public that packaging can be a very expensive luxury. It evidently does come high, when an average family pays about 200 dollars a year for bottles, cans, boxes, jars and other containers, most of which can't be used for anything but stuffing the garbage can.

注：请将概要用英文写在答题纸上。

Section C

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with five questions. After you have read the passage, answer these questions in English and then put them on the Answer Sheet.

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labor is simply another factor of production to be hired-reined at the lowest possible cost-much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central - usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new

technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is tip and running at capacity and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with he equipment can be employed. Tine result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

注：请将答案用英文写在答题纸上。

56. What does the management of human resources in American companies think about employees skill training?

57. What is the position of the head of human-resource. management in an American firm?

58. money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.

59. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.

60. What is the main idea of the passage?

Part IV Writing (15%) (请将作文用英文写在答题纸上)

Directions: In this section, you are asked to write a composition on the title of "Two Important Possible Changes. Which May Occur In Higher Education in China in the 21st Century" with no less than 150 English words. Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese.

1.21 世纪高等教育在社会发展中将起到更为重要的作用。

2.在 21 世纪高等教育将会发生许多变化（举两例说明）

3.你对这些变化的认识及看法。