





- C. Because  
D. Moreover
7. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of the body of a runner, \_\_\_\_\_ to the body.  
A. the stress it is greater  
B. greater is the stress  
C. greater stress is  
D. the greater the stress
8. Annie Jump Cannon, \_\_\_\_\_ discovered so many stars that she was called “the census taker of the sky.”  
A. a leading astronomer,  
B. who, as a leading astronomer,  
C. was a leading astronomer,  
D. a leading astronomer who
9. Kingdom of Wonders, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1995 in Fremont, Calif., became an industry legend for two toys: a talking bear and a ray-gun game.  
A. find  
B. found  
C. founded  
D. founding
10. Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event \_\_\_\_\_ is equal to the probability that it will not occur.  
A. occurring  
B. to occur  
C. occurs  
D. occur
11. Only one-fifth of Americans saw oil as the chief reason that the U.S. made a war on Iraq, but 75 percent of the French and of the Russians believed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to  
B. so  
C. go  
D. do
12. Sadly, while the academic industry thrives, the practice of translation continues to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stack  
B. stage  
C. stagnate  
D. stamp
13. Your blunt treatment of disputes would put other people in a negative frame of \_\_\_\_\_, with the result that they would not be able to accept your proposal.  
A. mind  
B. idea  
C. intention  
D. wish
14. If you are an energetic person with strong views as to the right way of doing things, you find yourself \_\_\_\_\_ under pressures.  
A. variably  
B. invariably  
C. invaluablely  
D. invalidly







30. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction over the trials of some civil suits and of criminal cases involving minor offenses.
- A. supremacy  
B. authority  
C. guidance  
D. obedience
31. The feeling of competition among the students in all the classrooms where the test was going on was noticeable to everyone.
- A. discord  
B. discovery  
C. rivalry  
D. cooperation
32. The artist spent years on his monumental painting, which covered the whole roof of the church, the biggest in the country.
- A. archaic  
B. sentimental  
C. outstanding  
D. entire
33. Many of the electric and electronic products we purchase and consume today are what some industrial experts call "homogeneous toys."
- A. identical  
B. homosexual  
C. unrelated  
D. distinguishable
34. Anthropologist Barbara Myerhoff furthered her reputation as an authority on Native American culture with her study of the symbols, myths, and rituals of the Huichol people.
- A. deserved  
B. retained  
C. renewed  
D. advanced
35. This reflects the priority being attached to economic over political activity, partly caused by a growing reluctance to enter a calling blighted by relentless publicity that all too often ends in destroying careers and reputations.
- A. powerfulness  
B. unwillingness  
C. renaissance  
D. apologeticness

### Part 3 Error Correction

This part consists of 15 sentences in which there is an underlined part that indicates a grammatical error. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices respectively marked by letters A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that



**can replace the underlined part so that the error is corrected. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.**

36. An epigram is usually defined being a bright or witty thought that is tersely and ingeniously expressed.  
A. as  
B. as be  
C. as been  
D. to being
37. Upon completing his examination over the patient, the doctor offered his judgment of her conditions.  
A. of  
B. off  
C. about  
D. around
38. If they spend some time on Chinese history, they will be more able to predict China's future.  
A. more  
B. be able  
C. better  
D. better able
39. When she returned back by abroad, she told us all about her experience as an illegal immigrant.  
A. by  
B. back  
C. from  
D. back from
40. He was looking impatient at the visiting salesman, who showed no signs of getting ready to leave.  
A. patient  
B. patience  
C. impatience  
D. impatiently
41. The recent conference on the effective use of the seas and oceans was another attempt resolving major differences among countries with conflicting interests.  
A. resolve  
B. resolves  
C. to resolve  
D. being resolved
42. Life insurance, before available only to young, healthy persons, can now be obtained for old people, and even for pets.  
A. before young, healthy persons available only,  
B. available only to young, healthy persons before,  
C. available only to persons young, but more healthy,  
D. before young and healthy persons only available to,
43. Following a year of fast development, by the first quarter of this year, China has had about 1,100 e-commerce websites.



- A. China had about 1,100 e-commerce websites by the end of last March  
B. by the end of the first quarter of this year, China has had about 1,100 e-commerce websites  
C. by the end of this recent past March, China has about 1,100 e-commerce websites  
D. by the end of this first quarter, China had about 1,100 or so e-commerce websites
44. Sino-foreign educational program on business is popular in China now, and the demand for high level interpretation is great.  
A. programs in enterprises / high level interpreters  
B. programs in international business / senior interpreters  
C. program in international biz / senior interpretations  
D. programs of business / high-level interpretations
45. Many students agreed to come, but some students against because they said they don't have time.  
A. were against because they said they did not  
B. were against because they say they don't  
C. were against it because they said they did not  
D. were against coming because they said they don't
46. While it is essential that the text covers the subject adequately, it is also important that it is neither too detailed or too complex for the intended reader.  
A. for  
B. nor  
C. no  
D. not
47. Consumer porcelains in Jingdezhen are not selling well in export market as compared with those made in Liling, Hunan Province and Zibo, Shandong Province.  
A. on export market  
B. in exporting market  
C. in exported market  
D. in the export market
48. It is a market which sales value might be more than 10 billion yuan.  
A. a market with a sales value that might be  
B. a market which might be sales value  
C. a market with sale value might be  
D. market with sales might be a value
49. As an English major student, I think business English is more practical than other fields.  
A. a English student / field  
B. a English major student / regions  
C. an English major / courses



- D. an English student major /sciences
50. We should let more young parents and their children can enjoy scientific early education.
- A. provide more young parents and their children to enjoy early education
  - B. provide more young parents and their children to enjoy early education and scientific
  - C. provide young parents and their children enjoy more scientific early education
  - D. provide young parents and their children with more early education services

## Section 2: Reading Comprehension (50 points)

**In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with 4 (A, B, C and D) choices to complete the statement. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Then blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET. The time for this section is 70 minutes.**

**Questions 51—60 are based on the following passage.**

Social control refers to social processes, planned or unplanned, by which people are taught, persuaded, or forced to conform to norms. In every society, some punishments or negative sanctions are established for deviant behavior. Without deviant behavior there would not be need for social control and without social control there would not be a way of recognizing the boundary between the acceptable and the unacceptable.

Social control may be either formal or informal. Informal mechanisms include expressions of disapproval by significant others and withholding of positive rewards for disapproved behavior. Most people internalize norms in the course of socialization. This is any group's most powerful protection against deviance, in that the individual's own conscience operates as an agent of social control. When informal sanctions fail, formal agents of social control may be called upon. In contemporary society, such formal agents and agencies include psychiatry and other mental health professions; mental hospitals; police and courts of law; prisons; and social welfare agencies. All these formal agents function to limit, correct, and control violation of norms. Conflict theorists would also point out that social control agents and systems tend, in any society, to serve the interests of powerful groups and to enforce the norms most beneficial to those who make the rules and who, therefore, define unacceptable behavior.

Social control, whether formal or informal, has a dual function. First, it punishes the wrongdoer and reaffirms the boundaries of acceptable behavior. Second, and less



recognized, it regulates the manner in which deviants are treated.

51. Social control refers to processes by which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. norms are developed
  - B. norms are enforced
  - C. people are educated and trained
  - D. people are rewarded and punished
52. Every society has its own \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. planned systems
  - B. controlled norms
  - C. recognized boundary
  - D. established sanctions
53. Informal mechanisms of social control include the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a high level of interest in ensuring conformity
  - B. expression of disapproval by significant others
  - C. withholding of positive rewards for the deviants
  - D. people's internalization of norms in socialization
54. The most powerful protection against deviance is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. negative sanctions
  - B. severe punishments
  - C. the individual's conscience
  - D. unrestrained suppression
55. Formal agents of social control include the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. police stations
  - B. mental hospitals
  - C. welfare agencies
  - D. vocational schools
56. The purpose of formal agents is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to make beneficial rules
  - B. to preserve social orders
  - C. to control violation of norms
  - D. to define acceptable behavior
57. Which statement about social control agents is **not** true?
- A. They tend to serve the interest of those who enforce the norms.
  - B. They tend to serve the interest of those who receive a benefit.
  - C. They tend to serve the interest of those who make the rules.
  - D. They tend to serve the interest of those who are powerful.
58. According to conflict theorists, social control agents and systems are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. liberal
  - B. partial
  - C. neutral
  - D. overall







cures at cheap prices. The reasons why quackery thrives even in modern times are easy to find.

To begin with, pain seems to be a chronic human condition. A person whose body or mind “hurts” will often pay any amount of money for the promise of relief. Second, even the best medical treatment cannot cure all the ills that beset men and women. People who mistrust or dislike the truths that their physicians tell them often turn to more sympathetic ears.

Many people lack the training necessary to evaluate medical claims. Given the choice between (a) a reputable physician who says a cure for cancer will be long, expensive and may not work at all, and (b) a salesperson who says that several bottles of a secret formula “snake oil” will cure not only cancer but tuberculosis as well, some individuals will opt for “snake oil”.

Many “snake oil” remedies are highly laced with alcohol or narcotic drugs. Anyone who drinks them may get so drunk or stoned that they drown their pains in the rising tide of pleasant intoxication. Little wonder that “snake oil” is a popular cure-all for minor aches and hurts! But let there be no misunderstandings. A very few “home remedies” actually work. However, most remedies sold by quacks are not only useless, but often can be harmful as well.

71. In this passage, a quack or a charlatan is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. someone who has a special ability
- B. someone who has little knowledge
- C. someone who is not a good doctor
- D. someone who pretends to be a doctor

72. The sentence “pain seems to be a chronic human condition” means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pain seems to be very serious
- B. pain seems to be very difficult
- C. pain seems to last for a long time
- D. pain seems to be always happening

73. Quackery thrives even in modern times because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. patients pay any amount of money
- B. patients do not like their physicians
- C. quacks say that they can help patients
- D. best medical treatment costs very much

74. People who seek the advice of quacks and charlatans are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. those who are poorly educated
- B. those who are highly educated



- C. those who dislike medical treatments  
D. those who mistrust physicians' truths
75. To evaluate medical claims, one must \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. turn to reputable doctors                      B. make an adequate choice  
C. have the necessary training                      D. disbelieve promise of relief
76. According to the author, a very few home remedies are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. useless    B. harmful  
C. pleasant    D. effective
77. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- A. quacks are really sympathetic                      B. "snake oil" does not work  
C. doctors cannot cure all ills                      D. patients are often impatient
78. Many individuals opt for "snake oil" because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are misled by a secret formula  
B. they cannot afford a treatment  
C. they lack medical knowledge  
D. they do not trust physicians
79. "Snake oil" is a popular cure-all for minor aches and hurts because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it has actually worked                      B. it has some fruit stones  
C. it has been misunderstood                      D. it has alcohol or narcotic drugs
80. Which of the following would be the best title of this passage?
- A. Distrust of Physicians                      B. Medical Treatment  
C. Snake Oil Remedies                      D. Guard Against Quackery

**Questions 81—90 are based on the following passage.**

Modern industrial society grants little status to old people. In fact, such a society has a system of built-in obsolescence. There is no formal system for continuing our education throughout our life in order to keep up with rapidly changing knowledge. When our education and job skills have grown obsolete, we are treated exactly like those who have never gained an education or job skills and are not encouraged or given the opportunity to begin anew.

As a society becomes more highly developed, the overall status of older people diminishes. Improved health technology creates a large pool of old people, who compete for jobs with the young. However, economic technology lowers the demand



for workers and creates new jobs for which the skills of the aged are obsolete, forcing older people into retirement. At the same time, young people are being educated in the new technology and are keeping pace with rapid changes in knowledge. Finally, urbanization creates age-segregated neighborhoods. Because the old live on fixed incomes, they must often live in inferior housing. All these factors — retirement, obsolete knowledge and skills, inferior standards of living — lower the status of the aged in society.

A century ago, when one could expect to live only to 50 or so, the life span more or less coincided with the occupation and family cycle. But today the average life span allows for fifteen to twenty years of life after these cycles. It appears that our life span is outpacing our usefulness in society.

81. By “a system of built-in obsolescence” the author means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. no formal systems exists in modern industrial society
  - B. old people have no status in modern industrial society
  - C. young people have chances in modern industrial society
  - D. knowledge changes rapidly in modern industrial society
82. According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true?
- A. People don't have to gain education
  - B. People don't have to learn job skills
  - C. People don't have to be treated as equals
  - D. People don't have chances to begin anew
83. The more highly developed a society is,\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the more advanced technology will be
  - B. the larger the number of people will be
  - C. the more diminished old people's status will be
  - D. the lower the overall status of the people will be
84. The high development of economic technology\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. makes job skills out of fashion
  - B. lowers the demand for workers
  - C. forces old people into retirement
  - D. creates new jobs for older people
85. Which of the following statements is **not** true?
- A. Retired people could only live on fixed incomes
  - B. Retired people are more skillful than young people
  - C. Young people are educated in the new technology
  - D. Young people are keeping pace with rapid changes



86. According to this passage, the status of the aged is lowered by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their forced retirement                      B. their inferior housing  
C. their longer life span                         D. their fixed incomes
87. The sentence “our life span outpaces our usefulness” means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. we can live longer and make progress  
B. we can live longer and do more work  
C. we can live longer but move slowly  
D. we can live longer but become useless
88. The author’s attitude toward the aged is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. realistic    B. optimistic  
C. pessimistic                                         D. sympathetic
89. It can be deduced from this passage that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. one should learn new skills  
B. one should be open-minded  
C. one should have a good personality  
D. one should keep pace with the times
90. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- A. The Problem of Aging                         B. Social Structures  
C. Economic Technology                         D. Continuing Education

**Questions 91—100 are based on the following passage.**

When you first drift off into slumber, your eyes will roll about a bit, your temperature will drop slightly, your muscles will relax, and your breathing will become quite regular. Your brain waves slow down a bit, with the alpha rhythm predominating for the first few minutes. This is the first stage of sleep. For the next 30 minutes or so, you will drift down through Stage 2 and Stage 3. The lower your stage of sleep, the slower your brain waves will be. About 40-60 minutes after you lose consciousness, you will reach the last stage. Your brain waves will show the delta rhythm. You may think that you stay at this deep stage all the rest of the night, but that turns out not to be the case. About 80 minutes after you fall into slumber, your activity cycle will increase slightly. The delta rhythm will disappear, to be replaced by the activity pattern of brain waves. Your eyes will begin to dart around under your closed eyelids. This period of Rapid Eye Movements lasts for 8-15 minutes and is called REM sleep.

During both light and deep sleep, the muscles in your body are relaxed but capable of movement. As you slip into REM sleep, a very odd thing occurs — most of the



voluntary muscles in your body become paralyzed. Although your brain shows very rapid bursts of neural activity during REM sleep, your body is incapable of moving. REM sleep is accompanied by extensive muscular inhibition.

91. On the part of an average sleeper, \_\_\_\_\_ of sleep in cycles.

- A. there is one stage
- B. there are two stages
- C. there are six stages
- D. there are four stages

92. When a person falls into the state of sleep, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. his eyeballs will roll about a bit
- B. his mind will relax more and more
- C. his breathing will slow for minutes
- D. his temperature will increase slightly

93. The lower your stage of sleep, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the faster your eyes will roll about
- B. the quieter your breath will become
- C. the slower your brain waves will be
- D. the higher your temperature will be

94. After you have reached the deepest sleep, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you will stay at the fourth stage the rest of the night
- B. you will lose your consciousness for 40—60 minutes
- C. your brain waves will show the delta rhythm
- D. your brain waves will show the alpha rhythm

95. In the REM sleep, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the delta rhythm will disappear
- B. the activity pattern will appear
- C. something will occur in front of you
- D. your eyes will begin to dart around

96. You will fall into the fourth stage of sleep \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. about 80 minutes after you fall into slumber
- B. some 10 minutes after your fall into REM sleep
- C. about 40 minutes after you lose consciousness
- D. some 30 minutes after your brain waves slow



97. The first paragraph of this passage tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the rhythms of brain waves                      B. the daily activities of sleep  
C. the stages of sleep in cycles                      D. the daily activities in cycles
98. In this passage, the word “paralyzed” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unable to move                                      B. unable to think  
C. unable to work                                      D. unable to speak
99. The phrase “extensive muscular inhibition” means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the body is incapable of movement  
B. the muscles in the body are relaxed  
C. voluntary muscles are capable of movement  
D. the brain shows rapid burst of neural activity
100. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Brain Waves    B. Sleep Cycles  
C. Daily Activities                                      D. Body Activities

### Section 3: Cloze Test (25 points)

**In the following passage, there are 25 blanks representing words that are missing from the context. You are to put back in each of the blanks the missing word. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. The time for this section is 25 minutes.**

Some consumer researchers distinguish \_\_\_\_ (1) “rational” motives and “emotional” (or “non-rational”) motives. They use the term “rationality” \_\_\_\_ (2) the traditional economic sense that assumes \_\_\_\_ (3) consumers behave rationally when they carefully consider all alternatives \_\_\_\_ (4) choose those that give them the greatest utility (i.e., satisfaction). \_\_\_\_ (5) a marketing context, the term “rationality” implies that the consumer selects goals based \_\_\_\_ (6) totally objective criteria, such \_\_\_\_ (7) size, weight, price, and so on. “Emotional” motives imply the selection of goals \_\_\_\_ (8) to personal or subjective criteria — the desire \_\_\_\_ (9) individuality, pride, fear, affection or status.

The assumption underlying this distinction is \_\_\_\_ (10) subjective or emotional criteria do not maximize utility or satisfaction. \_\_\_\_ (11), it is reasonable to assume that consumers always attempt to select alternatives that, \_\_\_\_ (12) their view, serve to maximize satisfaction. Obviously, the assessment of satisfaction is a very personal process, based \_\_\_\_ (13) the individual’s own needs as \_\_\_\_ (14) as on past



behavioral, social, and learning experiences. What may appear \_\_\_\_\_(15)irrational to an outside observer may be perfectly rational \_\_\_\_\_(16) the context of the consumer's own psychological field. For example, a product purchased to enhance one's self-image (such as a fragrance) is a perfectly rational form of consumer behavior. \_\_\_\_\_(17) behavior did not appear rational to the person who undertakes it \_\_\_\_\_(18) the time that it is undertaken, obviously he or she would not do it. \_\_\_\_\_(19) the distinction between rational and emotional motives does not appear to be warranted.

Some researchers go so far \_\_\_\_\_(20) to suggest that emphasis \_\_\_\_\_(21) "needs" obscures the rational, or conscious, nature of most consumer motivation. They claim that consumers act consciously \_\_\_\_\_(22) maximize their gains and minimize their losses; that they act not \_\_\_\_\_(23) subconscious drives but from rational preferences, \_\_\_\_\_(24) what they perceive to be \_\_\_\_\_(25) their own best interests.

## 答案部分:

### Section 1 共计 25 分

**Part 1** 共 20 题, 每题 0.5 分, 满分为 10 分

1. C    2. D    3. D    4. B    5. C  
6. C    7. D    8. A    9. C    10. A  
11. B    12. C    13. A    14. B    15. A  
16. A    17. C    18. C    19. D    20. A

**Part 2** 共 15 题, 每题 0.5 分, 满分为 7.5 分

21. D    22. D    23. A    24. C    25. A  
26. D    27. B    28. A    29. C    30. B  
31. C    32. C    33. A    34. D    35. B

**Part 3** 共 15 题, 每题 0.5 分, 满分为 7.5 分

36. A    37. A    38. D    39. C    40. D  
41. C    42. B    43. A    44. B    45. C  
46. B    47. D    48. A    49. C    50. D

### Section 2 共 50 题, 每题 1 分, 满分为 50 分

51. B    52. D    53. A    54. C    55. D    56. C    57. B



58. B      59. D      60. B      61. A      62. B      63. C      64. B  
65. D      66. C      67. C      68. B      69. C      70. B      71. D  
72. D      73. C      74. D      75. C      76. D      77. A      78. A  
79. D      80. D      81. B      82. D      83. C      84. C      85. B  
86. A      87. D      88. D      89. D      90. A      91. D      92. A  
93. C      94. C      95. D      96. C      97. C      98. A      99. A  
100. B

### Section 3      共 25 题，每题 1 分，满分为 25 分

- 1.between    2.in    3.that    4.and    5.In    6.on/upon    7.as    8.according  
9.for    10.that    11.However    12.in    13.on/upon    14.well    15.as  
16.within    17.If    18.at    19.Therefore    20.as    21.on    22.to    23.from  
24.or    25.in