Section II  Use of English  
(30 minutes) 

Directions:
Read the following text. Choose the best word for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Reading involves looking at graphic symbols and formulating mentally the sounds and ideas they represent. Concepts of reading have changed over the centuries. During the 1950’s and 1960’s, especially, increased attention has been to the defining and describing of the reading process. specialists agree that reading a complex organization of higher mental, they disagree the exact nature of the process. Some experts, who regard language primarily as a code using symbols to represent sounds, reading as simply the decoding of symbols into the sounds they send. These authorities contend that meaning, concerned with thinking, must be taught independently of the decoding. Others maintain that reading is inextricably related to thinking, a child who pronounces sounds without their meanings is not truly reading. The reader, according to some, is not just a person with a theoretical ability to read but one who reads. Many adults, although they have the ability to read, have never read a book but one in its. By some experts they would not be as readers. Clearly, the philosophy, objectives, methods and materials of reading will depend on the definition one uses. By the most and satisfactory definition, reading is the ability to the sound-symbol code of the language, to interpret meaning for various, at various rates, and at various levels of difficulty, and to do widely and enthusiastically. In short, reading is the of ideas through the use of symbols representing sounds and ideas.

23. [A] Although  [B] If  [C] Unless  
29. [A] as  [B] as  [C] as  
31. [A] that  [B] that  [C] that  
32. [A] their  [B] their  [C] their  
34. [A] ability  [B] ability  [C] ability  
35. [A] as  [B] as  [C] as  
36. [A] and  [B] and  [C] and  
38. [A] at  [B] at  [C] at  
40. [A] the  [B] the  [C] the  

— 1 —
Section III  Reading Comprehension

(60 minutes)

Part A

Directions:
Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the marketplace. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each good and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production, consumption, and exchange for the whole economy.
In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition: parentage, religion, and custom fix every person’s place within the economic system. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group or caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health, and provide for their education alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant society may result.

41. What is the main purpose of the passage? ______
   [A] To outline contrasting types of economic systems
   [B] To explain the science of economics
   [C] To argue for the superiority of one economic system
   [D] To compare barter and money—exchange markets

42. In the second paragraph, the word “real” in “real goods” could best be replaced by which of the following? ______
   [A] High quality
   [B] Concrete
   [C] Utter
   [D] Authentic

43. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to ______
   [A] rapid speed of transactions
   [B] misunderstandings
   [C] inflation
   [D] difficulties for the traders

44. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered system? ______
   [A] Individuals
   [B] Small businesses
   [C] Major corporations
   [D] The government

45. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person’s place in a traditional society? ______
   [A] Family background
   [B] Age
   [C] Religious belief
   [D] Custom

Text 2

So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that “reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible.”

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a sort of public activity. It can be seen and observed.

Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest for knowledge? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instruction.
“Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children.”

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfill them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

46. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that _______.
   [A] it is one of the most difficult school course
   [B] students spend endless hours in reading
   [C] reading tasks are assigned with little guidance
   [D] too much time is spent in teaching about reading

47. The teaching of reading will be successful is _______.
   [A] teachers can improve conditions at school for the students
   [B] teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading
   [C] teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading
   [D] teachers can make their teaching activities observable

48. The word “scrutiny” (Line 3, Para.3) most probably means _______.

49. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when _______.
   [A] children become highly motivated
   [B] teacher and learner roles are interchangeable
   [C] teacher helps children in the search for knowledge
   [D] reading enriches children’s experience

50. The main idea of the passage is that _______.
   [A] teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read
   [B] teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible
   [C] reading ability is something acquired rather than taught
   [D] reading is more complicated than generally believed

Text 3

The rise of multinational corporations, global marketing, new communications technologies, and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world’s top five public relations agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate planning activities, compared to about one-third of U.S. companies. It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be
fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson—Marshall’s U.S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the Wall Street Journal. Overseas, their counterparts read the Journal as well as Financial Times of London and The Economist, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word “foreign” would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so inter-dependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

51. According to the passage, U.S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because of ________.
   [A] an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
   [B] shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
   [C] the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U.S.
   [D] increased efforts of other countries in public relations

52. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because ________.
   [A] British companies are more ambitious than U.S. companies
   [B] British companies place more importance on PR than U.S. companies
   [C] U.S. companies place more importance on PR than British companies
   [D] four of the world’s top public relations agencies are British-owned

53. The word “provincial” (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means ________.
   [A] limited in outlook  
   [B] like people from the provinces
   [C] rigid in thinking
   [D] interested in world financial affairs

54. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry ________.
   [A] speak at least one foreign language fluently
   [B] are ignorant about world geography
   [C] are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
   [D] interested in world financial affairs

55. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN? ________.
   [A] American PR companies should be more internationally-minded
   [B] The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies
   [C] People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign language
   [D] People involved in PR should avoid using the world “foreign”

Text 4

It’s very interesting to note where the debate about diversity is taking place. It is taking place
primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn’t occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don’t hear people in the academy saying, “Let’s go backward. Let’s go back to the good old days, when we had a meritocracy” (which was never true—we never had a meritocracy, although we’ve come closer to it in the last 30 years). I recently visited a great little college in New York where the campus has doubled its minority population in the last six years. I talked with an African American who has been a professor there for a long time, and she remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a handful of minorities on campus. Now, all of us feel the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the media—not in corporate board rooms or on college campuses.

56. The word “imperative” (Line 6, Para. 1) most probably refers to something ________.

57. Which of the following groups of people still differ in their views on diversity? ________

58. High corporate leaders seem to be in favor of promoting diversity so as to ________.
   [A] lower the rate of unemployment [B] win equal political rights for minorities
   [C] be competitive in the world market [D] satisfy the demands of a growing population

59. It can be inferred from the passage that ________.
   [A] meritocracy can never be realized without diversity
   [B] American political circles will not accept diversity
   [C] it is unlikely that diversity will occur in the U.S. media
   [D] Minorities can only enter the fields where no debate is heard about diversity

60. According to the passage, diversity can be achieved in American society by ________.
   [A] expanding the pool of potential employees
   [B] promoting policies that provide skills to employees
   [C] training more engineers, scientists, lawyers and business managers
   [D] providing education for all regardless of race or sex

Part B

Directions:
Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your
translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

We must be ready to dare all for our country. (61) For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

We must be willing, individually and as a Nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

These basic precepts are not lofty abstractions, far removed from matters of daily living. (62) They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists.

And so each citizen plays an indispensable role. (63) The productivity of our heads, our hands, and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command, for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of the peace.

No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience, to work with industry, to teach with persuasion, to preach with conviction, to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must first come to pass in the heart of America.

(64) The peace we seek, then, is nothing less than the practice and fulfillment of our whole faith among ourselves and in our dealings with others. This signifies more than the stilling of guns, easing the sorrow of war. More than escape from death, it is a way of life. More than a heaven for the weary, it is a hope for the brave.

(65) This is the hope that beckons us onwards in the century of trial. This is the work that awaits us all, to be done with bravery, with charity.

Section IV  Writing
(30 minutes)

Directions:
For this part, you are allowed thirty-five minutes to write a composition on the topic of Shortage of Fresh Water. Your composition should contain the three points listed below in Chinese.

1. Some people believed fresh water would never be used up before.
2. People have changed their views on the matter.
3. What should we do in reality?
You should write at least 200 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.
全国硕士研究生入学考试英语命题预测试卷(一)答案及详解

Section II  Use of English

21. [A] 词汇辨义题。substantially 意为“实质性地”。
22. [B] 词汇辨义题。to be devoted to 意为“给予……，专用于……”，to be attached to 意为“附属于……，喜爱”，be dedicated to 意为“把(时间、力量)用于……”。
23. [A] 主从句为让步关系。
24. [B] involve 意为“涉及”，符合句义。
25. [D] 意为“高级脑力活动”，符合句义。
26. [B]
27. [D]: 与前句“specialists agree that reading...”对应。
28. [D] 表示“目的，意图”。
29. [C] 在此相当于定语从句，其他三项均不符合语法。
30. [D] 与上文 process 呼应。
31. [C] 与前句并列。
32. [D] 与前句“thinking”同义。
33. [D] actually 意为“实际上”(阅读的人)，符合句义。
34. [B] “作为-一个整体。”
35. [C] “称为”。
36. [B] “inclined” 意为“倾向于、赞成”，符合句义。
37. [A] break up 意为“拆解”，符合句义。
38. [A] “不同目的的”。
39. [C] ∞ 用来修饰形容词或副词。
40. [C] “理解，解释”。

Section III  Reading Comprehension

Part A

41. [A] 见第一段。
42. [B] 意为“意品，实物”。
43. [D] 见第二段“In barter economy...”和“Obviously,...”两句。
44. [D] 见第三段最后两句。
45. [B] 见最后一段，只有年龄未被提及，其余均被提及。
46. [D] 见第一段“It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading.”
47. [B] 见第二段“The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read.”
48. [B] scrutiny 的词义在第二段的最后一句“Teaching is also a public activity. It can be seen and observed”中提示，意为“observation”。

49. [A] 见第五段第三行。

50. [C] 见第一段“reading cannot be taught directly and...”一句。

51. [D] 本题为推论题。见第二段第一句。

52. [B] 见第二段“A recent survey found that...”一句。

53. [A] 见该句之后的补充说明“take more at an interest in local affairs”，可见该词与[A]意思最为接近。

54. [C] 归纳题。见本段“First..., Secondly..., Finally...”。

55. [A] 见最后一段。“foreign...”意为应将视野放宽，不应局限于国内，应具有国际观念。

56. [D] essential 意为“基本的、重要的”，符合句意。

57. [B] 依据第一段“we have a lot of contact with...”句，排除[D]；依据第二段“likewise, I don’t hear people in the academy saying...”句，排除[C]；minorities 赞同实行 diversity，可排除；依据第二段“so where we hear this debate is primarily in political circle...”句，故[B]对。

58. [C] 见第一段“In fact, they say that if their companies are...”句。

59. [A] 推论题。从第二段中可以推出：没有多样化、不拘一格选人才就无法实现多样化。

60. [D] 见第五段“They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we...”

Part B

61. 因为历史不会长期把捍卫自由的任务交给弱者和胆怯的人。我们必须在防卫上力求精练,在意志上保持顽强。

62. 这些基本准则并不是与日常事务不相干的深奥概念，而是产生及确定物质力量的精神法则。爱国主义意味着装备整齐的部队加上有充分准备的人民。

63. 我们的头脑、双手和心灵的创造力量是使我们的生活丰富多彩并赢得和平所需要的一切力量的来源。

64. 我们所追求的和平，与在我们之间以及在他人之间实现和履行我们的信念来相比，意义并不小。

65. 正是这一希望在召唤我们，召唤我们在这个艰难重重的世纪里向前进。这一个需要我们大家凭借勇敢、宽容来共同完成的工作。

Section IV Writing

Shortage of Fresh Water

It seems to some people, specially in the past, that fresh water is not a matter which worries and troubles people so much around the world. They may believe that fresh water will never be used up because of plenty of water resources. In fact, this is an absolutely misconception.

With the growth of population and industry, the amount of fresh water in use is increasing rapidly. Human beings have already realized the serious situation of water shortage. In some areas of the world, people suffer a lot from the shortage of water. It is estimated that if not controlled, fresh wa-
ter will have been used up by the next century. Another dangerous factor is the water pollution which worsens the seriousness of fresh water shortage.

It is no use only being aware of the shortage of fresh water. It is never too late to act right now. The first important measure is to protect our water resources from being polluted. Also, educating people to save water in daily life is of identical significance. Techniques such as water recycling are especially needed in dry areas. It is only when these measures are put into practice that the shortage of fresh water can be mildened.