

北京第二外国语学院 2013 英语专业考研

基础英语模拟试卷

来源：环球时代学校

I Vocabulary and structure (30 points)

Directions: Choose one from the four alternatives that best completes the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

1. When the fire broke out, the people lost their \_\_\_\_\_ and ran in all directions. Many people lose their life when they ran away from the fire.  
A. hearts            B. heads            C. minds            D. souls
2. In the preface \_\_\_\_\_ my book, I express my sincere gratitude to all the teachers and friends who have been of help to me during my three years' life in the university.  
A. on                B. for                C. to                D. in
3. Noise pollution generally receives less attention than \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.  
A. does              B. it does            C. receives           D. it does over
4. The mayor was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ his speech in order to allow his audience to raise questions.  
A. constrain        B. conduct           C. condense           D. converge
5. The small child was unknowingly \_\_\_\_\_ the puppy as he played with it.  
A. tormenting      B. titillating        C. tantalizing        D. pleasing
6. Mary acquired a certain \_\_\_\_\_ mode of behaviour at her expensive school in Switzerland, but her character still remains very unreliable.  
A. clever             B. polished           C. well-behaved      D. well-bred
7. New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and \_\_\_\_\_ energy we have had in the times past.  
A. exquisite        B. resilient           C. copious            D. formidable
8. All are equal \_\_\_\_\_ God.  
A. in sight of        B. in the sight of    C. in sight            D. at the sight of
9. The lecturer provided a list of topics \_\_\_\_\_ which he was prepared to speak.  
A. to                B. of                C. out                D. on
10. \_\_\_\_\_, he can now only watch it on TV at home.  
A. Obtaining not a ticket for the match            B. Not obtaining a ticket for the match  
C. Not having obtained a ticket for the match    D. Not obtained a ticket for the match
11. Weather \_\_\_\_\_, we'll have an outing tomorrow.  
A. permitting        B. permitted           C. permits            D. is permitted
12. You can see the diamonds \_\_\_\_\_ under the bright lights.  
A. dazzling           B. glaring            C. illumination        D. sparkling
13. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ to something, you feel strongly that you're not willing to do it or that you don't like it.  
A. averse             B. avid                C. awesome            D. azure
14. One reason that *Gone With the Wind* has endured as a classic is \_\_\_\_\_ a woman who has

- been molded by her upbringing, but rebels just enough to sustain her independence.
- A. representing      B. what represents      C. why she represents      D. that it represents
15. \_\_\_\_\_ corn is usually believed to be the American favorite vegetable, broccoli is actually the favorite vegetable, according to the poll done.
- A. Actually      B. However      C. While      D. Despite
- 16 To my surprise, manger \_\_\_\_\_ the plane of marketing the product at the meeting, which was disapproved at the last meeting.
- A. brought about      B. brought out      C. brought up      D. brought down
17. The doctor assured Victor that his wife would certainly \_\_\_\_\_ although she had been unconscious for 48 hours.
- A. take to      B. come to      C. see to      D. stick to
18. If you are bitten by a poisonous snake it is necessary to be give an \_\_\_\_\_ as quickly as possible.
- A. analgesic      B. antitoxin      C. antibiotic      D. antidote
19. This wicked recession is throwing roadblocks in the way of many careers. It's not just layoffs \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ track..
- A. knocking ..... off      B. knocking.....down  
C. knocking.....out      D. knocking.....up
20. There is clearly an increase in volunteering, in part because it helps laid-off people keep their skills sharp. But she tied much of it \_\_\_\_\_ the presidential election, as well.
- A. in      B. to      C. on      D. at
- 21 She \_\_\_\_\_ her apartment and moved to throw her energies into an alternative career in Washington.
- A. sublime      B. submerge      C. sublet      D. submit
22. There have been several attempts to introduce gayer colors and styles in men's clothing, but none of them \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has caught on      B. has caught him out  
C. has caught up      D. take root
23. My tutor frequently reminds me to \_\_\_\_\_ myself of every chance to improve my English.
- A. avail      B. inform      C. assure      D. notify
24. The \_\_\_\_\_ of color and action which fills the world is taken for granted.
- A. pageant      B. panorama      C. convolution      D. epicurean
25. \_\_\_\_\_ I have time, I would call her.
- A. Could      B. Should      C. May      D. Would
26. They were pushed into battle \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. unprepared      B. unpreparedly  
C. not preparing it      D. without preparing it
27. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ both the deflationary forces of America's worst recession since the 1930s and the vigorous response of the Federal Reserve, which has in effect cut interest rates to zero and rapidly expanded its balance-sheet?
- A. fight against      B. guard against      C. play against      D. beat against
28. Although this is the first such annual decline since 1955, it is the transitory result of a \_\_\_\_\_ in energy prices.
- A. plunge      B. plump      C. plunder      D. plunger

29. The \_\_\_\_\_ over Cuba threatens to dominate a meeting of hemispheric foreign ministers, including Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, scheduled for Tuesday in Honduras.

- A. wrangling      B. wrapping      C. wounding      D. wriggling

30. President Obama has said he will not scrap the longtime economic embargo until Havana makes democratic reforms and \_\_\_\_\_ its human rights record.

- A. cleans down      B. cleans off      C. cleans out      D. cleans up

## II. Identify errors in the following sentences and correct them. (20points)

1. Only by shouting at the top of his voice he was able to make himself heard.
2. He put forward the suggestion which we should take notes while listening to the lecture.
3. It was suggested that we would have taken notes while listening to the lecture.
4. Jack has been missed from home for two days now , and I am beginning to worry about his safety.
5. Do help yourself to some fruit, don't you?
6. Bruce has stated that he has always had a great interest and admiration for the work of the British economist Brusland.
7. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the equator, you feel pity rather anger, unless you know very little of arithmetic of geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.
8. The Portuguese give a great deal of credit to one man for having promoted the sea travel, that man was Prince Henry the navigator, who lived in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
9. These countries' recessions are shaping up to the both deeper and longer than in the United States.
10. Some countries, such as Ireland, are so cash-strapped that they've raised taxes in the middle of a deep recession, make things worse.

## III Close Test (20points)

Fill in each blank with one suitable word from the four choices given.

The amazing success of man as a \_\_\_1\_\_\_ is the result of the evolutionary development of his brain which has \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to tool-using, toolmaking, the ability to solve problems by logical \_\_\_3\_\_\_, thoughtful cooperation, and language. One of the most striking ways \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the chimpanzee biologically resembles man \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the structure of his brain. The chimpanzee, with his \_\_\_6\_\_\_ for primitive reasoning, exhibits a type of intelligence more like \_\_\_7\_\_\_ of man than does any other \_\_\_8\_\_\_ living today. The brain of the modern chimpanzee is \_\_\_9\_\_\_ not too dissimilar to the brain that so many millions of years ago directed the \_\_\_10\_\_\_ of the first ape man.

For a long time, the fact that \_\_\_11\_\_\_ man made tools was considered to be one of the major criteria to \_\_\_12\_\_\_ him from other creatures. It is true that the chimpanzee does not fashion his \_\_\_13\_\_\_ to a regular and set pattern ----- but then, primitive man, \_\_\_14\_\_\_ development of stone tools, undoubtedly poked around with sticks and straws, at which \_\_\_15\_\_\_ it seems unlikely that he made tools to a set pattern, \_\_\_16\_\_\_.

It is because of the close \_\_\_17\_\_\_ in most people's minds of tools with man \_\_\_18\_\_\_ special attention has always been \_\_\_19\_\_\_ upon any animal able, to use an object \_\_\_20\_\_\_ a tool; but it is important to realize that this ability, on its own, does not necessarily indicate any special intelligence in the creature concerned.

- |                    |                |                 |               |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. kind         | B. serried     | C. species      | D. tribe      |
| 2. A. resulted     | B. turned out  | C. led          | D. produced   |
| 3. A. reasoning    | B. analyzing   | C. thinking     | D. predicting |
| 4. A. after which  | B. in which    | C. through what | D. by what    |
| 5. A. lay          | B. lies in     | C. exists       | D. conceals   |
| 6. A. ability      | B. intention   | C. capacity     | D. capability |
| 7. A. what         | B. that        | C. those        | D. this       |
| 8. A. mammal       | B. reptile     | C. animal       | D. creature   |
| 9. A. like         | B. maybe       | C. perhaps      | D. probably   |
| 10. A. conduct     | B. deeds       | C. actions      | D. behavior   |
| 11. A. elderly     | B. ancient     | C. prehistoric  | D. olden time |
| 12. A. distinguish | B. prevent     | C. judge        | D. differ     |
| 13. A. paws        | B. means       | C. tools        | D. devices    |
| 14. A. after his   | B. before his  | C. after its    | D. before its |
| 15. A. place       | B. period      | C. range        | D. stage      |
| 16. A. too         | B. instead     | C. though       | D. either     |
| 17. A. contacts    | B. association | C. touches      | D. approaches |
| 18. A. so that     | B. in order to | C. which        | D. that       |
| 19. A. focused     | B. paid        | C. given        | D. laid       |
| 20. A. like        | B. for         | C. as           | D. with       |

**IV. Read the following four passages and answer the questions after each passage. (35 points 2point for each question)**

**Passage One**

Is the literary critic like the poet, responding creatively, intuitively, subjectively to the written word as the poet responds to human experience? Or is the critic more like a scientist following a series of demonstrable, verifiable steps, using an objective method of analysis?

For the woman who is a practitioner of feminist literary criticism, the subjectivity versus objectivity or critic-as-artist-or-scientist debate has special significance. For her questions is not only academic but political as well and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific---- a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform---- the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles. If she defines feminist criticism as creative and intuitive, privileged as art, then her work becomes vulnerable to the prejudice of stereotypic ideas about the ways in which women think, and will be dismissed by much of the academic establishment. Because of these prejudices, women who use an intuitive approach in their criticism may find themselves charged with inability to be analytical to be objective or to think critically. Whereas men may be free to claim the role of critic as artist, women run different professional risks when they choose intuition and private experience as critical method and defense.

These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars only now entering the

academic profession in substantial numbers will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

As long as the academic establishment continues to regard objective analysis as “masculine” and an intuitive approach as “feminine” the theoretician must steer a delicate philosophical course between the two. If she wishes to construct a theory of feminist criticism, she would be well advised to place it within the framework of a general theory of the critical process that is neither purely objective nor purely intuitive. Her theory is then more likely to be compared and contrasted with other theories of criticism with some degree of dispassionate distance.

1. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?
  - A. How Theories of Literary Criticism
  - B. Problems Confronting Women Who Are Feminist Literary Critics
  - C. A Historical Overview of Feminist Literary Criticism
  - D. A New Theory of Literary Criticism
  
2. It can be inferred that the author believes which of the following about women who are literary critics?
  - I. They can make a unique contribution to society
  - II. They must develop a new theory of the critical process
  - III. Their criticisms of literature should be entirely objective
  - A. I only
  - B. II only
  - C. I and II only
  - D. I, II and III.
  
3. The author specially mentions all of the following as difficulties that particularly affect women who are theoreticians of feminist literary criticism Except the
  - A. tendency of a predominantly male academic establishment to form preconceptions about women
  - B. limitations that are imposed when criticism is defined as objective and scientific
  - C. likelihood that the work of a woman theoretician who claims the privilege of art will be viewed with prejudice by some academics
  - D. tendency of members of the academic establishment to treat all forms of feminist literary theory with hostility
  
4. According to the author, the debate mentioned in the passage has special significance for the woman who is a theoretician of feminist literary criticism for which of the following reasons?
  - A. There are large numbers of capable women working within the academic establishment.
  - B. There are a few powerful feminist critics who have been recognized by the academic establishment.
  - C. Like other critics, most women who are literary critics define criticism as either scientific or artistic.
  - D. Women who are literary critics face professional risks different from those faced by men who are literary critics.
  
5. Which of the following is presented by the author in support of the suggestion that there is stereotypic thinking among members of the academic establishment?
  - A. A distinctively feminist contribution to humanistic understanding could work against the

- influence of sexism among members of the academic establishment
- B. Women who define criticism as artistic may be seen by the academic establishment as being incapable of critical thinking
- C. The debate the role of the literary critic is often seen as a political one.
- D. Women scholar are only now entering academic in substantial numbers.
6. Which of the following is most likely to be one of the “utilitarian political objectives” mentioned by the author in line 19?
- A. To forge a new theory of literary criticism
- B. To pursue truth in a disinterested manner
- C. To demonstrate that women are interested in literary criticism that can be viewed either subjectively or objectively
- D. To convince the academic establishment to revise the ways in which it assesses women scholars’ professional qualities
7. It can be inferred that the author would define as “ political” (line35) questions that
- A. are contested largely through contention over power
- B. are primarily academic in nature and open to abstract analysis
- C. are not in themselves important
- D. cannot be resolved without extensive debate

### Passage 2

One theory and practice in the area of sentencing have undergone a gradual but dramatic changes through the years. Primitive man believed that a crime created an imbalance which could be rectified only by punishing the wrongdoer. Thus, sentencing was initially vengeance-oriented. Gradually, emphasis began to be placed on the deterrent value of a sentence upon future wrongdoing.

Though deterrence is still an important consideration, increased emphasis on the possibility of reforming the offender----of returning him to the community a useful citizen ----bars the harsh penalties once imposed and brings into play a new set of sentencing criteria. Today, each offender is viewed as a unique individual ,and the sentencing judge seeks to know why he has committed the crime and what are the chances of a repetition of the offense. The judge’s prime objective is not to punish but to treat .

This emphasis on treatment of the individual has created a host of new problems. In seeking to arrive at the best treatment for individual prisoners, judges must weigh an imposing array of factors. I believe that the primary aim of every sentence is the prevention of future crime. Little can be done to correct past damage , and a sentence will achieve its objective to the extent that it upholds general respect for the law, discourages those tempted to commit similar crimes, and leads to the rehabilitation of the offender, so that he will not run afoul of the law again. Where the offender is so hardened from society so that he will be unable to do any further harm. The balancing of these interacting, and often mutually antagonistic factors requires more than a good heart and a sense of fair play on the judge’s part, although these are certainly prerequisites. It requires the judge to know as much as he can about the prisoner before him. He should know the probable effects of sentences upon those who might commit similar crimes and how the prisoner is likely to react to imprisonment or probation. Because evaluation of these various factors may

differ from judge to judge, the same offense will be treated differently by different judges.

The task of improving our sentencing techniques is so important to the nation's moral health that it deserves far more careful attention than it now receives from the bar and many civic-minded individuals who usually lead even the judges in the fight for legal reform approach this subject with apathy or with erroneous preconceptions.

8. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The sentencing technique should be reformed.
  - B. The objective of sentence is to avoid further offence.
  - C. The civic-minded people are apathy.
  - D. The judges should have a good heart and a sense of fair play.
9. From the second paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the judge must investigate the reason of the crimes
  - B. deterrence is not important now
  - C. despite of their wrongdoings, the rights of the offenders should be ensured now
  - D. the punishment should be as harsh as possible
10. The word "rehabilitation" in the third paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. live in a new place
  - B. begin a new way of life
  - C. obtain a life once more
  - D. give others a new life
11. Which of the following does the author think is not true according to the text?
- A. There are many factors that will influence the sentence of an offence.
  - B. New concept of sentence also brings new problems.
  - C. Now the attention given to sentence is careful enough.
  - D. Some of the professional people are not responsible enough
12. The author's attitude toward the future of legal reform is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pessimistic
  - B. apathetic
  - C. warm-hearted
  - D. optimistic

### Passage Three

Suppose you are driving on a highway with three lanes going in your direction and you come upon a toll plaza with six toll booths are off to right. Which lane should you choose? It is usually the case that the wait time is approximately the same no matter what you do. There are usually enough people searching for the shortest line so as to make all the lines about the same length. If one line is much shorter than the others, cars will quickly move into it until the lines are equalized. There are usually enough drivers searching for the fastest line to equalize the average wait time. The term profit in economics has a very precise meaning. Economists, however, often loosely refer to "good deals" or profitable ventures with no risk as profit opportunities. Using the term loosely, a profit opportunity exists at the toll booths if one line is shorter than the others. The general view of economics is that profit opportunities are rare. At any one time there are many people searching for such opportunities, and as a consequence few exist. At toll booths it is seldom the case that one line is substantially shorter than the others.

Another example of a possible profit opportunity is the purchase and exchanges of foreign currencies. The prices of these currencies are determined in world money markets. If, for example, the mark-franc price is too low with respect to the other prices, there is an immediate rush to buy

marks and sell francs, not by ordinary citizens at bank windows, but by a few large currency traders in Tokyo, London, etc. who watches prices every minute. Such a rush drives up the mark-franc price to the no-profit-opportunity point. Markets like this, where any profit opportunities are eliminated almost instantaneously, are said to be efficient markets. The common language way of expressing the efficient markets hypothesis is "there's no such thing as a free lunch." There are thousands of individuals each day looking for hot tips in the market, and if a particular tip about a stock is valid there will be an immediate rush to buy the stock, which will quickly drive its price up.

This economist's view that there are very limited profit opportunities around can, of course, be carried too far. There is a story about two people walking along, one an economist and one not. The non-economist sees a \$ 20 bill on the sidewalk and says, "There's a bill on the sidewalk." The economist replies, "That is not possible. If there were, somebody would already have picked it up."

13. According to the first passage, why all the lines on a highway with toll booths are equalized?
  - A. Because there are too many people on the highway.
  - B. Because many drivers are searching for the fastest line thus all the lines are equalized.
  - C. Because there are toll booths in each line and the drivers have to wait to pass them.
  - D. Because the shortest line has more people and the longest line has few people, and the wait time is almost the same.
14. How does profit opportunity relate to the toll booths in the first example?
  - A. Both of them are the object people are pursuing.
  - B. There is no relation between the two.
  - C. There are a great many of profit opportunities in the toll booths.
  - D. The profit opportunity in economic are as rare as the toll booths.
15. What happens to the market when the mark-franc price is low?
  - A. People will rush to sell marks and buy francs and thus everyone makes big profit.
  - B. The mark-franc price will begin to rising and profit opportunity will disappear
  - C. The market of foreign currencies will become an efficient market.
  - D. People will go to large currency traders in Tokyo and London to watch the change of prices.
16. According to the second paragraph, what kind of market is called efficient market?
  - A. A market that doesn't provide free lunch is an efficient market.
  - B. A market where any profit opportunities are removed at once is an efficient market.
  - C. A market that is driven by individuals' activities is said to be an efficient market.
  - D. A market where people are looking for hot tips is said to be an efficient market.
17. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - A. In efficient markets, there is limited profit opportunity because every one is searching for it.
  - B. Everyone is profit-driven, and it is the reason why they cannot get "free lunch".
  - C. There is an analogy between efficient market and highway with toll plaza.
  - D. Economists know well that there will be no bills in the sidewalk.



## V. Translation (30points)

### 1. Translate the following passages into Chinese. Give the number of each passage in your answer sheet.

A life of slothful ease, a life of that peace which springs merely from lack either of desire or of power to strive after great things is as little worthy of a nation as an individual .

We do not admire the man of timid peace. We admire the man who embodies victorious efforts, the man who never wrongs his neighbor, who is prompt to help a friend, but who has those virile qualities necessary to win in the stern strife of actual life. It is hard to fail, but it is worse never to have tried to succeed. In this life we get nothing save by effort. Freedom from effort in the present merely means that there has been effort stored up in the past. A man can be freed from the necessity of work only by the fact that he or his fathers before him have worked to good purpose. If the freedom thus purchased is used right, and the man still does actual work, though of a different kind, whether as a writer or a general, whether in the field of politics or in the field of exploration and adventure, he shows he deserves his good fortune.

But if he treats this period of freedom from the need of actual labor as a period, not of preparation, but of mere enjoyment, even though perhaps not of vicious enjoyment, he shows that he is simply a cumberer on the earth's surface; and he surely unfits himself to hold his own place with his fellows, if the need to do so should again arise. A mere life of ease is not in the end a very satisfactory life, and above all, it is a life which ultimately unfits those who follow it for serious work in the world.

As it is with the individual, so it is with the nation. It is a base untruth to say that happy is the nation that has no history. Thrice happy is the nation that has a glorious history. Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows neither victory nor defeat.

### 2. Translate the following passages into English.. Give the number of each passage in your answer sheet.

为了看日出，我常常早起。那时天还没有大亮，周围非常清静，船上只有机器的响声。

天空还是一片浅蓝，颜色很浅。转眼间天边出现了一道红霞，慢慢地在扩大它的范围，加强它的范围，加强它的亮光。我知道太阳要从天边升起来了，便不转眼地望着那里。

果然过了一会，在那个地方出现了太阳的小半边脸，红是真红，却没有亮光。这个太阳好像负着重荷似地一步一步、慢慢地努力上升，到了最后，终于冲破了云霞，完全跳出了海面，颜色红得非常可爱。一刹那间，这个深红的圆东西，忽然发出了夺目的亮光，射得人眼睛发痛，它旁边的云片也突然有了光彩。

有时太阳走进了云堆中，它的光线却从云里射下来，直射到水面上。这时候要分辨出那里是水，哪里是天，倒也不容易，因为我就只看见一片灿烂的亮光。

有时天边有黑云，而且云片很厚，太阳出来，人眼还看不见。然而太阳在黑云里放射的光芒，透过黑云的重围，替黑云镶了一道发光的金边。后来太阳才慢慢地冲出重围，出现在天空，甚至把黑云也染成了紫色或者红色。这时候发亮的不仅是太阳、云和海水，连我自己也成了明亮的了。

这不是很伟大的奇观么？

**VI. Writing (20 points)**

*Directions: In this part you should write a composition of no less than 300 words*

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Grades (makes) encourage students to learn. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.*



## 北京第二外国语学院 2013 英语专业考研

### 基础英语模拟试卷参考答案

#### I. Vocabulary and structure (20 points)

1. 【B】 2. 【C】 3. 【A】 4. 【C】 5. 【A】 6. 【B】 7. 【C】 8. 【B】 9. 【D】 10. 【C】  
11. 【A】 12. 【D】 13. 【B】 14. 【D】 15. 【C】 16. 【C】 17. 【B】 18. 【B】  
19. 【A】 20. 【B】 21. 【C】 22. 【A】 23. 【A】 24. 【B】 25. 【B】 26. 【A】  
27. 【B】 28. 【A】 29. 【A】 30. 【D】

#### II. Identify errors in the following sentences and correct them.

- 把 he was 改成 was he。
- which 不能引导同位语从句，应改成 that。
- 把 “would have taken” 改成 “should take”。
- 把 has been missed 改为 has been missing。
- 把 don't you 改为 will you 或 won't you。
- 在 and 前加上介词 in。
- 把 very little 改为 so little。
- 把 was 改为 being。
- 在 than 前加上 the one。
- 把 make 改为 making。

#### III Close Test

- 【C】
- 【C】
- 【A】
- 【B】
- 【B】
- 【C】
- 【B】
- 【A】
- 【D】
- 【D】
- 【C】。
- 【D】
- 【C】
- 【B】
- 【D】
- 【D】
- 【B】
- 【D】。
- 【A】
- 【C】

IV. Read the following four passages and answer the questions after each passage. (20%, 2point for each question)

### Passage One

1. 【B】
2. 【A】
3. 【D】
4. 【D】
5. 【B】
6. 【D】
7. 【A】

### Passage Two

8. 【B】
9. 【C】
10. 【B】
11. 【C】
12. 【D】

Passage Three

13. 【D】
14. 【A】
15. 【B】
16. 【B】
17. 【A】

### V. Translation (30points)

1. Translate the following passages into Chinese. Give the number of each passage in your answer sheet.

【参考译文】

一种怠惰安逸的生活，一种仅仅是由于缺少追寻伟大事物的愿望或能力而导致的悠闲，这对国家与个人都是没有价值的。

我们不欣赏那种怯懦安逸的人。我们钦佩那种表现出奋力向上的人，那种永不屈待邻人，能随时帮助朋友，但是也具有那些刚健的性质，足以在实际生活的严酷斗争中获取胜利的人。失败是艰难的，但是从不曾努力去争取成功，却更为糟糕。在人的一生中，任何的收获都要通过努力去得到。目前不用作任何的努力，只是意味着在过去有过努力地积储。一个人不必工作，除非他或他的祖先曾经努力工作过，并取得了丰厚的收获。如果他能把换取到的此类自由加以正确地运用，仍然做些实际的工作，尽管那些工作实属于另一类的，不论是作一名作家还是将军，不论是在政界还是在探险和冒险方面做些事情，都表明了他没有辜负自己的好运。

但是, 如果他在这段不需从事实际工作的自由时期, 不用于准备, 而仅仅是用于享乐(尽管他所从事的或许并非邪恶的享乐), 那就表明了他只是地球表面上的一个累赘; 而且他肯定无法在同僚之中维持自己的地位, 如果那种需要再度出现的话。安逸的生活终究并不是一种令人很满意的生活, 而且, 最主要的是, 过那种生活得人最终肯定没有能力担当起世上之重任。

于个人如此, 对国家也是这样。有人说一个没有历史的国家是得天独厚的, 这是卑鄙的谎言。一种得天独厚的优越感来源于一个国家具有光荣的历史。冒险去从事伟大的事业, 赢得光荣的胜利, 即使其中掺杂着失败, 那也远胜于与那些既没有享受多大快乐也没有遭受多大痛苦的平庸之辈为伍(因为他们生活在一个既享受不到胜利也遭遇不到失败的灰暗境界的)。

## 2. Translate the following passages into English. Give the number of each passage in your answer sheet.

### 【参考译文】

I would get up early to watch sunrise when it was not yet quite light and all was quiet except for the droning of the ship engine.

The sky was pale with a bluish hue. Soon a streak of pink dawn broke over the horizon, expanding gradually and becoming brighter and brighter. Knowing that the sun was about to rise, I had my eyes fixed on the distant edge of the sea.

As expected, the sun soon appeared revealing half of its face, which was very red but not bright. It kept rising laboriously bit by bit as if weighted down with a heavy burden on its back until, after breaking through the rosy clouds, it completely emerged from the sea aglow with a lovely red. Then, before I knew it, the dark red orb began to shine blazingly, dazzling my eyes until they stung and all of a sudden lighting up the surrounding clouds.

Sometimes, hidden by the clouds, the sun nonetheless shed its rays straight onto the seawater, making it difficult for me to distinguish between the sky and the sea because what I saw in front of me was nothing but a wide expanse of dazzling brilliance.

Sometimes, with thick layers of dark clouds hanging in the sky, the sun was hardly visible to the naked eye. But its radiance managed to show through the dark clouds to edge them golden lace. Then, after gradually breaking through the tight encirclement, it came into full view and even dyed the dark clouds purple or scarlet. At the moment, apart from the sun, the clouds and the seawater, I too was luminous.

Wasn't that a marvelous spectacle?

## VI. Writing (20 points)

【参考范文】(略)