

1. What does “clueless” mean in paragraph 1?
 - A) The California Greens are covering their eyes.
 - B) People in California love to talk about zero-emissions vehicles
 - C) People in California love to have their roofs covered with solar cells
 - D) People there have no idea that so far electricity mainly comes from burning coal, oil, etc.
2. According to the passage, why the California Greens hold the idea “If I can’t see it, it’s not happening.”?
 - A) They prefer not to realize the fact those clean cars are likely coal-burning cars.
 - B) They do believe that the coal is burned somewhere else so it looks clean.
 - C) They tend to hold that electricity is a nice part of energy.
 - D) They tend to maintain that gasoline is a good way to run a vehicle.
3. The electricity we get from a gallon of gas may make our car run _____.
 - A) not less than 25 miles.
 - B) more than 25 miles.
 - C) no less than 25 miles.
 - D) not more than 25 miles.
4. Compared with cars using gas, electric cars _____
 - A) do not burn fuel and more environmental.
 - B) are toxic and it is difficult for nature to clean it up when their batteries are buried in one spot.
 - C) are very good at cleaning up when things are not too concentrated
 - D) are poisonous for a long time and will eventually end up in a landfill.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A) Being green is good and should be encouraged in communications
 - B) Electric cars are not clean in that we get electricity mainly by burning something.
 - C) Zero-emissions vehicles should be chosen to protect our environment.
 - D) Electric cars are now the dominant vehicle compared with gasoline-powered cousins.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

German Chancellor (首相) Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his military and diplomatic talent, but his legacy (遗产) includes many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, experienced an unprecedented rash of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing industrialization. Motivated in part by Christian compassion (怜悯) for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to undercut the support of the socialist labor movement, Chancellor Bismarck created the world's first worker's compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the only industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. America's injured workers could sue for damages in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. For example, employees had to prove that their injuries directly resulted from employer negligence and that they themselves were ignorant about potential hazards in the workplace. The first state worker's compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon spread throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not keep up with the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, including one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

In fact, the average compensation benefit in America has climbed from 55 percent of the states' average weekly wages in 1972 to 97 percent today. But, as most studies show, every 10 percent increase in compensation benefits results in a 5 percent increase in the numbers of workers who file for claims. And with so much more money floating in the workers' compensation system, it's not surprising that doctors, and lawyers have helped themselves to a large slice of the growing pie.

6. The world's first workers' compensation law was introduced by Bismarck _____.
 - A. for fear of losing the support of the socialist labor movement
 - B. out of religious and political considerations
 - C. to speed up the pace of industrialization
 - D. to make industrial production safer
7. We learn from the passage that the process of industrialization in Europe _____.
 - A. met growing resistance from laborers working at machines
 - B. resulted in the development of popular social insurance programs
 - C. was accompanied by an increased number of workshop accidents
 - D. required workers to be aware of the potential dangers at the workplace
8. One of the problems the American injured workers faced in getting compensation in the early 19th century was that _____.
 - A. they had to produce evidence that their employers were responsible for the accident
 - B. America's average compensation benefit was much lower than the cost of living
 - C. different states in the U. S. had totally different compensation programs
 - D. they had to have the courage to sue for damages in a court of law
9. After 1972, workers' compensation insurance in the U. S. became more favorable to workers so that _____.
 - A. the poverty level for a family of four went up drastically
 - B. more money was allocated to their compensation system

- C. there were fewer legal barriers when they filed for claims
 - D. the number of workers suing for damages increased
10. The author ends the passage with the implication that _____.
- A. compensation benefits in America are soaring to new heights
 - B. people from all walks of life can benefit from the compensations system
 - C. the workers are not the only ones to benefit from the compensation system
 - D. money floating in the compensation system is a huge drain on the U. S. economy

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Imagine waking up and finding the value of your assets has been halved. No, you're not an investor in one of those hedge funds that failed completely. With the dollar slumping to a 26-year low against the pound, already-expensive London has become quite unaffordable. A coffee at Starbucks, just as unavoidable in England as it is in the United States, runs about \$8.

The once all-powerful dollar isn't doing a Titanic against just the pound. It is sitting at a record low against the euro and at a 30-year low against the Canadian dollar. Even the Argentine peso and Brazilian real are thriving against the dollar.

The weak dollar is a source of humiliation (屈辱), for a nation's self-esteem rests in part on the strength of its currency. It's also a potential economic problem, since a declining dollar makes imported food more expensive and exerts upward pressure on interest rates. And yet there are substantial sectors of the vast U.S. economy--from giant companies like Coca-Cola to morn-and-pop restaurant operators in Miami--for which the weak dollar is most excellent news.

Many Europeans may view the U.S. as an arrogant superpower that has become hostile to foreigners. But nothing makes people think more warmly of the U.S. than a weak dollar. Through April, the total number of visitors from abroad was up 6.8 percent from last year. Should the trend continue, the number of tourists this year will finally top the 2000 peak. Many Europeans now apparently view the U.S. the way many Americans view Mexico--as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merrymaking.

The money tourists spend helps decrease our chronic trade deficit. So do exports, which, thanks in part to the weak dollar, soared 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2007. For the first five months of 2007, the trade deficit actually fell 7 percent from 2006.

If you own shares in large American corporations, you're a winner in the weak-dollsr gamble. Last week Coca-Cola's stock bubbled to a five-year high after it reported a fantastic quarter. Foreign sales accounted for 65 percent of Coke's beverage (饮料) business. Other American companies profiting from this trend include McDonald's and IBM.

American tourists, however, shouldn't expect any relief soon. The dollar lost strength the way many marriages break up--slowly, and then all at once. And currencies don't turn on a dime. So if you want to avoid the pain inflicted by the increasingly pathetic dollar, cancel that summer vacation to England and look to New England. There, the dollar is still treated with a little respect.

11. Why do Americans feel humiliated?
- A. Their economy is plunging.
 - B. Their currency has slumped.
 - C. They can't afford trips to Europe.
 - D. They have lost half of their assets.
12. How does the current dollar affect the life of ordinary Americans?
- A. They have to cancel their vacations in New England.
 - B. They find it unaffordable to dine in morn-and-pop restaurants.
 - C. They have to spend more money when buying imported goods.
 - D. They might lose their jobs due to potential economic problems.
13. How do many Europeans feel about the U.S. with the devalued dollar?.
- A. They feel contemptuous of it.
 - B. They are sympathetic with it.
 - C. They regard it as a superpower on the decline.
 - D. They think of it as a good tourist destination.
14. What is the author's advice to Americans?
- A. They treat the dollar with a little respect.
 - B. They try to win in the weak-dollar gamble.
 - C. They vacation at home rather than abroad.
 - D. They treasure their marriages all the more.
15. What does the author imply by saying "currencies don't turn on a dime" (Line 2, Para. 7)?
- A. The dollar's value will not increase in the short term.
 - B. The value of a dollar will not be reduced to a dime.
 - C. The dollar's value will drop, but within a small margin.
 - D. Few Americans will change dollars into other currencies.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The unique human habit of taking in and employing animals--even competitors like wolves--spurred on human tool-making and language, which have both driven humanity's success, Pat Shipman says, paleoanthropologist of Penn State University. "Wherever you go in the world, whatever ecosystem (生态系统), whatever culture, people live with animals," Shipman said.

For early humans, taking in and caring for animals would seem like a poor strategy for survival. "On the face of it, you are wasting your resources. So this is a very weird behavior," Shipman said. But it's not so weird in the context something else humans were doing about 2.6 million years ago: switching from a mostly vegetarian diet to one rich in meat. This happened because humans invented

stone hunting tools that enabled them to compete with other top predators. Quite a rapid and bizarre switch for any animal. So we invented the equipment, learned how to track and kill, and eventually took in animals who also knew how to hunt--like wolves and other canines. Others, like goats, cows and horses, provided milk, hair and, finally, hides and meat.

Managing all of these animals--or just tracking them--requires technology, knowledge and ways to preserve and convey information. So languages had to develop and evolve to meet the challenges. Tracking game has even been argued to be the origin of scientific inquiry, said Peter Richerson, professor emeritus (名誉退休的) in the Department of Environmental Science and Policy at the University of California, Davis. One of the signs that this happened is in petroglyphs (史前岩画) and other rock art left by ancient peoples. At first they were abstract, geometric patterns that are impossible to decipher (破译). Then they converge on one subject: animals.

There have also been genetic changes in both humans and our animals. For the animals those changes developed because human bred them for specific traits, like a cow that gives more milk or a hen that lays more eggs. But this evolutionary influence works both ways. Dogs, for instance, might have been selectively taken in by humans who shared genes for more compassion. Those humans then prospered with the dogs' help in hunting and securing their homes.

16. What do we learn from the first paragraph about animals?
- A. Animals have driven humanity's success.
 - B. Tool-making and language are uniquely human habits.
 - C. Employing wolves is uniquely human habit.
 - D. People live with animals everywhere.
17. Why did Shipman say taking in animal is a poor strategy for survival?
- A. Early humans were poor in survival resources.
 - B. Taking in animal was a very weird behavior.
 - C. Early humans didn't know how to track and kill.
 - D. Early humans switched from a vegetarian diet to meat.
18. Why did languages have to develop and evolve to meet the challenges?
- A. Early humans should have communication in tracking game.
 - B. Language can enable humans to compete with other top predators.
 - C. Animals should understand the orders given by humans.
 - D. Language could give a rapid and bizarre switch for any animal.
19. What do we learn from the statement of Pat Shipman and Peter Richerson?
- A. Caring for animals seemed common after people invented tools.
 - B. After language developed early humans learned how to track and kill.
 - C. Managing and tracking animals are the origin of modern science.
 - D. Language developed from abstract to specific because of animals.

32. The novel contains some marvelously revealing ____ of rural life in the 19th century.
A) glances B) glimpses C) glares D) gleams
33. Christmas is Christian holy day usually celebrated on December 25th ____ the birth of Jesus Christ.
A) in accordance with B) in terms of C) in favor of D) in honor of
34. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this ____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.
A) absorption B) transition C) consumption D) interaction
35. I ____ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.
A) express B) confess C) verify D) acknowledge
36. The new secretary has written remarkably ____ report only in a few pages but with the details.
A) concise B) explicit C) precise D) elaborate
37. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which ____ them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.
A) deprives B) restricts C) rejects D) denies
38. The continuous unrest was ____ the nation's economic depression.
A) exaggerating B) aggravating C) amending D) elevating
39. The family in great distress did not know whom to thank for the ____ endowment.
A) spontaneous B) anonymous C) spacious D) suspicious
40. It is well-known that knowledge is the ____ condition for the expansion of mind.
A) incompatible B) incredible C) indefinite D) indispensable
41. France's ____ of nuclear testing in the South Pacific triggered political debates and mass demonstrations.
A) assumption B) consumption C) presumption D) resumption
42. In my opinion, you can widen the ____ of these improvements through your active participation.
A) depth B) site C) magnitude D) scope
43. Expected noises are usually more ____ than unexpected ones of the like magnitude.
A) manageable B) controllable C) tolerable D) perceivable
44. No ____ has been reached among the historians about the major cause of American Civil War.
A) controversy B) consensus C) contradiction D) context
45. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just ____ and needs proving.
A) spontaneous B) hypothetical C) intuitive D) empirical
46. Difficulties and hardships have ____ the best qualities of the young geologist.
A) brought out B) brought in C) brought forth D) brought up
47. If you know what the trouble is, why don't you help them to ____ the situation.
A) simplify B) modify C) verify D) rectify

48. From this material we can _____ hundreds of what you call direct products.
A) derive B) discern C) diminish D) displace
49. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.
A) off B) aside C) out D) down
50. Obviously, the Chairman's remarks at the conference were _____ and not planned.
A) substantial B) spontaneous C) simultaneous D) synthetic
51. I haven't got the _____ idea of what you mean. Would you please make it clear to me?
A) lightest B) furthest C) smallest D) faintest
52. We've _____ salt. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
A) run away with B) run over C) run off D) run out of
53. He was always ill for a time, but he managed to _____ .
A) pull on B) pull in C) pull up D) pull through
54. He _____ interrupted me by asking irrelevant questions.
A) continually B) continuously C) consistently D) consequently
55. The actors have to _____ before they appear in front of the strong lights on television.
A) cover up B) make up C) paint up D) do up
56. When the whole area was _____ by flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.
A) cut away B) cut down C) cut up D) cut off
57. They have left New York _____ good; they'll never go back and live there again.
A) for B) at C) by D) in
58. The dress in the window _____ her eye when she passed it.
A) attracted B) got C) caught D) met
59. To develop light industry in a big way _____ to improving the people's livelihood.
A) owes B) attributes C) distributes D) contributes
60. As they haven't a child of their own, they are going to _____ a little girl.
A) accept B) receive C) adapt D) adopt

Part III

Cloze

(10%)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in each of the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Methods of studying vary; what works (61) for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment (62) you

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|-----------------|-----------|
| 61. A) good | B) easily |
| C) sufficiently | D) well |
| 62. A) until | B) after |
| C) while | D) so |

find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: (63) else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't get through college. Meantime, there are a few rules that (64) for everybody. The hint is "don't get (65)". The problem of studying, (66) enough to start with, becomes almost (67) to solve when you are trying to do three (68) in one weekend. (69) the fastest readers have trouble (70) that. And if you are behind in written work that must be (71), the teacher who accepts it (72) late will probably not give you good credit. Perhaps he may not accept it (73). Getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no (74). Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't (75) one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the (76) of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think, they should (77) all their time to it. (78) the reason, going the whole work for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake, if you face this (79), begin with the shortest and easiest (80). Get them out of the way and then go to the more difficult, time consuming work.

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|---------------------|-----------------|
| 63. A) somebody | B) nobody |
| C) everybody | D) anybody |
| 64. A) follow | B) go |
| C) operate | D) work |
| 65. A) behind | B) after |
| C) slow | D) later |
| 66. A) hardly | B) unpleasant |
| C) hard | D) heavy |
| 67. A) improbable | B) necessary |
| C) impossible | D) inevitable |
| 68. A) week's work | B) weeks' works |
| C) weeks' work | D) week's works |
| 69. A) Even | B) Almost |
| C) If | D) With |
| 70. A) to do | B) doing |
| C) at doing | D) with doing |
| 71. A) turned in | B) tuned up |
| C) turned out | D) given in |
| 72. A) very | B) quite |
| C) such | D) too |
| 73. A) anyway | B) either |
| C) at all | D) that |
| 74. A) solution | B) method |
| C) answer | D) excuse |
| 75. A) help | B) encourage |
| C) assist | D) improve |
| 76. A) expense | B) pay |
| C) debt | D) charge |
| 77. A) devote | B) put |
| C) spend | D) take |
| 78. A) Whichever | B) Whatever |
| C) However | D) Wherever |
| 79. A) attraction | B) decision |
| C) temptation | D) dilemma |
| 80. A) arrangements | B) way |
| C) assignments | D) class |

Part V

Translation

(15%)

Directions: *In this section, you are required to put the following passage from **English** into **Chinese**. Read the passage through carefully before translation.*

As China is rising as a political and economic world power, thanks to its three-decade reform and opening up, more and more people in overseas countries start to learn Chinese and turn to a Confucius Institute in their own countries as their first choice learning Chinese language and Chinese culture. During the learning process, the learners concurrently develop their interest in this ancient land, whose civilization is so vastly different from theirs. And the learners have opportunities to learn about Chinese philosophy, art, architecture, medicine and catering culture and experience first-hand the splendors of this venerable (庄严的, 珍贵的) civilization.

As the second culture, Chinese culture has enriched the life and world outlook of the learners. This trend, so to speak, is gathering momentum and is there to stay. Apart from their love for Chinese cuisine, more and more American learners of Chinese language are turning to Chinese acupuncture, herbal medicines, martial arts. They are also interested in kongfu films, fashions and crafts. Seemingly outlandish words such as dim sum (点心), ginseng (人参), gingko (银杏), oolongcha have crept into their everyday language. The latest Chinese cultural icons to make its impact there are Taoism, and ancient school of thought, and fengshui, an ancient art of placement.

Part VI

Writing

(15%)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Reform of English Education**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below in Chinese:*

1. 目前要求改革大学英语教育的呼声很高
2. 产生这一现象的原因
3. 你认为应如何改革英语教育

Reform of English Education