

河北省普通高等学校专升本考试

翻译/商务英语/英语专业考试说明

I. 考试简介

一、考试目的

本考试为选拔性考试，旨在考核考生是否掌握《高等学校英语专业基础阶段英语教学大纲》（以下简称《大纲》）所规定的英语语言知识和语言技能，结合不同的测试题型考核考生对英语基本词语用法和语法结构相关的英语语言知识掌握和各项英语语言技能应用情况。通过测试，引导考生积极主动地完成《大纲》的要求，提升英语灵活运用能力。

二、考试的性质与范围

本考试为标准化考试，全省统一考试。考试的范围包括基础阶段教学大纲所规定的一至四级的全部内容（听力和口语除外）。

三、考试形式

试卷确保科学、客观，注重效度和信度，除写作和翻译是主观试题外，其余试题都采用客观性的多项选择题形式。翻译、写作部分旨在较好的考核学生运用语言的能力，从而提高试卷的效度。

四、考试内容

本考试共由五部分组成：语法与词汇、完型填空、阅读理解、翻译、写作。

II. 知识要点和考核要求

一、语法与词汇（Part I. Grammar and Vocabulary）

（一）要求

- （1）能灵活正确运用《大纲》语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容；

(2) 熟练掌握《大纲》词汇表对一级至四级规定的 5000-6000 个认识词汇中的 2000-2500 个词汇及其最基本的搭配。

(二) 题型

本部分为单项选择题，由 25 道题组成，每题有四个选项。题目中约 50%为词汇词组和短语用法，约 50%为语法结构。涉及到的语法结构：主谓一致，表语从句，宾语从句，定语从句，状语从句，直接引语，间接引语，动词不定式和分词的用法，各种时态被动语态和构词法，主语从句，倒装句和各种条件句等所学的语法结构。

(三) 目的

测试考生运用词汇、短语、语法结构以及基本语法概念的能力。

二、完型填空 (Part II. Cloze)

(一) 要求

在全面理解短文内容的基础上，选择最佳答案使短文意思和结构完整。

(二) 题型

本题为单项选择题。在一篇 250 词左右、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留有 20 个空白。每个空白为一小题，每小题有四个选项。主要涉及词义辨析题、固定搭配题、语法题和上下文衔接题。

(三) 目的

完形填空考查考生能否正确把握文章内容的能力，以及对于一定语境中规范的语言成分的掌握，它不仅测试考生在句子水平上运用语言的能力，更重要测试的是考生在语篇水平上综合运用语言的能力。

三、阅读理解 (Part III . Reading Comprehension)

(一) 要求

1. 理解文章主旨大意；
2. 理解文章细节；
3. 既能理解个别句子意义，也能够理解文章句子之间的逻辑关系；
4. 能够根据所读材料做出相应判断和推理；
5. 根据上下文推测生词的含义；
6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

(二) 题型

1. A 部分为单项选择题。共有四篇短文，总长度 1500 词左右。每篇短文后有若干道单项选择题。考生应根据文章内容从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

2. B 部分为段落复位题。选择一篇长约 400-500 词的文章，其中有 5 段空白，文章后有 6-7 段文字，要求考生根据文章内容从这 6-7 段文字中选择最恰当的 5 段分别放进文章 5 个空白处。

(三) 目的

阅读理解部分是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求有一定的速度。

(四) 选材原则

1. 题材广泛，包括社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识、人物传记等。
2. 体裁多样，包括记叙文、说明文、议论文等。
3. 文章语言难度中等，原则上不超出《大纲》词汇表对四级规定的范围。

四、翻译 (Part IV. Translation)

(一) 要求

1. 具备一定的中外文化、社会和科技等方面的基础知识。
2. 具备扎实的英汉双语基本功和较强的理解、表达能力。
3. 具备较强的英汉互译能力和一定的翻译速度。

(二) 题型

本部分采用客观试题和主观试题相结合的方式，包括常用词语翻译和单句翻译。

(三) 目的

考察考生的外语思维，了解中国和英语国家的社会、文化背景知识，要求考生具备英汉互译的基本技巧和能力。

五、写作 (Part V. Writing)

(一) 要求

根据题目、写作提纲、图表、数字统计表等，写一篇 200 词左右的英语短文，做到内容切题、完整，条理清楚，文章结构严谨，语法正确，语言通顺恰当。

(二) 题型

本部分为主观试题，作文为记叙文、说明文或议论文。

- C. lasting
D. liberal
8. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, _____ defended the right of every citizen to freedom of choice in religion.
A. peculiarly
B. indifferently
C. vigorously
D. inevitably
9. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place _____.
A. where I'd like to visit
B. in which I'd like to visit
C. I most want to visit
D. that I want to visit it most
10. The professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
A. to have students
B. for students' being
C. for students to be
D. to students' being
11. The mad man was put in the soft padded cell lest he _____ himself.
A. injures
B. had injured
C. injured
D. should injure
12. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
A. a lot of more us
B. more a lot of us
C. a lot of us some
D. a lot more of us
13. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
A. broke off
B. broke down
C. broke up
D. broke out
14. The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
A. suit
B. adapt
C. regulate
D. coordinate
15. Jane never dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad very soon.
A. there being a chance
B. there to be a chance
C. there be a chance
D. being a chance
16. Frequently single-parent children _____ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.
A. take off
B. take after
C. take in
D. take on
17. I'd rather you _____ make any issue for the time being.
A. don't
B. wouldn't
C. didn't
D. shouldn't
18. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.
A. considered
B. be considered
C. considering
D. having considered
19. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ that it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.
A. by
B. at
C. on
D. in
20. After so many weeks without rain, the ground quickly _____ the little rain that fell last night.
A. skipped
B. soaked

- C. retrieved D. absorbed
21. We'll _____ you as soon as we have any further information.
A. notify B. signify
C. communicate D. impart
22. The fox fell into the _____ the hunters had set for it.
A. bush B. trap
C. trick D. circle
23. I don't know you want to keep the letter. I've _____ it up.
A. torn B. given
C. broken D. disposed
24. The old lady _____ and fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom.
A. slid B. split
C. slipped D. spilled
25. Their room was on the third floor, its window _____ the sports ground.
A. overlooks B. overlooking
C. overlooked D. to overlook

Part II. Cloze (2×20=40)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that fits into the passage. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Nowadays English learners have a wide choice of dictionaries. There are 1 with American English, with British English, with idioms or slang, and 2 with pictures. One of the most 3 dictionaries I have seen among many students is the 4 electronic dictionary. All you have to do is to 5 a word in your language and you can see it and 6 it in English. That's great, right? Well, I think it's great, too...but only sometimes. Bilingual electronic dictionaries are fast and 7. They can be great 8 you are traveling and need information quickly. 9 I am against electronic dictionaries and even bilingual 10 dictionaries in many cases. Let me explain. When you reach an intermediate (中等的) level of English, you know 11 of the language to ask the meaning of certain things while using English. Translating between languages in your head 12 time. You should be translating as little as possible and 13 in English as much as possible. I strongly recommend that intermediate and advanced students should 14 an English-English dictionary that is made 15 for your understanding. For example, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press has good dictionaries for students and 16 publishing houses do, too. I also feel that paper dictionaries are better for studying than electronic dictionaries. True, they take longer to use. But, for some reason, the information you 17 seems to stay in your head longer. It may be 18 you are forced to spell the word in your head and therefore "see it" more clearly in your 19. So what do you do if you have checked an English-English dictionary and still don't understand something? Go to your bilingual dictionary. It is useful sometimes. Just remember to try to 20 in English as much as possible.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1.A. dictionaries | B. books | C. magazines | D. papers |
| 2.A. still | B. even | C. yet | D. just |
| 3.A. interesting | B. useful | C. expensive | D. popular |
| 4.A. saying | B. talking | C. speaking | D. telling |
| 5.A. take down | B. get across | C. type in | D. say out |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 6.A. observe | B. feel | C. hear | D. say |
| 7.A. difficult | B. vital | C. helpful | D. easy |
| 8.A. when | B. as | C. after | D. before |
| 9.A. So | B. And | C. But | D. While |
| 10.A. plastic | B. paper | C. electric | D. visual |
| 11.A. enough | B. little | C. most | D. few |
| 12.A. spends | B. costs | C. takes | D. invests |
| 13.A. writing | B. typing | C. thinking | D. reflecting |
| 14.A. borrow | B. buy | C. keep | D. use |
| 15.A. especially | B. specially | C. generally | D. extremely |
| 16.A. another | B. other | C. the other | D. others |
| 17.A. refer to | B. check in | C. look up | D. put in |
| 18.A. why | B. because | C. when | D. where |
| 19.A. mind | B. ears | C. eyes | D. heart |
| 20.A. speak | B. stay | C. save | D. remember |

Part III. Reading Comprehension (80)

Section A (3×20=60)

Directions: There are four passages in this section. Each section is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

In his 2006 book *Stumbling on Happiness*, the author Daniel Gilbert, a Harvard professor of psychology, looks at several studies and concludes that marital satisfaction decreases after the birth of the first child and increases only when the last child has left home. He also declares that parents are happier grocery shopping and even sleeping than spending time with their kids.

The most recent comprehensive study on the emotional state of those with kids shows us that the term “bundle of joy” may not be the most accurate way to describe our kids. “Parents experience lower levels of emotional well-being, less frequent positive emotions and more frequent negative emotions than their childless peers,” says Florida State University’s Robin Simon, a sociology professor.

Simon received plenty of hate mail in response to her research, which isn’t surprising. Her findings shake the very foundation of what we believe to be true. In a recent Newsweek Poll, 50 percent of Americans said that adding new children to the family can increase happiness levels. But which parent is willing to admit that the greatest gift life has to offer has in fact made his or her life less enjoyable?

Is it possible that American parents have always been so disillusioned? In pre-industrial America, parents certainly loved their children, but their kids also served a purpose--to work the farm, contribute to the household. Today, we have kids more for emotional reasons, but an increasingly complicated work and social environment has made finding satisfaction far more difficult. Raising children has not only become more complicated, it has become more expensive as well. The National Marriage Project’s 2006 report says that parents have significantly lower marital satisfaction than nonparents because they experienced more single and child-free years than previous generations.

As for those of us with kids, all the news isn't bad. Parents still report feeling a greater sense of purpose and meaning in their lives than those who've never had kids. And there are other rewarding aspects of parenting that are impossible to quantify.

1. What's the main idea of the book *Stumbling on Happiness*?
 - A. Parents are happier shopping than looking after their children.
 - B. Once they have children, the couples can never be as happy as before.
 - C. Compared with their childless peers, parents are leading a sad life.
 - D. The adding of children at home brings down marital satisfaction.
2. What can we infer from Para.3?
 - A. The Newsweek Poll shows that people think Prof. Simon's finding is right.
 - B. Many people can't accept the fact that they are not happy with their children.
 - C. It isn't surprising that Professor Simon's controversial research made her famous.
 - D. Simon's findings are based on the belief passed down from generation to generation.
3. The underlined word "disillusioned" (Line 1, Para.4) is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. mistaken
 - B. illusory
 - C. unhappy
 - D. emotional
4. What can we learn about American's families in the past?
 - A. People had very good parents-children relationship in the family.
 - B. Having children could be partly out of some practical purposes.
 - C. Parents loved their children but they still asked them to work a lot.
 - D. Children had to work very hard to make their parents love them.
5. What's the author's opinion about having children?
 - A. The author doesn't think having children is a good thing to the family.
 - B. The author feels children make the life of a family happy.
 - C. The author thinks parenting can still be rewarding in a certain way.
 - D. The author believes that parents sacrifice a lot for having children.

Passage Two

One old and bitter debate in student union bars all over the country is resolved as academic research confirms that in financial terms at least, arts degrees are a complete waste of time. Getting through university increases students' earnings by 25%, on average, or \$220,000 over their lifetime, according to Professor Ian Walker of Warwick University--but if they study Shakespeare or the peasants' revolt instead of anatomy or contract law, those gains are likely to be completely wiped out.

The government is about to allow universities to charge students up to \$3,000 a year for their degrees, arguing that it's a small price to pay compared with the financial rewards graduates gain later in life. But Prof. Walker's research shows there are sharp changes in returns according to which subject a student takes.

Law, medicine and economics or business are the most lucrative choices, making their average earnings 25% higher, according to the article. Scientists get 10-15% extra. At the bottom of the list are arts subjects, which make only a "small" difference to earnings-- a small negative one, in fact. Just ahead are degrees in education--which leaves hard pressed teachers an average of 5% better off a year than if they had left school at 18.

"It's hard to resist the conclusion that what students learn does matter a lot; and some subject areas give more modest financial returns than others," Prof. Walker said. As an economist, he was quick to

point out that students might gain non-financial returns from arts degrees: “Studying economics might be very dull, for example, and studying post-modernism might be a lot of fun.

6. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Professor Walker’s Research.
- B. How to Make Big Money.
- C. Differences between Science and Arts Degrees.
- D. Studying Arts Has Negative Financial Outcome.

7. Universities charge students a rather high tuition mainly because_____.

- A. they provide the students with very prosperous subjects to learn
- B. they assume that their graduates can earn much more than they had paid
- C. they don’t get financial support from the government
- D. they need much revenue to support the educational expenses

8. The underlined word “lucrative” (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.

- A. sensible
- B. creative
- C. profitable
- D. reliable

9. Law, medical and business graduates could earn 25% more than _____.

- A. education graduates
- B. arts graduates
- C. those who had not studied at the university
- D. the average income

10. We can safely conclude that the author _____.

- A. regards arts degrees as meaningless
- B. finds this result disappointing and unfair
- C. wants the students to think twice before they decide what to learn in college
- D. holds that arts degrees are still rewarding despite its scarce financial returns

Passage Three

You may think people living in a beautiful, fun-filled place are happier than others. If so, you have some mistaken ideas about the nature of happiness.

Many intelligent people still equate happiness with fun. The truth is that fun and happiness have little or nothing in common. Fun is what we experience during an act.

Happiness is what we experience after an act. It is a deeper, more lasting emotion. Going to an amusement park or ball game, watching a movie or television, are fun activities that help us relax, temporarily forget our problems and maybe even laugh. But they do not bring happiness, because their positive effects end when the fun ends.

I have often thought that if Hollywood stars have a role to play, it is to teach us that happiness has nothing to do with fun. These rich, beautiful individuals have constant access to glamorous parties, fancy cars, expensive homes, everything that spells “happiness”. But in memoir after memoir, celebrities reveal the unhappiness hidden beneath all their fun: depression, alcoholism, drug addiction, broken marriages, troubled children and profound loneliness.

Ask a bachelor why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he’s honest, he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure and excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Similarly, couples that choose not to have children are deciding in favor of painless fun over painful happiness. They can dine out whenever they want and sleep as late as they want. Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations we can ever come to. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those rich and glamorous people we were so sure are happy because they are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

11. Which of the following is true?

- A. Fun creates long-lasting satisfaction.
- B. Fun provides enjoyment while pain leads to happiness.
- C. Happiness is enduring whereas fun is short-lived.
- D. Fun that is long-standing may lead to happiness.

12. To the author, Hollywood stars all have an important role to play, that is to _____.

- A. write memoir after memoir about their happiness
- B. tell the public that happiness has nothing to do with fun
- C. teach people how to enjoy their lives
- D. bring happiness to the public instead of going to glamorous parties

13. According to the passage, marriage _____.

- A. affords greater fun
- B. leads to raising children
- C. indicates commitment
- D. ends in pain

14. Couples having infant children _____.

- A. are lucky since they can have a whole night's sleep
- B. find fun in tucking them into bed at night
- C. find more time to play and joke with them
- D. derive happiness from their endeavor

15. If one gets the meaning of the true sense of happiness, he will _____.

- A. stop playing games and joking with others
- B. make the best use of his time increasing happiness
- C. give a free hand to money
- D. keep himself with his family

Passage Four

Developed and developing nations can learn from each other seeking a low-carbon economy, Chinese government official said in Shanghai yesterday.

"China doesn't lag developed nations in terms of energy saving and green economy", said Zhou Changyi, director of the energy saving department of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

"While we can learn many aspects from developed nations, they also should learn something from us, such as water conservation," Zhou said in a speech during the new Path of China's Industrialization forum at the ongoing China International Industry Fair 2009.

He said industrialized nations and China are dealing with different issues to combat climate change. The United Kingdom, for example, is concerned about transport, buildings and new energy in reducing carbon emissions. For China, the most urgent task is how to realize new type of industrialization and avoid mistakes that other countries made when they were industrialized.

As such, overseas exhibitors at this year's fair are showing ways to help China achieve low carbon emissions in the industrial section.

Swiss power and automation technology group ABB called for a stronger focus on product life-cycle assessment, or LCA, which is used to study the environmental impact of a product from the research and manufacturing stage through its usage and recycling.

Tobias Becker, head of ABB's process automation division for North Asia and China, said LCA is an effective tool in helping manufacturing industries to reduce carbon emissions.

LCA shows that industrial customers should focus on a product's environmental impact throughout its life-cycle instead of on its initial investment or ready to - use stage. For example, a motor's initial investment accounts for only 3 percent of its life-cycle cost, while 94 percent goes to fuel consumption and the rest to maintenance.

Richard Hausmann, North East Asia CEO of Siemens, said, "The color of future industrialization is green." The Germany Company recently announces that it wants to receive orders worth more than 6 billion Euros (US 8.8 billion) for intelligent net power networks, Smart Grid, over the next five years. Siemens has set a 20 percent market share target for the global smart grid business.

A smart grid delivers electricity from suppliers to consumers using digital technology, advanced sensors specialized computers that save energy, reduce costs and increase reliability. The United States and China are considered the two biggest markets for smart grid.

16. "_____" can replace the underlined word "lag".

- A. Fall behind
- B. Be superior to
- C. Attack
- D. Fear

17. Which of the following about LCA is TRUE?

- A. LCA is used to study the impact on a product.
- B. LCA can help manufacturing industries decrease carbon release a lot.
- C. LCA shows industrial customers should focus on a product's environmental influence on its initial investment.
- D. LCA was one of the exhibitions at this year's fair.

18. What can we infer about Siemens from the second last paragraph?

- A. Siemens has occupied 20 % market share for the global smart grid business.
- B. Siemens received orders worth 6 billion Euros recently.
- C. Siemens will earn \$ 8.8 billion from intelligent power networks.
- D. Siemens' plan about Smart Grid may come true in the future.

19. _____ about Smart Grid isn't mentioned in the passage.

- A. Energy-saving
- B. Low-cost
- C. Security
- D. Small size

20. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Developed and Developing Nations Can Learn From Each Other
- B. Low-carbon Economy—a Shared Goal
- C. Intelligent Power Networks
- D. Two Biggest Markets for Smart Grid

Section B (4×5=20)

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions (21-25), choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (21)_____.

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (22)_____. Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(23)_____. Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (24)_____. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A&P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (25)_____.

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times – and then again working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

[A] To make revision easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

[B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

[C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrible, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

[D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

[E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

[F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P", the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

[G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

Part IV Translation (30)

Section A Lexical Translation (2×5=10)

Directions: For this part, you need to translate the following phrases into Chinese. You should write your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

1. World Trade Organization
2. College English Test
3. Central Business District
4. Gross Domestic Product
5. Global Position System

Section B Sentence Translation (4×5=20)

Directions: For this part, you need to translate the following sentences into English. You should write your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

1. 有些国家拒绝卷入这一争端，而且他们对外国的干涉非常反感。
2. 她自称具有一种特异功能，用手一摸就能治病。
3. 教师如果对学生的健康问题缺少关心，那是不能原谅的。
4. 今年的第一季度，我们的通货膨胀率在继续上升，这等于人们的收入下降了。
5. 鉴于塞车和停车的种种麻烦，不少有车的人现在乘公交车上下班，而不开车。

Part V. Writing (40)

Directions: Write on ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 200 words on the following topic.

Should Moral Education Be Conducted in College?

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your view is.

In the second part, support your view with reasons.

In the third part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be given for content, organization and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instruction may result in a loss of marks.

翻译/商务英语/英语参考答案

Part I. Grammar & Vocabulary (2×25=50)

1-5 ACADA 6-10 ACCCD 11-15 DDBBA 16-20 DCADD 21-25 ABACB

Part II. Cloze (2×20=40)

1-5 ABDBC 6-10 CDACB 11-15 ACCDA 16-20 BCBAB

Part III Reading Comprehension (80)

Section A (3×20=60)

Passage One 1-5 DBABC Passage Two 6-10 DBCCD

Passage Three 11-15 CBCDB Passage Four 16-20 ABDDDB

Section B (4×5=20)

21-25 D G A C E

Part IV. Translation (30)

Section A Lexical Translation (2×5=10)

1. 世界贸易组织
2. 大学英语等级考试
3. 中央商务区
4. 国内生产总值
5. 全球定位系统

Section B Sentence Translation (4×5=20)

6. Some countries refuse to get involved in this dispute and they resent any foreign interference.
7. She claims to possess a magic power—the power to cure diseases simply by the touch of her hand.
8. We teachers cannot be excused for our lack of concern for students' health.
9. The inflation rate in the first quarter of this year was still on the rise, this amounted to a drop in people's income.
10. Because of traffic jams and parking problems, quite a number of car-owners choose to take the bus rather than drive to and from work.

Part V. Writing (40)

本题采用通篇分档计分，标准如下：

30-26 分：内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；清楚表达其内涵，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确；文章长度符合要求。

25-21 分：内容切题，包括题中所列三方面的内容；比较清楚地表达其内涵，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误；文章长度符合要求。

20-16 分：内容切题，基本包括题中所列三方面的内容；基本清楚地表达其内涵，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词有少量错误；文章长度符合要求。

15-11 分：内容基本切题，基本包括题中所列三方面的内容；语句可以理解，但有较多的句子结构和用词错误；文章长度符合要求。

10-6 分：基本按要求写作，但只有少数句子可理解。

5-0 分：文不切题，语句混乱，无法理解。