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**Part I****Writing****(30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled **Man and Computer** by commenting on the saying, "The real danger is not that the computer will begin to think like man, but that man will begin to think like the computer." You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

**Man and Computer****Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

**Thirst grows for living unplugged**

*More people are taking breaks from the connected life amid the stillness and quiet of retreats like the Jesuit Center in Wernersville, Pennsylvania.*

About a year ago, I flew to Singapore to join the writer Malcolm Gladwell, the fashion designer Marc Ecko and the graphic designer Stefan Sagmeister in addressing a group of advertising people on "Marketing to the Child of Tomorrow." Soon after I arrived, the chief executive of the agency that had invited us took me aside. What he was most interested in, he began, was stillness and quiet.

A few months later, I read an interview with the well-known cutting-edge designer Philippe Starck.

What allowed him to remain so consistently ahead of the curve? "I never read any magazines or watch TV," he said, perhaps with a little exaggeration. "Nor do I go to cocktail parties, dinners or anything like that." He lived outside conventional ideas, he implied, because "I live alone mostly, in the middle of nowhere."

Around the same time, I noticed that those who part with \$2,285 a night to stay in a cliff-top room at the Post Ranch Inn in Big Sur, California, pay partly for the privilege of not having a TV in their rooms; the future of travel, I'm reliably told, lies in "black-hole resorts," which charge high prices precisely because you can't get online in their rooms.

Has it really come to this?

The more ways we have to connect, the more many of us seem desperate to unplug. Internet rescue camps in South Korea and China try to save kids addicted to the screen.

Writer friends of mine pay good money to get the Freedom software that enables them to disable the very Internet connections that seemed so emancipating not long ago. Even Intel experimented in 2007 with conferring four uninterrupted hours of quiet time (no phone or e-mail) every Tuesday morning on 300 engineers and managers. Workers were not allowed to use the phone or send e-mail, but simply had the chance to clear their heads and to hear themselves think.

The average American spends at least eight and a half hours a day in front of a screen, Nicholas Carr notes in his book *The Shallows*. The average American teenager sends or receives 75 text messages a day, though one girl managed to handle an average of 10,000 every 24 hours

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for a month.

Since luxury is a function of scarcity, the children of tomorrow will long for nothing more than intervals of freedom from all the blinking machines, streaming videos and scrolling headlines that leave them feeling empty and too full all at once.

The urgency of slowing down—to find the time and space to think—is nothing new, of course, and wiser souls have always reminded us that the more attention we pay to the moment, the less time and energy we have to place it in some larger context. “Distraction is the only thing that consoles us for our miseries,” the French philosopher Blaise Pascal wrote in the 17th century, “and yet it is itself the greatest of our miseries.” He also famously remarked that all of man’s problems come from his inability to sit quietly in a room alone.

When telegraphs and trains brought in the idea that convenience was more important than content, Henry David Thoreau reminded us that “the man whose horse *trots* (奔跑), a mile in a minute does not carry the most important messages.”

Marshall McLuhan, who came closer than most to seeing what was coming, warned, “When things come at you very fast, naturally you lose touch with yourself.”

We have more and more ways to communicate, but less and less to say. Partly because we are so busy communicating. And we are rushing to meet so many deadlines that we hardly register that what we need most are lifelines.

So what to do? More and more people I know seem to be turning to yoga, or *meditation* (沉思), or *tai chi* (太极); these aren’t New Age *fads* (时尚的事物) so much as ways to connect with what could be called the wisdom of old age. Two friends of mine observe an “Internet *sabbath* (安息日)” every week, turning off their online connections from Friday night to Monday morning. Other friends take walks and “forget” their cellphones at home.

A series of tests in recent years has shown, Mr. Carr points out, that after spending time in quiet rural settings, subjects “exhibit greater attentiveness, stronger memory and generally improved cognition. Their brains become both calmer and sharper.” More than that, *empathy* (同感, 共鸣), as well as deep thought, depends (as neuroscientists like Antonio Damasio have found) on neural processes that are “inherently slow.”

I turn to eccentric measures to try to keep my mind sober and ensure that I have time to do nothing at all (which is the only time when I can see what I should be doing the rest of the time).

I have yet to use a cellphone and I have never Tweeted or entered Facebook. I try not to go online till my day’s writing is finished, and I moved from Manhattan to rural Japan in part so I could more easily survive for long stretches entirely on foot.

None of this is a matter of *asceticism* (苦行主义); it is just pure selfishness. Nothing makes me feel better than being in one place, absorbed in a book, a conversation, or music. It is actually something deeper than mere happiness: it is joy, which the *monk* (僧侣) David Steindl-Rast describes as “that kind of happiness that doesn’t depend on what happens.”

It is vital, of course, to stay in touch with the world. But it is only by having some distance from the world that you can see it whole, and understand what you should be doing with it.

For more than 20 years, therefore, I have been going several times a year—often for no longer than three days—to a Benedictine *hermitage* (修道院), 40 minutes down the road, as it happens, from the Post Ranch Inn. I don’t attend services when I am there, and I have never meditated, there or anywhere; I just take walks and read and lose myself in the stillness, recalling that it is only by stepping briefly away from my wife and bosses and friends that I will have

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anything useful to bring to them. The last time I was in the hermitage, three months ago, I happened to meet with a youngish-looking man with a 3-year-old boy around his shoulders.

“You’re Pico, aren’t you?” the man said, and introduced himself as Larry; we had met, I gathered, 19 years before, when he had been living in the hermitage as an assistant to one of the monks.

“What are you doing now?” I asked.

We smiled. No words were necessary.

“I try to bring my kids here as often as I can,” he went on. The child of tomorrow, I realized, may actually be ahead of us, in terms of sensing not what is new, but what is essential.

1. What is special about the Post Ranch Inn?
  - A) Its rooms are well furnished but dimly lit.
  - B) It makes guests feel like falling into a black hole.
  - C) There is no access to television in its rooms.
  - D) It provides all the luxuries its guests can think of.
2. What does the author say the children of tomorrow will need most?
  - A) Convenience and comfort in everyday life.
  - B) Time away from all electronic gadgets.
  - C) More activities to fill in their leisure time.
  - D) Greater chances for individual development.
3. What does the French philosopher Blaise Pascal say about distraction?
  - A) It leads us to lots of mistakes.
  - B) It renders us unable to concentrate.
  - C) It helps release our excess energy.
  - D) It is our greatest misery in life.
4. According to Marshall McLuhan, what will happen if things come at us very fast?
  - A) We will not know what to do with our own lives.
  - B) We will be busy receiving and sending messages.
  - C) We will find it difficult to meet our deadlines.
  - D) We will not notice what is going on around us.
5. What does the author say about yoga, meditation and *tai chi*?
  - A) They help people understand ancient wisdom.
  - B) They contribute to physical and mental health.
  - C) They are ways to communicate with nature.
  - D) They keep people from various distractions.
6. What is neuroscientist Antonio Damasio’s finding?
  - A) Quiet rural settings contribute a lot to long life.
  - B) One’s brain becomes sharp when it is activated.
  - C) Eccentric measures are needed to keep one’s mind sober.
  - D) When people think deeply, their neural processes are slow.
7. The author moved from Manhattan to rural Japan partly because he could \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) stay away from the noise of the big city.
  - B) live without modern transportation.
  - C) enjoy the beautiful view of the countryside.

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- D) practice asceticism in a local hermitage
8. In order to see the world whole, the author thinks it necessary to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The author takes walks and reads and loses himself in the stillness of the hermitage so that he can bring his wife and bosses and friends \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The youngish-looking man takes his little boy to the hermitage frequently so that when he grows up he will know \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

#### Section A

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) Ask his boss for a lighter schedule.  
B) Trade places with someone else.  
C) Accept the extra work willingly.  
D) Look for a more suitable job.
12. A) It is unusual for his wife to be at home now.  
B) He is uncertain where his wife is at the moment.  
C) It is strange for his wife to call him at work.  
D) He does not believe what the woman has told him.
13. A) The man is going to send out the memo tomorrow.  
B) The man will drive the woman to the station.  
C) The speakers are traveling by train tomorrow morning.  
D) The woman is concerned with the man's health.
14. A) The suite booked was for a different date.  
B) The room booked was on a different floor.  
C) The room booked was not spacious enough.  
D) A suite was booked instead of a double room.
15. A) The reason for low profits.  
B) The company's sales policy.  
C) The fierce competition they face.  
D) The lack of effective promotion.
16. A) Go and get the groceries at once.

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- B) Manage with what they have.
  - C) Do some shopping on their way home.
  - D) Have the groceries delivered to them.

- 17. A) The hot weather in summer.
- B) The problem with the air conditioner.
- C) The ridiculous rules of the office.
- D) The atmosphere in the office.

- 18. A) Set a new stone in her ring.
- B) Find the priceless jewel she lost.
- C) Buy a ring with precious diamond.
- D) Shop on Oxford Street for a decent gift.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 19. A) Damaging public facilities.
  - B) Destroying urban wildlife.
  - C) Organising rallies in the park.
  - D) Hurting baby animals in the zoo.
- 20. A) He had bribed the park keepers to keep quiet.
  - B) People had differing opinions about his behaviour.
  - C) The serious consequences of his doings were not fully realised.
  - D) His behaviour was thought to have resulted from mental illness.

- 21. A) Brutal.
- B) Justifiable.
- C) Too harsh.
- D) Well-deserved.

- 22. A) Encouraging others to follow his wrong-doing.
- B) Stealing endangered animals from the zoo.
- C) Organising people against the authorities.
- D) Attacking the park keepers in broad daylight.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 23. A) She has already left school.
- B) She works for the handicapped.
- C) She is fond of practical courses.
- D) She is good at foreign languages.

- 24. A) He is interested in science courses.

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- B) He attends a boarding school.
  - C) He speaks French and German.
  - D) He is the brightest of her three kids.

- 25. A) Comprehensive schools do not offer quality education.
- B) Parents decide what schools their children are to attend.
- C) Public schools are usually bigger in size than private schools.
- D) Children from low income families can't really choose schools.

### Section B

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

**Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 26. A) Encourage the students to do creative thinking.
- B) Help the students to develop communication skills.
- C) Cultivate the students' ability to inspire employees.
- D) Focus on teaching the various functions of business.

- 27. A) His teaching career at the Harvard Business School.
- B) His personal involvement in business management.
- C) His presidency at college and experience overseas.
- D) His education and professorship at Babson College.

- 28. A) Development of their raw brain power.
- B) Exposure to the liberal arts and humanities.
- C) Improvement of their ability in capital management.
- D) Knowledge of up-to-date information technology.

- 29. A) Reports on business and government corruption.
- B) His contact with government and business circles.
- C) Discoveries of cheating among MBA students.
- D) The increasing influence of the mass media.

### Passage Two

**Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- 30. A) They have better options for their kids than colleges.
- B) The unreasonably high tuition is beyond their means.

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- C) The quality of higher education may not be worth the tuition.  
D) They think that their kids should pay for their own education.

31. A) They do too many extracurricular activities.  
B) They tend to select less demanding courses.  
C) They take part-time jobs to support themselves.  
D) They think few of the courses worth studying.

32. A) Its samples are not representative enough.  
B) Its significance should not be underestimated.  
C) Its findings come as a surprise to many parents.  
D) Its criteria for academic progress are questionable.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) A newly married couple.  
B) A business acquaintance.  
C) Someone good at cooking.  
D) Someone you barely know.
34. A) Obtain necessary information about your guests.  
B) Collect a couple of unusual or exotic recipes.  
C) Buy the best meat and the freshest fruit.  
D) Try to improve your cooking skills.

35. A) Losing weight.  
B) Entertaining guests.  
C) Making friends.  
D) Cooking meals.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

People with disabilities comprise a large but diverse segment of the population. It is (36) \_\_\_\_\_ that over 35 million Americans have physical, mental, or other disabilities. (37) \_\_\_\_\_ half of these disabilities are “developmental,” i.e., they occur prior to the individual’s twenty-second birthday, often from (38) \_\_\_\_\_ conditions, and are severe enough to affect three

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or more areas of development, such as (39) \_\_\_\_\_, communication and employment. Most other disabilities are considered (40) \_\_\_\_\_, i.e., caused by outside forces.

Before the 20th century, only a small (41) \_\_\_\_\_ of people with disabilities survived for long. Medical treatment for such conditions as stroke or spinal cord (42) \_\_\_\_\_ was unavailable. People whose disabilities should not have inherently affected their life span were often so mistreated that they (43) \_\_\_\_\_. Advancements in medicine and social services have created a climate in which (44) \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately, these basics are often all that is available. Civil liberties such as the right to vote, marry, get an education, and gain employment have historically been denied on the basis of disability.

(45) \_\_\_\_\_. Disabled people formed grassroots coalitions to advocate their rights to integration and meaningful equality of opportunity. (46) \_\_\_\_\_. In the mid-1970s, critical legislation *mandated* (规定) access to education, public transportation, and public facilities, and prohibited employment discrimination by federal agencies or employers receiving federal funds.

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

##### Section A

*Directions:* In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

##### Questions 47 to 54 are based on the following passage.

A key process in interpersonal interaction is that of social comparison, in that we evaluate ourselves in terms of how we compare to others. In particular, we engage in two types of comparison. First, we decide whether we are superior or inferior to others on certain dimensions, such as attractiveness, intelligence, popularity, etc. Here, the important aspect is to compare with an appropriate reference group. For example, modest joggers should not compare their performance with Olympic standard *marathon* (马拉松) runners. Second, we judge the extent to which we are the same as or different from others. At certain stages of life, especially adolescence, the pressure to be seen as similar to peers is immense. Thus, wearing the right brand of clothes or shoes may be of the utmost importance. We also need to know whether our thoughts, beliefs and ideas are in line with those of other people. This is part of the process of self-validation whereby we employ self-disclosures to seek support for our self-concept.

People who do not have access to a good listener may not only be denied the opportunity to heighten their self-awareness, but they are also denied valuable feedback as to the validity and acceptability of their inner thoughts and feelings. By discussing these with others, we receive feedback as to whether these are experiences which others have as well, or whether they are less common. Furthermore, by gauging the reactions to our self-disclosures we learn what types are acceptable or unacceptable with particular people and in specific situations. On occasions it is the fear that certain disclosures may be unacceptable to family or friends that motivates an individual to seek professional help. Counsellors will be familiar with client statements such as: "I just

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couldn't talk about this to my husband.”, “I really can't let my mother know my true feelings.” Another aspect of social comparison in the counselling context relates to a technique known as normalising. This is the process whereby helpers provide reassurance to clients that what they are experiencing is not abnormal or *atypical* (非典型的), but is a normal reaction shared by others when facing such circumstances. Patient disclosure, facilitated by the therapist, seems also to facilitate the process of normalising.

47. To evaluate ourselves, the author thinks it important for us to compare ourselves with \_\_\_\_\_.
48. During adolescence, people generally feel an immense pressure to appear \_\_\_\_\_.
49. It is often difficult for people to heighten their self-awareness without \_\_\_\_\_.
50. What can people do if they find what they think or say unacceptable to family or friends?
51. Counsellors often assure their clients that what they experience themselves is only \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section B

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage 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 the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Amid all the job losses, there's one category of worker that the economic disruption has been good for: nonhumans.

From self-service checkout lines at the supermarket to industrial robots armed with saws and taught to carve up animal bodies in slaughter-houses, these ever-more-intelligent machines are now not just assisting workers but actually kicking them out of their jobs.

Automation isn't just affecting factory workers, either. Some law firms now use artificial intelligence software to scan and read mountains of legal documents, work that previously was performed by highly-paid human lawyers.

“Robots continue to have an impact on blue-collar jobs, and white-collar jobs are under attack by microprocessors,” says economics professor Edward Leamer. The recession permanently wiped out 2.5 million jobs. U.S. gross domestic product has climbed back to pre-recession levels, meaning we're producing as much as before, only with 6% fewer workers. To be sure, robotics are not the only job killers out there, with *outsourcing* (外包) stealing far more jobs than automation.

Jeff Burnstein, president of the Robotics Industry Association, argues that robots actually save U.S. jobs. His logic: companies that embrace automation might use fewer workers, but that's still better than firing everyone and moving the work overseas.

It's not that robots are cheaper than humans, though often they are. It's that they're better. “In some cases the quality requirements are so exacting that even if you wanted to have a human do the job, you couldn't,” Burnstein says.

Same goes for surgeons, who're using robotic systems to perform an ever-growing list of operations—not because the machines save money but because, thanks to the greater precision of

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robots, the patients recover in less time and have fewer complications, says Dr. Myriam Curet.

Surgeons may survive the robot invasion, but others at the hospital might not be so lucky, as iRobot, maker of the Roomba, a robot vacuum cleaner, has been showing off Ava, which could be used as a messenger in a hospital. And once you're home, recovering, Ava could let you talk to your doctor, so there's no need to send someone to your house. That "mobile telepresence" could be useful at the office. If you're away on a trip, you can still attend a meeting. Just connect via videoconferencing software, so your face appears on Ava's screen.

Is any job safe? I was hoping to say "journalist," but researchers are already developing software that can gather facts and write a news story. Which means that a few years from now, a robot could be writing this column. And who will read it? Well, there might be a lot of us hanging around with lots of free time on our hands.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

52. What do we learn from the first few paragraphs?

- A) The over-use of robots has done damage to American economy.
- B) It is hard for robots to replace humans in highly professional work.
- C) Artificial intelligence is key to future technological innovations.
- D) The robotic industry has benefited from the economic recession.

53. What caused the greatest loss of jobs in America?

- A) Using microprocessors extensively.
- B) Moving production to other countries.
- C) The bankruptcy of many companies.
- D) The invasion of migrant workers.

54. What does Jeff Burnstein say about robots?

- A) They help companies to revive.
- B) They are cheaper than humans.
- C) They prevent job losses in a way.
- D) They compete with human workers.

55. Why are robotic systems replacing surgeons in more and more operations according to Dr. Myriam Curet?

- A) They save lots of money for the patients.
- B) They beat humans in precision.
- C) They take less time to perform a surgery.
- D) They make operations less painful.

56. What does the author imply about robotics?

- A) It will greatly enrich literary creation.
- B) It will start a new technological revolution.
- C) It will revolutionize scientific research.
- D) It will be applied in any field imaginable.

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## Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

You've now heard it so many times, you can probably repeat it in your sleep. President Obama will no doubt make the point publicly when he gets to Beijing: the Chinese need to consume more; they need—believe it or not—to become more like Americans, for the sake of the global economy.

And it's all true. But the other side of that equation is that the U.S. needs to save more. For the moment, American households actually are doing so. After the personal-savings rate dipped to zero in 2005, the shock of the economic crisis last year prompted people to snap shut their wallets.

In China, the household-savings rate exceeds 20%. It is partly for policy reasons. As we've seen, wage earners are expected to care for not only their children but their aging parents. And there is, to date, only the *flimsiest* (脆弱的) of publicly-funded health care and pension systems, which increases incentives for individuals to save while they are working. But China is a society that has long esteemed personal financial *prudence* (谨慎). There is no chance that will change anytime soon, even if the government creates a better social safety net and successfully encourages greater consumer spending.

Why does the U.S. need to learn a little *frugality* (节俭)? Because healthy savings rates are one of the surest indicators of a country's long-term financial health. High savings lead, over time, to increased investment, which in turn generates productivity gains, innovation and job growth. In short, savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest.

The U.S. government thus needs to act as well. By running constant deficits, it is dis-saving, even as households save more. Peter Orszag, Obama's Budget Director, recently called the U.S. budget deficits unsustainable and he's right. To date, the U.S. has seemed unable to see the consequences of spending so much more than is taken in. That needs to change. And though Hu Jintao and the rest of the Chinese leadership aren't inclined to lecture visiting Presidents, he might gently hint that Beijing is getting a little nervous about the value of the dollar—which has fallen 15% since March, in large part because of increasing fears that America's debt load is becoming unmanageable.

That's what happens when you're the world's biggest creditor: you get to drop hints like that, which would be enough by themselves to create international economic chaos if they were ever leaked. (Every time any official in Beijing deliberates publicly about seeking an alternative to the U.S. dollar for the \$2.1 trillion China holds in reserve, currency traders have a heart attack.) If Americans saved more and spent less, consistently over time, they wouldn't have to worry about all that.

57. How did the economic crisis affect Americans?

- A) They had to tighten their belts.
- B) Their bank savings rate dropped to zero.
- C) Their leadership in the global economy was shaken.
- D) They became concerned about China's financial policy.

58. What should be done to encourage Chinese people to consume?

- A) Changing their traditional way of life.
- B) Providing fewer incentives for saving.
- C) Improving China's social security system.
- D) Cutting down the expenses on child-rearing.

59. What does the author mean by saying "savings are the seed corn of a good economic harvest" (Line 4, Para. 4)?

- A) The more one saves, the more returns one will reap.
- B) A country's economy hinges on its savings policy.
- C) Those who keep saving will live an easy life in the end.
- D) A healthy savings rate promotes economic prosperity.

60. In what circumstances do currency traders become scared?

- A) When Beijing allows its currency exchange rates to float.
- B) When China starts to reduce its current foreign reserves.
- C) When China talks about switching its dollar reserves to other currencies.
- D) When Beijing mentions in public the huge debts America owes China.

61. What is the author's purpose of writing the passage?

- A) To urge the American government to cut deficits.
- B) To encourage Chinese people to spend more.
- C) To tell Americans not to worry about their economy.
- D) To promote understanding between China and America.

#### Part V

#### Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in 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 mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

"My job is killing me." Who among us hasn't issued that complaint at least once? Now a new study suggests that your dramatic complaint may \_\_\_62\_\_\_ some scientific truth.

The 20-year study, by researchers at Tel Aviv University, \_\_\_63\_\_\_ to examine the relationship between the workplace and a person's risk of death. Researchers \_\_\_64\_\_\_ 820 adults who had undergone a \_\_\_65\_\_\_ physical exam at a health clinic in 1988, and then interviewed them \_\_\_66\_\_\_ detail about their workplace conditions—asking how nice their colleagues were, whether their boss was supportive and how much \_\_\_67\_\_\_ they had in their position.

The participants \_\_\_68\_\_\_ in age from 25 to 65 at the start of the study and worked in a variety of \_\_\_69\_\_\_, including finance, health care, manufacturing and insurance. The researchers \_\_\_70\_\_\_ the participants through their medical records: by the study's

conclusion in 2008, 53 people had died—and they were significantly more likely than those who survived to report having a \_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_ work environment.

People who reported having little or no \_\_\_\_72\_\_\_\_ support from their co-workers were 2.4 times more likely to die \_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_ the course of the study than those who said they had close, supportive \_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_ with their workmates. Interestingly, the risk of death was \_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_ only to people's perceptions of their co-workers, not their bosses. People who reported negative relationships with their supervisors were \_\_\_\_76\_\_\_\_ likely to die than others.

The study was observational, \_\_\_\_77\_\_\_\_ it could not determine whether toxic workplace environments caused death, only that it was \_\_\_\_78\_\_\_\_ with the risk. But the findings add to the evidence \_\_\_\_79\_\_\_\_ having a supportive social network decreases stress and helps \_\_\_\_80\_\_\_\_ good health. On the other hand, being exposed \_\_\_\_81\_\_\_\_ chronic stress contributes to depression, ill health and death.

62. A) hold      C) risk  
B) strike      D) trace
63. A) fought    C) sought  
B) submitted    D) resorted
64. A) allied    C) volunteered  
B) arrayed    D) recruited
65. A) routine    C) grave  
B) nominal    D) drastic
66. A) beyond    C) by  
B) in          D) over
67. A) autonomy    C) audience  
B) automation    D) authenticity
68. A) consisted    C) involved  
B) contained    D) ranged
69. A) facets      C) districts  
B) fields        D) species
70. A) chased      C) tracked  
B) pursued     D) trailed
71. A) cozy        C) hostile  
B) fabulous     D) transparent
72. A) social      C) physical  
B) academic    D) domestic
73. A) against     C) inside  
B) across       D) during
74. A) pacts       C) unions  
B) bonds        D) webs
75. A) added      C) tied  
B) adapted     D) led
76. A) no more    C) no less  
B) far more    D) far less
77. A) unless     C) or

- B)while      D)so  
78. A)constructed    C)collaborated  
B)correlated      D)coordinated  
79. A)how    C)that  
B)when    D)why  
80. A)elevate    C)propel  
B)inject    D)foster  
81. A)at    C)toward  
B)to    D)under

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

82. \_\_\_\_\_ (不管中国变得多么强大), it will constitute no threat to any other country.
83. Success in life does not depend so much on one's school records \_\_\_\_\_ (而是靠其勤奋和坚持).
84. \_\_\_\_\_ (他们要是此刻在这儿就好了), we would be able to celebrate their wedding anniversary.
85. In recent years, with his business booming, he \_\_\_\_\_ (给慈善事业捐了大笔的钱).
86. Without the atmosphere, we \_\_\_\_\_ (将被迫寻找躲避太阳的藏身处), as there would be nothing to protect us from its deadly rays.

