

Paper One

Directions: Choose the best one answer to fill in the blank with or replace the underlined part in each of the following sentences:

1. After careful deliberation, I brought forward a constructive suggestion.
A. consideration
B. intention
C. discussion
D. circumspection
2. Mary collaborated on a new set of course book with her fellow teachers.
A. gather together with
B. obtained from
C. worked together
D. purchased
3. Judges should be detached when weighing evidence.
A. interested
B. disinterested
C. separated
D. disconnected
4. On a lonely island a passing ship is a welcome relief to weary travellers.
A. hungry
B. tired
C. homeless
D. hopeless
5. The politician admitted that the conservative reality highlighted the need for radical reform.
A. emphasized
B. intensified
C. enhanced
D. increased
6. The geographical ranges of the puma have dwindled.
A. cut short
B. disappeared
C. reduced
D. diminished
7. Lu xun received widespread acclaim for his merciless attacks on the enemy in his essays.
A. confidence
B. opposition
C. declaration
D. recognition
8. It was brought home to me that I should always be modest.
A. It was necessary
B. I had never realized until I came home
C. I came to realize
D. It was at home
9. Mind your own business . Don't meddle in other people's affairs.
A. stick your nose
B. stick your mouth
C. stick your feet
D. stick your finger

10. Charlie seemed as if he were about to flare up when he was mocked at.
A. burst into tears
B. fly into a rage
C. break out laughing
D. jump up
11. Ropes possess the attributes of flexibility and, per unit of weight, uncommonly great strength.
A. conditions
B. advantages
C. properties
D. symbols
12. Scientists have ascertained that specialized cells convert chemical energy into mechanical energy.
A. argued
B. determined
C. assured
D. hypothesized
13. The president's irresponsible and senseless talk triggered a mass demonstration in this small country.
A. initiated
B. broke up
C. quickened
D. set out
14. The first important exposition in the United States was held in Philadelphia.
A. excursion
B. convention
C. conference
D. exhibition
15. Apple trees need moisture in order to thrive.
A. blossom
B. flower
C. flourish
D. prosper
16. She got up very late. Accordingly, she came late for school.
A. Thereby
B. Consequently
C. However
D. Conversely
17. Some up the newspapers in the West tried to ____ the decision -making progress of the parliament.
A. intrude on
B. invade
C. violate
D. cancel
18. Smith ____ round from time to time in case anybody was following him.
A. eyed
B. peeped
C. glimpsed
D. glanced
19. After her husband's death, the widow had nothing to ____ but a small government pension.
A. live for
B. live off
C. live on
D. live at

20. The familiar view outside the train window ____ happy memories for her.
A. relived B. revived
C. returned D. released
21. The village moved further and further away from the city, as a result, links with the outside community have _____.
A. withered B. shortened
C. reduced D. decreased
22. The Arabian country had ____ swiftly into open conflict with its neighbors.
A. sunk B. confronted
C. underwent D. plunged
23. Tom pretended to be an English gentleman, but his American accent gave him _____.
A. out B. off
C. away D. up
24. The inflation and its upward ____ is causing suffering to people these days.
A. movement B. trend
C. stream D. action
25. In many cases barter continues to be the principle method of trading long after the adoption of some form of money to _____.
A. pass out B. keep on
C. turn in D. go round
26. My sister and I have ____ ideas on how to raise children.
A. convertial B. distinctive
C. diverse D. cordial
27. Don't bother reporting the ____ details; stick to the important matter.
A. significant B. important
C. vital D. trivial
28. The magician picked several persons _____.
A. by accident B. on occasion
C. at random D. on average
29. It's an explanation often ____ by our friend: He's convinced that economics is at the bottom of everything.
A. put out B. put off
C. put up with D. put forward

30. Nowadays students do not like to read novels, ____ textbooks.
 A. much less B. more than
 C. in any case D. more or less
31. He as well as I ____ a student of Japanese.
 A. is B. am
 C. are D. be
32. It's high time ____ him a severe lecture for being often late.
 A. you give B. you gave
 C. you'll give D. you should give
33. Today's weather isn't as cold as it was yesterday, ____?
 A. wasn't B. was it
 C. isn't it D. is it
34. ____ you are free tonight ,why not drop in and play chess with me?
 A. For B. Since
 C. Because D. Even if
35. He was told ____ too hard, his health would suffer.
 A. working B. that working
 C. what he worked D. that if he worked
36. The reason for the traffic accident was ____ one of the driver had lost control of the car.
 A. that B. because
 C. why D. when
37. The plant ____ because no one watered them.
 A. can die B. may die
 C. must die D. must have died
38. Tommy ____ in bed all day.
 A. lies B. has lain
 C. had been lying D. is lying
39. I'm really ____ to Newyork for the holidays.
 A. hoping go B. wish to go
 C. looking forward to going D. wish to go
40. He is sick ____ flu.
 A. of B. with
 C. for D. at

II. Cloze 10% (0.5x20)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the most suitable answers from the choices given below:

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 41)_____ should be made even before the choice of a curriculum in high school. Actually, 42)_____, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 43)_____ because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve 44)_____ positions. The "one perfect job" does not exist. Young people should 45)_____ enter into a broad flexible training program that will _____ 46) _____ them for a field of work rather than for a single 47)_____.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 48)_____ benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing _____ 49)_____ about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 50)_____. Some drift from job to job. Others 51)_____ to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

One common mistake is choosing an occupation for 52)_____ real or imagined prestige. Too many high-school students---or their parents for them---choose the professional field, 53) both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal 54)_____. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a "white-collar" job is 55)_____ good reason for choosing it as a life's work. 56)_____, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the 57)_____ of young people should give serious 58)_____ to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants 59)_____ life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual satisfaction. Some want security, others are willing to take 60) for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 41. A. identification | B. entertainment |
| C. occupation | D. accommodation |
| 42. A. therefore | B. however |
| C. though | D. thereby |
| 43. A. entirely | B. mainly |
| C. largely | D. partly |
| 44. A. its | B. his |
| C. their | D. our |
| 45. A. therefore | B. since |
| C. furthermore | D. forever |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 46. A. fit
C. take | B. make
D. leave |
| 47. A. way
C. means | B. job
D. company |
| 48. A. to
C. with | B. for
D. without |
| 49. A. few
C. much | B. little
D. a lot |
| 50. A. basis
C. purpose | B. chance
D. opportunity |
| 51. A. apply
C. turn | B. appeal
D. stick |
| 52. A. its
C. your | B. our
D. their |
| 53. A. concerning
C. disregarding | B. following
D. considering |
| 54. A. requirements
C. tendencies | B. preferences
D. ambitions |
| 55. A. a
C. the | B. any
D. no |
| 56. A. Therefore
C. Moreover | B. However
D. Nevertheless |
| 57. A. mass
C. minority | B. majority
D. multitude |
| 58. A. proposal
C. appraisal | B. suggestion
D. consideration |
| 59. A. towards
C. without | B. against
D. out of |
| 60. A. turns | B. parts |

C. risks

D. choices

IV. Reading Comprehension (25%)

Directions: *Read the following five passages carefully, choose the best answer to each question from the four choices given, and then write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

In Japan, some people play golf on weekends and some form long lines in the Ginza district to watch first-run foreign films. A knowing few go to the barbershop.

A trip to a Japanese barbershop is an odyssey into the country's economic miracle, a glimpse at the same attention to detail that has made "Japan Inc." the envy of the capitalist world.

It is more than simply getting a haircut. Customers go to escape the hustle and bustle of Tokyo's frenetic pace. They go to complain about local politics and catch up on the latest neighborhood scuttlebutt.

But most of all, they go to be cranked up high in the barber's chair, to assume for at least one precious moment -- regardless of their walk of life---that honorific stature uniquely revered in Japan: that of okyakusama, or customer.

So going to the barbershop here is an outing . The object is not to get it over with as quickly as possible, American-style, but to prolong the treatment and bask in its sensual pleasures.

No one understands this better than Tanaka-san, who runs a state-of-the-art barbershop just up the street from where I live, in the Minami Azabu district. Like much else in Japan, Mr. Tanaka's shop has only recently gone upscale.

Last year, he sold his small, old shop, located a few blocks from the new one, for a cool \$15.3 million. With typical Japanese foresight for investing for the long pull, Mr. Tanaka plowed the proceeds into his spanking new premises.

Mr. Tanaka, 54, has been in the barbering business for 38 years. Back in 1950, he charged only 35 yen --- not much compared with the 3,200 yen he receives today for a cut and shampoo. At today's exchange rates, \$22 for a haircut might seem expensive, but I think it's one of the best deals in town.

You always have to wait in line at Mr. Tanaka's shop : He doesn't take reservations because he doesn't need to. But when your time comes, Mr. Tanaka directs you to the seat of honor.

Soon his wife is feverishly shampooing your hair, massaging your scalp with a special brush. While she scrubs, Mr. Tanaka is busy at the next chair, applying the finishing snips and snaps to another client. This tag-team approach keeps the shop running at full capacity.

Mr. Tanaka typically spends about 45 minutes cutting your hair, scrutinizing the symmetry of the sideburns with the utmost care. His cutting skills are superb, but it is in conversation that he truly excels. He knows when to talk, when to listen and when to utter the drawn-out guttural grunt of approval so common in Japanese. These insightful yet subtle

dialogues with his clients create the cornerstone of Mr. Tanaka's thriving business: the repeat customer, every retailer's dream.

For the rare client not "hooked" by pleasant conversation, Mrs. Tanaka's shaving technique, with a straight-edged razor, is the showstopper. First, she places a hot towel over your face, then wipes your face with moisturizing oil.

She applies another hot towel to remove the oil and lathers you up with warm shaving cream. Finally, she methodically spends fifteen minutes shaving off every last whisker---including any stray hairs that might have found their way to your forehead or earlobes. The oil and hot-towel procedure is repeated and the reclining customer is gently coaxed into returning to earth.

Foreign businessmen trying to figure out what makes Japan's economy so successful might do well to visit a Japanese barbershop. Impeccable service isn't extra here, it's included the price of admission.

61. An attention to detail has made "Japan Inc."
 - A. a good place for tourists
 - B. a land of many barbershops
 - C. a prosperous economic power
 - D. a famous resort
62. In Japanese barbershops, barbers
 - A. rush customers out
 - B. never talk about politics
 - C. talk with customers and work leisurely
 - D. are rather impatient with customers
63. Relaxation and sensual pleasure are
 - A. admitted goals of customers
 - B. not possible in the busy atmosphere
 - C. not appreciated by hurried customers
 - D. not available to customers
64. Because Mr. Tanaka's shop is so popular,
 - A. reservations are required
 - B. people wait in line
 - C. he is opening another new store
 - D. he becomes famous for that
65. Not only is Mr. Tanaka a good barber, but he is also
 - A. skilled at conversation
 - B. an expert in shaving techniques
 - C. a local politician
 - D. a psychologist

Passage Two

"Oh! Oh! Oh! Jimmie Trescott's writing to his girl! Oh! Oh!"... She managed soon to shy through the door and out upon the playground, yelling, "Oh, Jimmie Trescott's been writing to his girl!"

The unhappy Jimmie was following as closely as he was allowed under the eye of the teacher.

Jimmie himself was mainly responsible for the scene that happened later on the playground. It is possible that the little girl might have run, shrieking his infamy, without exciting more than a general but infamous interest. These mob boys were excited only by the actual appearance of human sorrow; in that event they cheered and danced. Jimmie made the strategic mistake of pursuing little Rose, and thus exposed his thin skin to the whole school. He had in his fearful mind a vision of a hundred children turning from their play under the trees and speeding toward him over the gravel with sudden wild insults. Upon him drove a yelling mob, to which his words were useless. He saw in the mob boys his deadly enemies and his most intimate friends. The virulence(恶意) of his deadly enemy was no greater than the virulence of his intimate friend. From the outskirts the little informer could be heard still screaming the news, like a toy parrot with clockwork inside it. It broke up all sorts of games, not so much because of the mere fact of the letter-writing as because the children knew that some sufferer was at the last point. They poured to the scene of his destruction. They ran about him shrilly repeating insults. He turned from one to another, only to meet with howls. He was baited.

Then, in one instant, he changed all this with a blow. Bang! The most pitiless of the boys near him received a punch, fairly and skillfully, which made him bellow out like a walrus(海象) and then Jimmie laid desperately into the whole world, striking out madly in all directions. Boys who could handily whip him, and knew it, backed away from this attack. Here was intention---serious intention. They themselves were not in madness and their cooler judgment respected Jimmie's efforts when he ran out of control. They saw that it really was none of their affair. In the meantime the wretched little girl who had caused the bloody riot was away by the fence, weeping because boys were fighting...

Then upon the situation there went a loud bell. It was a bell that these children obeyed, even as nations obey the formal law.

Jimmie was influenced, too, although he kicked out heavily into the legs of an intimate friend who had been one of the foremost in the torture...

The teacher looked carefully down at him. "Come up to the desk..."

He rose amid the awe of the entire schoolroom.

"Who have you been fighting?" she asked.

"I don't know ..."

Whereupon the empress burst out in anger. "You don't know who you've been fighting?"... She seemed about to disintegrate.

"You don't know who you've been fighting?" she demanded, blazing. "Well, you stay in after school until you find out.

As he returned to his place all the children knew by his vanquished (被击败的) air that sorrow had fallen upon the house of Trescott. When he took his seat he saw gloating (幸灾

乐祸地看) upon him the black eyes of the little girl.

66. Which of the following describes what really happened on the playground?
- A. The little girl started the fight.
 - B. The boys who ran over were responsible for the fight.
 - C. The teacher stopped the fight.
 - D. Jimmie's reactions started the fight.
67. "The virulence of his deadly enemy was no greater than the virulence of his intimate friend" (lines 14-15) means that
- A. his friends insulted him just as fiercely as his enemy
 - B. the little girl became his deadly enemy
 - C. the boys didn't like Jimmie
 - D. his best friend fought on his side
68. The sentence "He was baited" (line20) means
- A. he was annoyed and therefore fought back
 - B. he was helped
 - C. he was ready to run
 - D. he held his breath
69. Which of the following is an example of irony?
- A. The little girl keeps yelling.
 - B. Jimmie pursues little Rose.
 - C. The little girl weeps when the boys start fighting.
 - D. The teacher demands to know who took part in the fight.
70. The "empress" (line37) is
- A. Rose
 - B. Jimmie's girlfriend
 - C. the teacher
 - D. Jimmie's mother

Passage Three

Mincerva was the goddess of wisdom, but on one occasion she did a very foolish thing; she entered into competition with Juno and Venus for the prize of beauty. It happened thus: At the nuptials of Peleus and Theetis all the gods were invited with the exception of Eris, or Discord. Enraged at her exclusion, the goddess threw a golden apple among the guests, with the inscription (题词), "For the fairest." Thereupon Juno, Venus, and Minerva each claimed the apple. Jupiter, not willing to decide in so delicate a matter, sent the goddesses to Mount Ida, where the beautiful shepherd Paris was tending his flocks, and to him was committed the decision. The goddesses accordingly appeared before him. Juno promised him power and riches, Minerva glory and renown in war, and Venus the fairest of women his wife, each attempting to bias his decision in her own favor. Paris decided in favour of Venus and gave

her the golden apple, thus making the two other goddesses his enemies. Under the protection of Venus, Paris sailed to Greece, and was hospitably received by Menelaus, king of Sparta. Now Helen, the wife of Menelaus, was the very woman whom Venus had destined for Paris, the fairest of her sex. She had been sought as a bride by numerous suitors, and before her decision was made known, they all, at the suggestion of Ulysses, one of their number, took an oath that they would defend her from all injury and avenge her cause if necessary. She chose Menelaus, and was living with him happily when Paris became their guest. Paris aided by Venus, persuaded her to elope (私奔) with him, and carried her to Troy, whence arose the famous Trojan war, the theme of the greatest poems of antiquity, those of Homer and Virgil.

Menelaus called upon his brother chieftains (首领) of Greece to fulfill their pledge, and join him in his efforts to recover his wife. They generally came forward, but Ulysses, who had married Penelope, and was very happy in his wife and child, had no disposition to embark in such a troublesome affair. He therefore hung back and Palamedes was sent to urge him. When Palamedes arrived at Ithaca Ulysses pretended to be mad. He yoked (用牛轭套住) an ass and an ox together to the plough and began to sow salt. Palamedes, to try him, placed the infant Telemachus before the plough, whereupon the father turned the plough aside, showing plainly that he was no madman, and after that could no longer refuse to fulfill his promise. Being now himself gained for the undertaking, he lent his aid to bring in other reluctant chiefs, especially Achilles. This hero was the son of that Thetis at whose marriage the apple of Discord had been thrown among the goddesses. Thetis was herself one of the immortals, a sea-nymph (海仙女), and knowing that her son was fated to perish before Troy if he went on the expedition, she endeavoured to prevent his going. She sent him away to the court of King Lycomedes, and induced him to conceal himself in the disguise of a maiden among the daughters of the king. Ulysses, hearing he was there, went disguised as a merchant to the palace and offered for sale female ornaments, among which he had placed some arms. While the king's daughters were engrossed with the other contents of the merchant's pack, Achilles handled the weapons and thereby betrayed himself to the keen eye of Ulysses, who found no great difficulty in persuading him to disregard his mother's prudent counsels and join his countrymen in the war.

71. Bulfinch describes Jupiter as unwilling to "decide in so delicate a matter" (lines 6), implying that
- A. Jupiter is usually heavy-handed
 - B. any decision is bound to offend someone
 - C. Jupiter is overly sensitive.
 - D. the problems are so obscure that no one can judge them.
72. The word disposition (line 22) is used to mean
- A. inclination
 - B. nature
 - C. integrity
 - D. value
73. The sowing of salt is used by Bulfinch to show

- A. Ulysses's attempt to be found insane
- B. the difficulty of cultivating in rocky soil
- C. how the tears of the gods created the sea
- D. the god's punishment of those who disobey them

74. Bulfinch reveals that Thetis is a sea-nymph in order to explain

- A. why she married Peleus
- B. why she dislikes the idea of war
- C. the effect of the apple of Discord
- D. her ability to predict the future

75. Among the chieftains of Greece apparently are

- A. Juno, Venus, and Minerva
- B. Paris and Lycomedes
- C. Ulysses, Achilles, and Menelaus
- D. Eris and Thetis

Passage Four

Automation refers to the introduction of electronic control and automatic operation of productive machinery. It reduces the human factors, mental and physical, in production, and is designed to make possible the manufacture of more goods with fewer workers. The development of automation in American industry has been called the "Second Industrial Revolution".

Labor's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labor has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labor lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possibly by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problems in jobs and job assignments. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the "improvement factor", which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possibly, however, that labor will rely mainly on reduction in working hours in order to gain a full share in fruits of automation.

76. Although labor worries about the effects of automation, it never doubts that ____.
- A. automation will eventually prevent unemployment
 - B. automation will help workers acquire new skills
 - C. automation will eventually benefit the workers no less than the employers
 - D. automation is a trend which cannot be stopped
77. The idea of the "improvement factor" (para.3 , Line 8) implies roughly ____.
- A. wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
 - B. the benefit of the increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers
 - C. supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
 - D. the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers.
78. In order to get the full benefits of automation, labor will depend mostly on ____.
- A. additional payment to the permanently dismissed workers
 - B. the increase of wages in proportion to the increase in productivity
 - C. shorter working hours and more leisure time
 - D. strong drive for planning new installations
79. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?
- A. Advantages and disadvantages of automation.
 - B. Labor and the effects of automation.
 - C. Unemployment benefit planes and automation.
 - D. Social benefits of automation. "
80. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The realization of automation means that machines in production are controlled by electronic equipment and therefore operated in an automatic way.
 - B. Workers are worried about the uncertainty of the effect automation has on employment.
 - C. Trade unions have resorted to many new policies including additional unemployment benefit plans to protect workers' interests.
 - D. The minority of workers think that they shouldn't resist automation as it will bring them more job opportunities in the long run.

Passage Five

The most noticeable trend among today's media companies is vertical integration ----an attempt to control several related aspects of the media business at once, each part helping the other. Besides publishing magazines and books, Time Warner, for example, owns Home Box Office(HBO), Warner movie studios, various cable TV systems throughout the United States and CNN as well. The Japanese company Matsushita owns MCA Records and Universal Studios and manufactures broadcast production equipment.

To describe the financial status of today's media is also to talk about acquisitions. The

media are buying and selling each other in unprecedented numbers and forming groups to position themselves in the marketplace to maintain and increase their profits. In 1986, the first time a broadcast network had been sold, two networks were sold that year ---- ABC and NBC.

Media acquisitions have skyrocketed since 1980 for two reasons. The first is that most big corporations today are publicly traded companies, which means that their stock is traded on one of the nation's stock exchanges. This makes acquisitions relatively easy.

A media company that wants to buy a publicly owned company can buy that company's stock when the stock becomes available. The open availability of stock in these companies means that anybody with enough money can invest in the American media industries, which is exactly how Rupert Murdoch joined the media business.

The second reason for the increase in media alliances is that beginning in 1980, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) gradually deregulated the broadcast media. Before 1980, for example, the FCC allowed one company to own only five TV stations, five AM stations, five AM radio stations, and five FM radio stations; companies also were required to hold onto a station for three years before the station could be sold. The post-1980 FCC eliminated the three-years rule and raised the number of broadcast holdings allowed for one owner. This trend of media acquisitions is continuing throughout the 1990s, as changing technology expands the market for media products.

The issue of media ownership is important. If only a few corporations direct the media industries in this country, the outlets for differing political viewpoints and innovative ideas could be limited.

81. What do Time Warner and Matsushita have in common?
 - A. They both belong to Rupert Murdoch.
 - B. They are both big American media corporations.
 - C. They both own several different but related media businesses.
 - D. They are both outlets of differing viewpoints and innovative ideas.
82. Which of the following is true of the media?
 - A. They are trading each other in greater numbers today.
 - B. They used to sell and buy each other in great numbers.
 - C. They used to be controlled by two networks --- ABC and NBC.
 - D. They have stopped the trend of acquisitions in the 1990s.
83. According to the passage, what makes acquisitions easier?
 - A. The changing technology employed by the media.
 - B. The media's increasing profits in the marketplace.
 - C. The availability of the media's stocks on stock exchanges.
 - D. The ever tougher regulations of the FCC on the media since 1980s.
84. What is the FCC's new policy regarding media alliances?
 - A. It allows companies to sell their stocks publicly.
 - B. It doesn't allow companies to sell their stocks publicly.

- C. It has eliminated all post-1980 companies.
- D. It permits one company to own more media businesses at the same time.

85. The issue of media ownership is important because ____.
- A. it affects the amount of money the stockholders will make
 - B. it decides whether we can have different aspects of the media.
 - C. it means that more and more people will hold onto only a few stations
 - D. it concerns the channels through which to express opinions

Paper Two

IV. Translation 20%

1. Translate the following into Chinese: 10%

How to learn successfully is always a wonder for some students. In fact, to learn with success is not a very difficult task if some fundamental principles are laid to be its bases. In discussing this subject, four indispensable principles should be mentioned, that is, diligence, devotion, constancy and punctuality.

"He who labors diligently need not despair; for all things are accomplished by diligence and labor." It marks a fool wise: a poor man rich; a humble man noble. It produces a wonderful effect. In learning, the work of a diligent food doubles that of a lazy wise.

Devotion means to put our hearts to one thing at a time and give up all other thoughts, which might affect us on our way to achieving the goal. Never think of learning another subject while studying one thing. Those who often change their studies will never succeed in the long run. Therefore, in order to be successful we need devotion.

Constancy makes success a certainty. On the other hand inconstancy often results in failure. If we study day after day there is nothing that can not be achieved. "Constant dropping of water wears away a stone" is not without reasons. Besides, there is another rule working on one's way to success, that is, punctuality. The habit of keeping a regular time is of extreme importance to successful learning. Work while work; play while play. Even man will certainly become strong and wise if he does these.

2. Translate the following into English 10%

当前最重要的任务是发展国民经济，提高人民生活水平。为了实现这个目标，我们必须改革旧的经济体制，以便进一步解放生产力。我们应当向世界敞开大门，以便学习其它国家先进的科学和技术，只要我们坚持改革开放政策，就一定能把我国建设成强大的社会主义国家。

V. Writing 20%

Write a composition in no less than 200 English words with the title given below.

I Have A Dream