

考生注意:

无论以下试题中是否有答题位置, 均应将答案做在考场另发的答题纸上 (写明题号)。

**I. Vocabulary (15 分, 每小题 1 分)**

*For the underlined words and expressions, choose the best meaning.*

1. Making private calls on the office phone is severely \_\_\_\_\_ on in our department.  
(A) frowned (B) regarded (C) criticized (D) objected
2. Jean would much \_\_\_\_\_ it if you could do her that favor.  
(A) anticipate (B) award (C) ascribe (D) appreciate
3. Students learning about how life began on Earth may be presented with the \_\_\_\_\_ question, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?"  
(A) pressing (B) penetrating (C) patronizing (D) perplexing
4. In manufacturing, cheaper materials are constantly being \_\_\_\_\_ for the better and more expensive kind.  
(A) replaced (B) displaced (C) transformed (D) substituted
5. Many men lost their jobs during the business \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) minimum (B) irregularity (C) depression (D) breakdown
6. He proposed to the aging billionaires more because of \_\_\_\_\_ than because of love.  
(A) avarice (B) aversion (C) treachery (D) hypocrisy
7. It is high time the nurses realized that there is great \_\_\_\_\_ between the amount of work they do and what they get paid for it.  
(A) discrepancy (B) disparity (C) distance (D) differentiation
8. \_\_\_\_\_ and begging has become rare in this Asian metropolis.  
(A) Vaccination (B) Valence (C) Vagrancy (D) Variance

9. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so Mara only caught a \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

- (A) hint                      (B) sight                      (C) glimpse                      (D) glance

10. It is advisable that speakers pause from time to time to let their words soak \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) through                      (B) in                      (C) out                      (D) up

*Choose the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.*

11. THROW: BALL

- (A) kill: bullet                      (B) shoot: gun  
(C) question: answer                      (D) hit: run

12. IMPEACH: DISMISS

- (A) arraign: convict                      (B) exonerate: charge  
(C) imprison: jail                      (D) plant: reap

13. LETTER: WORD

- (A) club: people                      (B) homework: school  
(C) page: book                      (D) product: factory

14. EMULATE: MIMIC

- (A) slander: defame                      (B) praise: flatter  
(C) express: imply                      (D) complain: condemn

15. INAUGURATE : BEGINNING

- (A) advise: dissension                      (B) forbid: sanction  
(C) prevaricate: prank                      (D) consecrate: dedication

## II. Cloze (15 分, 每空 1 分)

*Fill in the blanks in the following passage with proper words.*

The use of perspective posed a fundamental problem for Renaissance painters: how to reconcile perspective \_\_\_\_\_ (1) composition and the search for harmony. A chief interest of later fifteenth-century Italian painting \_\_\_\_\_ (2) in the various ways in which artists tackled this \_\_\_\_\_ (3).

\_\_\_\_\_ (4) the Florentine artists of the second half of the fifteenth century who strove for a solution of this question was the \_\_\_\_\_ (5) Sandro Botticelli (c. 1444 – 1510). One of his most famous pictures \_\_\_\_\_ (6) not a Christian legend, but a classical \_\_\_\_\_ (7) – *The Birth of Venus*. Representing, \_\_\_\_\_ (8) it does, the way that beauty came into the world, this painting is another \_\_\_\_\_ (9) of the Renaissance desire to recover the lost wisdom of the \_\_\_\_\_ (10). Botticelli has succeeded in rendering a perfectly harmonious pattern – but \_\_\_\_\_ (11) the cost



of sacrificing solidity and anatomical \_\_\_\_\_ (12). In *The Birth of Venus*, what the viewer notices \_\_\_\_\_ (13) the graceful, flowing lines that unify and vivify the painting. Even the liberties that Botticelli took with nature – for example, the unnatural \_\_\_\_\_ (14) of Venus's neck and shoulders – enhance the esthetic outcome.

New approaches \_\_\_\_\_ (15) this problem of perspective and composition were developed by the three greatest artists of the Renaissance – Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564), and Raphael Santi (1483-1520). All of them were closely associated with Florence and all of them were contemporaries.

### III. Read & Translate (25 分, 每小题 5 分)

*Read the following passage and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.*

Hollywood suggests glamour, a place where the young star-struck teenagers could, with a bit of luck, fulfill their dreams. Hollywood suggests luxurious houses with vast palm-fringed swimming pools, cocktail bars and furnishings fit for a millionaire. (1) And the big movie stars were millionaires. Many spent their fortunes on yachts, Rolls Royces and diamonds. A few of them lost their glamour quite suddenly and were left with nothing but emptiness and colossal debts.

Movies were first made in Hollywood before World War I. The constant sunshine and mild climate of southern California made it an ideal site for shooting motion pictures. (2) Hollywood's fame and fortune reached its peak in the 1930s and 1940s, the golden days of the black and white movies. Most of the famous motion picture corporations of those days, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Columbia and Warner Brothers are still very much in business and great stars like Greta Garbo, Marlene Dietrich, Charlie Chaplin, Gary Cooper, and many others besides have become immortal.

In those days Hollywood was like a magnet, drawing ambitious young men and women from all over the world. Most of them had only their good looks to recommend them and had no acting experience – or ability – whatsoever. (3) Occasionally they got jobs, if they were lucky enough to be noticed. Gary Cooper was one of the few who were noticed. He started as a stunt rider, and from there rose to be one of the great stars of the early Westerns. Many of the girls got jobs in cafes or gas stations, and as they served their customers they tossed their heads and swung their hips, hoping to attract the attentions of some important person connected with the movies. Most of them hoped in vain.

As for the stars themselves, they were held on a tight rein by the studio chiefs who could make or break all but the stars with really big appeal. (4) The stars were “persuaded” to sign seven-year contracts, during which time the studios built up their images. Under their contracts the stars did not have the right to choose their parts. Their studios decided everything.

No country in the world has developed so expertly the skill of advertising as the Americans. They advertise everything, from ice cream to candidates for the Presidency. (5) The Hollywood studios, by means of advertising, turned starlets into superstars. Many studio chiefs were tyrants, determined to get their own way at all costs, no matter how unscrupulous the means.

### IV. Reading Comprehension. (25 分, 每题 1 分).

In this section you will read 6 passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. You are to choose one best answer to each question.

*Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.*

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer

and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you have values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to reconcile engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

1. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
- B) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
- C) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal arts courses in college
- D) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals

2. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) balance engineering and the liberal arts
- B) receive guidance in their careers
- C) become noble idealists
- D) broaden their horizons

3. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to have an excellent academic record
- B) to be wise and mature
- C) to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
- D) to be a technical genius with a wide vision





4. The author's experience shows that he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) creative
- B) ambitious
- C) unrealistic
- D) irrational

5. The word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, Para.5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) engineering and the liberal arts
- B) reality and noble ideals
- C) flexibility and a value system
- D) practicality and rationality

*Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage.*

Capital of Massachusetts and, undeniably, of New England, Boston is a proud Yankee city and seaport thick with reminders of its past. Bostonians are fiercely loyal, regarding their city as the center of New England, and in colonial times of the whole New World. Boston was the spiritual heart of the Revolution, the birthplace of American commerce and industry, and leader of the new nation in the arts and education. These days, the original WASP (White Anglo Saxon Protestants) have been joined by successive generations of Blacks, Irish, Poles and Italians, and the city has developed a more cosmopolitan touch.

Boston has a cosier feel to it than most major American cities, and also something of a European flavor. It's compact and therefore a great place to walk (or jog). Within a comparatively small area you can stroll through 18<sup>th</sup> century cobbled streets, or on the Common where the colonists grazed their cattle, down by the harbor or river, or around such fine examples of modern architecture as in the Back bay or the impressive Government Center.

For all its historical associations, Boston is a city of youth and vitality and many of the city's businesses and courtesies satisfy the young and diverse population. In addition to prestigious Harvard and MIT, there are 70 accredited colleges in Greater Boston, enrolling over a quarter of a million students.

Boston acquired its nickname, "the Athens of America", by the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continues to earn it as a center for music, literature and the arts. At any time it is possible to see good theatre, modern dance, and hear classical, jazz, folk or new wave music. Sport too has its place. In summer, when the Boston Red Sox baseball team is battling it out in the race for the American League title, the only real place to be is at Fenway Park, eating hot dogs and guzzling coke, but never on any account cheering for the opposition. In winter the mania transfers itself to basketball with the Celtics, football with the New England Patriots, and to ice hockey with the Boston Bruins.

*Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false.*

- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Boston is a southern city.
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_ In Colonial times, Boston was the spiritual heart of the Revolution, the birthplace of American commerce and industry.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Boston is a city of history, not of youth and vitality.
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ Boston has the nickname of "the Athens of America".
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Red Sox is the name of the baseball team in Boston.

*Questions 11 to 14 are based on the following passage.*

Television has broken down class and regional boundaries to a far greater extent than have other media. Books and newspapers are segregated by area and readership. Only the well-educated can read serious books, and the style of The New York Times only appeals to those with a certain level of education and wealth. Thus, to some extent, newspapers and books encourage the segregation of knowledge. Radio began to break down that segregation. Television goes much further. There are programs which cater to more elite audiences and are watched only by them, but insofar as television seeks the lowest common denominator and finds it, Americans as a group are introduced to the same themes in the same way. Docudramas, of which the series Roots is a prime example, as well as the six o'clock news are watched by millions of American of all education and social backgrounds. Everybody sees the same pictures and receives the same information.

*Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false.*

11. \_\_\_\_\_ Different people read the same books.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The segregation of knowledge is encouraged by television.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Everyone reads The New York Times.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Different people from different parts of the country watch the same television programs.

*Questions 15 to 18 are based on the following passage.*

It hasn't always been easy to know the time. A long time ago people looked at the sun. The sun was their clock. They could tell the time of day by the place of the sun in the sky: morning, noon, or afternoon.

After many years people began to see something else about the sun. When the sun shone on something, it made a dark shadow behind it. This was the place that didn't get sunlight. As the sun moved across the sky, the shadow moved too. People could tell time better by the shadows than by the sun. They began to make sundials to tell the time.

Around the year 1200, someone made the first mechanical clock. It was a mechanical clock because it was a machine that ran by itself. It didn't need the help of anything in nature.

People carried the first watches in their pockets. Then during World War I men started wearing their watches on their wrists, not in their pockets. It was easier and faster to tell the time. Now almost everyone wears a wristwatch.

Many other clocks run on electricity. Electric clocks run better than most other clocks.

Today people want to know the exact time. Exact Means the time is not a few minutes before or after, but the right time. Radio, TV, trains, airplanes, science, and business need to know that they have the same time.

Scientists have atomic clocks. They keep the exact time for the rest of the world. Atomic clocks are very exact. If they run for 300 years, they will not be more than one second slow. They are very expensive. One atomic clock costs more than \$500,000. There are 80 atomic clocks in the world in 14 countries. Anyone can find out the exact time from the atomic clock at the National Bureau of Standards in Boulder, Colorado.

*Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false.*

15. \_\_\_\_\_ People could tell time better by the sun than by shadow.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Mechanical clock was a machine that ran by itself.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Wristwatches began during World War II.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Atomic clocks keep the exact time.



*Questions 19 to 22 are based on the following passage.*

Cans. Beer cans. Shining on the verges of a million miles of roadways, lying in grass, dirt, leaves, sand mud, but never hidden. Washed by rain or flattened by wheels, but never buried, never destroyed. Here is the mark of savages, the stain on prosperity.

Who are these men who dirty the grassy borders of our roads and lanes, who pollute our ponds, who spoil the purity of our ocean beaches with the empty vessels of their thirst? Who are the men who make these vessels in millions and then say, "drink - and discard"? What society is this that can afford to cast away a million tons of metal and to make of wild and fruitful land a garbage heap?

Who is as rich as that? Slowly the wasters are using up our land, our nature, and our beauty, so that there will not be one beach, one hill, one land, one meadow, one forest free from the trash of man and the disgrace of his extravagance.

Who is so rich that he can waste forever the wealth of earth and water for the trivial needs of vanity or the compulsive demands of greed, or so prosperous in land that he can sacrifice nature for unnatural desires?> The earth we misuse and the living things we kill will, in the end, take their revenge; for in exploiting their presence we are diminishing our future.

*Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false.*

19. \_\_\_\_\_ Cans are a mark of civilization.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ The wasters are using up our land, our nature, but not our beauty.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Vanity and greed are responsible for our wasteful behavior.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ What we do now will have effect on our future.

*Questions 23 to 25 are based on the following passage.*

Smoke, sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide are main pollutants of the air. Smoke is made of very tiny particles of solid tarry material, which float in the air. Under special weather conditions the particles may mix with water vapor in the air and cause fog.

Fog is the biggest air pollution killer: in the famous London smog of 1952 about 4,000 people died as a result of breathing the sooty air. The sooty particles stick in the lungs and cause severe coughing. For a person whose lungs are already strained because of disease, the fog can be fatal.

In 1956 Britain introduced the first clean air laws. London air now contains 80 percent less impurities than it did in 1961 and there is 50 percent more sunshine in winter. Most fuels contain small amounts of sulfur. When these are burned they produce a colorless gas, sulfur dioxide. Most of this gas mixes with water in the air and comes back to earth as very weak sulfur acid. This eats into buildings and attacks fabrics like curtains in the home. It is also dangerous for people with chest complaints, such as bronchitis.

The third major pollutant, carbon monoxide, is a deadly poison when it is concentrated. The automobile is the main source of carbon monoxide in the air. This colorless gas mixes with the hemoglobin of the blood to stop the body using oxygen properly. In a healthy person there is none of this gas in the blood. However, cigarette smoking puts more of this poison in the blood than anything else. The highest level found in a non-smoker occurred in a policeman after three hours directing traffic; 3.8 percent of the hemoglobin was affected. In smokers, levels as high as 16 percent have been found.

23. The main pollutants of the air contain \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. fog, smoke, and carbon monoxide
  - B. smoke, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide
  - C. fuel, fog, and carbon monoxide

24. In the famous London smog of 1952, \_\_\_\_\_ people died.  
A. 4,010                      B. 4,100                      C. 4,000

25. Sulfur acid is dangerous to people with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. bronchitis                      B. blood disease                      C. heart attack

IV. Essay Writing (20 分)

When choosing between options, one must take judgments about each option's attributes. In life, we are all faced with choices of different natures and types. Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic: **Choice**.



考试科目代码及名称: 357 英语翻译基础

招生专业(领域)名称: 英语笔译、英语口语

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1. 词语翻译(30 分)

请将下列词语译成英语

- 1) 社会的道德和心理底线
- 2) 宏观调控体系
- 3) 农村扶贫标准
- 4) 衣食住行用条件
- 5) 基层民主
- 6) 人民的精神文化生活
- 7) 有利的国际环境
- 8) 现代文化市场体系
- 9) 财税体系
- 10) 中华文化走出去
- 11) 社会核心价值体系
- 12) 各类市场主体
- 13) 利率和汇率市场化
- 14) 双边、多变开放合作
- 15) 国家法制统一、尊严、权威

请将下列词语译成汉语

- 16) trade term
- 17) indicative price
- 18) customs valuation
- 19) AFTA (ASEAN free trade area)
- 20) special preferences
- 21) Commit No Nuisance
- 22) No Angling
- 23) caravansary
- 24) high comfort hotel
- 25) deluxe hotel
- 26) concourse
- 27) sleeper with couchettes
- 28) film industry cinematograph
- 29) board of census
- 30) distributor

## 2. 汉译英 (60 分)

### 明代绘画

明代(1368-1644)社会政治经济稳定,文化艺术更加发达,出现了一些以地区为中心的名家与流派,各成体系,各个画科都得到全面发展。

明代中期(1506-1620),随着工商业的发展,作为纺织业中心的苏州逐渐成为江南富庶的大都市,文化繁荣,文人荟萃,此地区画家逐渐成为画坛的主力。许多游山玩水的人文士大夫以画自娱,继承和发展了崇尚笔墨意趣的文人画传统,其中较为著名的画家有沈周、文征明、唐寅、仇英等。

明代绘画以传统的山水、花鸟画为盛,人物画较少,一般只描绘帝后的肖像和行乐生活。但到了明代后期(约1628-1644),绘画领域出现了新的转机。徐渭进一步完善了水墨写意花鸟画的变革,其画风直抒胸臆,能产生动人心弦的艺术感染力。

——选自《中国画》

## 3. 英译汉 (60 分)

Students (and others) often, as I said earlier, talk about "using" this or that approach—"I think I'll use Durkheim"—as though they had a free choice of theories. In fact, by the time they begin to write about their research, they have made many seemingly unimportant choices of details that have foreclosed their choice of a theoretical approach. They decided what questions to investigate. They picked a way of gathering information. They chose between a variety of minor technical and procedural alternatives: who to interview, how to code their data, when to stop. As they made these choices from day to day, they increasingly committed themselves to one way of thinking, more or less firmly answering the theoretical questions they thought were still up for grabs.

But sociologists, and especially students, fuss about choosing a theory for a practical reason. They have to—at least they think they do—deal with the "literature" on their topic. Scholars learn to fear the literature in graduate school. I remember Professor Louis Wirth, one of the distinguished members of the Chicago school, putting Erving Goffman, then a fellow graduate student of mine, in his place with the literature gambit. It was just what we all feared. Believing Wirth had not given sufficiently serious attention to some influential ideas about operationalism, Goffman challenged him in class with quotations from Percy Bridgeman's book on the subject. Wirth smiled and asked sadistically, "Which edition is that, Mr. Goffman?" Maybe there was an important difference between editions, though none of us believed that. We thought, instead, that we'd better be careful about the literature or They Could Get You. "They" included not only teachers but peers, who might welcome an opportunity to show how well they knew the literature at your expenses.

——Excerpts of Chapter 8 "Terrorized by the Literature", from Writing for Social Scientists: How to Start and Finish Your Thesis, Book, or Article



考试科目代码及名称: 448 汉语写作与百科知识

招生专业(领域)名称: 英语笔译、英语口语



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## 第一部分 百科知识 (共计 50 分, 考试时间为 60 分钟)

### 一. 填空题 (30%)

1. 中共十八届三中全会于\_\_\_\_\_在京召开, 北京再次成为全球关注的焦点。这次“关键性会议”, 提出了综合改革方案, 就全面深化改革进行了总体部署。在中国改革挺进深水区和攻坚期的当下, 此次会议确定了中国今后相当长一段时间内改革的方向性和路线性问题。35年前, 发端于中共\_\_\_\_\_的改革开放, 改变了中国, 影响了世界。此后35年间, 7次三中全会, 改革, 是不变的主题词。也正因此, 在中国的政治语汇中, “三中全会”几乎成为改革开放的代名词。
2. 北京时间2013年11月9日, 在广州天河体育场举行了亚冠决赛的次回合比赛。虽然双方总比分战成3-3平, 不过凭借客场进球优势, \_\_\_\_\_最终力压对手\_\_\_\_\_, 捧得冠军奖杯, 这也是中国球队第一次问鼎亚冠冠军。
3. 2013年诺贝尔文学奖得主\_\_\_\_\_被誉为“当代短篇小说小说大师”, 她的代表作\_\_\_\_\_影响巨大, 2004年一经出版迅速夺得当年加拿大吉勒文学奖, 并入选《纽约时报》年度图书。她获得诺贝尔文学奖的消息传出后, 该书作为唯一一本被翻译为中文并在中国出版的小说, 引发了读者的阅读热情, 出版商当即决定加印10万册。
4. \_\_\_\_\_, 成立于1901年, 是美国职棒大联盟中, 隶属于美国联盟的棒球队之一。主场位于麻萨诸塞州的波士顿。谈起这支队伍就不禁令人想到它的主球场, 芬威球场(Fenway Park), 这个球场除了是大联盟最老的球场之外, 同时以一面耸立在左外野高达37呎的全垒打墙(俗称绿色怪兽, Green Monster)而闻名。该队在芬威球场获得了2013赛季美国职业棒球大联盟世界大赛冠军, 这是他们10年来的第3个冠军。

5. 2012年12月26日,日本第182届特别国会在东京举行首相指名选举,自民党党首\_\_\_\_\_当选日本第96任首相。他曾于2006年就任日本第90届首相,此次“二进宫”也标志着日本\_\_\_\_\_的重新抬头。

6. 2013年《华尔街日报》专门使用“dama”(大妈)这个用汉语拼音得来的单词关注中国大妈不容小觑的购买力。《华尔街日报》报道说正是因为有了大妈,中国已经可以与印度竞争成为影响全球\_\_\_\_\_的一支主力军。很多人认为“大妈”一词的使用证明一个国家影响力越大,这个国家的语言影响力也会越大。

7. 《白雪歌送武判官归京》是唐代诗人岑参的作品。此诗抒写塞外送别、雪中送客之情,却充满奇思异想,并不令人感到伤感。诗中所表现出来的浪漫理想和壮逸情怀使人觉得塞外风雪变成了可玩味欣赏的对象。全诗内涵丰富宽广,色彩瑰丽浪漫,气势浑然磅礴,意境鲜明独特,具有极强的艺术感染力,堪称盛世大唐\_\_\_\_\_诗的压卷之作。其中“忽如一夜春风来,千树万树\_\_\_\_\_开”等诗句已成为千古传诵的名句。

8. 澳大利亚地广人稀,气候较为干旱,土壤肥力不高,不利于种植业的发展,却适合畜牧业的生存。澳大利亚自从殖民者带来的几头羊开始,牧羊业发展极为迅速,现在是世界上羊毛生产量最大的国家,也是仅次于美国和中国的纺织大国,因此被称为“\_\_\_\_\_的国家”。澳大利亚矿产出产量是南半球第一,是南半球为数不多处于世界煤矿带的国家,煤出口量极大。其它矿产如铁也非常丰富。加上澳大利亚地多人少,各种资源更加明显。因此又被称为“\_\_\_\_\_的国家”。

9. 一位农夫有六段链条,每段5节,他想把他们连接成一条由30个节组成的环形链条。假定割开一节要花8美分,而重新焊接起来要18美分,但花1.5美元就可以买到一条新的30节长的链条。如果农夫采用最节约的方法,那么同买一条新链条相比,他可以省下\_\_\_\_\_。



二. 名词解释, 请简要说明划线词。(20%)

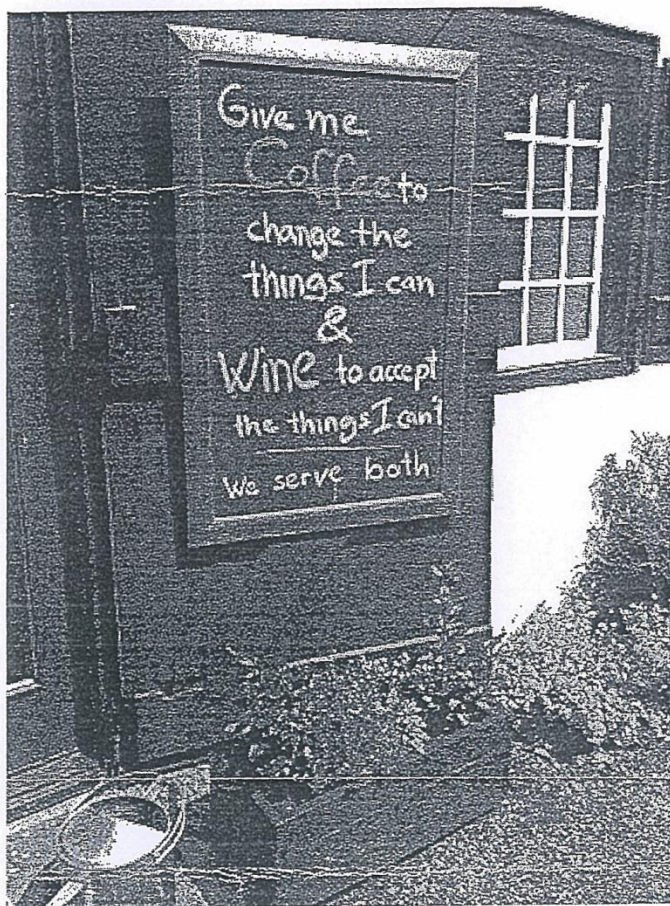
1. 运动总是相对于另一个物体或参考系的, 所以在一个参考系内是匀速直线运动的物体, 相对于另一个参考系的运动就不一定是匀速运动了, 特别当另一个参考系是非惯性参考系的时候。例如: 在一个相对地面正在转弯的轮船甲板上, 相对于甲板做匀速运动的小球, 在船上人看来是匀速直线运动; 但在地面上的人看来, 小球相对地面就是随船运动加相对船直线运动的合运动, 这显然是个曲线运动。
2. 奥林匹克运动会是国际奥林匹克委员会主办的国际性综合运动会, 每四年举行一次。奥林匹克运动会最早起源于古希腊, 因举办地在奥林匹亚而得名。19世纪末由法国的顾拜旦男爵创立了真正意义上的现代奥林匹克运动会。从1896年开始奥林匹克运动会每四年就举办一次(曾在两次世界大战中中断过三次, 分别是在1916年、1940年和1944年)。直到2000年, 东帝汶运动员才终于在奥运大家庭中找到了归属, 他们举着五环旗来到了悉尼。
3. 疏林薄雾中, 两个脚夫赶着驮炭的毛驴, 缓缓地步向城门; 此时, 虹桥上已是一片喧闹, 来来往往的行人中, 有做生意的商贾, 有看街景的士绅, 有骑马出行的官宦……或许, 很多人已经熟悉国宝级文物《清明上河图》里的城市风景, 可赶路脚夫真的边走边吆喝、河边的纤夫拉着船索唱起劳动号子, 如此一幅水会流、人会走的《清明上河图》, 只有在世博会中国国家馆才有。
4. 多丽丝·莱辛在小说《金色笔记》中对当代小说形式与现实表征之间的关系作了深入的思考与大胆的探索。她模拟现代西方立体主义画派在现实表征中所采用的时空共存、多元角度和反身观察的构成原则和艺术手段构建了一种全新的小说形式。
5. 2005年上映的, 由导演阚卫平携手著名演员何冰、罗海琼、郭达等拍摄而成的电视剧《大宋提刑官》, 在国内大获成功。该剧的主人公因著有《洗冤集录》一书而名垂千古。《洗冤集录》曾先后被译成法、英、荷等多种文字。
6. 以达到消灭竞争对手, 垄断整个市场为目的, 倾销被视为一种不正当的竞争手段, 为WTO所禁止, 因此反倾销也成为各国保护本国市场, 扶持本国企业强有力的借口和理由。

7. 如果说舒马赫之所以能取得这么好的成绩是因为他所效力的是一支好的车队，那么他在 2003 赛季中的表现，足可将这番言论彻底粉碎。在关键时刻，舒马赫靠的是自己的经验，出色的技术，以及临场的发挥，当然不能缺少的是天赋，舒马赫就是集这些因素于一家的车神，当然，你可以说舒马赫也有挺多缺点，他在比赛关键时刻的抉择的确受到一些争议，但月无圆月，人无完人。
8. 风险投资公司在投资领域的范围是比较广泛的，虽然风险投资在中国真正出现的时间并不长久，但是由于中国的发展以及特殊的市场，近几年风险投资在中国的发展非常的迅速。
9. 弥合数字鸿沟尤其重要，数字鸿沟的跨越对发展经济、减贫与提升国家竞争力都将起到促进作用，而数字鸿沟的拉大会使一些国家不断被边缘化，对相关国家的商贸活动与可持续发展产生负面影响。
10. 资本主义商品经济的迅速发展，经济危机的频繁发生，银行信用的普遍化和集中化，既为中央银行的产生奠定了经济基础，又为中央银行的产生提供了客观要求。

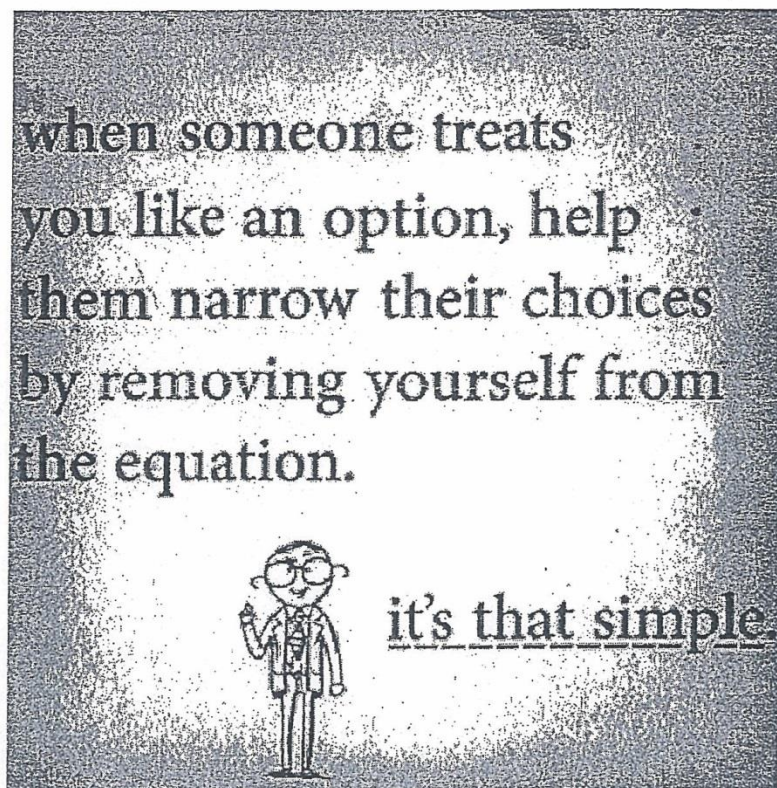


## 第二部分 应用文写作（共计 40 分，考试时间为 60 分钟）

某市将举办一场为期一个月的咖啡-酒文化节活动，而你正好在闹市区开了一家生意兴隆的咖啡酒吧，于是你的咖啡酒吧被选为此次文化节的重要活动场所之一。请配合下图中所给出的此次文化节的主题，写一个活动策划案。（字数不得少于 450 字，请用中文写）



第三部分 命题作文（共计 60 分，考试时间为 60 分钟）



请就上面图中这句话，写一篇现代文，谈谈你的感想。体裁不限，诗歌、戏剧除外。请自拟题目，字数不得少于 800 字，请用中文写。