

绝密★启用前

2024 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（一）模拟试题一

（科目代码：201）

试卷条形码

☆考生注意事项☆

1. 答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名；在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位，考生姓名和考生编号，并涂写考生号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响试卷结果的，责任由考生自负。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
4. 填（书）写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清楚；涂写部分必须使用2B铅笔填涂。
5. 考试结束，将答案卡和试题册按规定交回。

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																			
考生姓名																			

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The Treasury could pocket 20 million a year in extra fines once the country's speed camera network is expanded. Motoring organizations warned that the 1 could become a poll tax on wheels', 2 huge numbers of drivers. There could be many more incidents of vandalism 3 cameras. The warnings came 4 a Daily Mail survey found almost all the 23 police forces in England and Wales were either 5 to expansion plans or considering 6.

Nationwide, the number of speeding tickets is expected to treble, 7 90 million a year. 8 the scheme, police keep some of the cash from fines to 9 the costs of fitting and maintaining extra cameras and 10 that existing ones always have film in them. The rest will go to the Treasury. Both Ministers and police insist the scheme is aimed 11 at making roads safer. They point to trials in eight areas which cut collisions by a quarter and deaths and serious injuries by 12 a half.

But motoring organizations fear cameras will be sited on relatively safe 13 fast stretches to catch as many drivers as possible. Some forces are also expected to 14 the "threshold" speeds at which cameras are 15 to the absolute legal minimum—15 mph in a 10 mph limit, and 26 mph in a 20 mph zone. This could encourage drivers to stare at their speedometers instead of concentrating on the road, and 16 to more accidents. Sue Nicholson, head of campaigns at the RAC, said, "We don't have a problem with speed cameras 17. But we do have concerns about 18 they are sited. Police risk losing credibility 19 motorists if cameras are seen as revenue-raising 20 safety devices."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] promotions | [B] punishments | [C] penalties | [D] payments |
| 2. [A] isolating | [B] separating | [C] alienating | [D] detaching |
| 3. [A] towards | [B] against | [C] before | [D] over |
| 4. [A] as | [B] once | [C] so | [D] where |
| 5. [A] commenced | [B] engaged | [C] intended | [D] committed |
| 6. [A] taking part | [B] keeping silence | [C] making exception | [D] paying respect |
| 7. [A] financing | [B] profiting | [C] funding | [D] netting |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 8. [A] From | [B] Under | [C] On | [D] With |
| 9. [A] hide | [B] cover | [C] conceal | [D] veil |
| 10. [A] pledging | [B] assuring | [C] confirming | [D] ensuring |
| 11. [A] essentially | [B] strongly | [C] wholeheartedly | [D] purely |
| 12. [A] up to | [B] fewer than | [C] at most | [D] in all |
| 13. [A] but | [B] whereas | [C] though | [D] while |
| 14. [A] fit | [B] put | [C] set | [D] fix |
| 15. [A] levered | [B] geared | [C] handled | [D] triggered |
| 16. [A] lead | [B] add | [C] contribute | [D] resort |
| 17. [A] any less | [B] by itself | [C] after all | [D] as such |
| 18. [A] who | [B] when | [C] where | [D] which |
| 19. [A] in | [B] with | [C] against | [D] for |
| 20. [A] in spite of | [B] far from | [C] rather than | [D] by means of |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

Nobody likes taxes.

Now that's a fairly safe statement to make. I know I don't. One of the reasons I moved back to the U.S. from Canada, is that Americans pay far, far fewer taxes than Canadians do. In fact, it seems to be part of the American dream to avoid paying any taxes. We don't want to pay them on the Internet. Many states don't want their citizens to pay state taxes. And the President just pushed through a huge federal income tax cut.

And no doubt there are still people who think we pay too many taxes. But the people of Braintree, Massachusetts, might be thinking differently. Braintree has a problem. Not once in the past two decades did the town pass resolutions that overrode Proposition 2 1/2—the law that says the town government cannot raise each year's tax levy more than 2 1/2 percent above the

previous year's charges. Nor did they float any bonds for debt. Braintree is also a fairly bustling commercial town, which means that resident tax rates were among the lowest in the Boston area.

But there's one problem. Braintree is, well, falling part, especially its schools. While everybody was patting himself or herself on the back for keeping taxes down, school, roads, bridges and the like were growing older and weren't receiving the attention they needed. But even if they did get the attention, not much could be done because there wasn't enough money in the town's kitty to pay for needed repairs. But, as my mother would say, one can only ignore the elephant in the living room for so long. And now it's time to pay up. The school department wants \$100 million to fix the schools. Millions more will be needed for road repairs and fixing the town's deteriorating water and sewer lines.

Boy, oh boy, people are going to have SOME kind of tax bill in Braintree this year. And probably for the next few years as well. And don't forget, this situation affects more than just the town's infrastructure. Real estate prices will suffer as well. Who wants to move to a town with crumbling schools, bad roads, and questionable water?

There is a lesson in all this—not paying enough tax is just as bad as paying too much tax. There are some people in the U.S. who point out that all tax money should be given back to individuals, not the various branches of government. It's our money, they cry. In one way, I agree with them. It is our money. But the fact they conveniently forget—or ignore—is that the money the government keeps is “our” money as well. That's because it pays for OUR schools, OUR roads, OUR military, OUR communities in need of help after events like floods or other disasters.

21. What makes the author come to the conclusion that people in Braintree pay the lowest tax rates in the Boston area is the fact that _____.

- [A] the town has never changed its taxation law in the last 20 years
- [B] the town has been a fast-developing one
- [C] the town has never floated bonds to pay its debt in the last 20 years
- [D] many more schools, roads and the like have been built recently

22. In what way might people of Braintree think differently about paying taxes?

- [A] They think the President's tax cut plan is impracticable.
- [B] They think they have been paying too many taxes.
- [C] They think the town government misuses the taxes they have paid.

[D] They think paying enough taxes is necessary to keeping things going.

23. What is the alleged problem that faces Braintree at present?

[A] No one is willing to pay any taxes.

[B] Not enough attention is paid to education.

[C] The town does not have enough money to expand its infrastructure.

[D] The town does not collect enough taxes to keep itself in good shape.

24. When the author quotes from his mother that “one can only ignore the elephant in the living room for so long” (Para.4), he means that _____.

[A] one has to taste the bitter result if he is blind to a problem

[B] keeping everything in good order is too heavy a burden for a small town

[C] one should never keep an elephant in his living room for long

[D] a small town should not levy too heavy a tax against people’s will

25. With regard to paying taxes, the author is actually saying that _____.

[A] paying enough taxes is the citizen’s obligation

[B] he does not like taxes and would dodge them if he could

[C] the government should not abuse the taxes

[D] the government should not levy too heavy a tax

Text 2

War has escaped the battlefield and now can, with modern guidance systems on missiles, touch virtually every square yard of the earth’s surface. It no longer involves only the military profession, but engulfs also entire civilian populations. Nuclear weapons have made major war unthinkable. We are forced, however, to think about the unthinkable because a thermonuclear war could come by accident or miscalculation. We must accept the paradox of maintaining a capacity to fight such a war so that we will never have to do so.

War has also lost most of its utility in achieving the traditional goals of conflict. Control of territory carries with it the obligation to provide subject peoples with certain administrative, health, educations, and other social services; such obligations far outweigh the benefits of control. If the ruled population is ethnically or racially different from the rulers, tensions and chronic unrest often exist which further reduce the benefits and increase the costs of domination. Large populations no longer necessarily enhance state power and, in the absence of high levels

of economic development, can impose severe burdens on food supply, jobs, and the broad range of services expected of modern governments. The benefits of forcing another nation to surrender its wealth are vastly outweighed by the benefits of persuading that nation to produce and exchange goods and services.

Making war has been one of the most persistent of human activities in the 8 centuries since men and women settled in cities and thereby became “civilized”, but the modernization of the past 80 years has fundamentally changed the role and function of war. In pre-modernized societies, successful warfare brought significant material rewards, the most obvious of which were the stored wealth of the defeated. Equally important was human labor—control over people as slaves—and the productive capacity of agricultural lands and mines. Successful warfare also produced psychic benefits. The removal or destruction of a threat brought a sense of security, and power gained over others created pride and national self-esteem.

Warfare was also the most complex, broad-scale and demanding activity of pre-modernized people. The challenges of leading men into battle, organizing, moving and supporting armies, attracted the talents of the most vigorous, enterprising, intelligent and imaginative men in the society. “Warrior” and “Statesman” were usually synonymous, and the military was one of the few professions in which an able, ambitious boy of humble origin could rise to the top. In the broader cultural context, war was accepted in the pre-modernized society as a part of the human condition, a mechanism of change, and an unavoidable, even noble, aspect of life. The excitement and drama of war made it a vital part of literature and legends.

26. The author is primarily concerned with discussing how _____.
- [A] political decisions are reached
 - [B] economic and social conditions have changed
 - [C] technology for making wars has improved
 - [D] war has lost its value as a policy tool
27. The author most likely places the word “civilized” in quotation marks (Para.3) in order to _____.
- [A] show dissatisfaction at not having found a better word
 - [B] acknowledge that the word was borrowed from another source
 - [C] express irony that war should be a part of civilization
 - [D] impress upon the reader the tragedy of war

28. According to the passage, leaders of pre-modernized society considered war to be _____.
- [A] a valid tool of national policy
 - [B] an important act of aggression
 - [C] economically wasteful and socially unfeasible
 - [D] restricted in scope to military participants
29. The author mentions all of the following as possible reasons for going to war in a pre-modernized society EXCEPT _____.
- [A] possibility of material gain
 - [B] promoting deserving young men to higher positions
 - [C] potential for increasing the security of the nation
 - [D] desire to capture productive farming lands
30. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- [A] Outraged and indignant.
 - [B] Scientific and objective.
 - [C] Concerned and optimistic.
 - [D] Fearful and alarmed.

Text 3

Oscar Wilde said that work is the refuge of people who have nothing better to do. If so, Americans are now among the world's saddest refugees. Factory workers in the United States are working longer hours than at any time in the past half-century. America once led the rich world in cutting the average working week—from 70 hours in 1850 to less than 40 hours by the 1950s. It seemed natural that as people grew richer they would trade extra earnings for more leisure. Since the 1970s, however, the hours clocked up by American workers have risen, to an average of 42 this year in manufacturing.

Several studies suggest that something similar is happening outside manufacturing: Americans are spending more time at work than they did 20 years ago. Executive and lawyers boast of 80-hour weeks. On holiday, they seek out fax machines and phones as eagerly as Germans bag the best sun-loungers. Yet working time in Europe and Japan continues to fall. In Germany's engineering industry the working week is to be trimmed from 36 to 35 hours next year. Most Germans get six weeks' paid annual holiday; even the Japanese now take three weeks. Americans still make do with just two.

Germany responds to this contrast with its usual concern about whether people's aversion to work is damaging its competitiveness. Yet German workers, like the Japanese, seem to be acting sensibly: as their incomes rise, they can achieve a better standard of living with fewer hours of work. The puzzle is why America, the world's richest country, sees things differently. It is a puzzle with sinister social implications. Parents spend less time with their children, who may be left alone at home for longer. Is it just a coincidence that juvenile crime is on the rise?

Some explanations for America's time at work fail to stand up to scrutiny. One blames weak trade unions that leave workers open to exploitation. A recent study by two American economists, Richard Freeman and Linda Bell, suggests not: when asked, Americans actually want to work longer hours. Most German workers, in contrast, would rather work less.

Then why has the century-long decline in working hours gone into reverse in America but not elsewhere (though Britain shows signs of following America's lead). Perhaps cultural differences—the last refuge of the defeated economist—are at play. Economists used to believe that once workers earned enough to provide for their basic needs and allow for a few luxuries, their incentive to work would be eroded, like lions relaxing after a kill. But humans are more susceptible to advertising than lions. Perhaps clever marketing has ensured that “basic needs”—for a shower with built-in TV, for a rocket-propelled car—expand continuously. Shopping is already one of America's most popular pastimes. But it requires money—hence more work and less leisure.

Or try this: the television is not very good, and baseball and hockey keep being wiped out by strikes. Perhaps Wilde was right. Maybe Americans have nothing better to do.

31. In the United States, working longer hours is _____.
- [A] confined to the manufacturing industry
 - [B] a traditional practice in some sectors
 - [C] prevalent in all sectors of society
 - [D] favored by the economists
32. According to the third paragraph, which might be one of the consequences of working longer hours?
- [A] Rise in employees' working efficiency.
 - [B] Rise in the number of young offenders.
 - [C] Rise in people's living standards.
 - [D] Rise in competitiveness.

33. The author's attitude towards some explanations for America's longer working hours is _____.
- [A] slight approval
 - [B] slight ambiguity
 - [C] slight disapproval
 - [D] strong objection
34. Which of the following is the cause of working longer hours stated by the writer?
- [A] Expansion of basic needs.
 - [B] Cultural differences.
 - [C] Increase in real earnings.
 - [D] Advertising.
35. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
- [A] make a comparison of Americans' working hours with those of Europeans'
 - [B] make an analysis of the factors behind Americans' longer working hours
 - [C] criticize the economists' explanations for Americans' longer working hours
 - [D] prove what Oscar Wilde said is especially true about American workers

Text 4

If you are anything like me, you left the theater after *Sex and the City 2* and thought, there ought to be a law against a looks-based culture in which the only way for 40-year-old actresses to be compensated like 40-year-old actors is to have them look and dress like the teenage daughters of 40-year-old actors.

Meet Deborah Rhode, a Stanford law professor who proposes a legal regime in which discrimination on the basis of looks is as serious as discrimination based on gender or race. In a provocative new book, *the Beauty Bias*, Rhode lays out the case for an America in which appearance discrimination is no longer allowed. That means Hooters can't fire its servers for being too heavy, as allegedly happened last month to a waitress in Michigan who says she received nothing but excellent reviews but weighed 132 pounds.

Rhode is at her most persuasive when arguing that in America, discrimination against unattractive women and short men is as pernicious and widespread as bias based on race, sex, age, ethnicity, religion, and disability. Rhode cites research to prove her point: 11 percent of surveyed couples say they would abort a fetus predisposed toward obesity. College students tell

surveyors they'd rather have a spouse who is an embezzler, drug user, or a shoplifter than one who is obese. The less attractive you are in America, the more likely you are to receive a longer prison sentence, a lower damage award, a lower salary, and poorer performance reviews. You are less likely to be married and more likely to be poor.

And all of this is compounded by a virtually unregulated beauty and diet industry and soaring rates of elective cosmetic surgery. Rhode reminds us how Hillary Clinton and Sonia Sotomayor were savaged by the media for their looks, and says it's no surprise that Sarah Palin paid her makeup artist more than any member of her staff in her run for the vice presidency.

The problem with making appearance discrimination illegal is that Americans just really, really like hot girls. And so long as being a hot girl is deemed a bona fide occupational qualification, there will be cocktail waitresses fired for gaining three pounds. It's not just American men who like things this way. In the most troubling chapter in her book, Rhode explores the feminist movement's complicated relationship to eternal youth. The truth is that women feel good about competing in beauty pageants. They love six-inch heels. They feel beautiful after cosmetic surgery. You can't succeed in public life if you look old in America.

To put it another way, appearance bias is a massive societal problem with tangible economic costs that most of us—perhaps especially women—perpetuate each time we buy a diet pill or sneer at fat women. This doesn't mean we shouldn't work toward eradicating discrimination based on appearance. But it may mean recognizing that the law won't stop us from discriminating against the overweight, the aging, and the imperfect, so long as it's the quality we all hate most in ourselves.

36. The author holds the feeling of _____ after watching *Sex and the City 2*.
- [A] jealousy and disfavor
 - [B] remorse and guilt
 - [C] envy and longing
 - [D] displeasure and anger
37. Which of the followings is NOT included in Prof. Rhode's arguments?
- [A] Not only American men like pretty women, American women themselves also attach great value to beauty.
 - [B] If appearance discrimination is illegal in America, no company can fire their employees because of their looks.

[C] There should be a law against discrimination based on appearance as against gender or racial discrimination.

[D] Appearance bias is as harmful and common as racial and religious discrimination.

38. Why can Sarah Palin's makeup artist get higher salary?

[A] The cost of elective cosmetic surgery presents a surging tendency.

[B] Sarah Palin was scorned for her unattractive look by the media.

[C] It is an inevitable social phenomenon.

[D] The bias of looks makes celebrities pay more attention to their appearances.

39. It is very hard to establish a law against appearance discrimination in that _____.

[A] American people regard beauty as a very valuable and desirable quality

[B] cocktail waitresses want to be competitive and earn more money

[C] American women like participating in beauty pageants

[D] such a law will harm the American economy

40. We can conclude from the passage that _____.

[A] all the Americans need to be good-looking for their careers' sake

[B] film directors should start using ordinary-looking middle-aged actresses to help change the beauty bias

[C] American people need to change their attitudes toward the appearance of themselves to change the beauty bias

[D] if people really hate themselves for being fat or ugly, they will be against a law stopping appearance discrimination

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Barack Obama, in his state-of-the-union speech on February 12th, called for a new era of scientific discovery. "Now is the time to reach a level of research and development not seen

since the height of the space race,” he declared. (41)_____. This would mean spending more on research. As *The Economist* went to press, America’s government was about to do the opposite.

Federal spending is due to be cut on March 1st, the result of a long brawl over the deficit. Complex politics triggered this “sequester” (Congress excels at nothing if not elaborate dysfunction) but the sequester itself is brutally simple. (42)_____. Among the areas to be squeezed is R&D, and medical research in particular.

For years America has enjoyed pre-eminence in research, but this is fading. (43)_____. It spent \$366 billion on research in 2011, compared with \$275 billion by all 27 countries of the European Union. Despite China’s rapid ascent, America still spends more than twice as much on R&D. Subsidies help. America’s government pays for about one-third of all domestic research and for most basic science.

Medicine is one of the main beneficiaries. America’s National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the world’s biggest funder of biomedical research. It pays for risky basic science; companies pay for later stages of development. (44)_____. As drug firms trim their budgets, the NIH’s work is becoming even more vital. (45)_____.

With the sequester public investment will shrink further. These cuts will speed the erosion of American supremacy in research. In December, Battelle, a research group, predicted that China would surpass America’s spending by 2023. Thanks to the sequester, that date may come earlier.

But the real problem is absolute, not relative, and affects the whole world, not just America. R&D is a rare type of public spending that stimulates growth. Knowledge is cumulative, easy to share and generates benefits that spill rapidly across borders. Dr Collins says that cuts to the NIH will slow work on Alzheimer’s disease, a universal flu vaccine and cancer therapies, to name just a few.

[A] Research also makes up a smaller portion of America’s economy than some other countries’.

In a ranking of R&D spending as a share of GDP, America came tenth in 2011. A decade earlier it was sixth.

[B] Nevertheless, America remains the world’s biggest engine for innovation.

[C] He praised projects to map the human brain and accelerate regenerative medicine.

[D] But since 2003, inflation-adjusted spending on medical research has declined.

[E] America will cut \$85 billion from this year’s budget (about 2.5% of spending), split between

military and non-military programmes.

[F] Francis Collins, the NIH's director, says that his organisation will spend \$1.6 billion less in 2013—a cut of 5.1%—and \$16 billion less over the next decade.

[G] For example, the NIH supported early research into monoclonal antibodies. By 2010 such research underpinned five of America's 20 bestselling drugs.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Everybody knows that global fish stocks are heading for collapse. That is why governments try to limit the amount of fish taken out of the sea. (46) But recent research suggests that the world is going about regulating fishing the wrong way—that fish stocks would fare better if efforts were made to protect entire ecosystems rather than individual species.

There are plenty of data to prove the importance of diversity on dry land. (47) Until recently, however, there was little evidence that the same was the case in the oceans, which make up 90% of the biosphere, and on which a billion people rely for their livelihoods.

In order to establish whether diversity matters in the sea as well as on land, 11 marine biologists, along with three economists, have spent the past three years crunching all the numbers they could lay their hands on. These ranged from the current United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's database to information hundreds of years old, collected from kitchen records and archaeology. The results of their comprehensive analysis have been published in *Science*.

(48) Marine biodiversity, they report, matters because it is variety per se that delivers services—such as maintaining water quality and processing nutrients—to humans as well as the goods people reap from the sea. It also ensures these goods and services recover relatively rapidly after an accident or natural disturbance. The new work is silent on exactly how biodiversity protects these things—merely showing that it does. Earlier work though has shown some possible mechanisms.

The latest study, led by Boris Worm of Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Canada, gathered the available material into four separate groups. The researchers found the same result from different pools of data, in different types of marine ecosystems and at different scales. The

findings suggest that governments should rethink the way they try to manage fisheries. (49) Marine reserves are common in the tropics, but policymakers in temperate countries tend to focus on one species at a time to control numbers of that species caught. They might do better to spend more time thinking about ecosystems and less haggling over quotas.

Some governments claim to have already come around to the idea. In America, Britain and Canada officials are considering how to redraft fisheries policy. (50) Scientists hope that the move will push the inevitably unhappy compromise between their recommendations and fishermen's aspirations closer to their way.

Dr. Worm reckons that, the way things are going, commercial fish stocks will collapse completely by 2048. The date may be spuriously precise, but the danger is there. And so, if Dr Worm is right, is a better way of making sure that it doesn't happen.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

One of your friends wants to apply for a job working with foreign teenagers. Write a letter to

- 1) recommend him or her,
- 2) describe his or her past experience, and
- 3) give your reasons

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name in the letter; use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the picture briefly,
- 2) interpret the implied meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



答案速查

Section I Use of English

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. D
11. D 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. C

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

21. B 22. D 23. D 24. A 25. A 26. D 27. C 28. A 29. B 30. B
31. C 32. B 33. D 34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. D 39. A 40. C

Part B

41. C 42. E 43. B 44. G 45. D

Part C

46. 但最近的研究表明，全球渔业的调控措施走上了一条错误的道路——若保护措施着眼于整个生态系统而不是单个物种，那么鱼类资源将比现在更为丰富。
47. 然而，直到最近，很少有证据证明在海洋里物种多样性也是同样的情况。海洋占据整个生物圈的90%，同时有10亿人靠海洋捕捞为生。
48. 他们报道说，海洋生物多样性之所以重要，是因为多样性本身为人类提供各类服务——例如保持水质、处理营养物，以及人们从海洋中获取的商品。
49. 海洋保护区在热带地区是共有的，但是温带地区国家的政策制定者们往往一次只重视对某一个物种的捕捞量进行控制。
50. 科学家们希望这一举措将推动自己的建议同渔民的愿望之间那种不可避免的令人不快的妥协更多地偏向于他们的立场。

Section III Writing

Part A

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to recommend one of my best friends, Zhang Pei, for this post.

With his outstanding leadership and cheerful personality, he was elected chairman of the Students' Union of Fudan University. Busy as he was, he completed his major, business management, with an outstanding school record. Upon graduation he was assigned to be a teacher in the Middle School attached to Fudan University. What is more, he loves his job and enjoys working with students, which won him great popularity among his students.

Therefore, I do not hesitate to recommend him as an ideal candidate for the post. I am sure you will make a wise decision in hiring him.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

The picture vividly depicts a website selling personal information. What is conveyed in the drawing is most meaningful and thought-provoking in terms of the protection of privacy and personal information of individuals in the information age.

Internet has penetrated into all the aspects of our life and work. We can study and work by it; we can find a job by it; we can communicate by it; we can entertain by it; we can buy and sell things by it. We can do almost everything on the Internet, anywhere, anytime. However, as Internet provides services for us, it is inevitably invading our privacy to some degree. The services on most websites require registration. If we want to enjoy these services, we have to provide much private information, including our names, gender, address, telephone number and sometimes the bank account. Due to the poor cyberspace supervision, our information might be hacked, stolen and leaked. Even sometimes the information will be misused by criminals.

Considering the above mentioned, we must enhance our vigilance when surfing the Internet. First, when we need Internet service, we should always log on those legal websites. Second, if the service requires important private information, you should think twice before you type it in.