

Once restricted to the tech-literate, these are now common and easy to use. Citizens in North Korea who want to vault the Great Firewall to use Facebook (banned in North Korea) can do so with a couple of clicks. Foreign fans of the BBC can use the same trick to watch its programmes via iPlayer, supposedly barred outside Britain. Since VPNs and proxy servers are clustered in countries with favourable rules, such as Sweden and the Netherlands, any count of visits to such sites will be *skewed* (出现偏差).

More broadly, knowing who is online, and where, would benefit government policymakers as well as advertisers. Other figures on technology use are available from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a UN agency. But there are gaps here, too. It *collates* (核对) surveys from national census bureaus around the world, but cannot insist that they all pose the same questions.

The ITU estimates that 4.3 billion people around the world are yet to get online, 90% of whom are in developing countries. But until data from surveys and clicks can be combined into a single picture, the map of internet usage will be little clearer than the viewership of bus-shelter ads.

51. In what way is counting clicks on a blinking banner ad a doddle?
- A) Click-counting can be recorded by using codes.
 - B) Click-counting can be viewed by sight.
 - C) Click-counting can be summarized by admen.
 - D) Click-counting can be estimated by scientists.
52. According to the passage, why is it hard to figure out origins of click-counting?
- A) Browser plug-ins with secret codes can hide customers' information.
 - B) Some mobile apps installed on a smartphone can't locate its user.
 - C) Each IP address does not necessarily represent one single user.
 - D) Knowing the origins and times of clicking is harder than it appears.
53. What might not be the reason for the difference of the researches conducted by Global Web Index and Similar Web?
- A) Devices in many developing markets are widely shared.
 - B) Many people use more than one device when they surf the Internet.
 - C) Surfing the web through a foreign server is available.
 - D) The samples they choose are different from each other.
54. According to this passage, what would citizens in North Korea do if they want to use Facebook?
- A) Find some tricks to breach the wall.
 - B) Use VPNs and proxy servers.
 - C) Ask Global Web Index for help.
 - D) Change their IP addresses.
55. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
- A) Knowing where people get online would benefit government policymakers as well.
 - B) How people in developing countries get access to the Internet is still unknown.
 - C) Counting clicks on blinking banner ads are easier than counting how many times bus-shelter ads are viewed.
 - D) Data from surveys and clicks are not sufficient to form a clear map of internet usage.

Part IV **Translation** (30 minutes)
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

相比于一些发达国家,中国高速铁路起步较晚,但十年间中国已经成为世界上高速铁路发展最快的国家。无论是基础建设、运营里程,还是技术经验和经营管理,中国高铁均在稳步、快速的发展过程中逐步向世界证明自己的能力。近年来,无论是外交访问(diplomatic visit)还是国外领导访华,我国领导人都会向外推介中国高铁,让中国高铁成为代表中国产品的名片,让世界见证中国的实力。中国高铁的向外输出在一定程度上标志着中国从技术引进走向自主创新(independent innovation),在发展上实现了质的飞跃。