

# 电子科技大学

## 2008 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题

考试科目: 601 英语水平测试

(Please mark your answers to Problems 1 through 70 on the *Machine-readable Answer Sheet* with a pencil, and write your answers to the other questions on the *Subjective Answer Sheet*. 第 1 至第 70 小题必须做在机读答题卡上, 其余各题的答案必须写在主观答题纸上, 否则做题无效。)

### Part I Reading Comprehension (60 points)

**Directions:** *In this part there are 7 passages, each with four questions or incomplete statements. Read them carefully and then choose from the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D) to answer the questions or complete the statements. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.*

#### Passage 1

Belief in a life of the spirit, a substance inhabiting the dead body as long as food and drink are furnished, is typical of primitive eschatology. The concept of the future life grew richer as civilization advanced and cosmic forces became objects of worship associated with departed spirits. The belief in judgment after death was introduced when standards of right and wrong were established according to particular tribal customs; the spirits themselves were made subject to the laws of retribution. Through this twofold development the future life was thus made spiritual and assumed a moral character, as in the eschatology of ancient Egypt. In Persia and Israel, the old conception of a shadowy existence in the grave, or in some subterranean realm, in general retained its hold. Escape from such an existence, however, into larger life, with the possibility of moral distinctions among individuals, was provided by the conception of a restoration and reanimation of the old body, thus ensuring personal identity. In other cultures, as in India, the spirit was conceived as entering immediately upon death into another body, to live again and die and become reincarnated in new forms. This concept of transmigration, or metempsychosis, made possible the introduction into the future life of subtle moral distinctions, involving not only punishments and rewards for conduct in a previous stage of existence but also the possibility of rising or falling in the scale of being according to present conduct. In spite of the seemingly perfect justice thus administered on every level of being, the never-ending series of births and deaths of the individual may come to appear as an evil; in which case deliverance may be sought from the infinite wheel of existence in Nirvana. The ancient Greeks arrived at their eschatology by considering the functions of the mind as a purely spiritual essence, independent of the body, and having no beginning or end; this abstract concept of immortality led to the anticipation of a more concrete personal life after death.

The ideas held throughout history concerning the future of the world and of humanity are only imperfectly known today. The belief in a coming destruction of the world by fire or flood is found among groups in the Pacific islands as well as among American aborigines; this belief probably did not originate in astronomical speculation, but was rather engendered by some terrifying earthly experience of the past. The ancient Persians, who adopted the doctrines of their religious teacher Zoroaster, developed the basic idea of the coming destruction of the world by fire into the concept of a great moral ordeal. According to this belief, at the end of the world the worshipers of the lord Mazda will be distinguished from all other people by successfully enduring the ordeal of molten metal, and the good will then be rewarded. This concept is found in the Gathas, the earliest part of



the Avesta, the bible of Zoroastrianism. It is not certain that the idea of a resurrection from death goes back to the period represented by the Gathas. But the Greek historian Herodotus seems to have heard of such a Persian belief in the 5th century BC, and Theopompus of Chios, the historian of Philip II, king of Macedon, described it as a Mazdayasnian doctrine.

1. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) eschatology in ancient times                      B) laws of retribution  
 C) worship of cosmic forces                            D) particular tribal customs
2. When a spirit became reincarnated, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) entered into another body and died there      B) transmigrated in its original body  
 C) was punished for previous conduct              D) came back to life in another body
3. Which of the following did the ancient Greeks believe?  
 A) The spirit existed within boundaries of the body.  
 B) The spirit existed independent of the body.  
 C) The spirit had a beginning but no ending.  
 D) The spirit died when the body perished.
4. From the second paragraph, we can conclude that the belief in a coming destruction of the world may have come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) astronomical speculation only  
 B) some earthly experience only  
 C) both astronomical speculation and earthly experience  
 D) neither astronomical speculation nor earthly experience
5. How did Zoroastrianism believe the world will be destroyed?  
 A) By flood.                      B) By Mazda.                      C) By fire.                      D) By Avesta.

## Passage 2

One answer is that languages are the most complex products of the human mind, each differing enormously in its sounds, structure, and pattern of thought. But a language itself isn't the only thing lost when a language goes extinct. Each language is indissolubly tied up with a unique culture, literature (whether written or not), and worldview, all of which also represent the end point of thousands of years of human inventiveness. Lose the language and you lose much of that as well. Thus the eradication of most of the world's accumulation of languages would be an overwhelming tragedy, just as would be the destruction of most of the world's accumulated art or literature. We English-speakers would regard the loss of Shakespeare's language and culture as a loss to humanity; Rotokas villagers feel a similar bond to their own language and culture. We are putting millions of dollars into the effort to save one of the world's 8,600 bird species, the California condor. Why do we care so little about most of the world's 6,000 languages, or even desire their disappearance? What makes condors more wonderful than the Eyak language?

A second answer addresses two often-expressed attitudes: "One language is really as good as another," or conversely, "English is much better than any of those fiendishly complicated Indian languages." In reality, languages aren't equivalent or interchangeable, and there's no all-purpose "best language." Instead, as everyone fluent in more than one language knows, different languages have different advantages, such that it's easier to discuss or think about certain things, or to think and feel in certain ways, in one language than another. Language loss doesn't only curtail the freedom of minorities, it also curtails the options of majorities.

Now perhaps you're thinking, Enough of all this vague talk about linguistic freedom, unique cultural inheritance, and different options for thinking and expressing. Those are luxuries that rate low priority amid the crises of the modern world. Until we solve the world's desperate socioeconomic problems, we can't waste our time on bagatelles like obscure Indian languages.



6. The author wrote this passage is written in defense of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the extinction of minority languages  
 B) the advantages of majority languages  
 C) the preservation of minority languages  
 D) the disadvantages of minority languages
7. The word *eradication* (Para. 1, Line 6) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) accumulation  
 B) destruction  
 C) invention  
 D) preservation
8. Which of the following statements do you think would be in line with the author's opinion?  
 A) Some languages are better than others.  
 B) One language may enjoy certain advantages over others.  
 C) Languages are different but the way of thinking is universal.  
 D) The language issue rates lower priority than socioeconomic problems.

### Passage 3

The large amount of personal data floating around in society today leaves individuals open to having their privacy violated, sometimes with dire consequences. Incredibly, a stolen social security or credit card number is often all that is needed to perpetrate identity theft, a type of fraud in which a criminal assumes the victim's identity to obtain illegal credit and run up huge debts.

Statistics are uncertain on this emerging area of crime, but one estimate by the U.S. Secret Service, which tracks major cases of identity theft, indicates that this type of crime was responsible for \$745 million in losses in 1997, nearly \$300 million more than the previous year. Credit companies say fraud inquiries have soared in the 1990s to about 500,000 cases annually. Credit laws typically limit direct financial losses to the victim, but correcting credit records and other corrupted information can consume a victim's life for years afterward and cost thousands of dollars.

Medical records are another highly sensitive type of information that is ripe for abuse. Often assumed to be highly confidential as part of the patient-doctor relationship, electronic medical data in the United States actually has little in the way of privacy regulation. The rise of large managed-care health organizations and the tight connections between drug companies, drugstores, and intermediary companies known as prescription benefit managers (PBMs) have changed the way patient medical information is used.

It used to be that someone filling a prescription at the local pharmacy could assume a certain measure of confidentiality. Today, the same consumers could find themselves receiving letters from the PBM telling them when and how to take their medication, enrolling them in a special program, or informing them that they have been switched to a lower-cost prescription. PCS Health Systems, a PBM owned by the giant drug maker Eli Lilly and Company, covers 56 million people and has a total of 1.5 billion individual prescriptions in its database. Although most people assume that this information is confidential, in fact the companies can use the information with few legal restraints.

In addition to intrusive marketing and general concerns about medical privacy, employees face particular risks if medical records are available to their employers. There are many accounts of employees that have been reassigned or fired when supervisors learned of a medical condition by accessing medical records. People suffering from acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) can suffer particular harm if their medical status is disclosed, but even employees seeing a therapist for depression or another mental condition can face repercussions if their treatment is disclosed. Although definitive data are hard to come by, a 1996 study by David Linowes, a professor of political economy at the University of Illinois, showed that one-third of Fortune 500 companies responding to a survey had utilized individual medical records in making job-related decisions.



9. Criminals commit identity theft not to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) assume the victim's identity      B) obtain illegal credit  
 C) run up huge debts      D) correct credit records
10. According to the passage, how much loss was inflicted by identity theft in 1996?  
 A) \$745 million.      B) \$300 million.  
 C) \$445 million.      D) \$1,045 million.
11. In Paragraphs 3 and 4, the author talks about the theft of medical records for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) conducting intrusive marketing      B) making job-related decisions  
 C) maintaining patient-doctor relationship      D) tightening drug control
12. From this passage, we learn that electronic medical data in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are largely ignored by privacy regulations  
 B) are well-protected by privacy regulations  
 C) are being changed by medical organizations  
 D) are not assumed to be confidential
13. The author mentions the example of Fortune 500 companies to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) suitable job-related decisions are made according to employees' medical records  
 B) medical records provide valuable information on employees to their employers  
 C) disclosed medical records may bring harmful consequences to employees  
 D) definitive information on employees' medical status is easily accessed by employers

#### Passage 4

Ethan seemed like just another one of those slightly dotty people who lack the common sense to get through life. His habitual tardiness got him fired from job after job, yet he couldn't see the consequences of his actions. While he let an unsavory business associate talk him out of his life savings, no one could talk him out of marrying a woman of ill repute.

None of this would have been remarkable were it not for the jarring contrast it presented to Ethan's past life. He had been a successful accountant, a family man, and a civic leader. Then in 1975, when he was 35, a benign tumor was excised from the front of his brain. When he recovered, he was a changed man. He could no longer hold a job. He divorced his wife and took up with a prostitute. Within two years Ethan lost his home, his family, and all his money.

Over the next decade a battery of tests showed that his IQ and reasoning abilities were well above average. He remained an accounting whiz. He could chat knowledgeably about politics and the economy. He knew what had happened to him, yet he seemed quite unperturbed. Psychiatrists were unable to find signs of organic brain dysfunction.

In desperation, Ethan's brother turned to neurologist Antonio Damasio at the University of Iowa College of Medicine to find out whether the brain operation could have caused such disastrous behavior. By this time the technique of magnetic resonance imaging was making available previously impossible images of the brain's interior. Damasio found that the operation had claimed the ventromedial region of the frontal cortex—roughly between the eyebrows, deep in the crevice between the two cerebral hemispheres.

This region is known to do at least two things. It receives sensory information that lets us perceive the outside world, and it communicates with the autonomic nervous system centers—brain regions that regulate such bodily states as heart rate, breathing rate, blood pressure, and sweating. These responses, which are generally outside our conscious control, form the physical basis for our emotional states, from pleasure to alarm.

The ventromedial region, Damasio and his team of researchers observed, seems to link knowledge about the outside world to these inner states. Perhaps, they theorized, the region responds



to information about the world by activating pleasant or unpleasant feelings associated with similar perceptions in the past. "As we grow up," says Damasio, "we learn to connect the outcomes of our conduct with certain ways of feeling—good if the results are rewarding, bad if they're negative." These feelings, fine-tuned over the years, might help us decide how to act in a complex social situation. Ethan's poor judgment, Damasio suspected, might be traced to their absence.

14. In this passage, Ethan was said to be a dotty person who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) could be easily persuaded                      B) often acted recklessly  
 C) spent his money carefully                      D) wouldn't listen to anybody
15. According to the passage, why could Ethan no longer hold his job?  
 A) Because he was not competent in accounting any more.  
 B) Because his marriage to a bad woman had been revealed.  
 C) Because he often behaved in an irresponsible manner.  
 D) Because his IQ had dropped to an incredibly low point.
16. Which part of Ethan's head did Damasio discover had been damaged by a previous operation?  
 A) his eyebrows                                      B) his two cerebral hemispheres  
 C) part of his frontal cortex                      D) a crevice in the back of his brain
17. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a function of that part of the brain where Ethan had received some damage?  
 A) Receiving sensory information to perceive the outside world.  
 B) Communicating with the autonomic nervous system centers.  
 C) Regulating heart rate, breathing rate, blood pressure, and sweating.  
 D) Consciously controlling such emotional states as pleasure and alarm.
18. Damasio suspected that Ethan's poor judgment was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) his inability to associate his perception with a proper feeling  
 B) his severe lack of knowledge of the outside world  
 C) his incorrect value system and moral standards  
 D) his inexperience in a complex social situation

### Passage 5

In a darkened basement laboratory on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., volunteers earn \$100 by lying for two hours with their head inside a huge magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machine while they gaze at a screen reflected in a mirror. The screen periodically displays black-and-white pictures: some are faces, others scrambled blocks of light and shade. When a face appears on the screen, the subject signals by pressing buttons whether the face is a new one or the same as one that was shown a few seconds earlier as a 'target' to be remembered.

As the test proceeds, the MRI machine bombards the volunteer's brain with radio-frequency waves that excite hydrogen atoms in the bloodstream, causing the atoms to emit signals of their own. Later, the machine transforms the resulting electromagnetic cacophony into color-coded maps of oxygen consumption levels throughout the subject's brain. Because increased oxygen consumption results from heightened neural activity, researchers can analyze these brain maps to learn what parts of the brain work hardest when a person recognizes a face.

With experiments such as these, researchers are beginning to fathom the neural processes underlying 'working memory'—the limited, short-term store of currently relevant information that we draw on when we comprehend a sentence, follow a previously decided plan of action or remember a telephone number. When we bring to mind the name of Russia's president, for instance, that information is temporarily copied from long-term memory into working memory.

Psychological studies have demonstrated that working memory is fundamental to the human ability to reason and make judgments that rely on remembered contextual information. There are



compelling humanitarian reasons for understanding working memory. Schizophrenia, one of the most devastating mental illnesses, is believed to be caused in part by a defect of this system. Studies of the molecular basis of working memory 'have implications for drug treatment in mental illness,' says Patricia Goldman-Rakic of Yale University, one of the most prominent investigators of working memory.

An intensive research effort has started to produce detailed information about the areas of the brain involved when we engage this vital intellectual faculty and is illuminating the patterns of neural activity that allow it to operate. The important role of specific brain chemicals in working memory is also becoming clear. Yet for all the progress, researchers have still to agree on how working memory is controlled and organized.

19. In the MRI test, the subject is shown \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) maps of radio-frequency waves  
B) pictures of faces and pictures of lights and shades  
C) electromagnetic cacophony  
D) maps of oxygen consumption levels
20. What is the purpose of the MRI test mentioned in this passage?  
A) To provide a chance to earn \$100.                      B) To test the performance of a machine.  
C) To study the process of working memory.            D) To identify a person's face.
21. In Para. 3, the author concentrates on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the significance of the study.                              B) the basic methods involved.  
C) the state of the art mentioned.                            D) the previous achievement in this field.
22. The author points out in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) little progress has been made in the area concerned  
B) nothing is known about the neural activities in the brain  
C) scientists now fully understand brain chemicals in working memory  
D) no agreement has been reached on how working memory is controlled and organized

### Passage 6

Any time a message is sent from a sender to a receiver, the different parts of the communication system can be represented by the accompanying schematic figure titled 'Elements of a Communication System,' adapted from Shannon's work on information theory. The model he devised to represent a communication system always consists of five major parts: the information source, the transmitter, the channel, the receiver, and the destination.

The information source produces (or selects) the message or the sequence of messages to be transmitted to the destination. For example, the information source could be a distant spacecraft and the message could be an image of a planet, or the information source could be a rock-and-roll band and the message could be a new song.

The transmitter converts the message into a signal suitable for transmission over the channel. For example, the transmitter could be the spacecraft telecommunication system that converts a photograph of Jupiter into a television signal. Another example would be the recording studio's audio equipment, which converts the rock-and-roll song into a sequence of tiny pits on the mirrorlike surface of a compact disc (CD).

The channel is the medium that is used to transmit the signal. The channel is often noisy, in the sense that when the signal arrives at the receiver, it may contain noise or static, or it may be slightly garbled. For example, the channel could be the millions of kilometers of empty space between Jupiter and Earth, with noise arising because the received signal is so weak. Or it could be the surface of a CD, with noise occurring because of fingerprints, dust, or scratches on the surface.



The receiver is a device that reconstructs (either exactly or approximately) the message from the received signal. It could be a large dish antenna or the electronics in a CD player.

The destination is the person (or thing) for which the message is intended. For example, the destination could be a teenager interested in planetary science or an astronomer interested in rock and roll.

Information theory is the mathematical study of these five components, individually and in combination. Existing communication systems can be studied this way, and new systems can be designed based on the knowledge gained. For example, information theory can provide a way to measure the amount of information produced by a source or to measure the ability of a noisy channel to transmit information reliably. In addition, the theory provides the theoretical basis for data compression, which is a way to squeeze more information into a message by eliminating redundancy, or parts of the message that do not contain any important information. Information theory also offers guidelines for the engineering design of transmitters and receivers.

23. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Information Theory  
B) Communication Channels  
C) Information Engineering  
D) Communication System
24. According to this passage, a message is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) what the information source intends to send to the destination  
B) what is converted by a transmitter and sent through a channel  
C) what is received by a receiver from the channel  
D) what arrives at the destination via a receiver
25. What does the author mean by noise?  
A) A sound that is being transmitted.  
B) Something that disturbs in the channel.  
C) An approximately reconstructed message.  
D) A signal received by the destination.
26. How does the author say data can be compressed?  
A) By removing important information.  
B) By getting rid of repeated elements.  
C) By cutting the message into smaller bits.  
D) By providing a broader information channel.

### Passage 7

The war against war is going to be no holiday excursion or camping party. The military feelings are too deeply grounded to abdicate their place among our ideals until better substitutes are offered than the glory and shame that come to nations as well as to individuals from the ups and downs of politics and the vicissitudes of trade. There is something highly paradoxical in the modern man's relation to war. Ask all our millions, north and south, whether they would vote now (were such a thing possible) to have our war for the Union expunged from history, and the record of a peaceful transition to the present time substituted for that of its marches and battles, and probably hardly a handful of eccentrics would say yes. Those ancestors, those efforts, those memories and legends, are the most ideal part of what we now own together, a sacred spiritual possession worth more than all the blood poured out. Yet ask those same people whether they would be willing in cold blood to start another civil war now to gain another similar possession, and not one man or woman would vote for the proposition. In modern eyes, precious though wars may be, they must not be waged solely for the sake of the ideal harvest. Only when forced upon one, only when an enemy's injustice leaves us no alternative, is a war now thought permissible.



It was not thus in ancient times. The earlier men were hunting men, and to hunt a neighboring tribe, kill the males, loot the village and possess the females, was the most profitable, as well as the most exciting, way of living. Thus were the more martial tribes selected, and in chiefs and peoples a pure pugnacity and love of glory came to mingle with the more fundamental appetite for plunder.

Modern war is so expensive that we feel trade to be a better avenue to plunder; but modern man inherits all the innate pugnacity and all the love of glory of his ancestors. Showing war's irrationality and horror is of no effect upon him. The horrors make the fascination. War is the strong life; it is life in extremis; war-taxes are the only ones men never hesitate to pay, as the budgets of all nations show us.

History is a bath of blood. The Iliad is one long recital of how Diomedes and Ajax, Sarpedon and Hector killed. No detail of the wounds they made is spared us, and the Greek mind fed upon the story. Greek history is a panorama of jingoism and imperialism—war for war's sake, all the citizens being warriors. It is horrible reading, because of the irrationality of it all—save for the purpose of making "history"—and the history is that of the utter ruin of a civilization in intellectual respects perhaps the highest the earth has ever seen.

27. According to the first paragraph, most Americans now would \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) be willing to start another civil war in cold blood  
 B) like to have their Civil War expunged from history  
 C) prefer to have peace as long as they can  
 D) tolerate an enemy's injustice without fighting
28. The word *pugnacity* (Paras. 2 and 3) most likely means the quality of being \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) aggressive  
 B) peaceful  
 C) hospitable  
 D) irrational
29. The author states that modern man has learned from history so much so that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) he is horrified by war's irrationality  
 B) he is fascinated by ancient wars  
 C) he realizes how expensive wars can be  
 D) he is unwilling to pay war taxes
30. What does the author say about Greek history?  
 A) Civilization was held in the highest intellectual respects.  
 B) Wounds of wars were described in great details.  
 C) Wars were waged for the purpose of making history.  
 D) Greeks were all fed up with endless bloody wars.

## Par II Structure and Vocabulary (40 points)

### Section A

(20 points)

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

31. Kakadu's various habitats support 1,500 plant, 275 bird, 60 mammal, and 21 marsupial species as well as an extensive variety of fish, \_\_\_\_\_ animals and insects.  
 A) acrobatic  
 B) aquatic  
 C) acoustic  
 D) acquisitive
32. Her work is strenuous, \_\_\_\_\_, and in the winter a hand-to-mouth proposition.  
 A) wondrous  
 B) precious  
 C) pretentious  
 D) precarious
33. Over his tenure as editor, circulation \_\_\_\_\_ from merely 4,000 to a peak of nearly 16,000 in 1990.  
 A) doubled  
 B) quadrupled  
 C) tripled  
 D) sampled



34. Japanese parents, for example, often allow their children to sleep in bed with them until they reach \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) liberty                      B) puberty                      C) publicity                      D) property
35. Dennison knew it would only take the slightest \_\_\_\_\_ from either side to ignite an already tense situation into a potential bloodbath.  
A) provocation                      B) proposition                      C) proclamation                      D) prorogation
36. Some of their clients come to them with little more than an idea which they want to turn into a fully \_\_\_\_\_ business.  
A) edged                      B) wedged                      C) pledged                      D) fledged
37. Immediately after you have struck the ball, simply call out whether the coin is showing heads or \_\_\_\_\_ before you look to see whether it has gone in the hole.  
A) backs                      B) feet                      C) ends                      D) tails
38. Despite presenting the environmentally conscious programme Wildbunch, Janice is enjoying her \_\_\_\_\_ meal and, between wolfish bites, explains that it's OK to eat meat and be ecologically friendly at the same time.  
A) carnivorous                      B) herbivorous                      C) omnivorous                      D) voracious
39. A rite of \_\_\_\_\_ from childhood to adulthood, Aboriginal initiations conquer a boy's fear of death and of separation from his mother, Eric says.  
A) message                      B) massage                      C) passage                      D) corsage
40. Petersen is best known for Das Boot, a master piece of humanism that captures the intense \_\_\_\_\_ inside a German U-boat in the North Atlantic during World War II.  
A) acrophobia                      B) agoraphobia  
C) claustrophobia                      D) arachnophobia
41. Yet it wasn't the dolls themselves that mattered to me, and it never felt to me that he was using gifts as a \_\_\_\_\_ for his presence.  
A) swap                      B) substitute                      C) replace                      D) proxy
42. Rogers' own solo work \_\_\_\_\_ an agreeable mix of country, blues and New-Orleans-flavoured soul, stopping off at R & juke-joint and shuffle en route.  
A) draws on                      B) pulls on                      C) holds on                      D) dwells on
43. The Web is an excellent way to \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge quickly and easily, research topics, conduct surveys, participate in special interest discussions, and gather information for further analysis without having to be physically present.  
A) acquire                      B) learn                      C) study                      D) search
44. The move is designed to stem the '\_\_\_\_\_ ' of talented researchers to better-paid jobs overseas and will put pressure on the research councils and universities to follow suit.  
A) brain drain                      B) brain damage                      C) brain wave                      D) brain bucket
45. The President has said we must be careful not to unintentionally \_\_\_\_\_ otherwise important biomedical research that does not raise those types of ethical concerns.  
A) stampede                      B) concede                      C) precede                      D) impede
46. Jek climbed the wooden steps and took up a position behind Vaquero, hands clasped behind his back, eyes staring at an \_\_\_\_\_ spot in the distance.  
A) imaginable                      B) imaginative                      C) imaginary                      D) imagery
47. That section \_\_\_\_\_ that bail could not be granted to defendants charged with or convicted of homicide or rape after previous conviction of such offences.  
A) escalated                      B) consolidated                      C) emulated                      D) stipulated



48. Fearing \_\_\_\_\_ publicity, some cruise companies have apparently attempted to hush up crimes, allowing suspects to disembark at the next port.  
A) advantageous      B) advisory      C) adverse      D) advocated
49. Such exports from America to Pakistan have been restricted since 1990 because of Islamabad's failure to \_\_\_\_\_ its nuclear weapons programme.  
A) retail      B) entail      C) curtail      D) detail
50. The combination of the two will cause temporary deafness and blindness to any person in the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of the explosion for anything up to a minute.  
A) vicinity      B) vicissitude      C) visage      D) velocity

## Section B

(20 points)

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that has the same meaning with the underlined part. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

51. Throughout his long previous political career, Reagan had always taken the orthodox Goldwaterite line that government spending was the primary culprit and that taxes were only a derivative problem.  
A) unoriginal      B) ingenuous      C) identical      D) potential
52. Generally they spend a year or so as novices before they make a firm commitment.  
A) old-timers      B) veterans      C) beginners      D) insiders
53. A plant worth growing is entitled to its little ploys - especially those which perpetuate the species.  
A) restrain      B) maintain      C) decrease      D) promote
54. Foxhunting in Ontario began when British Army officers and other expatriates formed the Toronto Hunt.  
A) refugees      B) emigrants      C) escapees      D) renegades
55. He could smell the aroma of freshly brewed coffee coming from an assortment of metal containers which were being heated over numerous open fires around the village.  
A) fragrance      B) fragrance      C) flair      D) fragment
56. He was a sailing freak, always shouting off he could've done the round-the-world-single-handed if he'd only had the time.  
A) genius      B) pioneer      C) conservative      D) fanatic
57. Others ascribe the isolation of his heroes, and their inability to cope with their predicament, to Kafka's life as a Jew in Prague: a Jew, moreover, who felt alienated from his own community.  
A) credit      B) attribute      C) induce      D) label
58. The proliferation of gambling has entertained millions and generated decent jobs in some most distressed communities, but it has done so at a steep price, much of which is paid by individuals who never set foot in a casino.  
A) inception      B) prohibition      C) initiation      D) propagation
59. Impeccable service, exquisite dining, gracious accommodations, lovely public spaces and top-notch entertainment are all part of the on-board experience.  
A) perfect      B) sullied      C) complacent      D) faulty
60. Most initial attempts to reorganize relationships are tentative, transient, and hard to detect.  
A) profound      B) decisive      C) cautious      D) permanent



61. Conventional Americans believe that coercive collective action, namely government, is the appropriate way to deal with most social problems.  
A) vigorous      B) amiable      C) impotent      D) efficient
62. A prominent red neon sign in the cracked window read 'Rosewood', above a smaller neon sign advertising Budweiser beer.  
A) invisible      B) noticeable      C) observable      D) discernible
63. The Athletics Department quite skillfully diverts attention by saying it merely administers the ticket policy set by the Council.  
A) draw      B) curb      C) focus      D) distract
64. Such is the size of the problem that these arguments are purely academic.  
A) irrelevant      B) practical      C) pedagogic      D) essential
65. 'And has she agreed to go with you?'—'Not in so many words. But I read her thoughts'.  
A) Indirectly      B) Negatively      C) Definitely      D) Certainly
66. Having joined the Legion as a teenager, I'd never really had much to do with kids, so it was certainly something of an eye-opener for me when I first arrived here.  
A) an ordinary experience      B) a re-experienced occasion  
C) a surprising experience      D) a dream come true
67. I might have become a dangerous man with all that obstinacy built into me.  
A) plasticity      B) flexibility      C) carelessness      D) doggedness
68. His style was so pedestrian that the book became a real bore.  
A) unusual      B) ordinary      C) exhilarating      D) irregular
69. A man awaiting death by lethal injection has been saved by a last minute reprieve.  
A) allergic      B) immortal      C) toxic      D) perpetual
70. A public inquiry earlier this year produced vocal opposition from residents.  
A) prudent      B) tactful      C) forthright      D) silent

Please remember to mark your answers to Problems 1 through 70 on your machine-readable Answer Sheet with a pencil.

The test continues on the next page.  
Please write your answers to Problems 71 through 110 clearly with a pen on the Subjective Answer Sheet.



**Par III Paraphrasing (15 points)**

**Directions:** *The following sentences are taken from the reading comprehension passages in Part I. You should explain them in your own words in ENGLISH. To properly understand the sentences, you may refer back to the passages.*

71. Language loss doesn't only curtail the freedom of minorities, it also curtails the options of majorities. (Pass. 2, Para. 2)

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72. Credit laws typically limit direct financial losses to the victim, but correcting credit records and other corrupted information can consume a victim's life for years afterward and cost thousands of dollars. (Pass. 3, Para. 2)

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73. None of this would have been remarkable were it not for the jarring contrast it presented to Ethan's past life. (Pass. 4, Para. 2)

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74. Yet for all the progress, researchers have still to agree on how working memory is controlled and organized. (Passage 5, Last Para.)

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75. It is horrible reading, because of the irrationality of it all—save for the purpose of making “history”—and the history is that of the utter ruin of a civilization in intellectual respects perhaps the highest the earth has ever seen. (Pass. 7, Last Para.)

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Par IV Cloze (20 points)

Directions: Fill in each blank with ONE appropriate word to complete the passage.

In as much as Secretary Dulles has rejected, with finality, any suggestion of bargaining on Indochina in exchange for recognition of Red China, those discussions in Geneva which concern that war may center around two basic alternatives:

The first is a negotiated peace, based 76 upon partition of the area between the forces of the Viet Minh and the French Union, possibly along the 16th parallel; or based upon a coalition government in 77 Ho Chi Minh is represented. Despite any wishful thinking to the contrary, it should be apparent that the popularity and prevalence of Ho Chi Minh and his following throughout Indochina would cause either partition or a coalition government to result in eventual domination by the Communists.

The second 78 is for the United States to persuade the French to continue their valiant and costly struggle; an alternative which, considering the current state of opinion in France, will be adopted only if the United States 79 increasing support. Secretary Dulles' statement that the 'imposition in southeast Asia of the political system of Communist Russia and its Chinese Communist 80 ... should be met by united action' indicates that it is our policy to give such support; that we will, as observed by The New York Times, 'fight if necessary to keep southeast Asia out of their 81;' and that we hope to win the support of the free countries of Asia for united action against communism in Indochina, in 82 of the fact that such nations have pursued since the war's inception a policy of cold neutrality....

Certainly, I, for one, 83 a policy of a 'united action' by many nations whenever necessary to achieve a military and political victory for the free world in that area, realizing full well that it may eventually require some commitment of our manpower.

But to pour money, materiel, and 84 into the jungles of Indochina without at least a remote prospect of 85 would be dangerously futile and self-destructive....

In February 1954, Defense Secretary Charles Erwin Wilson said that a French victory was 'both possible and probable' and that the war was going 'fully as well as we expected it to at this stage. I see no 86 to think Indochina would be 87 Korea.' Also in February, Under Secretary of State Smith stated that: The military situation in Indochina is favorable.... Contrary to some reports, the recent advances made by the Viet Minh are largely 'real estate' operations.... Tactically, the French position is solid and the officers in the field seem 88 of their ability to deal with the situation.

In later March, Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated that 'the French are going to win.' And finally, in a press 89 some days prior to his speech to the Overseas Press Club in New York, Secretary of State Dulles stated that he did not 'expect that there is going to be a Communist victory in Indochina'; that 'in terms of Communist domination of Indochina, I do not 90 that as a probability.'...

Despite this series of 91 reports about eventual victory, every Member of the Senate knows that such victory today appears to be desperately 92, to say the least, despite tremendous amounts of economic and material 93 from the United States, and despite a deplorable loss of French Union manpower. The 94 for either negotiations or additional participation by other nations underscores the remoteness of such a final victory today, regardless of the outcome at Dien Bien Phu. It is, of course, for these reasons that many French are 95 to continue the struggle without greater assistance; for to record the sapping effect

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which time and the enemy have had on their will and strength in that area is not to disparage their valor....

# Par V Proof-reading (15 points)

**Directions:** There may be either ONE word erroneous or NO error at all in each numbered line of the following paragraph. Please proof-read the paragraph, and do as instructed below:

- 1) If you think that there is no error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided at the end of the line.
- 2) If you think that there is an extra word, draw a slash (/) through the word you wish to cross out and write the word in the space provided.
- 3) If you think that a word is missing, first mark the position of the missing word with a (Λ) sign and then write it in the space provided.
- 4) If you think that there is a wrong word, underline ( ) the wrong word and write the correct version in the space provided.

**EXAMPLE:**

1.	When an art museum wants a new exhibit,	✓
2.	it buys things in finished form and hang	hangs
3.	them on the wall. When Λ natural history	a
4.	museum wants an exhibit, it often must <del>to</del>	<del>to</del>

build it.

Excavations at Stonehenge since the 1950s suggest the monument was

96. constructed in three main phases. The earliest phase of Stonehenge was complete \_\_\_\_\_

97. by about 2900 BC. It consisted in a circular ditch 110 m (360 ft) in diameter and 1.5 m \_\_\_\_\_

98. (5 ft) deep. Archaeologists believe deer antlers were used as picks to loose the chalk \_\_\_\_\_

99. bedrock. Excavated material was used to build a circular embankment along the \_\_\_\_\_

100. outside rim of the ditch. Along the interior edge of the embankment the ancient \_\_\_\_\_

101. architects dug 56 pits. These pits are named Aubrey Holes, by John Aubrey, who \_\_\_\_\_

102. first observes them. The pits may once have held wooden posts. \_\_\_\_\_

103. In a second phase of construction, lasted from about 2900 to 2500 BC, several \_\_\_\_\_

104. new timber structures arose at Stonehenge. Timber posts erected in the flat ground at \_\_\_\_\_

105. the center of the encircling ditch. Posts were also arisen at a break in the ditch to \_\_\_\_\_

106. the northeast, a place that served like an entrance to the site. \_\_\_\_\_

107. Stonehenge was radically and repeatedly transforming during a third phase of \_\_\_\_\_

108. building, that lasted from about 2550 to 1600 BC. About 80 pillars of various \_\_\_\_\_

109. types of igneous rock, called bluestones for its color, were erected near the center of \_\_\_\_\_

110. the site in two concentric circle. The bluestones came from outcroppings in the \_\_\_\_\_

Preseli Mountains of southwestern Wales, located roughly 220 km (137 mi) from Stonehenge. Transportation of the rock pillars, which weigh as much as 4 metric tons each, was a remarkable achievement and may have involved sea, river, and overland routes.