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Sichuan International Studies University

2006 Postgraduate Admission Examination Paper for

Advanced English

基础英语

答题要求：所有答案必须写在答题纸上，否则不给分。全卷共 150 分，3 小时完成。

I. Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the correct form of a word according to the clue given in the parenthesis following the sentence: (20 ps)

1. Clare Montgomery, QC, for Mrs Clark, told Lord Justice Kay, Mrs Justice Holland that at the end of 2000 clear _____ had emerged of a staphylococcus aureus infection that had spread as far as Harry's cerebral spinal fluid. (**evident**)
2. Another doctor, Professor Sir Roy Meadow, a former president of the Royal College of Child Health, told the jury that there was a one in 73 million chance of both Mrs Clark's sons dying of cot death. That figure has now been _____, with experts agreeing the real statistic is closer to one in 60. (**credit**)
3. He is being investigated by the General Medical Council after it emerged that he failed to reveal to the _____ the results of tests which showed the child's spinal fluid was infected with high levels of the staphylococcus aureus bacteria. (**defend**)
4. It was not a house, not even a squatter's hut. He thought everybody lived far too elaborately, expensively, anxiously. What _____ is a house? No one needs privacy: natural acts are not shameful. (**good**)
5. His daughter's successful appeal centred on microbiological _____ test results on Harry---- finally obtained by Mr Clark and the couple's lawyers----- Which suggested that he died suddenly in reaction to a bacterial infection. (**mortem**)
6. His home was not a barrel made of wood: too expensive. It was a storage jar made of earthenware, something like a modern fuel tank—no doubt _____ because a break had made it useless. He was not the first to inhabit such a thing: the refugees driven

into Athens by the Spartan invasion had been forced to sleep in casks. But he was the first who ever did so by choice, out of principle. (**discard**)

7. Mr Lockyer, 72, said: "My reaction is one of total _____ for my daughter and son-in-law for the way they have coped with this for five years. It's easy to be proud of one's daughter taking A levels and getting a university degree, but the real time to be proud is how they react when the chips are down." (**admire**)
8. The global trade environment is much ____ for their countries now than during the Asian crisis of four years ago. (**tough**)
9. There have been many men who grew _____of human society with its complications, and went away to live simply—on a small farm, in a quiet village, in a hermit's cave, or in the darkness of anonymity. (**tire**)
10. Lord Justice Kay said: "This resulted from the failure of the pathologist to____ with other doctors investigating the cause of death information that a competent pathologist ought to have appreciated needed to be assessed before any conclusion was reached. (**share**)
11. Whether an individual _____ from one year to the next will largely be a matter of chance. (**survival**)
12. The little square began to fill with people. Page boys _____ dressed, spearmen speaking a rough foreign dialect, discreet secretaries, hard-browed officers, suave diplomats, they all gradually formed a circle centered on Diogenes. (**elegant**)
13. The universities have ____ the intellectual pioneers of our civilization – the priests, the lawyers, the statesmen, the doctors, the men of science, and the men of letters. (**train**)
14. Nearly everyone crowded to Corinth in order to _____ him, to seek employment with him, even simply to see him: soldiers and statesman, artists and merchants, poets and philosophers. He received their compliments graciously. (**congratulation**)
15. Most of the problems in physics can't be solved exactly in closed form. Therefore we have to learn technology for making clever _____ , such as power series expansions, saddle point integration, and small (or large) perturbations. (**approximate**)
16. Before string theory _____ the full attention of the theoretical physics community, the most popular unified theory was an eleven dimensional theory of supergravity, which is supersymmetry combined with gravity. (**win**)

17. Probability _____ major importance in physics when quantum mechanics entered the scene. (**become of**)

18. If such figures are sustained in more detailed polling, Mr Bush will have _____ in reversing sliding domestic support for war with Iraq. (**success**)

19. Analytic geometry is the _____ of algebra with geometry. Geometric objects such as conic sections, planes and spheres are studied by the means of algebraic equations. Vectors in Cartesian, polar and spherical coordinates are introduced. (**marry**)

20. "We have to resolve the differences between us through peace talks in stead of _____." (**violent**)

II. Read each passage and answer the questions that follow. When you reply, be sure that your answer is brief as well as relevant and correct. For True or False, or Yes-No questions, for example, just answer True or False, or Yes or No. (50 ps)

1. It doesn't just take you to your hotel. It is your hotel.

Question:

(1) What ad can this be, bike, motorbike, mobile phone, car, bus, train service, airliner service, computer, e-business sales or anything else?

2.

Exciting Air Solutions!

All the comfort of home away from home

It may be an exaggeration to say that many people in the United Kingdom spend as much time in their favourite pub or 'local' as they do at home, but it's easy to think that in a pub like this. The convivial atmosphere of a favourtie pub is just the ticket after a tough day's work in the financial businesses of the City of London. At this pub, of the most popular and well-known, helping to create a perfect atmosphere is DAIKIN. It's reliable DAIKIN air conditioning system that keeps the temperature always comfortable, no matter how big the crowd or what the weather may be. DAIKIN pursues the ultimate in product and service. To offer complete satisfaction free of compromises to every customer, DAIKIN provides air purity, easy operation, energy savings and all other

functions, in addition to the indispensable temperature and humidity controls. Japan's No. 1 air conditioner manufacturer, DAIKIN, makes the lives of people more comfortable all around the globe.

Questions:

(2) Is this piece of writing an advertisement of an air conditioner?

(3) Is it true that DAIKIN is the name of the product advertised, produced by a French manufacturer?

(4) Is this ad likely to be seen in an English-language TV program, magazine or newspaper?

(5) Why does the ad talk so much about the pub?

(6) What is it that the ad does not mention, but the customers may wish to find out?

3. A town in southwestern Japan prepared yesterday to welcome home nine teen-agers who survived when their fishing boat sank off Hawaii after colliding with a nuclear-powered U. S. Navy submarine. The accident occurred on Friday as the students from Uwajima Fisheries High School were enjoying a training cruise aboard a 90-foot vessel that is owned by their school. The students were among 26 people who were rescued at sea about an hour after their vessel was rammed by the submarine as it practiced a surfacing maneuver southeast of Pearl Harbor.

Questions:

(7) Who did the town prepare to welcome back?

(8) What collided with the ship was a US nuclear-powered submarine, wasn't it?

(9) What was the submarine doing then?

4. A Russian reconnaissance unit has found the remains of at least 18 people in a mass grave near rough mountain road in southern Cechnya, officials said yesterday. The victims appeared to have been killed in 1996 or 1997, but it was not immediately clear who they were, said a spokesman for Kremlin aide Sergei Yastrzhembsky. The border guard reconnaissance unit discovered the remains on Thursday while searching for guerrillas near the village of Gizikhoi in the Itum-Kale district, just north of the border

with Georgia.

Questions:

(10) Is it true that the Russian unit found the remains of 20 people buried in a mass grave?

(11) Is it true that the dead were (likely to be) killed in 1996 or 1997?

(12) Had this unit expected to find these dead people?

5. Armed pirates have hijacked an Indonesian ship that was on its way to Singapore carrying tin and white pepper, police said yesterday. Major Arum Priono, a police spokesman in South Sumatra province, said the KM Inabukwa, a 980-ton freighter owned by Indonesian state-run shipping company PT Pelni, was hijacked by a group of 23 pirates on Thursday night. The ship was attacked only hours after it left the port of Pangkal Balam on Bangka Island.

Questions:

(13) Did the hijacked ship belong to Singapore or Indonesia?

(14) What was the cargo?

(15) What kind of people hijacked the ship?

(16) When did the event occur?

6. If you could go on vacation as anyone you wanted, who would you choose? Joel Stein decided he'd make a great Ricky Martin. Welcome to Fantasy Island.

It's an offer worthy of Mr. Roarke: Wyndham El San Juan Hotel & Casino, in Puerto Rico, has developed a three-night package in which you check in as a celebrity.

The hotel puts no constraints on which name you choose, though President Clinton, Dracula, and Boy George have all been rejected. (Two men were permitted to come as Rodgers and Hart, so I'm not sure what the problem with George was.) I almost picked someone I admired, until I realized that a weekend as Wallace Shawn might not be a Dionysian romp.

Instead I chose Ricky Martin, because he's big in Puerto Rico, and my girlfriend chose Jennifer Lopez, because I told her to. (It seemed more legitimate than when I

make her pretend to be Jennifer Lopez at home.) I didn't know much about Martin, so on the flight down I read 'Entertainment Weekly'. I wasn't happy about what I found out, and I don't mean the meditation stuff.

Upon landing we were greeted by a hotel publicist and a driver, each holding a piece of paper that read Mr. Ricky Martin and Ms Jennifer Lopez. The pomp was so unimpressive that no one at the Airport expected Ricky and J. Lo. The lack of a crowd was a lucky break, since the hotel had also sent a photographer who kept asking us to hold our placards and smile. Never have the words, 'Ricky Martin' and 'giant loser' seemed so interchangeable. On the five-minute drive to the hotel, the driver told us to sit back, relax, and reach into the white limo's fridge for a cold can of Medalla Light. Celebrities really do live better.

At the hotel the publicist whisked us to the Texas-themed restaurant, the Ranch, built with real Connecticut barn wood. Nothing submerges you into the relaxing Caribbean lifestyle as much as Texan attitude and Northeastern barn wood. The manager gave us a complimentary platter of rattlesnake sausage and jalapeno poppers, which, I believe, are known as the food of celebrities. He blasted Martin's song 'She Bangs' and made five waiters run over and ask me to dance, an unpleasant thing to demand of a celebrity, much less of someone pretending to be one. Then they led me to the mechanical bull, which I rode until I fell off. ...

Questions:

(17) Where does this ad want us to go for a vacation?

(18) Who is Ricky Martin?

(19) Is Jennifer Lopez his girlfriend?

(20) Are all conceivable names possible for checking in?

(21) Why does the speaker say no one noticed him?

(22) What does the driver's white limo suggest?

(23) What does the description of the restaurant suggest?

(24) What is the implication of the rattlesnake sausage and jalapeno poppers?

(25) What is the speaker's biggest embarrassment?

III. Read the following and answer the questions briefly: (40 ps)

(A)

To go into solitude, a man needs to retire as much from his chamber as from society. I am not solitary whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. But if a man would be alone, let him look at the stars. The rays that come from those heavenly worlds will separate between him and what he touches. One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this design, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. Seen in the streets of cities, how great they are! If the stars should appear one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore; and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God that had been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

The stars awaken a certain reverence because, though always present, they are inaccessible; but all natural objects make a kindred impression when the mind is open to their influence. Nature never wears a mean appearance. Neither does the wisest man extort her secret and lose his curiosity by finding out all her perfection. Nature never became a toy to a wise spirit. The flowers, the animals, the mountains reflected the wisdom of his best hour, as much as they had delighted the simplicity of his childhood...

Questions:

26. What does the author say would happen if the stars appeared one night in a thousand years?

27. Why does the author believe the stars awaken a reverence in people?

28. When do natural objects make a similar impression of reverence?

(B)

To speak truly, few adult persons can see nature. Most persons do not see the sun. At least they have a very superficial seeing. The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child. The lover of nature is he whose inward and outward senses are still truly adjusted to each other, who has retained the spirit of infancy even into the era of manhood. His intercourse with heaven and earth becomes part of his daily food. In the presence of nature a wild delight runs through the man, in spite of real sorrows. Nature says: He is my creature, and maugre all his impertinent griefs, he shall be glad with me. Not the sun or the summer alone, but every hour and

season yields its tribute of delight; for every hour and change corresponds to and authorizes a different state of the mind, from breathless noon to grimmest midnight. Nature is a setting that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. In good health, the air is a cordial of incredible virtue. Crossing a bare common, in snow puddles, at twilight, under a clouded sky, without having in my thoughts any occurrence of special good fortune, I have enjoyed a perfect exhilaration. I am glad to the brink of fear. In the woods, too, a man casts off his years, as the snake his slough, and at what period so ever of life is always a child. In the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God, a decorum and sanctity reign; a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods, we return to reason and faith. There I feel that nothing can befall me in life—no disgrace, no calamity (leaving me my eyes), which nature cannot repair. Standing on the bare ground—my head bathed by the blithe air and uplifted into infinite space—all mean egotism vanishes. I become a transparent eyeball; I am nothing; I see all; the currents of the Universal Being circulate through me; I am part or particle of God. The name of the nearest friend sounds then foreign and accidental: to be brothers, to be acquaintances, master or servant, is then a trifle and a disturbance. I am the lover of uncontained and immortal beauty. In the wilderness, I find something more dear and connate than in streets or villages. In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the distant line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature.

Questions:

29. How does the author describe the lover of nature?

30. What does the author mean when he describes himself as "a transparent eyeball" when in the woods?

31. What kind of relationship should man keep with nature according to the author's viewpoint?

(C)

The greatest delight which the fields and woods minister is the suggestion of an occult relation between man and the vegetable. I am not alone and unacknowledged. They nod to me, and I to them. The waving of the boughs in the storm is new to me and old. It takes me by surprise, and yet is not unknown. Its effect is like that of a higher

thought or a better emotion coming over me, when I deemed I was thinking justly or doing right.

Yet it is certain that the power to produce this delight does not reside in nature, but in man, or in a harmony of both. It is necessary to use these pleasures with great temperance. For nature is not always tricked in holiday attire; but the same scene which yesterday breathed perfume and glittered as for the frolic of the nymphs is overspread with melancholy today. Nature always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity, the heat of his own fire hath sadness in it. Then there is a kind of contempt of the landscape felt by him who has just lost by death a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over less worth in the population.…

Questions:

32. Where does the author believe the power for a true relationship between man and nature comes from?

33. What do you think is the difference between the kind of meaning the author finds in nature and the meaning a botanist, a geographer, or an astrophysicist finds in nature?

(D)

To Mrs. Anne Marshall
Baltimore, Maryland

Arlington, Virginia
April 20, 1861

My Dear Sister:

I am grieved at my inability to see you. I have been waiting for a more convenient season, which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret: Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn; and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take part against my native State.

With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the Army;

and, save in defense of my native State (with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed), I hope I may never be called upon to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right.

To show you the feeling and struggle it has cost me I send you a copy of my letter of resignation. I have no time for more. May God guard and protect you and yours and shower upon you everlasting blessings, is the prayer of

Your devoted brother,

R. E. Lee

Questions:

34. According to the first paragraph, what question did Lee have to meet?

35. According to the second paragraph, what did Lee feel toward the Union and as an American citizen?

36. What decision did he therefore make?

37. When could he draw his sword again?

38. Why does Lee say he enclosed the copy of his letter of resignation?

39. What is Lee's state of mind in making the decision to resign his commission from the Federal Army?

40. What kind of person does this letter reveal Lee to have been?

(E)

Trust thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Accept the place the divine providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius' of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, not cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort and advancing on Chaos and the Dark. . . .

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He

may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall. Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said today. "Ah, so you shall be sure to be misunderstood." Is it so bad then to be misunderstood? Pythagoras was misunderstood, and Socrates, and Jesus, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood.

Man is timid and apologetic; he is no longer upright; he dares not say, "I think," "I am," but quotes some saint or sage. He is ashamed before the blade of grass or the blowing rose. These roses under my window make no reference to former roses or to better ones; they are for what they are; they exist with God today. There is no time to them. There is simply the rose; it is perfect in every moment of its existence. Before a leaf bud has burst, its whole life acts; in the full-blown flower there is no more; in the leafless root there is no less. Its nature is satisfied and it satisfies nature in all moments alike. But man postpones or remembers; he does not live in the present, but with reverted eye laments the past, or, heedless of the riches that surround him, stands on tiptoe to foresee the future. He cannot be happy and strong until he too lives with nature in the present, above time.

This should be plain enough. Yet see what strong intellects dare not yet hear God himself unless he speak the phraseology of I know not what David, or Jeremiah, or Paul. We shall not always set so great a price on a few texts, on a few lives. We are like children who repeat by rote the sentences of grandames and tutors and, as they grow older, of the men of talents and character they chance to see—painfully recollecting the exact words they spoke. Afterwards, when they come into the point of view which those had who uttered these sayings, they understand them and are willing to let the words go, for at any time they can use words as good when occasion comes. If we live truly, we shall see truly. It is as easy for the strong man to be strong as it is for the weak to be weak. When we have new perception, we shall gladly disburden the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish. When a man lives with God, his voice shall be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn.

Questions:

41. According to paragraph 1, to what "iron string" does every heart vibrate?

42. According to paragraph 2, what is "the hobgoblin of little minds"?

43. What does paragraph 2 say about Pythagoras, Socrates; and Jesus?

44. At the beginning of paragraph 3, how is man described?

45. Under what conditions will man be "happy and strong"?

46. Why does the author think these roses are perfect?

47. According to the last paragraph, what will happen if we live truly?

48. Why does the author say we are like children?

49. What does the phrase "repeat by rote" mean here?

50. What does the author mean by saying "the memory of its hoarded treasures" here?

IV Read the following passage, and then answer the questions as briefly as you can. (30ps)

Theoretical physicists use mathematics to describe certain aspects of Nature. Sir Isaac Newton was the first theoretical physicist, although in his own time his profession was called "natural philosophy".

By Newton's era people had already used algebra and geometry to build marvelous works of architecture, including the great cathedrals of Europe, but algebra and geometry only describe things that are sitting still. In order to describe things that are moving or changing in some way, Newton invented calculus.

The most puzzling and intriguing moving things visible to humans have always been the sun, the moon, the planets and the stars we can see in the night sky. Newton's new calculus, combined with his "Laws of Motion", made a mathematical model for the force of gravity that not only described the observed motions of planets and stars in the night sky, but also of swinging weights and flying cannonballs in England.

Today's theoretical physicists are often working on the boundaries of known mathematics, sometimes inventing new mathematics as they need it, like Newton did with calculus.

Newton was both a theorist and an experimentalist. He spent many many long hours, to the point of neglecting his health, observing the way Nature behaved so that he might describe it better. The so-called "Newton's Laws of Motion" are not abstract laws that Nature is somehow forced to obey, but the observed behavior of Nature that is described in the language of mathematics. In Newton's time, theory and experiment went together.

Today the functions of theory and observation are divided into two distinct communities in physics. Both experiments and theories are much more complex than back in Newton's time. Theorists are exploring areas of Nature in mathematics that technology so far does not allow us to observe in experiments. Many of the theoretical physicists who are alive today may not live to see how the real Nature compares with her mathematical description in their work. Today's theorists have to learn to live with ambiguity and uncertainty in their mission to describe Nature using math.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Newton's mathematical description of motion using calculus and his model for the gravitational force were extended very successfully to the emerging science and technology of electromagnetism. Calculus evolved into classical field theory.

Once electromagnetic fields were thoroughly described using mathematics, many physicists felt that the field was finished, that there was nothing left to describe or explain.

Then the electron was discovered, and particle physics was born. Through the mathematics of quantum mechanics and experimental observation, it was deduced that all known particles fell into one of two classes: bosons or fermions. Bosons are particles that transmit forces. Many bosons can occupy the same state at the same time. This is not true for fermions, only one fermion can occupy a given state at a given time, and this is why fermions are the particles that make up matter. This is why solids can't pass through one another, why we can't walk through walls -- because of Pauli repulsion -- the inability of fermions (matter) to share the same space the way bosons (forces) can.

While particle physics was developing with quantum mechanics, increasing observational evidence indicated that light, as electromagnetic radiation, travelled at one fixed speed (in a vacuum) in every direction, according to every observer. This discovery and the mathematics that Einstein developed to describe it and model it in his Special Theory of Relativity, when combined with the later development of quantum mechanics, gave birth to the rich subject of relativistic quantum field theory. Relativistic quantum field theory is the foundation of our present theoretical ability to describe the behavior of the subatomic particles physicists have been observing and studying in the latter half of the 20th century.

But Einstein then extended his Special Theory of Relativity to encompass Newton's

theory of gravitation, and the result, Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, brought the mathematics called differential geometry into physics.

General relativity has had many observational successes that proved its worth as a description of Nature, but two of the predictions of this theory have staggered the public and scientific imaginations: the expanding Universe, and black holes. Both have been observed, and both encapsulate issues that, at least in the mathematics, brush up against the very nature of reality and existence.

Relativistic quantum field theory has worked very well to describe the observed behaviors and properties of elementary particles. But the theory itself only works well when gravity is so weak that it can be neglected. Particle theory only works when we pretend gravity doesn't exist.

General relativity has yielded a wealth of insight into the Universe, the orbits of planets, the evolution of stars and galaxies, the Big Bang and recently observed black holes and gravitational lenses. However, the theory itself only works when we pretend that the Universe is purely classical and that quantum mechanics is not needed in our description of Nature.

String theory is believed to close this gap.

Originally, string theory was proposed as an explanation for the observed relationship between mass and spin for certain particles called hadrons, which include the proton and neutron. Things didn't work out, though, and Quantum Chromodynamics eventually proved a better theory for hadrons.

But particles in string theory arise as excitations of the string, and included in the excitations of a string in string theory is a particle with zero mass and two units of spin.

If there were a good quantum theory of gravity, then the particle that would carry the gravitational force would have zero mass and two units of spin. This has been known by theoretical physicists for a long time. This theorized particle is called the graviton.

This led early string theorists to propose that string theory be applied not as a theory of hadronic particles, but as a theory of quantum gravity, the unfulfilled fantasy of theoretical physics in the particle and gravity communities for decades.

But it wasn't enough that there be a graviton predicted by string theory. One can add a graviton to quantum field theory by hand, but the calculations that are supposed to describe Nature become useless. This is because, as illustrated in the diagram above,

particle interactions occur at a single point of spacetime, at zero distance between the interacting particles. For gravitons, the mathematics behaves so badly at zero distance that the answers just don't make sense. In string theory, the strings collide over a small but finite distance, and the answers do make sense.

This doesn't mean that string theory is not without its deficiencies. But the zero distance behavior is such that we can combine quantum mechanics and gravity, and we can talk sensibly about a string excitation that carries the gravitational force.

This was a very great hurdle that was overcome for late 20th century physics, which is why so many young people are willing to learn the grueling complex and abstract mathematics that is necessary to study a quantum theory of interacting strings.

Questions:

1. Please give your account of "Newton's Laws of Motion".
2. What is the present state of scientific research in account of Nature?
3. For what purpose was calculus developed?
4. What is the difference between bosons and fermions?
5. To what extent is particle theory valid?
6. Does mathematics always make sense? Why or why not?
7. For what purpose was string theory proposed?
8. Newton's development of calculus shows that mathematics as a tool can be redesigned according to need. What is the case of logic?
9. Do you think that we need logic in doing linguistics or translation studies? Why or why not?
10. Who do you think made more contribution to human beings, Newton or Einstein? Please give at least two reasons to back up your argument.