

# 华中科技大学

## 二 0 0 四年招收硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英语 (第二外语)

适用专业: 日语

(除画图题外, 所有答案都必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上及草稿纸上无效, 考完后试题随答题纸交回)

### Part I Vocabulary and Error Identification (40 minutes, 30 points)

#### Section A: Vocabulary (15 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** In this section there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. He talks so slowly that most of what he says is totally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) comprehensive                      B) comprehensible  
C) understandable                      D) understanding
2. I am easily hurt because my feelings are very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sensible                                B) sensational  
C) sensitive                                D) sentimental
3. Although the pay is not good, people usually find social work \_\_\_\_\_ in other days.  
A) payable                                B) respectful  
C) grateful                                D) rewarding
4. The space vehicle would obtain such a high \_\_\_\_\_ so as to escape the earth's gravity.  
A) weight                                B) length  
C) velocity                                D) altitude
5. He sought \_\_\_\_\_ for the harm they had done him.  
A) revenge                                B) repayment  
C) return                                D) response

13. By saying "nobody undersells America" (Line 4, Para. 3), the author means that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) no other country underestimates the competitiveness of American products
  - B) nobody expects the Americans to cut the prices of their commodities
  - C) nobody restrains the selling of American goods
  - D) no other country sells at a lower price than America
14. Why does the author assert that all American things are fascinating to foreigners?
- A) Because they have gained much publicity through the American media.
  - B) Because they represent the world's latest fashions.
  - C) Because they embody the most sophisticated technology.
  - D) Because they are available at all tourist destinations.
15. From the passage we can conclude that the U.S. has come to realize \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the weakening if the U.S. dollar can result in trade deficits
  - B) the lower the retail prices, the greater the profits
  - C) tourism can make great contributions to its economy
  - D) visitors to the U.S. are wealthier than U.S. tourists abroad

#### Passage 4

Material culture refers to the touchable, material "things"—physical objects that can be seen, held, felt, used—that a culture produces. Examining a culture's tools and technology can tell us about the group's history and way of life. Similarly, research into the material culture of music can help us to understand the music-culture. The most vivid body of "things" in it, of course, is musical instruments. We cannot hear for ourselves the actual sound of any musical performance before the 1870s when the *phonograph* (留声机) was invented, so we rely on instruments for important information about music-cultures in the remote past and their development. Here we have two kinds of evidence: instruments well preserved and instruments pictured in art. Through the study of instruments, as well as paintings, written documents, and so on, we can explore the movement of music from the Near East to China over a thousand years ago, or we can outline the spread of Near Eastern influence to Europe that resulted in the development of most of the instruments on the symphony orchestra.

Sheet music or printed music too is material culture. Scholars once defined folk music-cultures as those in which people learn and sing music by ear rather than from print, but research shows mutual influence among oral and written sources during the past few centuries in Europe, Britain, and America, printed versions limit variety because they tend to standardize any song, yet they stimulate people to create new and different songs. Besides, the ability to read music *notation* (乐谱) has a far-reaching effect on musicians and, when it becomes widespread, on the music-culture as a whole.



One more important part of music's material culture should be singled out: the influence of the electronic media—radio, record player, tape recorder, television, and videocassette, with the future promising talking and singing computers and other developments. This is all part of the "information revolution," a twentieth-century phenomenon as important as the industrial revolution was in the nineteenth. These electronic media are not just limited to modern nations; they have affected music-cultures all over the globe.

16. Research into the material culture of a nation is of great importance because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it helps produce new cultural tools and technology
- B) it can reflect the development of the nation
- C) it helps understand the nation's past and present
- D) it can demonstrate the nation's civilization

17. It can be learned from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the existence of the symphony was attributed to the spread of Near Eastern and Chinese music
- B) Near Eastern music had an influence on the development of the instruments in the symphony orchestra
- C) the development of the symphony shows the mutual influence of Eastern and Western music
- D) the musical instruments in the symphony orchestra were developed on the basis of Near Eastern music

18. According to the author, music notation is important because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it has a great effect on the music-culture as more and more people are able to read it
- B) it tends to standardize folk songs when it is used by folk musicians
- C) it is the printed version of standardized folk music
- D) it encourages people to popularize printed versions of songs

19. It can be concluded from the passage that the introduction of electronic media into the world of music \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) has brought about an information revolution
- B) has speeded up the arrival of a new generation of computers
- C) has given rise to new forms of music culture
- D) has led to the transformation of traditional musical instruments

20. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A) Musical instruments developed through the years will sooner or later be replaced by computers.
- B) Music cannot be passed on to future generations unless it is recorded.
- C) Folk songs cannot be spread far unless they are printed on music sheets.
- D) The development of music culture is highly dependent on its material aspect.

### Passage 5

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive *defendants* (被告). But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to a woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but to factors such as luck.

All unattractive women executives were thought to have more integrity and to be more capable than the attractive female executives. Interestingly, though, the rise of the unattractive overnight successes was attributed more to personal relationships and less to ability than was that of attractive overnight successes.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more *feminine* (女性的) and an attractive man more *masculine* (男性的) than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduates to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The results showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.



21. The word "liability" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) misfortune B) instability C) disadvantage D) burden
22. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) reinforces the feminine qualities required  
B) makes women look more honest and capable  
C) is of primary importance to women  
D) often enables women to succeed quickly
23. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) turns out to be an obstacle  
B) affects men and women alike  
C) has as little effect on men as on women  
D) is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
24. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) practical B) prejudiced C) old-fashioned D) radical
25. The author writes this passage to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) discuss the negative aspects of being attractive  
B) give advice to job-seekers who are attractive  
C) demand equal rights for women  
D) emphasize the importance of appearance

### Passage 6

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is a human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a spear or robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the *Challenger space shuttle* (挑战者号航天飞机) and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went *haywire* (变得混乱) and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use our technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. There are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the Industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the Industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was revolutionary is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of American life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The Industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by electronic methods. It is the capacity of the computer for solving problems and making decisions that represents its greatest potential and that poses the greatest difficulties in predicting the impact on society.

26. A spear or a robot has the quality of technology only when it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is used both as a cultural and a physical object  
B) serves different purposes equally well  
C) is utilized by man  
D) can be of use to both man and animal
27. The examples of the Challenger and Chernobyl cited by the author serve to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) if not given close examination, technology could be used to destroy our world  
B) technology is a human creation, so we are responsible for it  
C) technology usually goes wrong, if not controlled by man  
D) being a human creation, technology is liable to error
28. According to the author, the introduction of the computer is a revolution mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the computer has revolutionized the workings of the human mind  
B) the computer can do the tasks that could only be done by people before  
C) it has helped to switch to an information technology  
D) it has a great potential impact on society



29. By using the phrase "the human quality of technology" (Lines 6-7, Para. 2), the author refers to the fact that technology\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) has a great impact on human life
  - B) has some characteristics of human nature
  - C) can replace some aspects of the human mind
  - D) does not exist in the natural world
30. The passage is based on the author's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) keen insight into the nature of technology
  - B) prejudiced criticism of the role of the Industrial Revolution
  - C) cautious analysis of the replacement of the human mind by computers
  - D) exaggerated description of the negative consequences of technology

### Part III Translation (40 minutes, 20 points)

#### Section A: Chinese to English (20 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

有人说做梦很重要，能预言将来的不幸和快乐。(1) 又说梦见的妖魔鬼怪都是象征心里最深的焦虑和畏惧。也有人说做个恶梦却不一定意味着不好的事情。(2) 比如说，梦见自己死亡，这个梦好像十分可怕，能使人从梦中惊醒，吓出一身冷汗。其实，这个梦并不是意味着死亡，而是生命中的一个转折点，前途无量，能取得圆满成功。(3) 反之，梦见找到钱，可能意味着你会丢失什么东西。

但是也不能说做个好梦就是不好的，做个不好的梦就是好的，要看情况而定。(4) 比如说梦中遇到水，清澈的水可能是财富的意思，而浑浊的水可能是争论的意思；如果梦见热水的话，就要警惕没料到的危险。

#### Section B: English to Chinese (20 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

Water splashing is the main activity of the Dai people's New Year when the local people wash off the dust of the old year and bless the new. (1) Water is either splashed gently or fiercely. (2) Gentle splashing is to the elders—people ladle some water and, uttering good wishes, pour it inside the collar down an elder's neck. (3) The one being

splashed accepts it with good grace. Fierce splashing has no fixed pattern—people can run after each other and use ladles, basins or even buckets to splash or pour water over each other. (4) The more one is splashed the happier one is for the many blessings he gets.

## **Part VI Writing (40 minutes, 20 points)**

**Directions:** Some parents are using money to encourage their children to study. These parents hand out at least three-digit cash awards if their children get good marks on their examinations. But others do not think this is a good idea. Money-minded students may take it for granted that good marks and cash are the same thing. They work hard only for money instead of studying to acquire knowledge. This is unfortunate because knowledge can never be replaced by money.

Write an essay of about 150 words on the Answer Sheet under the following title:

### **SHOULD CHILDREN BE MOTIVATED WITH CASH?**

[The End]



6. Some people in position of power are using their \_\_\_\_\_ wrongly and this seriously affects the present reform.  
 A) favours B) privileges  
 C) wealth D) advantages
7. The new students had nowhere to live, so she had to look for her own \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) lodge B) accommodations  
 C) dormitory D) bedroom
8. The children will not be allowed to come with us if they don't \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
 A) guide B) behave  
 C) act D) direct
9. Is it true that those old houses are being pulled down \_\_\_\_\_ new office blocks?  
 A) to accommodate B) to provide for  
 C) to increase D) the make room for
10. Fruit will be \_\_\_\_\_ and dear this season.  
 A) scarce B) lack  
 C) rare D) short
11. The play ran for 10 nights \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) on end B) continuously  
 C) frequently D) continually
12. Only thoroughly unpleasant people leave the \_\_\_\_\_ of their picnics to spoil the appearance of the countryside.  
 A) remains B) remainder  
 C) rest D) remnants
13. The students were not supervised during the examination. They were \_\_\_\_\_ not to cheat.  
 A) in their honor B) in their honors  
 C) on their honor D) on their honors
14. The National Broadcasting Company is called NBC \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in short B) for short  
 C) shortened D) shortly
15. They were then almost completely \_\_\_\_\_ from the outside world.  
 A) cut out B) cut off  
 C) cut down D) cut back
16. \_\_\_\_\_, Dan's mother has to ask him three times before he helps with the dishes.  
 A) Below the average B) Above the average  
 C) On the average D) At the average
17. We will discuss the two questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) respectively B) respectfully  
 C) respectably D) respectedly

18. When they asked him about it, he said it was no \_\_\_\_\_ of theirs and wouldn't tell them anything.  
 A) connection B) concern  
 C) relation D) influence
19. If we \_\_\_\_\_ our ideas, we may be able to produce a really good plan.  
 A) save B) pool  
 C) collect D) gather
20. I have tried \_\_\_\_\_ to account for the riddle. What a pity!  
 A) hard B) with all my efforts  
 C) in vain D) in vein

### Section B: Structure (15 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** In this section there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. The seat of France's North American holdings in the eighteenth century was Quebec, and the French heritage \_\_\_\_\_ dominant there.  
 A) to remain B) remaining C) by remaining D) has remained
2. A mobile is a sculpture constructed of parts so delicately connected and balanced \_\_\_\_\_ the entire suspended structure may be moved by vibration or manual manipulation.  
 A) in order B) making C) with D) that
3. The ice of a glacier that reaches the sea breaks off \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) and forming icebergs B) to form icebergs  
 C) icebergs have formed D) when the formation of icebergs
4. South American flamingos can survive in temperatures \_\_\_\_\_ above the freezing point.  
 A) that fewer degrees B) if few degrees  
 C) only a few degrees D) when fewer degrees
5. Made of hard wood, the boomerang is roughly V-shaped, with arms \_\_\_\_\_ skewed.  
 A) of slightly B) are slightly C) slightly D) that those are slightly
6. The ancient Egyptian water clock required sophisticated calibration, since water dripped faster from its bowl when \_\_\_\_\_ and the pressure was greater.  
 A) the full bowl B) bowl full C) was the bowl full D) the bowl was full



8. Migraine headaches are more frequent among women \_\_\_\_\_ among men.  
A) than                  B) however                  C) except for                  D) as are
9. All the planets in the solar system except Mercury and Venus have natural satellites,  
\_\_\_\_\_ objects that revolve around the planets.  
A) which                  B) which are                  C) of which                  D) and which
10. Some subsistence activities such as hunting large animals or netting fish require \_\_\_\_  
to work together.  
A) groups are                  B) groups with                  C) groups                  D) that groups

**Section C: Error Identification (10 minutes, 10 points)**

**Directions:** In this section there are 10 sentences. Each of them has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked A), B), C) and D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. The Dinee, a Native American people of the southwestern United States, were once  
seminomadic hunters who practiced a few agriculture.  
A B C D
2. The earliest successful sewing machines were powered by turn a hand crank.  
A B C D
3. Early signs characteristic of the acute phase of viral hepatitis in adults are abdominal  
pain, nausea, and feverish often accompanied by chills.  
A B C D
4. Many dinosaurs were so much heavy that they spent most of their lives in swamps  
and shallow lakes where water could support them.  
A B C D

5. With little nor no mass and no electric charge, neutrinos can penetrate a solid object  
 A B  
 such as the Earth as if it were not there.  
 C D
6. First reported by Spanish explorers in 1769, the asphalt in California's La Brea Tar  
 A B  
 Pit was mined commercial for many years.  
 C D
7. Different fourteen crops were being grown 8,600 years ago by some of the world's  
 A B C  
 earliest farmers.  
 D
8. Hair grows more quickly in summer than in winter and more slowly at the night  
 A B C  
 than during the day.  
 D
9. The chemical element chlorine is a corrosive, greenish-yellow gas that has a sharp  
 A B C  
 odor and has  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times heavier than air.  
 D
10. New York City's theatrical district was concentrated the Bowery from 1860 to 1875,  
 A B  
 and around 1900 the avenue became a center for the Yiddish theater.  
 C D

## Part II Reading Comprehension (60 minutes, 30 points)

**Directions:** There are 6 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

### Passage 1

Many Americans harbor a grossly distorted and exaggerated view of most of the risks surrounding food. Fergus Clydesdale, head of the department of food science and nutrition at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, says bluntly that if the dangers from bacterially contaminated chicken were as great as some people believe, "the streets would be littered with people lying here and there."



Though the public increasingly demands no-risk food, there is no such thing. Bruce Ames, chairman of the biochemistry department at the University of California, Berkeley, points out that up to 10 % of a plant's weight is made up of natural *pesticides* (杀虫剂). Says he: "Since plants do not have jaws or teeth to protect themselves, they employ chemical warfare." And many naturally produced chemicals, though occurring in tiny amounts, prove in laboratory tests to be strong carcinogens—a substance which can cause cancer. *Mushrooms* (蘑菇) might be banned if they were judged by the same standards that apply to food *additives* (添加剂). Declares Christina Stark, a nutritionist at Cornell University: "We've got far worse natural chemicals in the food supply than anything man-made."

Yet the issues are not that simple. While Americans have no reason to be terrified to sit down at the dinner table, they have every reason to demand significant improvements in food and water safety. They unconsciously and unwillingly take in too much of too many dangerous chemicals. If food already contains natural carcinogens, it does not make much sense to add dozens of new manmade ones. Though most people will withstand the small amounts of contaminants generally found in food and water, at least a few individuals will probably get cancer one day because of what they eat and drink.

To make good food and water supplies even better, the Government needs to tighten its regulatory standards, stiffen its inspection program and strengthen its enforcement policies. The food industry should modify some long-accepted practices or turn to less hazardous alternatives. Perhaps most important, consumers will have to do a better job of learning how to handle and cook food properly. The problems that need to be tackled exist all along the food-supply chain, from fields to processing plants to kitchens.

1. What does the author think of the Americans view of their food?
  - A) They overstate the government's interference with the food industry.
  - B) They are overoptimistic about the safety of their food.
  - C) They overestimate the hazards of their food.
  - D) They overlook the risks of the food they eat.
2. The author considers it impossible to obtain no-risk food because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) no food is free from pollution in the environment
  - B) pesticides are widely used in agriculture
  - C) many vegetables contain dangerous natural chemicals
  - D) almost all foods have additives

3. By saying "they employ chemical warfare" (Line 4, Para. 2), Bruce Ames means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) plants produce certain chemicals to combat pests and diseases
  - B) plants absorb useful chemicals to promote their growth
  - C) farmers use man-made chemicals to dissolve the natural chemicals in plants
  - D) farmers use chemicals to protect plants against pests and diseases
4. The reduction of the possible hazards in food ultimately depends on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the government                      B) the consumer
  - C) the processor                      D) the grower
5. What is the message the author wants to convey in the passage?
- A) Eating and drinking have become more hazardous than before.
  - B) Immediate measures must be taken to improve food production and processing.
  - C) Health food is not a dream in modern society.
  - D) There is reason for caution but no cause for alarm with regard to food consumption.

## Passage 2

Every year television stations receive hundreds of complaints about the loudness of advertisements. However, federal rules forbid the practice of making ads louder than the programming. In addition, television stations always operate at the highest sound level allowed for reasons of efficiency. According to one NBC executive, no difference exists in the peak sound level of ads and programming. Given this information, why do commercials sound so loud?

The sensation of sound involves a variety of factors in addition to its peak level. Advertisers are skilful at creating the impression of loudness through their expert use of such factors. One major contributor to the perceived loudness of commercials is that much less variation in sound level occurs during a commercial. In regular programming the intensity of sound varies over a large range. However, sound levels in commercials tend to stay at or near peak levels.

Other "tricks of the trade" are also used. Because low-frequency sounds can mask higher frequency sounds, advertisers filter out any noises that may drown out the primary message. In addition, the human voice has more *auditory* (听觉的) impact in the middle frequency ranges. Advertisers electronically vary voice sounds so that they stay within such a frequency band. Another approach is to write the script so that lots of *consonants* (辅音) are used, because people are more aware of consonants than *vowel* (元音) sounds. Finally, advertisers try to begin commercials with sounds that are highly different from those of the programming within which the commercial is buried. Because people become adapted to the type of sounds coming from programming, a dramatic change in



sound quality draws viewer attention. For example, notice how many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some type.

The attention-getting property of commercials can be seen by observing one-to-two-year-old children who happen to be playing around a television set. They may totally ignore the programming. However, when a commercial comes on, their attention is immediately drawn to it because of its dramatic sound quality.

6. According to the passage, the maximum intensity of sound coming from commercials\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) does not exceed that of programs
  - B) is greater than that of programs
  - C) varies over a large range than that of programs
  - D) is less than that of programs
7. Commercials create the sensation of loudness because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) TV stations always operate at the highest sound levels
  - B) their sound levels are kept around peak levels
  - C) their sound levels are kept in the middle frequency ranges
  - D) unlike regular programs their intensity of sound varies over a wide range
8. Many commercials begin with a cheerful song of some kind because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) pop songs attract viewer attention
  - B) it can increase their loudness
  - C) advertisers want to make them sound different from regular programs
  - D) advertisers want to merge music with commercials
9. One of the reasons why commercials are able to attract viewer attention is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the human voices in commercials have more auditory impact
  - B) people like cheerful songs that change dramatically in sound quality
  - C) high-frequency sounds are used to mask sounds that drown out the primary message
  - D) they possess sound qualities that make the viewer feel that something unusual is happening
10. In the passage, the author is trying to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) how TV ads vary vocal sounds to attract attention
  - B) how the loudness of TV ads is overcome
  - C) how advertisers control the sound properties of TV ads
  - D) how the attention-getting properties of sounds are made use of in TV ads

### Passage 3

"Welcome to the U.S.A.! Major Credit cards accepted!"

By the millions they are coming—no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched masses longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. "We don't have a budget," says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks with two companions through New York City's South Street, "We just use our credit cards."

The U.S. has long been one of the world's most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U.S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U.S., still the world's superpower, can also claim to be the world's bargain *basement* (廉价商品部).

Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices—anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia—have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$74 billion the year before.

True, not everyone comes just for bargains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U.S. television series. But shopping the U.S.A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The buying *binge* (无节制) has become as important as watching Old Faithful Fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida.

The U.S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$130 billion and growing for the past 12 months, the U.S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U.S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop; an average of 12.2 night and \$1,624 a traveler versus the Americans' four nights and \$298.

11. From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are reluctant to carry cash with them
  - B) simply don't care how much they spend
  - C) are not good at planning their expenditure
  - D) often spend more money than they can afford
12. The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U.S.
  - B) it witnessed a drop in the number of tourists to the U.S.
  - C) tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U.S. dollar that year
  - D) tourists came to the U.S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains that year