

I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

1. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.
[A] Had it not been [B] Were it not [C] Be it not [D] Should it not be
2. Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to _____ it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.
[A] as [B] which [C] that [D] what
3. Church as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, _____ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.
[A] be [B] being [C] were [D] are
4. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, _____ to the family's disappointment.
[A] much [B] more [C] too much [D] much more
5. Observations were made _____ the children at the beginning and at the end of pre-school and first grade.
[A] towards [B] of [C] on [D] with
6. _____ can be seen from the comparison of these figures, the principle involves the active participation of the patient in the modification of his condition.
[A] It [B] What [C] That [D] As
7. It wasn't so much that I disliked her _____ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.
[A] rather [B] so [C] than [D] as
8. The solution works only for couples who are self-employed, don't have small children and get along _____ to spend most of their time together.
[A] well as [B] too well [C] so well [D] well enough
9. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.
[A] it is [B] as is [C] there is [D] what is
10. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.
[A] exists [B] exist [C] existing [D] existed
11. The doctors don't _____ that he will live much longer.
[A] articulate [B] anticipate [C] manifest [D] monitor
12. No one imagined that the apparently _____ businessman was really a criminal.
[A] respective [B] respectable [C] respectful [D] realistic
13. The prospect of increased prices has already _____ worries.
[A] provoked [B] irritated [C] inspired [D] hoisted
14. All the people in the stadium cheered up when they saw hundreds of colorful balloons _____ slowly into the sky.

- [A] lingering [B] elevating [C] escalating [D] ascending
15. If Japan _____ its relation with that country it will have to find another supplier of raw materials.
- [A] precludes [B] partitions [C] terminates [D] expires
16. His successful negotiations with the Americans helped him to _____ his position in the government.
- [A] contrive [B] consolidate [C] heave [D] intensify
17. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
- [A] intentional [B] intermittent [C] intense [D] intrinsic
18. I told him that I would _____ him to act for me while I was away from office.
- [A] identify [B] justify [C] rationalize [D] authorize
19. We don't _____ any difficulties in completing the project so long as we keep within our budget.
- [A] foresee [B] fabricate [C] infer [D] inhibit
20. Executives of the company enjoyed an _____ lifestyle of free gifts, fine wines and high salaries.
- [A] exquisite [B] eccentric [C] exotic [D] extravagant

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once-proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together--honesty, kindness, and so on--accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law--and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities--smaller towns, usually--where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated--they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

21. What the wise man said suggests that ___.

- [A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
- [B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it
- [C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil
- [D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil

22. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, ___.

- [A] society is to be held responsible
- [B] modern civilization is responsible for it
- [C] the criminal himself should bear the blame
- [D] the standards of living should be improved

23. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have ___.

- [A] less self-discipline [B] better sense of discipline
- [C] more mutual respect [D] less effective government

24. The writer is sorry to have noticed that ___.

- [A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
- [B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
- [C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
- [D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities

25. The key point of the passage is that ___.

- [A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families
- [B] more good examples should be set for people to follow
- [C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior
- [D] more people should accept the value of accountability

2

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is

probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic games have done little to support the view that sports encourages international brotherhood. Not only, was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests.

One country received its second-place medals with visible indignation after the Hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said: "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

26. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____

- [A] created goodwill between the nations
- [B] bred only false national pride
- [C] barely showed any international friendship
- [D] led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred

27. What did the manager mean by saying, "... Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished" ?

- [A] His team would no longer take part in international games.
- [B] Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
- [C] There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.
- [D] The Federation should be dissolved.

28. The basketball example implied that _____.

- [A] too much patriotism was displayed in the incident
- [B] the announcement to prolong the match was wrong
- [C] the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision
- [D] the American team was right in rejecting the silver medals

29. The author gives the two examples in paragraphs 2 and 3 to show ____.
- [A] how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games
[B] that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be
[C] that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship
[D] that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games
30. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
- [A] The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
[B] Athletes should compete as individual in the Olympic Games.
[C] Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
[D] International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations.

3

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system, which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy-bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to

them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

31. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was_____.

- [A] to prove that children are born with the ability to speak.
- [B] to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech.
- [C] to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak.
- [D] to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language.

32. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that_____

- [A] they are incapable of learning language rapidly.
- [B] they are exposed to too much language at once.
- [C] their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak.
- [D] their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them.

33. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that_____.

- [A] he is born with the capacity to speak.
- [B] he has a brain more complex than an animal's.
- [C] he owes his speech ability to good nursing.
- [D] he can produce his own sentences.

34. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?

- [A] The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
- [B] Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
- [C] The child's brain is highly selective.
- [D] Most children learn their language in definite stages.

35. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will_____.

- [A] have a high IQ.
- [B] be less intelligent.
- [C] be insensitive to verbal signals.
- [D] not necessarily be backward.

III. Proofreading and error correction (10 points)

Directions: The following passage contains 10 numbered lines. Each line contains a maximum of one error, and two are free from error. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way.

For a wrong word: in your answer sheet, underline the wrong word, and write the correct one.

For a missing word: in your answer sheet, write the preceding and the following words and mark the position of the missing word with “^” sign, then write the word you believe to be missing.

For an unnecessary word: in your answer sheet, write the unnecessary word and cross it out with a slash “/”.

If the line is correct, place a “√” after the number of the line in your answer sheet.

Now proofread the passage below as required.

Reading involves looking at graphic symbols and
formulating mentally the sounds and ideas they represent. [36]

Concepts of reading has changed greatly over the centuries. [37]

Increased attention has been devoted to define and [38]

describing the reading process. Although specialists agree
that reading involves a complicated organization higher mental [39]

functions, they disagree about the exact nature of
the process. Some experts view reading as simple the
decoding of symbols into the sounds where they stand for. [40]

These authorities contend that meaning, concerned
thinking, must be taught independently on the decoding of
process. Others maintain what reading is interwoven [41]

with thinking, and that a child articulates sounds [42]

without interpreting their meaning is not true reading.

The reader, according to some, is not one person merely
with a theoretical ability as to read but one that actually [43]

engages in reading. Many adults in the United States [44]

although they have the ability to read, have ever read [45]

a book for its entirety. By some experts they would not be

classified as readers. However, for the purpose of this

article the definition of reading will be much more restricted.

IV. Gap-filling (10 points)

Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 46 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 47 man. But they insisted that its 48 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 49 of the English population. 50 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still an 51 country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 52, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 53 history and economics, have showed two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was marked by great 54, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually 55 the conditions for the majority of the populace.

V. Translation (40 points)

Part A Translate the following passage into Chinese (20 points)

At the root of language, we often find an earthy wisdom. Take the word growth, for example. When Donella Meadows and her colleagues published a report in 1972 on the prospects for the continued expansion of the human economy, they called their book *The Limits to Growth*. The very title provoked outrage in many circles, because a prime article in the technoindustrial creed is that there are no limits to growth. According to this creed, any constraints imposed by nature will be overcome by technical ingenuity or the free market. Mining, drilling, pumping, clearing, plowing, manufacturing, and consuming — along with the human population that drives it all — will expand forever, the boosters claim. Politicians and business leaders speak of growth as unbounded and unambiguously good.

Our ancestors knew better. If we dig down to the root of growth, we find a verb that means to turn green, as grass does in the spring. In fact, grow, grass, and green all rise from the same Indo-European stem. Grass turns green in the spring, shoots up vigorously during the summer, then dies back and lies fallow through the winter. Season after season, the wilted grass turns to humus, enriching the soil. Molded into this word, therefore, is a recognition that growth is bounded, that it obeys the cycles of sun and rain, that it restores to the earth more fertility than it takes out

Part B Translate the underlined sentences into English (20 points)

从前有人说“创作”是“处女”，翻译不过是“媒婆”，意谓翻译何足道，创作乃可贵耳！

这种比喻是否恰当，姑置不论。然而翻译的困难，实在不下于创作，而且难过创作。第一：要翻译一部作品，先须明了作者的思想；还不够，更须真能领会到原作艺术上的美妙；还不够，更须自己走入原作中，和书中人物一同哭，一同笑。已经这样彻底咀嚼了原作了，于是第二，尚须译者自己具有表达原作风格的一副笔墨。

这第二点，就是翻译之所以真正不易为。例如荷马的史诗《伊利亚特》和《奥德赛》，现有蒲伯的译本算是顶括括了；然而评者尚谓蒲伯的译文虽有原作的瑰奇绚烂，而没有原作的遒劲质朴；蒲伯的译文失之于柔弱。譬之一女子，婀娜刚健，兼而有之：——这是荷马的原作。可是蒲伯翻了过来，只剩下“婀娜”了！

VI. Writing (40 points)

Directions: Recently, some people argue there exist some problems in university education, and we should take measures to deal with them. Based on your own experience, write about 400 words on the topic given below:

University Education