

杭州师范学院

2007 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试题

考试科目代码： 724

考试科目名称： 综合英语

- 说明：1、命题时请按有关说明填写清楚、完整；
2、命题时试题不得超过周围边框；
3、考生答题时一律写在答题纸上，否则漏批责任自负；

Part I Vocabulary and grammar

This part of the test examines you on your mastery of the English vocabulary and grammar. Notice that the contexts and your general knowledge can be helpful to your choices. After you have made a choice, mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Section A Multiple choice (每小题 0.7 分, 共 28 分。)

For each of following 40 sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- The summer soldiers and sunshine patriots will, in this crisis, _____ from the services of his country; but he that stands now deserves the love and thanks of men and women.
A. shift B. run away C. shrink D. retreat
- Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, _____ in liberty and dedicated to the position that all men are created equal.
A. conceived B. born C. established D. constructed
- Indeed, some of the developments which _____ most to the growth of industrial America were a positive disadvantage to labor.
A. donated B. provided C. gave D. contributed
- I not only _____ a cabin with him and ate three meals a day at the same table, but I could not walk round the deck without his joining me.
A. shared B. enjoyed C. hired D. rented
- A few semesters ago, in _____ of a descriptive paper assignment, I received a student essay describing a high school English teacher.
A. spite B. view C. the case D. fulfillment
- From infancy to death, the human being is _____ by these dual motives.
A. occupied B. caught C. influenced D. obsessed
- We are also persuaded by mounting evidence on cortical plasticity, _____ that synaptic connectivity is the product of input to the cortex.

- A. illustrating B. demonstrating C. explaining D. revealing
8. Smith _____ the infants' learning mechanism at a lower, causal instead of formal, level.
A. depicts B. delineates C. describes D. portrays
9. On the other side, Smith _____ that theories couched in the terms of the nativist-empiricist dialogue are dead ends.
A. declares B. remarks C. argues D. proposes
10. But the _____ of shepherds' pipes and the wooded serenity of a Hollywood backlot are, upon closer inspection, strange in Marlboro country.
A. trill B. thrill C. quiver D. warble
11. Quickly the trickle becomes a flood of _____ linseed oil as the bean sinks earthwards, ...
A. glimmering B. glistening C. glowing D. shining
12. The patient has rapidly _____ to the treatment.
A. responded B. reacted C. replied D. answered
13. Haze and mist _____ all into gray: gray water, gray sky, gray air and gray hills with a tint of green.
A. mixed B. blended C. admixed D. compounded
14. She _____ this point by describing a series of elegant experiments investigating infants' developing knowledge about the relationships between objects and their supports, containers or occluders.
A. illustrates B. demonstrates C. explains D. reveals
15. She was so _____ in her study that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A. attracted B. absorbed C. concentrated D. drawn
16. _____ the child if he misbehaves, and he'll soon stop.
A. Ignore B. Neglect C. Overlook D. disregard
17. Mr. Foster _____ that he'd broken the speed limit.
A. admitted B. confessed C. acknowledged D. consented
18. The second difference between Baillargeon and Smith concerns the role of science in _____ questions about the origins and growth of knowledge.
A. discussing B. investigating C. addressing D. treating
19. The debate is not about the presence or _____ of development; it is about the role of learning versus maturation in the developmental process.
A. absence B. lack C. emptiness D. vacancy
20. Most of us working in this field have already taken a stand on the nature-nurture _____; roadside conversions on the way to Damascus are not as common as they used to be.
A. discussion B. controversy C. issue D. debate
21. There are few people, I imagine, except those who are already good lecturers or _____, to whom speaking on the wireless come naturally.
A. speakers B. orators C. preachers D. spokesmen
22. The proper understanding of the heart made no progress until it was understood that there was a special _____ going from the heart through the lungs.
A. circuit B. cycle C. circle D. circulation
23. The carvings included several _____ figures.
A. manly B. manlike C. man-shaped D. mannish
24. Joan helped her parents in _____, tended the animals, and was skilled with her needle and in other feminine arts.
A. till B. tilling C. tillage D. tillable

25. This dense, _____ cloud covering must have been so thick that no rays of sunlight could penetrate it.
A. perpetual-renewal B. perpetually-renewing
C. perpetually-renewed D. perpetually-renewable
26. There is a continuing debate in Australia about whether it should remain a monarchy or become a republic, which is known as the _____ debate.
A. republic B. republican C. republicanism D. monarchy
27. The for the first time, I noticed the poor old _____ bodies, bodies reduced to bones and leathery skin, bent double under the crushing weight.
A. earth-colored B. earth-coloring C. earthy-colored D. earth-color
28. The computer _____ has helped to improve global communication.
A. epoch B. age C. period D. era
29. In 1971, the Canadian Government adopted a policy of _____. Recognizing that cultural pluralism was the essence of the Canadian identity.
A. multiculturalism B. multicultural C. comprehensive culture D. plural culture
30. The United States is a _____ land of forests, deserts, mountains, plateaus and fertile plains.
A. variety B. various C. variable D. varied
31. The native American Indians helped the first _____ from England to survive in a new land.
A. residents B. inhabitants C. settlers D. dwellers
32. The romantic idealism of the late 18th century, as _____ in the views of Herder and Humbolt, placed great value on the diversity of the world's languages and cultures.
A. encountering B. encountered C. having encountered D. Having been encountered
33. _____ William, the feudal system in England was completely established.
A. For B. With C. By D. Under
34. Even if our menus were not written in French _____ snobbery, the English we used in them would still be Norman English.
A. through B. for C. out of D. with
35. _____ vote of Congress in 1968, the third Monday of every January is now a federal holiday in Martin Luther King's Honor.
A. For B. By C. In D. With
36. A rose may smell just as sweet _____ any other name.
A. for B. by C. in D. with
37. Problem solving often involves an analysis of means-end relationships.
A. means-end B. approach-goal C. method-purpose D. way-object
38. Second language acquisition (SLA) research in the last 20 years appears to have shown that Universal Grammar (UG) _____ SLA, and a number of specific models of SLA have been offered.
A. restricts B. restrains C. limits D. constrains
39. It was recognized that there is a serious tension between the search for descriptive and _____ adequacy.
A. interpretive B. explanatory C. clarifying D. analytic
40. The _____ model has not met with universal acceptance.
A. *Langue-performance* B. *competence-performance*
C. *competence-parole* D. *language-parole*

Section B Proof reading and error-correction (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分。)

The following manuscript contains some errors. Each indicated line contains only ONE error. For a wrong

word, underline the word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line; for a missing word, mark its position with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank; for an unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank.

Your answers should be given on your answer sheet.

When A art museum wants a new exhibit, it buys things 1 an
 in /a finished form and hangs them on the wall. When 2 a
 a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must 3 exhibit
 often build it.

Children most definitely do need to hear existing 41 _____
 language to learn that language, of course. Children
 with Japanese genes do not find Japanese any easy than 42 _____
 English, or vice-versa; they learn whichever language
 they are exposed. The term “positive evidence” refers 43 _____
 to the information available to the child about which
 strings of words are grammatical sentences of the
 target language.

By “grammatical,” incidentally, linguists and
 psycholinguists mean only those sentences that sound
 natural in colloquial speech, not necessarily those
 that would be deemed “proper English” in formal
 written prose. Thus split infinitives, dangled 44 _____
 participles, slangs, and so on, are “grammatical” in 45 _____
 this sense (and indeed, are as logical, systematic,
 expressive, and precise as “correct” written English,
 often more so; see Pinker, 1994a). Similarly,

elliptical utterances, such as when the question
Where are you going? is answered with To the store,
count grammatical. Ellipsis is not just random 46 _____
snipping from sentences, but is governed by rules that
are part of the grammar of one's language or dialect.
For example, the grammar of casual British English
allows you to answer the question Will he go? by saying
He might do, whereas the grammar of American English
doesn't allow it.

Given this scientific definition of "grammatical,"
do we find that parents' speech counts as "positive
evidence"? That is, when a parent uses a sentence, can
the child assume that it is a part of the language to 47 _____
be learned, or do parents use so many ungrammatical
sentences, random fragments, slips of the tongue,
hesitations, and false start that the child would have 48 _____
to take much of it with a grain of salt? Fortunately
for the child, the vast majority of the speech they
hear during the language-learning years is fluent,
complete, and grammatical well-formed: 99.93%, 49 _____
according to one estimate (Newport, Gleitman, &
Gleitman, 1977). Indeed, this is true conversation 50 _____
among adults in general (Labov, 1969).

Part II Reading comprehension (每小题 1.5 分, 共 36 分。)

This part contains passages that are each followed by some questions. Read the texts and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.

Text A

Another cause of obscurity is that the writer is himself not quite sure of his meaning. He has a vague impression of what he wants to say, but has not, either from lack of mental power or from laziness, exactly formulated it in his mind and it is natural enough that he should not find a precise expression for a confused idea. This is due largely to the fact that many writers think, not before, but as they write. The pen originates the thought. The disadvantage of this, and indeed it is a danger against which the author must be always on his guard, is that there is a sort of magic in the written word. The idea acquires substance by taking on a visible nature, and then stands in the way of its own clarification. But this sort of obscurity merges very easily into the wilful. Some writers who do not think clearly are inclined to suppose that their thoughts have significance greater than at first sight appear. It is flattering to believe that they are too profound to be expressed so clearly that all who run may read, and very naturally it does not occur to such writers that the fault is with their own minds which have not the faculty of precise reflection. Here again the magic of the written word obtains. It is very easy to persuade oneself that a phrase that one does not quite understand may mean a great deal more than one realizes. From this there is only a little way to go to fall into the habit of setting down one's impressions in all their original vagueness. Fools can always be found to discover a hidden sense in them. There is another form of wilful obscurity that masquerades as aristocratic exclusiveness. The author wraps his meaning in mystery so that the vulgar shall not participate in it. His soul is a secret garden into which the elect may penetrate only after overcoming a number of perilous obstacles. But this kind of obscurity is not only pretentious; it is short-sighted. For time plays it an odd trick. If the sense is meagre time reduces it to a meaningless verbiage that no one thinks of reading.

51. According to the paragraph, writers are not sure of their meaning largely because
- A. they lack the required mental power.
 - B. they are lazy.
 - C. they think as they write.
 - D. the pen can originate ideas by itself.
52. The phenomenon of this obscurity is
- A. the writer is not sure of his meaning
 - B. the writer has vague impression of what he wants to say without formulating it clearly.
 - C. the writer is inclined to suppose that their thoughts have significance greater than at first sight appear.
 - D. the writer wraps his meaning in mystery so that the vulgar shall not participate in it.
53. The underlined word "short-sighted" in this context means that such writers have not realized
- A. readers do not like pretension.
 - B. no one thinks of reading verbiage.
 - C. time reduces the meagre sense to verbiage.
 - D. time reduces sense and readers look for sense.
54. We can infer from this paragraph that
- A. some writers cannot think clearly, but you can not easily find their obscurity because of their aristocratic style
 - B. some writers can think clearly, but they are pretentious aristocrats.
 - C. some writers wish that only aristocrats would understand them.
 - D. some writers cannot think clearly, but only a few could find their obscurity because of a style that prevents many from understanding even it superficial meaning.

Text B

The man in the street does not stop to analyze his position in the general scheme of humanity. He feels that he is the representative of some strongly integrated portion of humanity—now thought of as a “nationality,” now as a “race”—and that everything that pertains to him as a typical representative of this large group somehow belongs together. If he is an Englishman, he feels himself to be a member of the “Anglo-Saxon” race, the “genius” of which race has fashioned the English language and the “Anglo-Saxon” culture of which the language is the expression. Science is colder. It inquires if these three types of classification—racial, linguistic, and cultural—are congruent, if their association is an inherently necessary one or is merely a matter of external history. The answer to the inquiry is not encouraging to “race” sentimentalists. Historians and anthropologists find that races, languages, and cultures are not distributed in parallel fashion, that their areas of distribution intercross in the most bewildering fashion, and that the history of each is apt to follow a distinctive course. Races intermingle in a way that languages do not. On the other hand, languages may spread far beyond their original home, invading the territory of new races and of new culture spheres. A language may even die out in its primary area and live on among peoples violently hostile to the persons of its original speakers. Further, the accidents of history are constantly rearranging the borders of culture areas without necessarily effacing the existing linguistic cleavages. If we can once thoroughly convince ourselves that race, in its only intelligible, that is biological, sense, is supremely indifferent to the history of languages and cultures, that these are no more directly explainable on the score of race than on that of the laws of physics and chemistry, we shall have gained a view-point that allows a certain interest to such mystic slogans as Slavophilism, Anglo-Saxondom, Teutonism, and the Latin genius but that quite refuses to be taken in by any of them. A careful study of linguistic distributions and of the history of such distributions is one of the driest of commentaries on these sentimental creeds.

55. The underlined word “congruent” in this context means
- A. socially parallel
 - B. logically related with each other
 - C. associated together
 - D. inherently well-matched with each other
56. The underlined word “effacing” in this context means
- A. filling up
 - B. disgracing
 - C. degrading
 - D. obliterating
57. The author’s attitude towards “race” sentimentalism is
- A. positive
 - B. negative
 - C. skeptic
 - D. indifferent
58. The conclusion the author likes to draw is that
- A. a specific language or culture is not biologically related to a specific race.
 - B. a race does not care what language and culture it has in the history.
 - C. the study of linguistic distribution does not support Teutonism and the like.
 - D. science is cold.

Text C

When a girl leaves her home at eighteen, she does one of two things. Either she falls into saving hands and becomes better, or she rapidly assumes the cosmopolitan standard of virtue and becomes worse. Of an intermediate balance, under the circumstance, there is no possibility. The city has its cunning wiles, no less than the infinitely smaller and more human tempter. There are large forces which allure with all the soulfulness of expression possible in the most cultured human. The gleam of a thousand lights is often as effective as the persuasive light in a wooing and fascinating eye. Half the undoing of the unsophisticated and natural mind is accomplished by forces wholly superhuman. A blare of sound, a roar of life, a vast array of human hives, appeal to the astonished senses in equivocal terms. Without a counsellor at hand to whisper cautious interpretations, what falsehoods may not these things breathe into the unguarded ear! Unrecognised for what they are, their beauty, like music, too often relaxes, then weakens, then perverts the simpler human perceptions.

Caroline, or Sister Carrie, as she had been half affectionately termed by the family, was possessed of a mind rudimentary in its power of observation and analysis. Self-interest with her was high, but not strong. It was, nevertheless, her guiding characteristic. Warm with the fancies of youth, pretty with the insipid prettiness of the formative period, possessed of a figure promising eventual shapeliness and an eye alight with certain native intelligence, she was a fair example of the middle American class—two generations removed from the emigrant. Books were beyond her interest—knowledge a sealed book. In the intuitive graces she was still crude. She could scarcely toss her head gracefully. Her hands were almost intellectual. The feet, though small, were set flatly. And yet she was interested in her charms, quick to understand the keener pleasures of life, ambitious to gain in material things. A half-equipped little knight she was, venturing to reconnoitre the mysterious city and dreaming wild dreams of some vague, far-off supremacy, which should make it prey and subject—the proper penitent, grovelling at a woman's slipper.

59. "The cosmopolitan standard of virtue" probably refers to
- A. abandonment of any standard of virtue
 - B. abidance by virtue
 - C. universally accepted criteria for virtue
 - D. flexible standard of virtue
60. The underlined word "undoing" in this context probably refers to destruction brought by
- A. lack of efficient guidance
 - B. lack of a strong will and sophistication
 - C. strong and undesirable appeals to senses
 - D. lack of a good nature
61. According to the description, Sister Carrie may be said to be
- A. inexperienced and susceptible
 - B. experienced and sophisticated
 - C. sensitive and sensible
 - D. well-read and knowledgeable
62. According to the text, which of the following describes the character Sister Carrie best?
- A. Romantic
 - B. Naturalistic

- C. Realistic
- D. Impressionistic

Text D

The many slight differences which appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which it may be presumed have thus arisen, from being observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called individual differences. No one supposes that all the individuals of the same species are cast in the same actual mould. These individual differences are of the highest importance for us, for they are often inherited, as must be familiar to every one; and they thus afford materials for natural selection to act on and accumulate, in the same manner as man accumulates in any given direction individual differences in his domesticated productions. These individual differences generally affect what naturalists consider unimportant parts; but I could show by a long catalogue of facts, that parts which must be called important, whether viewed under a physiological or classificatory point of view, sometimes vary in the individuals of the same species. I am convinced that the most experienced naturalist would be surprised at the number of the cases of variability, even in important parts of structure, which he could collect on good authority, as I have collected, during a course of years. It should be remembered that systematists are far from being pleased at finding variability in important characters, and that there are not many men who will laboriously examine internal and important organs, and compare them in many specimens of the same species. It would never have been expected that the branching of the main nerves close to the great central ganglion of an insect would have been variable in the same species; it might have been thought that changes of this nature could have been effected only by slow degrees; yet Sir J. Lubbock has shown a degree of variability in these main nerves in *Coccus*, which may almost be compared to the irregular branching of a stem of a tree. This philosophical naturalist, I may add, has also shown that the muscles in the larvae of certain insects are far from uniform. Authors sometimes argue in a circle when they state that important organs never vary; for these same authors practically rank those parts as important (as some few naturalists have honestly confessed) which do not vary; and, under this point of view, no instance will ever be found of an important part varying; but under any other point of view many instances assuredly can be given.

63. Which is not an issue that is dealt with in this paragraph?
- A. How fundamentally can individual differences occur?
 - B. Is an important character variable even within the same species?
 - C. Does an organ change?
 - D. Does an organ vary?
64. Evidences that are used against the systematists do not include
- A. irregular branching of a stem of a tree
 - B. the branching of the main nerves close to the great central ganglion of an insect
 - C. variability in the main nerves in *Coccus*
 - D. the muscles in the larvae of certain insects
65. The systematist view is that
- A. An important never changes.
 - B. important organs do not vary
 - C. An important never changes slowly.

D. An important character varies.

66. The author expound on the importance of individual differences for all of the following reasons except
- A. They are often inherited.
 - B. they thus afford materials for natural selection to act on and accumulate.
 - C. even experienced naturalists have not fully realized their existence and some argue in a circle.
 - D. the author is against uniformity.

Text E

Anyone driving between California and *the Rockies* for the first time will realize he has been lied to all his life: the country has not been settled, *the West not won*. A huge unvanquished heartland remains, called *the Great Basin*. *Its dry riven bowl engulfs parts of Idaho, Oregon, California, Arizona, and Utah. Its massed center is the wilderness known as the state of Nevada. It is a place like nothing else in the world. Within it, water --- and thus the flow of valley, mountain, plain; the configuration of life --- does not drain to the sea, but inward upon itself, toward some ephemeral and finally non-existent midpoint.*

Driving across, it feels like an emptied ocean, restless, bereft of the tidal patterns of seas, and those of land, where rivers organize geography toward an oceanic destination. Ghosts of glaciers and wide river haunt the great heat and aridity. Epochs intermingle. Limestone shoulders granite. Life zones from Sonoran to Arctic, tiered across 2000 miles from south to north, can occur in the Basin with minute accuracy in a five-mile span. Causal principles are left to the absolute rhythm of sun and night and recklessness of wind. Wind facets everything, from pebbles to mountains' faces. Dunes swell from nothing and advance in crescent ranks directionless across the desert. There is rarely a blue day in the Basin unconvulsed somewhere by the isolated rage of a thunderstorm --- a spasm of entropy trapped in the limitlessness of the place.

67. According to the description of “the West”, the traveler between California and the Rockies is likely to have
- A. an easy experience
 - B. an amusing experience
 - C. a tumultuous mental experience
 - D. a comfortable experience
68. Any first-time driver will realize that he has been lied to all his life because
- A. he has not been sufficiently informed about the West.
 - B. people have all been lying to him.
 - C. there has appeared a big difference between the former West people have known and the West he is experiencing now.
 - D. there is a big difference between what people all say to him about the West and his actual experience here.
69. “Causal principles are left to the absolute rhythm of sun and night and recklessness of wind” probably means that
- A. one can not find the common cause-effect laws here because everything here is shaped only by the natural forces of the sun and wind.
 - B. the usual cause-effect laws are now directly exposed to the influence of the day-night alteration and reckless winds.
 - C. one can behave typically here because he exists in a more natural setting.

D. one would feel lost because he has lost his habitual environment.

70. "A spasm of entropy trapped in the limitlessness of the place" means that

- A. it is such a total rough chaos in this vast expanse of land that one can easily find new rules or laws to abide by here.
- B. there is not, in this vast land, any order for life and behavior due to the convulsive commotion of the physical forces.
- C. this is an ideal desert where one can study the effect of entropy
- D. everything here is ruled by entropy.

Text F

Good sense is, of all things among men, the most equally distributed; for every one thinks himself so abundantly provided with it, that those even who are the most difficult to satisfy in everything else, do not usually desire a larger measure of this quality than they already possess. And in this it is not likely that all are mistaken the conviction is rather to be held as testifying that the power of judging aright and of distinguishing truth from error, which is properly what is called good sense or reason, is by nature equal in all men; and that the diversity of our opinions, consequently, does not arise from some being endowed with a larger share of reason than others, but solely from this, that we conduct our thoughts along different ways, and do not fix our attention on the same objects. For to be possessed of a vigorous mind is not enough; the prime requisite is rightly to apply it. The greatest minds, as they are capable of the highest excellences, are open likewise to the greatest aberrations; and those who travel very slowly may yet make far greater progress, provided they keep always to the straight road, than those who, while they run, forsake it.

For myself, I have never fancied my mind to be in any respect more perfect than those of the generality; on the contrary, I have often wished that I were equal to some others in promptitude of thought, or in clearness and distinctness of imagination, or in fullness and readiness of memory. And besides these, I know of no other qualities that contribute to the perfection of the mind; for as to the reason or sense, inasmuch as it is that alone which constitutes us men, and distinguishes us from the brutes, I am disposed to believe that it is to be found complete in each individual; and on this point to adopt the common opinion of philosophers, who say that the difference of greater and less holds only among the accidents, and not among the forms or natures of individuals of the same species.

71. There is a difference between individuals in all of the following except

- A. endowment of good sense
- B. application of good sense
- C. conduction of thoughts
- D. fixedness of attention

72. "The greatest minds, as they are capable of the highest excellences, are open likewise to the greatest aberrations" implies that

- A. Greater minds can achieve more.
- B. Greater minds are likely to err more.
- C. Greater minds are likely to err less.
- D. Great minds are more likely to go farther.

73. The comparative qualities of the mind do not include

- A. quick thought
 - B. exact and ready memory
 - C. Reason
 - D. clear and distinct imagination
74. It can be concluded that one's mental achievement depends on
- A. the speed of progress
 - B. the vigor of mind
 - C. opinions one holds
 - D. ways of applying the mental power

Part III Translation

Section A (18分)

Translate the passage from Chinese into English. Write your answer on the answer sheet.

《红楼梦》一名《石头记》，书只八十回没有写完，却不失为中国第一部长篇小说。它综合了古典文学，特别是古小说的特长，加上作者独特的才华创辟的见解，发为沈博艳丽的文章。用口语来写小说到这样高的境界，可以说是空前的。书的开头说“真事隐去”仿佛有所影射；再说“假语村言”，而所用笔法又深微隐曲；所以它出现于文坛，如万丈光芒的彗星一般，引起纷纷的议论，种种的猜详，大家戏呼为“红学”。这名称自然带一些顽笑性的。但为什么对别的小说都不发生，却对《红楼梦》便会有这样多的附会呢？其中也必有些原故。所以了解《红楼梦》、说明《红楼梦》都很不容易，在这儿好像通了，到那边又会碰壁。本篇拟先就它的传统性、独创性和作者著书的情况粗略地叙说。

Section B (18分)

Translate the passage from English into Chinese. Write your answer on the answer sheet.

Let's take a look at another everyday miracle: getting a body from place to place. When we want a machine to move, we put it on wheels. The invention of the wheel is often held up as the proudest accomplishment of civilization. Many textbooks point out that no animal has evolved wheels and cite the fact as an example of how evolution is often incapable of finding the optimal solution to an engineering problem. But it is not a good example at all. Even if nature could have evolved a moose on wheels, it surely would have opted not to. Wheels are good only in a world with roads and rails. They bog in any terrain that is soft, slippery, steep, or uneven. Legs are better. Wheels have to roll along an unbroken supporting ridge. But legs can be placed on a series of separate footholds, an extreme example being a ladder. Legs be also be placed to minimize lurching and to step over obstacles. Even today, when it seems as if the world has become a parking plot, only about half of the earth's land is accessible to vehicles with wheels or tracks, but most of the earth's land is accessible to vehicles with feet: animals, the vehicles designed by natural selection.

Part IV Essay Writing (40分)

Some scientists claim that human behavior is either inherited (or determined by heredity (or innate instincts) or determined by heredity (or innate instincts) than by teaching (or environments). This is known as the “nature” theory.

Some other scientists hold that human behavior depends on the environments (including social situations) rather than on heredity. This is known as the “nurture” theory.

Still others take an eclectic or interactive position. They think that heredity and environment each play a necessary but different role in the development of human behavior.

How far do you agree or disagree to such views? You are to write an essay of about 600 words on the following topic:

Two useful quotations for your understanding of the question:

*A devil, a born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never stick... (from Tempest by
William Shakespeare)*

*No man's knowledge here can go beyond
his experience (from Essay Concerning
Human Understanding by John
Locke)*

Nature or Nurture

Your introductory paragraph should yield a clear thesis statement that gives your position. The body of your essay should consist of two or three paragraphs that develop your position in a cohesive and coherent manner. Your last paragraph should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or summery. (The two useful quotations are just provided for your understanding of the question.) You may give a more specific title if there is the necessity.

Your essay will be scored mainly on those basic requirements. However, marks will be awarded for your insightfulness and successful incorporation of recent research results.

Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.