

## 浙江工商大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试 (A) 卷

招生专业: 日语语言文学

考试科目: 257 英语 (二外)

总分: 100 分

考试时间: 180 分钟

### Part I Reading Comprehension (45%)

(45 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 6 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-left groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia — where an aging population, life extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part — other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right to die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death — probably by a deadly injection or pill — to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54 year old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

1. The word "euthanasia" (Line 7, Para. 2) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) that doctors take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die
- B) that the dominoes start falling
- C) that the patient can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering
- D) that people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks

2. From the second paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries

- B) physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia  
C) changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law  
D) it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage
3. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) observers are taking a wait and see attitude towards the future of euthanasia  
B) similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries  
C) observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes  
D) the effect taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop
4. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) face his death with calm  
B) experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient  
C) have an intense fear of terrible suffering  
D) undergo a cooling off period of seven days
5. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) opposition                      B) suspicion                      C) approval                      D) indifference

## Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Not content with its doubtful claim to produce cheap food for our own population, the factory farming industry also argues that "hungry nations are benefiting from advances made by the poultry (家禽) industry". In fact, rather than helping the fight against malnutrition (营养不良) in "hungry nations", the spread of factory farming has inevitably aggravated the problem.

Large scale intensive meat and poultry production is a waste of food resources. This is because more protein has to be fed to animals in the form of vegetable matter than can ever be recovered in the form of meat. Much of the food value is lost in the animal's process of digestion and cell replacement. Neither, in the case of chicken, can one eat feathers, blood, feet or head. In all, only about 44% of the live animal fits to be eaten as meat.

This means one has to feed approximately 9--10 times as much food value to the animal than one can consume from the carcass. As a system for feeding the hungry, the effects can prove disastrous. At times of crisis, grain is the food of life.

Nevertheless, the huge increase in poultry production throughout Asia and Africa continues. Normally British or US firms are involved. For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries. Britain's largest suppliers chickens, Ross Breeders, are also involved in projects all over the world.

Because such trade is good for exports, Western governments encourage it. In 1979, a firm in Bangladesh called Phoenix Poultry received a grant to set up a unit of 6,000 chickens and 18,000 laying hens. This almost doubled the number of poultry kept in the country all at once.

But Bangladesh lacks capital, energy and food and has large numbers of the unemployed. Such chicken raising demands capital for building and machinery, extensive use of energy resources for automation, and involves feeding chickens with potential famine relief protein food. At present, one of Bangladesh's main imports is food grains, because the country is unable to grow enough food to feed its population. On what then can they possibly feed the chicken?

6. In this passage the author argues that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) efficiency must be raised in the poultry industry

- B) raising poultry can provide more protein than growing grain  
C) factory farming will do more harm than good to developing countries  
D) hungry nations may benefit from the development of the poultry industry
7. According to the author in factory vegetable food \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is easy for chickens to digest.  
B) is insufficient for the needs of poultry  
C) is fully utilised in meat and egg production  
D) is inefficiently converted into meat and eggs
8. Western governments encourage the poultry industry in Asia because they regard it as an effective way to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) boost their own exports  
B) alleviate malnutrition in Asian countries  
C) create job opportunities in Asian countries  
D) promote the exports of Asian countries
9. The word "carcass" (Line 2, Para.3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) vegetables preserved for future use  
B) the dead body of an animal ready to be cut into meat  
C) expensive food that consumers can hardly afford  
D) meat canned for future consumption
10. What the last paragraph tells us is the author's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) detailed analysis of the ways of raising poultry in Bangladesh  
B) great appreciation of the development of poultry industry in Bangladesh  
C) critical view on the development of the poultry industry in Bangladesh  
D) practical suggestion for the improvement of the poultry industry in Bangladesh

### Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

If you like the idea of staying with a family, living in house might be the answer. Good landladies--those who are superb cooks and launderers, are figures as popular in fiction as the bad ones who terrorize their guests and overcharge them at the slightest opportunity. The truth is probably somewhere between the two extremes. If you are lucky, the food will be adequate, some of your laundry may be done for you and you will have a reasonable amount of comfort and companionship. For the less fortunate, house rules may restrict the freedom to invite friends to visit, and shared cooking and bathroom facilities can be frustrating and row-provoking if tidy and untidy guests are living under the same roof.

The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion. One person may spend hours on the phone, while another rarely makes calls. If you want privacy with guests, how do you persuade the others to go out; how do you persuade them to leave you in peace, especially if you are a student and want to study?

Conversely, flat sharing can be very cheap, there will always be someone to talk to and go out with, and the chores, in theory, can be shared.

11. According to the passage, good landladies are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) usually strict  
B) always mean  
C) adequately competent  
D) very popular with their guests



12. What is the additional disadvantage of flat sharing?  
 A) Problems of sharing and paying.  
 B) Differences in living habits.  
 C) Shared cooking and bathroom facilities.  
 D) Restriction to invite friends to visit.
13. The word “conversely” (Line 1, Para. 3) probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) likewise                      B) actually                      C) deliberately                      D) contrarily
14. What is NOT mentioned as a benefit of flat sharing?  
 A) Rent is affordable                      B) There is companionship.  
 C) There is peace and quiet.                      D) Housework.
15. The best title for the passage can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) The Advantages of Living in a House  
 B) The Assets and Liabilities of Renting a Place to Live  
 C) The Disadvantages of Sharing a House  
 D) What Is a Popular Landlady Like?

#### Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a “disjunction” between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much “re-engineering” has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long term profitability. BBDO’s Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish - “the worst sort of ambulance cashing.”

16. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tales of corporate revival spread widely  
B) it is difficult to conclude whether the productivity revolution is for real  
C) much pain has been taken for the corporate revival  
D) the author disagrees that pain contributes to gain
17. According to the author, the American economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not as good as it seems  
B) at its turning point  
C) much better than it seems  
D) near to complete recovery
18. The official statistics on productivity growth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle  
B) fall short of businessmen's anticipation  
C) meet the expectation of business people  
D) fail to reflect the true state of economy
19. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"  
B) he does not think the productivity revolution works  
C) he wonders if the official statistics are misleading  
D) he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses
20. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
A) Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.  
B) New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.  
C) The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long term profitability.  
D) The consultants are a bunch of good for nothings.

### Passage 5

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

I had an experience some years ago which taught me something about the ways in which people make a bad situation worse by blaming themselves. One January, I had to officiate at two funerals on successive days for two elderly women in my community. Both had died "full of years," as the Bible would say; both yielded to the normal wearing out of the body after a long and full life. Their homes happened to be near each other, so I paid condolence calls on the two families on the same afternoon.

At the first home, the son of the deceased woman said to me, "If only I had sent my mother to Florida and gotten her out of this cold and snow, she would be alive today. It's my fault that she died." At the second home, the son of the other deceased woman said, "If only I hadn't insisted on my mother's going to Florida, she would be alive today. That long airplane ride, the abrupt change of climate, was more than she could take. It's my fault that she's dead."

When things don't turn out as we would like them to, it is very tempting to assume that had we done things differently, the story would have had a happier ending. Priests know that any time there is a death, the survivors will feel guilty. Because the course of action they took turned out badly, they believe that the opposite course - keeping Mother at home, postponing the operation would have turned out better. After all, how could it have turned out any worse?

There seem to be two elements involved in our readiness to feel guilty. The first is our

pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens. That leads us to find patterns and connections both where they really exist and where they exist only in our minds.

The second element is the notion that we are the cause of what happens, especially the bad things that happen. It seems to be a short step from believing that every event has a cause to believing that every disaster is our fault. The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood. Psychologists speak of the infantile myth of omnipotence. A baby comes to think that the world exists to meet his needs, and that he makes everything happen in it. He wakes up in the morning and summons the rest of the world to its tasks. He cries, and someone comes to attend to him. When he is hungry, people feed him, and when he is wet, people change him. Very often, we do not completely outgrow that infantile notion that our wishes cause things to happen.

21. The author had to conduct the two women's funerals probably because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) he wanted to console the two families
  - B) he was an official from the community
  - C) he had great sympathy for the deceased
  - D) he was priest of the local church
22. The two examples of the deceased old ladies suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) people tend to exaggerate certain factors while ignoring the others
  - B) the ladies are too old
  - C) their children should be responsible for the deaths of the deceased
  - D) people tend to feel guilty when anything undesirable happens
23. People feel guilty for the deaths of their loved ones because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) they couldn't find a better way to express their grief
  - B) they believe that they were responsible
  - C) they had neglected the natural course of events
  - D) they didn't know things often turn out in the opposite direction
24. In the context of the passage, "... the world makes sense" (Line 2, Para. 4) probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) everything in the world is predetermined
  - B) the world can be interpreted in different ways
  - C) there's an explanation for everything in the world
  - D) we have to be sensible in order to understand the world
25. People have been made to believe since infancy that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) everybody is at their command
  - B) life and death is an unsolved mystery
  - C) every story should have a happy ending
  - D) their wishes are the cause of everything that happens

## Passage 6

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Chinese cinema is still the big unwritten chapter in world film industry. The gap is surprising, if only because so many other facets of twentieth-century Chinese history, culture and politics have been extensively analyzed. The past ten years, however, have seen a significant growth of interest in Chinese films—both in China and abroad. The China Film Archive, forced to close by Red Guards in 1966, resumed its activities in 1978; it has now re-catalogued its collection and

begun facing up to the massive task of copying its large holding of old prints on to safety-film stock. Two years ago, it organized a special season of pre-1949 films for internal circulation to film professionals on the country's leading production centers. This gave many of the younger filmmakers their first glimpses of work done in the 1930s and 1940s. Later films, banned since the "anti-rightist purge" of 1957, have also begun to reappear on China's screens.

The western discovery of China's film heritage began at London's National Film Theatre in 1980, with a 25-film season called "Electric Shadows". Several classics had their first screenings outside China at this event, which established two important points. First, the Shanghai film industry of the 1930s and 1940s produced work of international standing. Second, the films of the People's Republic, while hardly as remarkable as their predecessors, did offer much more than celebrations of successful work in the countryside and military field.

The London initiative was quickly copied in a dozen or more cities, from Sydney to Turin, with the result that Chinese cinema has found a place on the map that it did not have in 1980. The decades of neglect and ignorance, however, have forced all such events to take the form of broad, general survey, which had not helped the discovery of individual talents.

London has now picked up the baton again with a second, larger season, to be held at the National Film Theatre throughout January and February. It is called, inevitably, "More Electric Shadows". Unlike the first season, this has been organized with the co-operation of the China Film Archive; the result is a program more or less evenly balanced between pre-1949 and post-1949 titles. It offers more 1930s films than have previously been seen outside China at one time and includes a number of western premieres (初演).

26. In relation to the author's knowledge of 20<sup>th</sup> century Chinese culture generally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the actual history of the country is still somewhat hazy
- B) Chinese cinemas are still an unknown quantity.
- C) little is known about Chinese films
- D) the growing interest is out of proportion

27. The special season of pre-1949 films mentioned \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) was shown in cities all over the world
- B) consisted mainly of films banned since 1957
- C) was organized by the China Film Archive
- D) gave young film-makers a second chance to see films of the 30s and 40s

28. The London season of 1980 showed that Chinese films of the People's Republic era \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) could rank among international film classics
- B) were better than many Western films of the same era
- C) were remarkably inferior to the Shanghai 30s and 40s productions
- D) dealt mainly with agricultural and military themes

29. The writer presents the fact that after the London season, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) no more Chinese film was shown outside China
- B) many Chinese film seasons were organized outside China
- C) no more Chinese film was produced outside China
- D) Western people were still ignorant about Chinese films

30. The new season in London in January and February will be special because it will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) show more films from the fifties
- B) include premieres of most Westerns



- C) be the second held outside China  
 D) be co-supported by the Chinese

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15%)**

**(25 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best answer to complete each sentence and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

31. He had developed quite an \_\_\_\_\_ for this place.  
 A) admiration                      B) affection                      C) affectation                      D) appreciation
32. Tom's \_\_\_\_\_ is New York. But the plane took them to Madrid.  
 A) departure                      B) purpose                      C) destination                      D) aim
33. When I \_\_\_\_\_, I found I was on the kitchen floor.  
 A) came around                      B) came down with                      C) came by                      D) came up with
34. I only know the man by \_\_\_\_\_ but I have never spoken to him.  
 A) chance                      B) sight                      C) heart                      D) experience
35. You needn't worry \_\_\_\_\_ regards the cost of the operation.  
 A) with                      B) which                      C) as                      D) about
36. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.  
 A) why                      B) that                      C) whether                      D) when
37. These books were very dear to him and he bought them at \_\_\_\_\_ expenses when he was staying abroad.  
 A) considerate                      B) considerable                      C) considered                      D) considering
38. Nobody but the captain can \_\_\_\_\_ punishment on the ship.  
 A) award                      B) compensation                      C) prize                      D) administer
39. Foolish \_\_\_\_\_ Mark is, he could not have done such a thing.  
 A) who                      B) as                      C) that                      D) like
40. We've just installed two air conditioners in our apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ should make a great difference in our life next summer.  
 A) what                      B) that                      C) they                      D) which
41. We should be careful enough at the \_\_\_\_\_ moment of our research.  
 A) critical                      B) difficult                      C) conscientious                      D) corporate
42. He pointed out that living standard of urban and \_\_\_\_\_ people continued to improve.  
 A) remote                      B) municipal                      C) provincial                      D) rural
43. The firemen fought for three hours before they managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.  
 A) break off                      B) put off                      C) put out                      D) give up
44. The neighbors don't consider him quite \_\_\_\_\_ as most evenings he awakens them with his drunken singing.  
 A) respectable                      B) respectful                      C) respected                      D) respective
45. I think he can take a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ English course to improve his English.  
 A) intermediate                      B) middle                      C) medium                      D) mid
46. Whenever possible, John \_\_\_\_\_ how well he speaks English.  
 A) shows up                      B) shows around                      C) shows off                      D) shows out
47. During summer holiday season there are no \_\_\_\_\_ rooms in this seaside hotel.  
 A) empty                      B) blank                      C) vacant                      D) disserted



48. Time \_\_\_\_\_, the meeting will be held as scheduled.  
 A) permit                      B) permitting                      C) permitted                      D) permits
49. The little tunnel was so narrow that only one person at a time could \_\_\_\_\_ into it.  
 A) stride                      B) swallowed                      C) wagered                      D) squeeze
50. All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the snowstorm, we had to take the train.  
 A) having canceled                      B) had been canceled  
 C) were canceled                      D) having been canceled
51. \_\_\_\_\_ as Tom is, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.  
 A) flexible                      B) versatile                      C) sophisticated                      D) productive
52. Children should be taught how to \_\_\_\_\_ the right from the wrong both at school and at home.  
 A) acquire                      B) differ                      C) learn                      D) differentiate
53. Share price on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but \_\_\_\_\_ slightly in the afternoon.  
 A) restored                      B) recovered                      C) regained                      D) retrieved
54. The economic recession has meant that job \_\_\_\_\_ is a rare thing.  
 A) protection                      B) safety                      C) security                      D) danger
55. He could only eat meager food and read in a \_\_\_\_\_ light in the room.  
 A) dark                      B) dull                      C) pale                      D) dim
56. The education \_\_\_\_\_ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.  
 A) allowance                      B) reservation                      C) budget                      D) finance
57. The house is big enough to \_\_\_\_\_ more than 10 people.  
 A) accommodate                      B) display                      C) contain                      D) hold
58. First, we need to find out what his plan is, and then act \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) sensitively                      B) accordingly                      C) imaginatively                      D) efficiently
59. People are getting increasingly aware that quality is \_\_\_\_\_ counts most.  
 A) that                      B) what                      C) which                      D) where
60. Men differ from animals \_\_\_\_\_ they can think and speak.  
 A) in which                      B) for that                      C) in that                      D) for which

### Part III Translation (20%)

(50 minutes)

#### Section A: Chinese-English Translation (10%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are five Chinese sentences that you should translate into English. You are allowed 25 minutes to do the translation on the Answer Sheet.

61. 不可否认，使用广泛的电子邮件有利也有弊。  
 62. 只有真正意识到爱的重要性才会花精力学习如何爱。  
 63. 不管你相信与否，每个人的生活在很大程度上都受到环境的影响。  
 64. 面试时，你的言谈举止都会左右面试者对你的看法。  
 65. 谁都喜欢汤姆，他身上有很多好的品质，如勤劳、善良和勇敢。

#### Section B: English-Chinese Translation (10%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are five sentences which you should translate into Chinese. The sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in Part I (Reading Comprehension). You are allowed 25 minutes to do the translation on the Answer Sheet. You

*should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

66. (Line 4, Para.1, Passage 1)

The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10.

67. (Line 2, Para.4, Passage 2)

For instance, an American based multinational company has this year announced its involvement in projects in several African countries.

68. (Line 1, Para.2, Passage 3)

The same disadvantages can apply to flat sharing, with the added difficulties that arise from deciding who pays for what, and in what proportion.

69. (Line 1, Para.4, Passage 4)

First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done.

70. (Line 1, Para.4, Passage 5)

The first is our pressing need to believe that the world makes sense, that there is a cause for every effect and a reason for everything that happens.

## Part V Error Correction (10%)

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** This part consists of two short passages. In each passage, there are 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, first put it on the Answer Sheet, then cross it out and write the correct word after it. If you add a word, first put an insertion mark (^) on the Answer Sheet and write the missing word after it. If you delete a word, first put it on the Answer Sheet, and then cross it out.

### Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods.

1. ~~periods~~ time/times/period

Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for study of television.

2. ~~having~~

3. ^ the

(1)

When we consider the comfortable circumstances of a working family today, the life of the working man in 1882 seems miserable indeed. But earlier it had been very harder. At the beginning of the nineteenth century working hours were from sunrise to sunset, pay was awful, and working condition were poor and dangerous. The working man had little schooling beyond his craft, and there was little hope which his children would have anything better. There were no public schools, and besides, the few pennies what the children could earn needed to help support the family. If he was present because of sickness, there was often no Job from he when he returned. Since there were always many other workers to take his job, he was likely to be fired if he ask for more pay.

71. \_\_\_\_\_

72. \_\_\_\_\_

73. \_\_\_\_\_

74. \_\_\_\_\_

75. \_\_\_\_\_

76. \_\_\_\_\_

77. \_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_

Viewed against today's standards, the attitude of the nineteenth-century factory owners seems incredible. They

believed that was good business to hire men, women and 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 children as cheaply as possible, make them to work as they 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 could and, when they became inefficient, worn out, or unable  
 to work for any reason, discharge them.

(2)

When writing a novel, a writer can take several pages or  
 even several chapters to set the scene for a story. He can provide  
 all kinds of historical, political and cultural information explain  
 events as they fold. He can create to many characters and 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 describe it physically and psychologically in infinite detail. 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Most novels have more than one story line. Events can may 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
 take place over a long period of time.

The short story, on the other hand, must be concise on 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
 every point of view. The shorter the story, the more economic 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
 with words the writer must be. There can be no superfluous  
 or irrelevant informations. Every word counts. A short story 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
 can have only one plot or one main theme. It can have number 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
 of characters, but only one or two of them can be developed  
 in depth. The opening introduction of the context and the 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
 characters are usually completed in a couple of paragraphs.  
 Actually all short stories are composed of a plot develops 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
 chronologically and came to a definite conclusion. Ideally, 90. \_\_\_\_\_  
 a short story has a surprise ending that can be humorous,  
 ironical or even moralistic.

**Part VI Writing (10%)**

**(30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Coping with Change**. You should write at least 150 words on the Answer Sheet following the outline given below.

1. 我们生活在一个充满变化的世界
2. 变化给我们带来了巨大影响
3. 我们应该如何应对变化

## Coping with Change