

南京航空航天大学

二〇〇四年硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目：基础英语

说明：答案一律写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效

I. Vocabulary (35%)

A. Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1. It has been announced that a _____ of distinguished authors will come and judge the literary competition.

A. jury B. panel C. council D. counsel

2. The prophet _____ people; they didn't quite know what to make of him.

A. contradicted B. perplexed C. embarrassed D. disturbed

3. Her brilliant interpretation of the unexpected results of the experiment was _____ and surprising.

A. ingredient B. inglorious C. ingenious D. ingenuous

4. The negotiation between these two countries has yielded no result. A war is _____.

A. eminent B. dominant C. predominant D. imminent

5. The jury _____ him of having committed the robbery and he was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

A. convinced B. accused C. charged D. convicted

6. According to the evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin, man is _____ from the ape.

A. descended B. derived C. originated D. inherited

7. If businessmen are taxed too much, they will no longer be motivated to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually _____.

A. delay B. shrink C. disperse D. sink

8. Many pure metals have little use because they are too soft, rust too easily, or have some other _____.

A. properties B. drawbacks C. qualities D. advantages

9. When a _____ has been accepted for publication, it is passed to an editor for detailed scrutiny.

A. mortgage B. monopoly C. manuscript D. maneuver

10. The council members were dissatisfied with the wording of the recommendation, but passed it after _____ had been agreed on.

A. innovations B. amendments C. advancements D. refinements

11. Visiting in a humid climate will cause a traveler's clothing to become _____ with sweat.

A. watered B. heated C. saturated D. stained

12. If Bob thinks our plan will succeed, it probably will; his _____ are usually correct.

A. acclaims B. hunches C. mottoes D. suspensions

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13. There is much discussion in the United States today about the need for the government to _____ the theater.

A. substitute B. subsidize C. subscribe D. subordinate

14. Diana could hardly believe her eyes when she saw in the mirror how pretty she was in that _____ dress.

A. deliberate B. ingenious C. tangible D. exquisite

15. The locals have given to their traditional way of living and are now making their living by selling handicrafts as _____ to the tourists.

A. souvenirs B. tokens C. symbols D. Curiosities

B. Directions: Use your knowledge to guess the meanings of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. Mary found herself in a difficult situation. In fact, her plight was so serious that she decided to get help. ()

2. The powerful poison was imperceptible when mixed in liquid; that is, it could not be tasted, seen, or smelled. ()

3. When I was a child my mother seemed to approve of almost everything I wanted to do. My father, however, always seemed to have a deprecating reaction to whatever I did. ()

4. Hence, even if all herbivores, or plant-eaters, were absent from the biosphere, plant growth could be expected to stabilize at certain level. ()

5. Mr. Kelada was the most loquacious man I'd ever met. He talked with everyone on the ship, and he always had something to say, no matter what the topic. ()

6. It was the first time Nancy had been in a big city. She felt a little apprehensive as she walked out onto the street, with so many strange faces staring at her. ()

7. Mr. Kelada was incredibly cocksure (). It was this excessive self-confidence that made you want to prove him wrong whenever he gave an opinion.

8. The research is designed to discover the age at which children develop metalinguistic awareness. It is hypothesized that this will occur some years after the beginnings of speech itself. ()

9. Smith is well-known for his unorthodox views on child care. ()

10. The government claims the issue is a moral one, transcending party politics. ()

C. Directions: Replace the underlined words in the following sentences with simple, everyday words or expressions.

1. The rather arresting spectacle of little old Japan adrift amid beige concrete skyscrapers is the very symbol of the incessant struggle between the kimono and the miniskirt. ()

()

2. My research for the underlying causes of the environmental crisis has led me to travel around the world to examine and study many of these images of destruction. () ()

3. I feel sure it is a decision in which the Great Dominions will in due course concur ().

4. The shop-keepers speak in slow, measured tones, and the buyers, overwhelmed by the sepulchral atmosphere, follow suit. ()

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5. The abolitionists' advocacy of an unconditional "let live" is in truth part of the same cultural tendency that animates the killer. ()
6. Certainly there was no pressure upon the Veterans of Foreign Wars to choose the dreadful edifice that bears their banner. ()
7. Europe has what we do not have yet, a sense of the mysterious and inexorable limits of life. ()
8. Pythons are said to live in these regions, and they grow to a length of twenty feet or more and are adorned in patterns of black and many colors. ()

II. Cloze (25%)

A. Fill in each of the following blanks with a suitable word in its proper form and write down the required word in the numbered space given below the passage (15%)

It has almost become a commonplace that a really successful man, be he a company director, financier, shipping magnate, or orchestra conductor, will, when he reaches the zenith of his career, marry a beautiful model---usually his second or third wife. Men who have inherited money often 1 such a supergirl as their first wife--- 2 she will be exchanged over the years for another. Yet, as a rule, 3 are women of little education who have not 4 finished school and who have 5 to do until they marry but look beautiful and 6 becomingly in front of a camera. But they are "beautiful"---and 7 makes them potentially rich.

As soon as a woman has caught her man, she "gives up her career for 8"---or, at least, that is what she will 9 him. After all, he could hardly be flattered by the thought 10 she had been saved in the nick of 11 from having to sweat her way through examinations. He would much 12 get drunk on the idea of the love "that knows no compromise", 13 this woman pretends to feel for him. Who knows, he thinks, she might 14 become a famous surgeon, and she has given it all 15 for him. He would never believe that she preferred to be the 16 of a famous surgeon, to have 17 income and prestige without having either the work 18 the responsibility. Therefore, he resolves to make 19 life at his side as comfortable as possible to 20 for her great sacrifice.

A small percentage of 21 students in industrious countries of the West 22, in fact, obtain their degrees before they get 23. Despite occasional exceptions, they are, as a rule, less attractive and have 24 to catch a suitable provider 25 still in school. But then, this 26 will automatically raise their market 27, for there are certain types of men who feel bolstered 28 their wife has a degree---providing they have 29 themselves. It is clear evidence of his own cleverness if such a highly educated woman is interested in him, If by chance this female mastermind happens to be sexy, he will be 30 himself with joy. But not for long. Even women doctors, women sociologists, and women lawyers "sacrifice" their careers for their men, or at least set them aside.

B. Fill in each blank with a proper word from the following box. Change its form if necessary and write down the required word in the numbered space given below the passage. (10%)

Example: "You have the most _____ moustache!" (charm)

The required form of the given word for the blank is charming.

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adaptation compete anterior attach beak bladder blood buoyance gizzard
gravel intake liquid metabolism paste convince pump reaction play
primary stability surface tear turbulence volume

Birds are well adapted for flying. Two main 1 that are necessary are light weight and high rate of 2.

A bird's 3 is increased by lightweight feathers, which increase 4 by air. Space in the body is filled with air sacs instead of 5. The air sacs communicate to some bones; thus the hollow bones are lighter. There are no teeth; 6 and cutting of food is done with a lightweight 7. The grinding is done in the 8 with the aid of 9. This takes the weight away from the 10 and gives the "flying machine" better 11. The bird does not have a urinary 12, but excretes the kidney products as a white 13 that is mixed with its feces.

The power for flying is produced by flight muscles (the white meat) 14 to a greatly enlarged breastbone. The wing 15 is broadened by means of large light feathers. It has a "finger" with feathers that prevents 16 on the top of the wing.

The energy for flying power is supplied by a high oxygen 17 and a high temperature that speeds up chemical 18. A four-chambered heart prevents mixing of venous 19 with oxygenated arterial blood. The rapid beat of the wing muscles and flight muscles 20 air in and out very rapidly to supply oxygen quickly.

Finally, the source of the energy is food. Birds have to eat a lot!

III. Error correction (20%)

Directions: There are twenty mistakes in the following passage. You are required to underline or mark the mistakes and get them corrected. Be sure to write down the correct form beside the line in which you find the mistake. Note that not every line has a mistake, and some lines may have more than one mistake.

Example: "You have ✓ most charming moustache!" the

The origin and progress and future promotion of civilization are ill understood / _____
and misconceived. These should be made the chief theme of education, but much _____
hard work is necessary when we can reconstruct our ideas of man and his capacities _____
and free ourselves from innumerable persisted misapprehensions. There have _____
obstructionists in all times, not merely the lethargic mass, but the moralists, the _____
rationalized theologians, and most of the philosophers, all have busily if unconsciously _____
engaged in ratifying existing ignorance and mistakes and discourage creative thought. _____
Naturally those who reassure us seem worth of honor and respect. Equally naturally _____
those who puzzle us with disturbing criticisms and invite us to changing our ways are _____
objects of suspicion and readily discredit. Our personal discontent does not ordinarily _____
expand to any critical questioning of the general situation in which we find ourselves. _____
In every age the prevailing conditions of civilization has appeared quite natural and _____
inevitably to those who grew up in them. The cow asks no questions as for how it _____

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happens to be a dry stall and a supply of hay. The kitten laps its warm milk from a china saucer, with knowing anything about porcelain; the dog nestles in the corner of a divan with none sense of obligation to the inventors of upholstery and the manufacturers of down pillows. So we humans receive our breakfasts, our trains and telephones and orchestras and movies, our national Constitution, our moral code and standards of manners, with simplicity and innocence of a pet rabbit. We have absolutely inexhaustible capacities for appropriating that others do for us with no thought of "thank you".

IV. Paraphrase 20%

1. Bargaining is the order of the day.
2. For eight months he flirted with colossal wealth available to the lucky and the persistent, and was rebuffed.
3. Dismissive as Pharisee, I regarded as moonlings all those whose life was lived on a less practical plane.
4. The very birds have a tame and unhurried air.
5. The burying-ground is merely a huge waste of hummocky earth, like a derelict building lot.
6. The glow of the conversation burst into flames.
7. Don't you want to be in the swim?
8. Measurements of space and time are relative to some arbitrarily chosen frame of reference.

V. Reading Comprehension 50%

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four or five answers marked [A] , [B] , [C] , [D] or [E]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

Passage 1

Thousands of young people visiting the Isle of Wight for the pop music festival are finding that they have themselves become a tourist attraction. Family men driving past the festival site in family cars stop to let the children 'see the hippies'.

In their view anybody with a rucksack and long hair is a hippy. One can almost imagine the children being ordered not to open the doors.

At Yarmouth an elderly woman is supposed to have jumped into a stranger's car and asked for a lift because she was afraid of the hairy youngsters. It would not be fair to say that the whole island regards all young people attending the festival as creatures from another world, but there is ample evidence of a gap between the pop culture which this week's event represents and the attitude of many of the island's usual visitors.

Yet on the 200-acre festival site the show is being put together efficiently. Supplies of food are being brought in ahead of time to cope with the numbers of hungry people who are expected to arrive. A huge tent has been erected to store tons of tinned food, fruit and vegetables. Trucks loaded with country produce give part of the site the appearance of a vegetable market.

Behind the site the East Afton hills rise pleasantly before dropping to the sea. The hills belong

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to the National Trust and have been fenced off to prevent too many visitors from camping on National Trust property and, incidentally, getting a free seat for the concerts.

The 'White Panther' revolutionary movement, which has attacked the festival as 'an obvious example of capitalist interests seeking to exploit the people's music', has pointed out that the concerts can be listened to from the hills. But most people seem happy enough to pay to go in.

They have to do so only on the third day. As a gesture of goodwill the organizers have decided not to charge for admission on the first and second days. Less well-known groups and artists will perform during this warming-up period.

But obviously the promoters who have spent £ 500,000 on the open-air festival hope to make a profit; and with about 40,000 fans already present, and perhaps another 200,000 on the way, no doubt they will, unless the weather lets them down.

1. This passage is mainly about _____.

- [A] how to select a pop musical festival site
- [B] a pop musical festival site on a British island
- [C] how to protect National Trust property
- [D] the 'White Panther' revolutionary movement

2. Young visitors to the pop festival are finding that _____.

- [A] they are attracted by tourists
- [B] they themselves have become tourists
- [C] it is convenient to go there by family cars
- [D] they have become objects of interest to tourists

3. On the 200-acre festival site the show _____.

- [A] is being organized economically
- [B] is being organized so as to work well
- [C] is being tested for efficiency
- [D] is protected by National Trust

4. Most visitors _____.

- [A] seem unhappy at the concerts
- [B] seem happy enough without going in
- [C] seem happy to listen to the concerts from the hills
- [D] are willing to pay for admission

5. The organizers of the concerts have decided that on the first two days _____.

- [A] admission will cost half-price
- [B] admission fees will be doubled
- [C] no admission fees will be collected
- [D] there will be no free admission

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Passage 2

Do you forget to turn off the lights and heaters when you go out of a room? In 2040 it will not matter. They will turn themselves off—and on again when you return. You will choose the temperature for each room, the lighting and the humidity. A sensor will detect the presence of a human (and, with luck, ignore the dog!) and turn the systems on, and when the humans leave it will turn them off again.

The sensors will work through the central home computer, and they will do much more than just turn the fires and lights on and off for you. They will detect faulty electrical appliances, plugs or switches, isolate them so that they cannot harm anyone, and then warn you that they need repair. They will detect fire and if you are out of the house, the computer will call the fire brigade. It will also call the police should the sensors detect an intruder. This will not be too difficult because the locks on the outside doors will be electronic. You will open them using your personal card—the one you use for shopping—maybe using a number known only to you.

It will be impossible to lose the key, and a housebreaker will have to tamper with the lock or with a window. It is not very difficult to make such tampering send a signal to the computer.

The computer will be more than a fireman- policeman- servant. It will be an entertainer, and most of your entertainment will come right into your home. It does now, of course, but by 2040“entertainment” will mean much more. For one thing, you will be able to take part actively, rather than just watching...

6. The author intends to tell us that _____.

- [A] in 2040 we will live without the lights and heaters
- [B] in 2040 we will use much more lights and heaters
- [C] in 2040 lights and heaters will be on and off automatically
- [D] in 2040 there will be no switches of lights and heaters

7. Which of the following statements is Not true?

- [A] You can be taken for an intruder if you tamper with the lock or with a window.
- [B] The sensor will detect fire and make an emergency call.
- [C] Without a computer, the sensor can not do much.
- [D] The sensor is multi-functional.

8. According to the author, in 2040, new technology _____.

- [A] will turn everything into sensors
- [B] will free us from the keys we use today
- [C] will make the locks out of date
- [D] will eliminate all crimes

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9. Thanks to computers, in 2040 people _____.
[A] will have no entertainment outside
[B] will replace TV with computers
[C] will be controlled by computers
[D] will have more fun at home
10. The best title for the passage might be _____.
[A] Life at Home in the Year 2040
[B] Sensors and Computers
[C] The Development of Science and Technology
[D] Lights and Heaters in the Year 2040

Passage 3

The global environment is swinging from humanity's impact on the Earth where changes --- from a thinning Arctic ice cap to mass extinctions of the world's amphibians--- are occurring at an alarming rate, according to the latest "state of the world" report by the Worldwatch Institute.

The annual report on world environmental trends points to a planet at a crossroads between further rapid degradation, with irreconcilable consequences or gradual improvement over several generations toward a sustainable situation.

Worldwatch experts said the accelerated ecological decline has coincided with a loss of political factor on environmental issues, including the breakdown of global climate talks last month and the election in the United States of a president less friendly to environmental causes.

"There is a real danger that a lot of political factor in favour of the environment could be lost quickly in the coming years." Said Worldwatch president Christopher Flavin in a news conference Thursday after the report was released.

"If, in the current climate of political and economic uncertainty, political leaders were to roll back environmental laws or fail to complete key international agreements, decades of progress could crack," he said.

Worldwatch is an independent environmental watching group that publishes scholarly papers on global conditions and changes. It has published the "State of the World" report, a compilation of essays on various subjects, every year since 1984.

The latest report found extremely pressing environmental problems that will challenge policymakers to find creative and sustainable responses. Some of the conditions include:

Global warming due to atmosphere ozone depletion from greenhouse gases has caused the Arctic ice cap to melt by 42 percent.

At least 27 per cent of world's coral reefs have been destroyed due to factors ranging from pollution, a rise in ocean temperatures, commercial fish harvesting, exploitation by tourism and commercial diving.

Amphibian populations have decreased in both tropical and temperate regions. Dozens of frog and salamander species are believed to have become extinct in recent years due to ecosystem destruction, diseases and possibly the impact of more intense ultraviolet radiation.

Devastating natural disasters are becoming more frequent and powerful, causing at least 608

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billion dollars in destruction over the last decade. More than 120,000 people were killed and millions displaced by the natural disasters which frequently hit the most impoverished countries.

The authors noted that two social factors could bring about great changes to improve the environmental situation. They said a move away from a reliance on fossil fuels and a reduction in consumption by citizens in the industrialized nations would gradually scale back the impact of global warming.

Meanwhile, more than 1.2 billion people still live in poverty conditions subsisting on about 1 dollar a day. These people put strain on their local environments by deforesting for fuel and livestock, fishing in environmentally sensitive areas or harvesting endangered animals to sell their parts for lucrative profits.

11. The main idea of the passage would be that _____

- [A] the ecological decline accelerated
- [B] the political factor has an important influence on environment
- [C] humanity's impact on the Earth are alarming us
- [D] our planet faces a survival crisis

12. The following aspects lead to the deterioration of the environment EXCEPT _____

- [A] the accelerated ecological decline
- [B] a loss of political factor on environmental issues
- [C] the fail in holding the global climate talks last month
- [D] the election in the United States of a president less friendly to environmental causes.

13. The best title of the passage would be _____

- [A] Human impact destroying Earth's environment
- [B] Environmental deterioration is unavoidable.
- [C] With great endeavour, environment can be recovered.
- [D] Keep on guard against bad behaviours on environmental situation.

Passage 4

In America alone, tipping is now a \$16 billion-a-year industry - all the more surprising since it is a behavioural oddity. Consumers acting rationally ought not to pay more than they have to for a given service. Tips, which are voluntary, above and beyond a service's contracted cost, and delivered afterwards, should not exist. So why do they? The conventional wisdom is that tips both reward the efforts of good service and reduce uncomfortable feelings of inequality. The better the service, the bigger the tip.

A paper analysing data from 2,547 groups dining at 20 different restaurants shows that the correlation between larger tips and better service was very weak: only a tiny part of the variability in the size of the tip had anything to do with the quality of service. Customers who rated a meal as "excellent" still tipped anywhere between 8% and 37% of the meal price.

Tipping is better explained by culture than by economics. In America, the custom has become institutionalised: it is regarded as part of the accepted cost of a service. In a New York restaurant, failing to tip at least 15% could well mean abuse from the waiter. Hairdressers can expect to get

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15-20%, the man who delivers your groceries \$2. In Europe, tipping is less common; in many restaurants, discretionary tipping is being replaced by a standard service charge. In many Asian countries, tipping has never really caught on at all.

How to account for these national differences? Look no further than psychology. According to Michael Lynn, the Cornell paper's co-author, countries in which people are more extrovert, sociable or neurotic tend to tip more. Tipping relieves anxiety about being served by-strangers: And, says' Mr Lynn, "in America, where people are outgoing and expressive, tipping is about social approval. If you tip badly, people think less of you. Tipping well is a chance to show off." Icelanders, by contrast, do not usually tip - a measure of their introversion and lack of neuroses, no doubt.

While such explanations may be crude, the hard truth seems to be that tipping does not work. It does not benefit the customer. Nor, in the case of restaurants, does it actually incentivise the waiter, or help the restaurant manager to monitor and assess his staff. The cry of stingy tippers that service people should "just be paid a decent wage" may actually make economic sense.

14. From the text we learn that Americans

- [A] are willing to give tips because they love the practice.
- [B] like to give tips to service people to help them financially.
- [C] are reluctant to give tips, but they still do so.
- [D] are giving less and less tips.

15. According to Paragraph 3, we learn that

- [A] tips are voluntary in America.
- [B] tipping is rare in many Asian countries.
- [C] people don't tip in Europe.
- [D] tipping is now popular in Iceland.

16. According to Michael Lynn,

- [A] nervous people do not usually tip.
- [B] American people are anxious.
- [C] Icelanders don't like to show off.
- [D] people will ignore you if you tip badly.

17. The text indicates that in America

- [A] the amount of tipping is standardized with different services.
- [B] a waiter can abuse a customer if he fails to tip 15%.
- [C] customers tip 8% to 37% of the meal price if a meal was "excellent".
- [D] the man who carry groceries for you can expect to get 15-20%.

18. According to the text, the author believes that in America

- [A] the better the service, the bigger the tip.
- [B] tips can reward the effort of good service.
- [C] tips can reduce feelings of inequality.
- [D] tips cannot prompt better service.

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Passage 5

American Indian Movement (AIM) is an organization devoted to promoting cultural awareness and political self-determination for Native Americans. AIM seeks recognition of treaty rights in accordance with agreements between Native American tribes and the United States government. The organization also supports Native American education and cultural programs. AIM is best known for its confrontational political demonstrations during the late 1960s and 1970s.

AIM was founded in 1968 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in response to complaints by Native American residents about police brutality. Members of the organization began to monitor police behavior. As the group gained strength, they also started to lobby for improved city services for the many Native Americans living in run-down tenant apartments, and they developed *survival schools* where Native American youths could be taught about their culture. Over the next four years, AIM expanded throughout the country, forming 40 chapters in cities and on reservations. AIM leaders, such as Dennis Banks and Russell Means, became well-known spokesmen for Native American rights.

AIM participated in a number of high-profile demonstrations from the late 1960s through the late 1970s. From November 1969 to June 1971, AIM members participated in a 19-month occupation of Alcatraz Island, site of an abandoned federal prison in San Francisco Bay. The protest was intended to draw attention to the poor conditions of Native American reservations throughout the United States. The protesters proposed establishing a center for Native American studies on the island. Another group of Native Americans, allied with AIM, occupied a surplus military facility in Davis, California, beginning in October 1970. These actions resulted in the establishment of Native American-controlled D-Q University in Davis in 1971. D-Q University is named for Deganawidah, an Iroquois prophet, and Quetzecatl, the Aztec god of peace and civilization.

AIM staged many demonstrations to protest the U.S. government's treatment of Native Americans and the loss of their ancestral lands. In 1970 organization members participated in an occupation of a portion of Mount Rushmore National Monument in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Two years later, AIM members staged a Thanksgiving Day protest at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims had landed in 1620, and briefly occupied a replica of the Pilgrim ship, the *Mayflower*.

AIM played a critical role in organizing the 1972 "Trail of Broken Treaties". Native American protesters converged on Washington, D.C., just before the presidential election in November. Marchers met with government officials at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to present a 20-point program of demands. With police massed outside, marchers took over the BIA building and renamed it the "Native American Embassy". The occupation ended after authorities agreed to appoint a committee to study the demands and not to arrest the protesters.

The next major AIM action was the 1973 occupation of the town of Wounded Knee, the site of an infamous massacre of Native Americans by U.S. troops in 1890. Invited by tribal elders to protest a corrupt tribal government, AIM members and local allies took over the tiny hamlet. They were soon surrounded by agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. marshals and the BIA police. The ensuing siege lasted for 70 days and ended in a standoff. A committee

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was appointed to examine the grievances that had led to the occupation, but no official action was ever taken.

AIM began to splinter apart. The organization's national office closed in 1975, and all national officer positions were dissolved in 1979. Although AIM staged "The Longest Walk", a 1978 march from California to Washington, D.C., to protest bills introduced to the U.S. Congress that would reduce or abolish Native American treaty rights, the group founded without national leadership. The 1990s have seen a modest revival of the organization. In 1992 local AIM chapters protested the celebrations marking the 500-year anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to America. At a 1993 conference in New Mexico, 16 local AIM groups organized themselves as the Confederation of Autonomous AIM Chapters.

19. Why was AIM founded in 1968?

- [A] Because the Native American needed their own activity center.
- [B] Because of the police's bad and rude behavior towards the Native American.
- [C] Because the Native American was segregated.
- [D] Because the American government realized the Native American's terrible living conditions.

20. Why did AIM organize a number of demonstrations from the late 1960s through the late 1970s?

- [A] To demonstrate their power and show their determination to fight against the government.
- [B] To draw public attention to the poor conditions of Native American reservations throughout the U.S. and to protest the U.S. government's treatment of Native Americans and the loss of their ancestral lands.
- [C] To appeal to the people to invest more money on the Native American.
- [D] To protest the Vietnam War.

21. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] AIM chiefly organized the 1972 "Trail of Broken Treaties".
- [B] The next major AIM action was the 1973 occupation of the town of Wounded Knee, the site of a bad-reputation massacre of Native Americans by U.S. troops in 1890.
- [C] AIM began to splinter apart during 1970s.
- [D] The 1990s have seen a severe revival of the organization.

Passage 6

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome

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sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner — amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

22. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, ____.

- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
- [B] small minded officials deserve a serious comment
- [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
- [D] most Americans are ready to offer help

23. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that ____.

- [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
- [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
- [C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
- [D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions

24. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers ____.

- [A] to improve their hard life
- [B] in view of their long distance travel
- [C] to add some flavor to their own daily life

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[D] out of a charitable impulse

25. The tradition of hospitality to strangers _____.

[A] tends to be superficial and artificial

[B] is generally well kept up in the United States

[C] is always understood properly

[D] was something to do with the busy tourist trails