

试题编号：326 试题名称：基础英语

注意：答题（含填空）一律答在答题纸上，答在草稿纸或试卷上一律

无效

试 卷 一

Part I Reading Comprehension (two points each ,40 points)

Directions: In this section there are four passages followed by twenty multiple-choices. Read the passages carefully and then **mark your answer in your Answer Sheet.**

Text A

“Partnership” between government and private business is much in vogue. Bill Clinton, for one, is all for it. Government should not seek to displace private enterprise, he says, but strive to help it work better. And government has much to learn from business: if bureaucracies can be confronted with some of the incentives and disciplines that work in the private sector, they too can become more efficient..

Britain’s Conservative government has said similar things for years---admittedly, with more emphasis on what government learn from private enterprise than on what the state can do for business. So widely has this notion of partnership spread that Britain’s Labour Party, which has traditionally seen the private sector as an obstacle to success, is suddenly an enthusiastic believer. It has published a document on “promoting a partnership between public and private finance”, arguing that private capital should be used, to an even greater extent than already envisaged by the Tory government, to pay for investment in public infrastructure—which, in the Labour Party’s view, means not merely roads and bridges but also “social infrastructure” such as “Child –care facilities.”

In Britain, as in America and many other industrial countries, this particular form of partnership---the use of private capital for public investment—is proving especially beguiling. Unfortunately, this is so mainly for bad reasons. Before a suspiciously broad consensus moves too far from speech-making to action, and a policy that seems to offer something to everyone goes wrong, some careful thinking is called for.

The main bad reason for proposing this new financial partnership is that it makes for convenient bookkeeping---so much so that all sorts of apparently worthwhile investments start to look costless. The argument, at its crudest, goes as follows. The country plainly needs a new road. The government could build it---but how would it meet the cost? Higher taxes would be unpopular. That leaves borrowing. There are good reasons to pay for an investment---which yields its benefits over many years---by borrowing over a span of time. But another difficulty arises: most industrial-country governments are already borrowing too much. The governments of Britain and America are both struggling to cut their financial deficits. Adding to public borrowing looks out of the question.

The solution seems obvious: let private finance meet the cost. That way, public borrowing does not rise. A needed investment goes ahead. Banks and other private lenders win new business. The construction and child-care industries take on new workers. Taxpayers are spared. Everybody gains.

It looks too good to be true---and it is. The crucial fact this argument overlooks is the most fundamental economic reality of all: resources are scarce. Because of that, public-sector decisions to commit resources, to whatever end, preclude their being used for other purposes. This is why too much public spending is a bad thing: in one way or another, it crowds out private spending. Dressing up public spending and borrowing as private spending and borrowing may spare governments their fiscal blushes, but it does not alter that economic fact. What matters most is the decision to commit resources to a certain purpose—does the decision make the best use of the economy's resources? Once the public sector has made that decision, the choice of how to raise the money—whether through “public borrowing” or “private borrowing” is secondary.

In blurring this distinction—which all the current talk of partnership does—there are several dangers. Chief among them is that the all-important decision to commit resources is itself muddled. Private choices are subject to familiar incentives and disciplines—e.g. a firm that makes an unwise investment risks losing money or going bust. That concentrates manager's minds. Public-sector decisions face a much weaker discipline: the political accountability of the ministers and officials concerned. Mixing the two—so that neither side feels responsible for the decision, or so that it is unclear when the project's commercial risk, if any, really lies—can easily mean no discipline at all. That will mean more bad investment and, since resources are scarce, less good investment.

1. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that in Britain
 - A. the Tories are not in power.
 - B. the Labour Party is not in power.
 - C. the Labour wishes to cooperate with the conservative government.
 - D. the Labour Party refuses to cooperate with the conservative government.
2. The sixth paragraph tells us that dressing up public spending and borrowing as private spending and borrowing may
 - A. help governments out of financial difficulties.
 - B. help governments find better policies.
 - C. put governments in trouble.
 - D. help save the face of government.
3. In the seventh paragraph the sentence “That concentrates manager's minds” means the managers
 - A. have to devote all their capital and energy.
 - B. remain worried all the time.
 - C. have to have a very high sense of responsibility.
 - D. must make quick decisions.
4. The author of the passage indicates that _____ about using private capital for public investment.

- A. governments are enthusiastic
- B. private investors are enthusiastic
- C. governments are enthusiastic than the private sector
- D. the private sector is more enthusiastic than governments

Text B

The need for a single worldwide coordinated measurement system was recognized over 300 years ago. Gabriel Mouton, Vicar of St. Paul in Lyons, proposed in 1670 a comprehensive decimal measurement system based on the length of one minute of arc of a great circle of the earth. In 1671 Jean Picard, a French astronomer, proposed the length of a pendulum beating seconds as the unit of length, (such a pendulum would have been fairly easily reproducible, thus facilitating the widespread distribution of uniform standards.) Other proposals were made, but over a century elapsed before any action was taken. In 1790, in the midst of the French Revolution, the National Assembly of France requested the French Academy of Sciences to "deduce an invariable standard for all measures and all the weights". The Commission appointed by the Academy created a system that was, at once, simple and scientific. The unit of length was to be a portion of the earth in circumference. Measures for capacity (volume) and mass (weight) were to be derived from the unit of length, thus relating the basic units of the system to each other and to nature. Furthermore, the larger and smaller 'versions of each unit were to be created' by multiplying or dividing the basic units by 10 and its multiples. This feature provided a great convenience to users of the system, by eliminating the need for such calculations as dividing by 16 (to convert ounces to pounds) or by 12 (to convert inches to feet). Similar calculations in the metric system could be performed simply by shifting the decimal point. Thus the metric system is a "base-10" or "decimal" system.

The Commission assigned the name metre (which we now spell meter) to the unit of length. This name was derived from the Greek word metron, meaning "a measure". The physical standard, representing the meter was to be constructed so that it would equal one ten-millionth of the distance from the north pole to the equator along the meridian of the earth running near Dunkirk in France and Barcelona in Spain.

The metric unit of mass, called the "gram", was defined as the mass of one cubic centimeter (a cube that is 1/100 of a meter on each side) of water at its temperature of maximum density. The cubic decimeter (a cube 1/10 of a meter on each side) was chosen as the unit of fluid capacity. This measure was given the name "liter".

Although the metric system was not accepted with enthusiasm at first, adoption by other nations occurred steadily after France made its use compulsory in 1840. The standardized character and decimal features of the metric system, made it well suited to scientific and engineering work. Consequently, it is not surprising that the rapid spread of the system coincided with the age of rapid technological development. In the United States, by Act of Congress in 1866, it was made "lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system in all contracts,

dealings or court proceedings. "By the late 1860's even better metric standards were needed to keep pace with scientific advances.

In 1875 an international treaty, the "Treaty of the Meter", set up well-defined metric standards for length and mass, and established permanent machinery to recommend and adopt further refinements in the metric system. This treaty, known as the Metric Convention, was signed by 17 countries, including the United States.

As a result of the Treaty, metric standards were constructed and distributed to each nation that ratified the Convention. Since 1893, the internationally agreed-to metric standards have served as the fundamental weights and measures standards of the United States.

By 1900 a total of 35 nations-including the major nations of continental Europe and most of South America- had officially accepted the metric system. Today, with the exception of the United States and a few small countries, the entire world is using predominantly the metric system or is committed to such use. In 1971 the Secretary of Commerce, in transmitting to Congress the results of a 3-year study authorized by the Metric Study Act of 1968, recommended that the U. S. change to pre-dominant use of the metric system through a coordinated national program. The Congress is now considering this recommendation.

The international Bureau of Weights and Measures located at Sevres, France. serves as a permanent secretariat for the 'Metric Convention, coordinating the exchange of information about the use and refinement of the metric system. As measurement science develops more precise and easily reproducible ways of defining the measurement units the General Conference of Weights and Measures—the diplomatic organization made up of adherents to the Convention- meets periodically to ratify improvements in the system and the standards.

In 1960. the General Conference adopted an extensive revision and simplification of the system. The name Le Systeme International d'Unites (International System of Units) with the international abbreviation SI. was adopted for this modernized metric system. Further improvements in and additions to SI were made. by the General Conference in 1964, 1968, and 1971.

5. The metric system developed by the French Academy of Sciences was based on a system of _____.
- A. 10 units.
 - B. 12 units.
 - C. 16 units.
 - D. 10, 12 and 16 units.
6. The Commission designed the word "metre", or meter as the unit for _____.
- A. volume measurement.
 - B. the measurement of mass.
 - C. the measurement of temperature.
 - D. the measurement of length.
7. The length of the meter was designed to be one ten-millionth of the distance from _____.

- A. the equator to Dunkirk, France.
 B. Dunkirk, France to Barcelona. Spain.
 C. the equator to Dunkirk. France .and Barcelona, Spain along the meridian of the earth.
 D. the north pole to the equator.
8. The metric unit of mass or gram, is defined as the mass of a cube that is _____.
- A. 1 meter on each side.
 B. 1/10 of a meter on each side.
 C. 1/100 of a meter on each side.
 D. 1/1000 of a meter on each side.
9. The metric unit of fluid capacity is defined as a cube that is _____.
- A. 1 meter on each side.
 B. 1/10 of a meter on each side.
 C. 1/100 of a meter on each side.
 D. 1/1000 of a meter on each side.
10. The use of the metric system in the United States was first recognized in _____.
- A. 1960 when the General Conference adopted a revision of the system and the name International System of Units.
 B. 1968 when the Metric Study Act recommended that the United States change to a metric system.
 C. 1866 when the United States made it lawful by Act of Congress to use the metric system in a contract and court dealings.
 E. 1875 when the United States signed the Treaty of the Meter alone with seventeen other countries.

Text C

In June 1997 a great financial crisis burst out in Thailand. It is because Thailand has poured nearly 30 per cent of its total loans into real estate market since 1992 and most of the loans have failed to be taken by now. It is not strange that investments in real estates are considered to be full of risks.

But what on earth is risk? In Longman Dictionary “risk” is defined as a danger or something that may have a bad result. But this definition is not comprehensive. Risk at least includes two sides—danger and safety. In fact the nature of risk is the degree of safety and security. The lower the degree is, the more dangerous it is. If one opens the dictionary, one can easily find many words that express the similar idea of risk, e.g. danger, hazard, and crisis. All these words show different levels of safety under different circumstances.

Risks exist everywhere. When one goes to the market, for example, he will have to take care whether the food is fresh or not. Here exists a risk. Risks are an unavoidable part of life. They stem from rare events such as earthquakes and fires or from slowly accumulating effects of exposure to hazardous conditions and probably cause loss of property, even loss of life.

Facing risks, human beings are not at a loss what to do. Many ways have been

found out to reduce risk to a tolerable level. In the past, people suffered a lot from sudden attacks of typhoon. Now a modern warning system has been established to warn people before a typhoon comes. Public awareness of hazards and appropriate response contribute to reduction of loss. But accompanied with risks, there usually are special profits. The more risky it is, the more profits it may bring, especially in financial fields in which businesses largely depend on credits. The less risky it is, the less benefit it may produce, which in some way still means loss. Then a problem occurs. That is how to obtain benefits to maximum with the minimum of risk and how to reach the balance between risk and benefit. People usually call it risk management.

In managing risk, the most effective measure is to allocate resources reasonably. In case a loss does happen, people still can get repayments from other ways. Before doing so, people need to have enough data to support their decision. They need to know the level of overall risk to which people are routinely exposed and the level of safety that might be achieved through efforts before they determine what levels of risks are socially and economically tolerable. But people's ability to manage risk is often limited by a lack of adequate data and effective analyses.

Government, personal experience and expert advice are the three main sources of information. Through its branches all over country, the government can easily gather adequate information and adopt systematic and analytic methods to characterize the threats. On one hand, to satisfy the public desire for better safety and more benefits, the government may provide improved information—the results of analysis—for risk managers to use in exploring their options and in making decisions. On the other hand, to strengthen its rule the government have to bring certain dangers under control. According to the obtained and analyzed data, the government should work out certain laws and codes. These rules can not only regulate people's behavior but also offer general measures of managing hazard and risk. Also in June last year, Chinese government took firm measures to stop the unusual and dangerous increase in stock market, and avoided a more severe crisis, which shows the power of the government in dealing with risks.

Observing laws may help investors to gain the protection of the government which is the most powerful and dependable guarantee. But as no key can open every lock, codes can only deal with specific hazards. So it is necessary for personal experience and expert advice to make up for the weakness. Personal experience and expert advice include past performances, professional education and training, and communication with policy makers, facility owners and users. For years, personal experience and expert advice have been widely used in managing risk and have proved to be very useful and practicable. During the process of designing Shanghai Pudong Airport in 1995, a coastologist, after careful investigations and scientific analyses, came up with the suggestion that the airport should be built on the sea beach instead of behind the sea wall.

Later this suggestion proved to be practicable and saved 360 million yuan. With the emergence of new computer-based tools new methods of managing risk are continuously coming out of universities and research laboratories into general

application. To achieve better safety and more benefits at reasonable costs people should also improve their self-qualities continuously to keep up with the technique development. In addition, both the government and the public should not only adopt a risk-based approach but also be fully prepared to deal effectively with potentially severe risks.

Taking these measures can not only help to identify weakness earlier, but also help to respond more correctly to new hazards or increasing risks. These will mean safety and benefit to be achieved.

11. What is the nature of risk according to the text?
 - A .A danger of something that may have a bad result.
 - B The degree of safety and risk.
 - C Hazardous conditions that probably cause loss of property, or even loss of life.
 - D All of the above.
12. What does risk management deal with?
 - A It deals with the problem of balancing risk and benefit.
 - B It uses high tech to minimize risks.
 - C It aims to allocate resources so as to reduce risk to the minimum.
 - D Its main task is to collect adequate data and analyze the data.
13. What are the main sources of information?
 - A Expert advice
 - B Government
 - C Personal experience
 - D All of the above
14. What is the most powerful and trustworthy guarantee of investors?
 - A Government.
 - B Professional education and training.
 - C Communication with policy makers, facility owners and users.
 - D Past performances.
15. To attain safety and obtain more benefits, people should _____.
 - A continuously improve themselves to keep up with the technical development.
 - B consult experts from time to time.
 - C adopt a risk-based approach.
 - D respond quickly and correctly to hazards and risks.

Text D

Thomas Jefferson, who died in 1826, looms ever larger as a figure of special significance. Americans, of course, are familiar with Jefferson as an early statesman, author of the Declaration of Independence, and a high-ranking presidential Founding Father. But there is another Jefferson less well known. This is the Jefferson who, as the outstanding American philosopher of democracy, has an increasing appeal to the world's newly emerging peoples.

There is no other man in history who formulated the ideas of democracy with such fullness, persuasiveness, and logic. Those interested in democracy as a political

philosophy and system—even those who do not accept his postulates or are critical of his solutions—must reckon with his thought.

What, then, is his thought, and how much of it is still relevant under modern conditions?

Of all the ideas and beliefs that make up the political philosophy known as Jefferson democracy, perhaps three are paramount. These are the idea of equality, the idea of freedom, and the idea of the people's control over government. Underlying the whole, and serving as a major premise, is confidence in man.

To Jefferson, it was virtually axiomatic that the human being was essentially good, that he was capable of constant improvement through education and reason. He believed that “no definite limit could be assigned” to man's continued progress from ignorance and superstition to enlightenment and happiness. Unless this is kept in mind, Jefferson cannot be understood properly.

What did he mean by the concept of equality, which he stated as a “self evident” truth? Obviously, he was not foolish enough to believe that all men are equal in size or intelligence or talents or moral development. He never said that men are equal, but only that they come into the world with “equal rights”. He believed that equality was a political rather than a biological or psychological or economic conception. It was a gift that man acquired automatically by coming into the world as a member of the human community.

Intertwined with equality was the concept of freedom, also viewed by Jefferson as a “natural right.” In the Declaration of Independence he stated it as “self evident” that liberty was one of the “inherent” and “unalienable rights” with which the Creator endowed man. “Freedom,” he summed up at one time, “is the gift of Nature.”

What did Jefferson mean by freedom and why was it necessary for him to claim it as an “inherent” or “natural” right? In Jefferson thought there are two main elements in the idea of freedom. There is, first, man's liberty to organize his own political institutions and to select periodically the individuals to run them. The other freedom is untrammelled right to say, think, write, and believe whatever the citizen wishes—provided, of course, he does not directly injure his neighbors.

It is because political and personal freedom are potentially in conflict that Jefferson, in order to make both secure, felt the need to found them on “natural right.” If each liberty derives from an “inherent” right, then neither could justly undermine the other. Experience of the past, when governments were either too strong for the ruled or too weak to rule them, convinced Jefferson of the desirability of establishing a delicate natural balance between political power and personal rights.

This brings us to the third basic element in the Jeffersonian idea: the people's control over government. It is paradoxical that Jefferson, who most of his adult years in politics, had an ingrained distrust of government as such. For the then-existing governments of Europe, virtually all of them hereditary monarchies, he had antipathy mixed with contempt. His mistrust of strong and unchecked government was inveterate. “I am not,” he said, “a friend to a very energetic government. It is always oppressive.”

Government being a necessity for civilized existence, the question was how it

could be prevented from following its tendency to swallow the rights of the people. Jefferson's answer to this ancient dilemma was at variance with much traditional thinking. He began with the postulate that government existed for the people, and not vice versa; that it had no independent being except as an instrument of the people; and that it had no legitimate justification for existence except to serve the people.

From this it followed, in Jefferson's view, that only the people, and not their rulers or the privileged classes, could and should be relied upon as the "safe depositories" of political liberty. This key idea in the Jeffersonian political universe rested on the monumental assumption that the people at large had the wisdom, the capability, and the knowledge exclusively to carry the burden of political power and responsibility. The assumption was, of course, widely challenged and vigorously denied in Jefferson's day, but he always asserted his confidence in it.

Confidence in the people, however, was not enough, by itself, to serve as a safeguard against the potential dangers inherent in political power. The people might become corrupted or demoralized or indifferent. Jefferson believed that the best practice for the avoidance of tyranny and the preservation of freedom was to follow two main policies. One was designed to limit power, and the other to control power.

In order to put limits on power, Jefferson felt, it was best to divide it by scattering its functions among as many entities as possible—among states, counties, and municipalities. In order to keep it in check, it was to be impartially balanced among legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Thus, no group, agency, or entity would be able legitimately to acquire sufficient power for abuse. This is, of course, the theory that is embedded in the Constitution and that underlies the American federal system with its "checks and balances."

For the control of power or, more specifically, the governmental apparatus itself, other devices had to be brought into play. Of these, two are of special importance: suffrage and elections.

Unlike many contemporaries, Jefferson believed in virtually universal suffrage. His opinion was that the universal right to vote was the only "rational and peaceable instrument" of free government.

Next to the right to vote, the system of free elections was the foremost instrument for control over government. This involved, first, the election by the people of practically all high government officials, and, secondly, fixed and regular periods of polling, established by law.

To make doubly sure that this mechanism would work as an effective control over power, Jefferson advocated frequent elections and short terms of office, so that the citizens would be enabled to express their "approbation or rejection" as soon as possible.

This, in substance, is the Jeffersonian philosophy—faith in the idea of equality, of freedom, and in the right to and need for popular control over government.

What, in all this, is relevant to peoples without a democratic tradition, especially those who have recently emerged in Asia and Africa? The rejection of democratic procedures by some of these peoples has been disheartening to believers in freedom and

democracy. But it is noteworthy that democratic and parliamentary government has been displaced in areas where the people had no background in freedom or self-rule, and where illiteracy is generally high. Even there it is significant that the new dictatorships are usually proclaimed in the name of the people.

The Jeffersonian assumption that men crave equality and freedom has not been denied by events. Special conditions and traditions may explain non-democratic political methods for the achievement of certain purposes, but these remain unstable wherever the notion of liberty has begun to gain ground. "The disease of liberty," Jefferson said, "is catching."

The proof of this is to be found even in such societies as the Spanish and the Islamic, with their ancient traditions of chieftainships where popular eruptions against dictatorial rule have had an almost tidal constancy.

But it is a slow process, as Jefferson well knew, "The ground of liberty," he said, "is to be gained by inches; we must be contented to secure what we can get, from time to time, and eternally press forward for what is yet to get. It takes time to persuade men to do even what is for their own good."

Does Jefferson survive? Indeed he does.

16. What are the three most paramount ideas in Jeffersonian democracy?
- A Equality, freedom and people's control over government.
 - B Equality, confidence in man and people's control over government.
 - C Equality, freedom and confidence in man.
 - D Freedom, confidence in man and people's control over government.
17. How did Jefferson interpret the concept of equality?
- A He asserted that it was a political concept as well as a biological and economic concept.
 - B He believed that men were born with equal rights.
 - C Equality is a gift of Nature.
 - D Both B) and C).
18. In Jefferson's opinion, what could prevent tyranny and preserve freedom?
- A Suffrage and election.
 - B Checks and balances.
 - C The tow policies---to limit power and to control power.
 - D The dividing of functions among many entities.
19. Which of the following statement would the writer probably **Not** support?
- A The rejection of democratic procedures is partly attributed to ignorance.
 - B Jefferson's ideas of democracy are often distorted by some people on purpose.
 - C Universal suffrage is the cardinal instrument for control over government.
 - D Once the concept of liberty is accepted by the majority, a democratic society will be strongly demanded.
20. The primary purpose of this text is to ____.
- A explain Jefferson's ideas of democracy.
 - B exalt Jefferson as an outstanding philosopher.
 - C illustrate Jefferson's influence on modern politics.

D view Jeffersonian democracy under modern conditions.

Part II Paraphrase or reword the following in simpler English. Write your answer on your Answer Sheet. (five points each, 10 points)

1. Evelyn Nixon was a fanatic of poetry, especially of the classic poets. When he read or recited Greek verse the Greeks came to life; romance and language sang songs to me, and I was inspired to be like him, not a hero nor even a poet, but a Greek scholar, and thus an instrument on which beautiful words might play.
2. It was conversation I was hearing, the free, passionate, witty exchanges of studied minds as polished as fine tools. They were always courteous, no two ever spoke while they were on the job of exposition anyone, regardless of his side, would contribute his quota of facts, or his remembrance of some philosopher's opinion or some poet's perfect phrase for the elucidation or the beautification of the theme.

Part III Vocabulary (one point each, 40 points)

Requirement: Please write your answer on your Answer Sheet.

Directions: There are forty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one that correctly completes the sentence. Be sure mark your answer on your Answer Sheet.

1. Dr. James said medical malpractice was a paradox in the United States, which he said had the best medical care in the world as well as the highest liability claim rate.
 - A. a maxim
 - B. a self-contradiction
 - C. an infrequent occurrence
 - D. a controversial issue
2. Almost every chemical plant we received information about is releasing staggering high rates of hazardous chemicals, even in routine releases.
 - A. toxic
 - B. insecure
 - C. polluted
 - D. radiating
3. After three postwar decades during which they became cozily accustomed to raising wages and proliferating fringe benefits, the labor unions are being asked to tighten their belts to hold down inflation.
 - A. causing little uneasiness to people who receive them
 - B. causing harm to one's health
 - C. easy to acquire
 - D. spreading rapidly and excessively
- 4 The fireman had made an egregious blunder: they had to fill their gas tanks. Thus, the new hotel burned to the ground!
 - A. intolerable
 - B. moderate
 - C. superfluous
 - D. commensurate
- 5 These small firms amalgamated not long ago in order to meet the increasing demands for more electrical appliances.
 - A. linked
 - B. clustered
 - C. assembled
 - D. combined
- 6 Freedom from superstition is the result of the conviction that the world is not governed by caprice, but that it is a world of order and can be understood by man.

- A. God
 C. disorder
- B. ghost
 D. superpower
- 7 Since he was a votary of astrology, he believed implicitly in truth revealed by the stars.
- A. veteran
 C. devotee
- B. believer
 D. participant
- 8 He was a man of _____ size and great physical strength.
- A prodigious
 C predominant
- B protracted
 D. prolonged
- 9 Winsor McCay, the cartoonist, could draw with incredible _____: his comic strip about Little Nemo was characterized by marvelous draftsmanship and sequencing.
- A. authenticity
 C. virtuosity
- B. inadequacy
 D. briskness
- 10 China and U.S. made _____ trade agreement.
- A. unilateral
 C. sophisticated
- B. unanimous
 D. reciprocal
- 11 Since 1813 reaction to Jane Austen's novels has oscillated between ____ and condescension; but in general later writers have esteemed her works more highly than did most of her literary _____.
- A. dismissal admirers
 C. disapproval readers
- B. adoration ... contemporaries
 D. approbation ...challengers
- 12 .There are, as yet, no vegetation types or ecosystems whose study has been ____ to the extent that they no longer _____ ecologists.
- A. perfected ... hinder
 C. diverted ... arouse
- B. exhausted ... interest
 D. vetoed ... irritate
- 13 The old miser, completely abandoned by his relatives and friends, lived a miserable, _____ life.
- A. frivolous
 C. ameliorate
- B. extraneous
 D. sordid
- 14 .Some cinema-goers in Leipzig even confessed that the film had made them feel emotional and slightly _____ for their recent past.
- A. nostalgic
 C. intuitive
- B. instinctive
 D. mirthful
- 15 To ____ this state of affairs, the report recommended a unified scheme, on a regional basis, within which both common and specialized units would cater for the various needs of part-time teachers.
- A. fortify
 C. assimilate
- B. denominate
 D. rectify
- 16 In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the land fast ice so _____ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.
- A. permanently
 C. irregularly
- B. imperceptibly
 D. precariously
- 17 Unfortunately, his damaging attacks on the ramifications of the economic policy

- A castigate B. curse C. censure D. carouse
- 34 The wind blew the _____ candle out.
 A. flicking B. flickering C. flirting D. fleeting
- 35 She helped the _____ customer try on all kinds of clothes for an hour.
 A. woeful B. fastidious C. reluctant D. exquisite
- 36 He made some _____ sketches which would serve guides when he painted the actual portrait.
 A. firstly B. primary C. preliminary D. introductory
- 37 Now sometimes Mrs. Smith would sit for hours in front of the window _____ about the happy life she used to live with her children before the war.
 A. remembering B. memorizing C. reminiscing D. retaining
- 38 The newly-appointed general _____ about the room like a latter-day Napoleon.
 A. ramble B. shuffle C. stroll D. strut
- 39 It was felt that these intellectual snobs lacked the _____ to pursue a difficult task to the end.
 A. obligation B. persuasion C. engagement D. commitment
- 40 The young lovers were not allowed to get married because their two families are _____ enemies.
 A. congenital B. congenial C. hereditary D. innate

试 卷 二

Part IV Proofreading and Error Correction (one point each, 10 points)

Directions: The following passage contains **10 errors**. Underline them and write the correct ones in the blank provided at the end of the line. You should proofread the passage and correct it.

- For a wrong word underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.
- For a missing word mark the position of the missing word with a "A" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.
- For a unnecessary word cross out the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and

put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

The term cloning is used to describe the production, with means of a process known as nuclear transfer, of genetically identical animals. Nuclear transfer involves removing the chromosomes from an unfertilized eggs and replacing them for a nucleus from a donor cell. As it is the transferred nucleus that determine almost all of the characteristics of the resulting offspring, a clone will resemble its parent, the animal in which the donor cell is taken.

As the most obvious use of cloning is to produce groups of animals that are genetically identical, nuclear transfer also may be used for the introduction of precise genetic changes in mammals .Although other methods have been employed to add genes to mammals, nuclear transfer makes possible for the first time to change any function of existing genes. Another application of cloning technology is the production of undifferentiated (embryonic)cells, that could be helpful in treating certain diseases. Before there can be significant use of these applications, however, some practical difficulties must be resolved, as only a small proportion of the embryos thus far produced by nuclear transfer has become live offspring. Ethnical choices must also be made. The public response for cloning suggests that countries differ widely in their perceptions of this new technology. Immediately after announcement of Dolly's birth, for example, Italy banned the cloning of any mammal, and a number of groups in the U.S. welcomed the technique.

- (1)_____
- (2)_____
- (3)_____
- (4)_____
- (5)_____
- (6)_____
- (7)_____
- (8)_____
- (9)_____
- (10)_____
- (11)_____
- (12)_____
- (13)_____
- (14)_____
- (15)_____
- (16)_____
- (17)_____
- (18)_____
- (19)_____
- (20)_____
- (21)_____
- (22)_____
- (23)_____
- (24)_____
- (25)_____
- (26)_____

Part V Writing (50 points)

Requirements: Choose **either** of the following two topics to write an essay of 300-350 words. Marks will be awarded for organization as well as for syntactic variety and appropriate word choice.

1. Is Originality Important in Language Learning?
2. Why do college Graduates like to Apply For Government Jobs?

