

南京理工大学

2009 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 2009014052

考试科目: 基础英语 (满分 150 分) _____

考生注意: 所有答案 (包括填空题) 按试题序号写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上不加分

PART I Vocabulary (每题 1.5 分, 共 30 分):

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

- Placing high _____ in imported goods is a frequently employed method of protecting domestic industries.
A) tariffs B) expenses C) expenditure D) interests
- People in the United States in the nineteenth century were _____ by the prospect that unprecedented change in the nation's economy would bring social chaos.
A) hunted B) haunted C) tracked D) notified
- I feel much more optimistic about our ability to solve the problems which _____ our civilization.
A) confront B) rescue C) encounter D) orientate
- These classical literary works are _____ of his originality as a writer.
A) exemption B) exemplification C) examination D) execution
- The neighbours do not consider him quite _____ as most evenings he awakens them with his drunken singing.
A) respectful B) respecting C) respectable D) respective
- Being a soldier he is not only able to fire a gun but also aware of its firing _____.
A) mechanism B) mechanics C) trigger D) detector
- It is a(n) _____ that the French eat so much rich food and yet have a relatively low rate of heart disease.
A) analogy B) paradox C) correlation D) illusion
- Bad examination results _____ her hopes of university.
A) broke B) shattered C) resented D) rectified
- The officer inspected our passports and travel papers and _____ us because our vacation certificates were missing.
A) detained B) retained C) refrained D) contained
- Tian Anmen Square really looks magnificent at night when it is _____.
A) imitated B) illuminated C) illustrated D) disguised
- The state enterprises are the main sources of our country's _____.
A) statistics B) pension C) compensation D) revenue
- I'm certain that the unbelievable story which Mr. Baker told is a complete _____.
A) fabric B) fabrication C) faculty D) fallacy
- The _____ of the book, with the text on the left and the notes on the right, makes it a

pleasure to use.

A) system

B) pattern

C) layout

D) style

14. It is well known that knowledge is the _____ condition for expansion of mind.

A) incompatible

B) incredible

C) indefinite

D) indispensable

15. The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.

A) nearly

B) virtually

C) intricately

D) intrinsically

16. It's rather dangerous to touch it with a bare hand, you'd better _____ the handle with a plastic cloth.

A) decorate

B) animate

C) stipulate

D) insulate

17. The Housing Committee has decided to give _____ to the young married couple with only one child.

A) prosperity

B) priority

C) superiority

D) prestige

18. After he lived in that country for several years, the government _____ his right to stay there for ever.

A) betted

B) consented

C) acknowledged

D) invested

19. In some classrooms students may talk, eat and smoke during lectures as well as teachers' statements.

A) contradict

B) convince

C) convey

D) conceive

20. He wasn't very good at his job, so finally his boss _____ him.

A) sacked

B) banished

C) expelled

D) evicted

PART II General Knowledge (每题 1 分, 共 20 分):

There are 20 multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question..

1. Westminster Abbey is known for its _____ which has been the traditional burial ground of the most famous English poets.

[A] Speakers' Comer

[B] Poets' Comer

[C] London Tower

[D] archbishop

2. What does "Australia" mean according to the origin of the country?

[A] Land leading to Antarctica.

[B] Land leading to Arctic.

[C] Land leading to tough land.

[D] Land leading to Austria.

3. The _____ are immigrants from Latin America which was once a large colony of the Spanish Empire.

[A] blacks

[B] Hispanics

[C] Pilgrim Fathers

[D] Jews

4. Behind and through the eastern states of the Unites States runs the range of _____ .

[A] The Rocky Mountains

[B] The Appalachian Mountains

[C] The Cascade Mountains

[D] The Cordillera Ranges

5. Poor Richard's Almanac, an annual collection of American proverbs, was written by _____ .

[A] Washington Irving

[B] Benjamin Franklin

[C] Nathaniel Hawthorn

[D] Mark Twain

6. In the novel _____ , Samuel Butler satirizes the religion, school education and the theory of

positivism.

[A] Nowhere

[B] Utopia

[C] Gulliver's Travels

[D] Erewhon

7. Which of the following is not a work of Edgar Allan Poe in American history?

[A] The Raven.

[B] Annabel Lee.

[C] To Helen.

[D] The Pasture.

8. Chomsky's _____ hypothesis is based on his observations that some important facts can never be otherwise explained adequately such as children can learn language very fast, etc.

[A] natural

[B] innateness

[C] genuine

[D] heritage

9. The design features of language may be all the following EXCEPT _____ .

[A] arbitrariness

[B] duality

[C] creativity

[D] replacement

10. As for functions of language, Jakobson defined the following key elements of communication:

Speaker, Addressee, Context, Message, Code and _____ .

[A] Contact

[B] Interaction

[C] Emotion

[D] Meaning

11. Which of the following is the highest rank among the titles of English nobility?

[A] Duke.

[B] Viscount.

[C] Earl.

[D] Baron.

12. It is known that Irish landscape is featured by _____ .

[A] bogs

[B] mountains

[C] grassland

[D] rivers

13. _____ is recognized as the longest river in Britain.

[A] The Thames River

[B] The Amazon River

[C] The Severn River

[D] The Rhine River

14. In Britain, _____ has the ultimate authority of legislation.

[A] the Queen

[B] the House of Commons

[C] the House of Lords

[D] the Prime Minister

15. Henry James's novels are referred to as _____ .

[A] novels of humor

[B] novels of criticism

[C] novels of manners

[D] novels of history

16. The first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature was _____ .

[A] William Faulkner

[B] Ernest Hemingway

[C] Sinclair Lewis

[D] T. S. Eliot

17. The term Catch-22 refers to _____ .

[A] the improvement of writing skills

[B] the 22 rules in writing a novel

[C] a problematic situation

[D] the 22nd regulation in army

18. There are _____ maxims under the cooperative principle.

[A] 2

[B] 3

[C] 4

[D] 5

19. The modern English began in the _____ century.

[A] 14th

[B] 15th

[C] 16th

[D] 17th

20. Which of the word contains two morphemes ?

[A] Physic.

[B] International.

[C] Disapproved.

[D] Fadism.

PART II Proofreading & Error Correction (每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

- For a wrong word, 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 an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an
it never buys things in finished form and hangs them (2) never
on the wall. When a natural history museum
wants an exhibition, it must often build it. (3) exhibit

Why Do We Not Live Forever?

The human body is composed not of perishable materials like wood or metal, but of living cells that can grow and replenish themselves. However if the body's individual units are renewable, why do we not live forever? (1)_____

Theologians explain that Adam and Eve were refused mortality and expelled from Eden because they disobeyed God. (2)_____
(3)_____ Evolutionary biologists hold that natural selection favors genes that promote having many offsprings to those that might insure longer life. In their view, (4)_____
(5)_____

life span is a trade-off between fertility and longevity, and infinite life would be allied with childlessness and rapid extinction.

A chance discovery that a Texas biologist has provided a different kind of explanation. The biologist, Dr. Lawrence Donehower of the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, has found that age seems to be a necessary cost of suppressing cancer. (6)_____
(7)_____

The finding concerns with an intensively studied cellular agent that is the body's first line of defense against tumors. (8)_____

The agent is known to biologists with the humble name of p53--p for protein, 53 a measure of its weight. (9)_____
In fact, p53 is one of most important hubs in the living cell's vast network of interacting components. Many circuits that monitor different aspects of the cell's integrity report back to p53. (10)_____

PART III Reading Comprehension (每题2分, 共50分)

In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty-five multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully.

TEXT A

After World War II, when a large collection of Impressionist paintings was moved to the Gal rie Nationale du Jeu de Paume in Paris, a curator expressed the hope that the works would help viewers overcome the horrors of war and celebrate the beauty of nature. However, over the years, the Jeu de Paume got too crowded, and tourists and art lovers had to crane their necks to appreciate the paintings.

So, in 1987, the Impressionist collection, along with the works of their precursors, was moved across the Seine into the Mus6e d' Orsay, a former railroad station with crystal palace stylishness. Now it is again a pleasure to walk in its airy halls, admiring the great works of art that are the heritage of the French nation. Another nice touch was added to the collection, but don't look for it inside the museum; you have to visit the places where the artists lived and worked.

Along the course of the Seine, poster-size reproductions of works by the Impressionists have been set up at the spots the artists had chosen as their vantage points for painting the view and contemporary life. In the past, an art book in hand, you had to search with patience for these locales where Monet, Renoir and Sisley created many of their masterworks. Now, to experience where this open-air painting took place, you need only travel to the outskirts of Paris, where the Seine lazily flows by the villages along its banks.

Here Parisians of all classes enjoyed themselves on weekends, relaxing in the sun, swimming and boating, and crowding the riverbanks, bathing places, and restaurants. This became the Impressionists' territory, and it is still accessible and a joy to explore. Try to see at least three settings where Monet and Renoir roamed more than a hundred years ago: the island of Chatou and the towns of Bougival and Port-Marly.

On the island of Chatou, near the river's edge, a reproduction of Renoir's Boating at Chatou recalls the day when, on the balcony of the restaurant Fournaise in 1881, he painted his celebrated Luncheon of the Boating Party, which is now in the Phillips Collection in Washington. The restaurant was a haunt for artists and upper-class Parisians. Writers such as Flaubert and Maupassant, famous banker and philanthropist Mayer Alphonse James Routhschild, and Georges Charpentier (publisher of Maupassant and Zola) were among the regulars.

"I always went to the Fournaise," Renoir recalled later. "There were always pretty girls to paint. " Little wonder that Aline Charigot, his future wife, appears on the canvas of the Luncheon. As time went on, the Fournaise fell into disrepair, but it has now been restored and turned into the elegant restaurant as it once was.

A short distance downstream, the next stop is Bougival and the Ile-de-la-Chaussee. Cross the large modern bridge and take the small road leading to the island, and you'll find yourself facing the foundation of the old bridge that Monet painted in 1859. Thanks to the poster-size reproduction there, you can compare the work of art with its motif. Across from the Bougival waterfront was once located La Grenouillere, a famous bathing place and caf6, which was painted by Renoir and Monet in 1859, who set up their easels side by side. Now La Grenouill re is no more, and most of the island is private property.

The painters didn't adopt an "all work and no play" attitude. They also took part in the everyday activities on the Seine. "Two friends and I won a first place at the regattas at Bougival yesterday, as you can see from the newspapers," Monet's friend Bazille wrote to his family. "The

name of the boat is La Cagnotte; unfortunately they do not print the names of the oarsmen. "

The Seine splits into two channels at this point. Pleasure boats are moored in the channel facing the Bougival waterfront, while the other one carries barge and other river traffic.

A few hundred feet downstream is the Ecluse de Bougival, the old river lock that is still used by both barges and pleasure boats. You can reach the locks from the N 13, from which a road leads to the Ile-de-la-Loge.

Here, greenery and benches invite visitors to stop for a leisurely picnic and watch what's happening on the river. Afterward, walk up to the tip of the island to see a reproduction of Alfred Sisley's painting of the Bougival locks.

1. How can one easily find the locales where the famous Impressionists painted their masterpiece?

- [A] By asking the local people living along the Seine.
- [B] By visiting the places where the artists lived and worked.
- [C] By going to the outskirts of Paris.
- [D] By an art book in hand.

2. It is possible that Renoir met his future wife in a _____ .

- [A] ship near the island of Chatou
- [B] canvas boat
- [C] bank near the river
- [D] restaurant

3. We still find _____ on the island Bougival.

- [A] an old bridge that Monet painted in 1869
- [B] La Grenouillere, a famous bathing place and café
- [C] the boat La Cagnotte
- [D] the Bougival lock

4. What may the author write about in the following paragraphs?

- [A] Impressionist paintings inside the museum.
- [B] Impressionist paintings of other Impressionist artists.
- [C] The Ile-de-la-Chaussee.
- [D] Port-Marly.

5. The main idea of the passage is _____ .

- [A] an introduction to the Impressionist paintings in Paris
- [B] why the Impressionist collection was moved into the Musee d' Orsay
- [C] the settings where artists like Monet and Renoir roamed before
- [D] parisians of all classes enjoyed themselves on weekends along the Seine

TEXT B

Thomas Hardy's impulses as a writer, all of which he indulged in his novels, were numerous and divergent, and they did not always work together in harmony. Hardy was to some degree interested in exploring his characters' psychologies, though impelled less by curiosity than by sympathy. Occasionally he felt the impulse to comedy (in all its detached coldness) as well as the impulse to farce, but he was more often inclined to see tragedy and record it. He was also inclined to literary realism in the several senses of that phrase. He wanted to describe ordinary human beings; he wanted to speculate on their dilemmas rationally (and, unfortunately, even schematically) ; and he wanted to transcend what he considered to be the banality of solely recording things exactly and to express as well his awareness of the occult and the strange.

In his novels these various impulses were sacrificed to each other inevitably and often. Inevitably, because Hardy did not care in the way those novelists such as Flaubert or James cared,

and therefore took path of least resistance. Thus, one impulse often surrendered to a fresher one and, unfortunately, instead of exacting a compromise, simply disappeared. A desire to throw over reality a light that never was might give way abruptly to the desire on the part of what we might consider a novelist-scientist to record exactly and concretely the structure and texture of a flower. In this instance, the new impulse was at least an energetic one, and thus its indulgence did not result in a relaxed style. But on other occasions Hardy abandoned a perilous, risky and highly energizing impulse in favor of what was for him the fatally relaxing impulse to classify and schematize abstractly. When a relaxing impulse was indulged, the style--that sure index of an author's literary worth--was certain to become verbose. Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones. He submitted to first one and then another, and the spirit blew where it listed ; hence the unevenness of any one of his novels. His most controlled novel, *Under the Greenwood Tree*, prominently exhibits two different but reconcilable impulses--a desire to be a realist-historian and a desire to be a psychologist of love--but the slight interlocking of plot is not enough to bind the two completely together. Thus even this book splits into two distinct parts.

6. Which of the following statements about the use of comedy in Hardy's novels is best supported by the passage?
- [A] Hardy's use of comedy in his novels was inspired by his curiosity.
 - [B] Comedy appeared less frequently in Hardy's novels than did tragedy.
 - [C] Comedy played an important role in Hardy's novels in the form of farce.
 - [D] Comedy played a secondary role in Hardy's more controlled novels only.
7. According to the passage, which of the following is right about "literary realism"?
- [A] Literary realism is concerned with the exploration of the internal lives of ordinary people.
 - [B] The term "literary realism" is susceptible to more than a single definition.
 - [C] Literary realism is likely to be at odds in a novelist's works.
 - [D] Literary" realism is often used by critics in describing Thomas Hardy's novels.
8. Which of the following statements about the novelists Flaubert and James would the author be most likely to agree with?
- [A] They indulged in more impulses than Hardy did.
 - [B] They have obtained more favorable response from most literary critics.
 - [C] They often took pains to seek a compromise among their various novelistic impulses.
 - [D] Their impulses towards and away from realism were evident in equal measure.
9. Which of the following about *Under the Greenwood Tree's* relation to Hardy's other novels does the author imply?
- [A] It is Hardy's most thorough investigation of the psychology of love.
 - [B] It reveals Hardy as a realist interested in the history of ordinary human beings.
 - [C] In it Hardy's novelistic impulses are managed somewhat better than in his other novels.
 - [D] Its plot, like the plots of all of Hardy's other novels, splits into two distinct parts.
10. The author of the passage considers a writer's style to be _____ .
- [A] a reliable means by which to measure the writer's literary merit
 - [B] most apparent in those parts of the writer's works that are not realistic
 - [C] problematic when the writer attempts to follow perilous or risky impulses

TEXT C

A full moon was shining down on the jungle. Accompanied only by an Indian guide, the American explorer and archaeologist Edward Herbert Thompson--thirteen hundred years after the Mayas had left their cities and made a break for the country farther north--was riding through the New Empire that they had built for themselves, which had collapsed after the arrival of the Spaniards. He was searching for Chichen Itza, the largest, most beautiful, mightiest, and most splendid of all Mayan cities. Horses and men had been suffering intense hardships on the trail. Thompson's head sagged on his breast from fatigue, and each time his horse stumbled him all but fell out of the saddle. Suddenly his guide shouted to him. Thompson woke up with a start. He looked ahead and saw a fairyland.

Above the dark treetops rose a mound, high and steep, and on top of the mound was a temple, bathed in cool moonlight. In the hush of the night it towered over the treetops like the Parthenon of some Mayan acropolis. It seemed to grow in size as they approached. The Indian guide dismounted, unsaddled his horse, and rolled out his blanket for the night's sleep. Thompson could not tear his fascinated gaze from the great structure. While the guide prepared his bed, he sprang from his horse and continued on foot. Steep stairs overgrown with grass and bushes, and in part fallen into ruins, led from the base of the mound up to the temple. Thompson was acquainted with this architectural form, which was piously some kind of pyramid. He was familiar, too, with the function of pyramids as known in Egypt. But this Mayan version was not a tomb, like the pyramids of Gizeh. Externally it rather brought to mind a ziggurat, but to a much greater degree than the Babylonian ziggurats it seemed to consist mostly of a stony fill providing support for the enormous stairs rising higher and higher, towards the gods of the sun and moon.

Thompson climbed up the steps. He looked at the ornamentation, the rich reliefs. On top, almost 96 feet above the jungle, he surveyed the scene, he counted one-two-three--a half dozen scattered buildings, half-hidden in shadow, often revealed by nothing more than a gleam of moonlight on stone.

This, then, was Chichen Itza. From its original status as advance outpost at the beginning of the great trek to the north, it had grown into a shining metropolis, the heart of the New Empire. Again and again during the next few days Thompson climbed on to the old ruins. "I stood upon the roof of this temple one morning", he writes, "just as the first rays of the sun reddened the distant horizon. The morning stillness was profound. The noises of the night had ceased, and those of the day were not yet begun. All the sky above and the earth below seemed to be breathlessly waiting for something. Then the great round sun came up, flaming splendidly, and instantly the whole world sang and hummed. The birds in the trees and the insects on the ground sang a grand Te Deum. Nature herself taught primal man to be a sun-worshipper and man in his heart of hearts still follows the ancient teaching. "

Thompson stood where he was, immobile and enchanted. The jungle melted away before his gaze. Wide spaces opened up, processions crept up to the temple site, music sounded, palaces became filled with reveling, the temples hummed with religious adjuration. He tried to recognize his task. For out there in the jungle green he could distinguish a narrow path, barely traced out in the weak light, a path that might lead to Chichen Itza's most exciting mystery: the Sacred Well.

11. The territory which Thompson was exploring had been _____ by the Mayas about thirteen hundred years previously.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| [A] controlled and reformed | [B] conquered and abandoned |
| [C] occupied and developed | [D] defeated and destroyed |
12. What was Thompson's first reaction to the scene ahead?
- [A] He remained in the saddle for several minutes spellbound.
- [B] He immediately jumped down and went forward.
- [C] He waited until his bed was ready and then dismounted.
- [D] He rode to the mound and stared at the structure before him.
13. According to the author, what is the first impression of the various rains?
- [A] They formed part of the capital of a new Mayan kingdom.
- [B] They were what remained of a temple to sky gods.
- [C] They were what was left of the new territory.
- [D] They were what remained of the farthest city.
14. Thompson believed that man is instinctively a sun-worshipper because_____ .
- [A] the worship of the Sun god had clearly been the function of the temple
- [B] all living things celebrate the sunrise
- [C] the sunrise is the most magnificent of all phenomena
- [D] it is natural for man to worship the sun and he has always done so
15. Thompson's attitude towards Chichen Itza can be described as_____ .
- [A] yearning
- [B] incredible
- [C] mysterious
- [D] emotional

TEXT D

Comets were once regarded as most terrific objects, but only in a superstitious way, perplexing nations with fear of change, and shaking pestilence from their horrid hair. During an intermediate enlightened time, these notions passed away; and we have even come to think that such a visitant of our skies may exercise a beneficial influence. We at least recollect when old gentlemen, after dinner, brightened up at the mention of "claret 1811," merrily attributing the extraordinary merits of the liquor to the comet of that year. But comets, in the cool eye of modern science, are not without their terrors. Crossing as they often do the paths of the planets in their progress to and from the perihelia, it can not but be that they should now and then come in contact with one of these spheres. One, called Lexell's, did come athwart the satellites of Jupiter in 1769, and once again in 1779, so as to be deranged in its own course. It made, indeed, no observable change in the movements of the Jovian train, being of too light a consistence for that; but can we doubt, that it might nevertheless seriously affect the condition of their surfaces, and especially any animal life existing thereon?

This very comet, on the 28th of June, 1770, passed the earth at a distance only six times that of the moon. There is another called Biela's which revisits the sun every six years, or a little more; and this busy traveler actually crossed our orbit in 1832, only a month before we passed through the same point in space! Another, which made a grand appearance in the western sky, in March, 1843, would have involved us in its tail, if we had been only a fortnight earlier at a particular place ! Rather fine shaving, that, in the celestial economics. Now, if we consider that as many as eight comets have been observed telescopically in a single year (1846), we must see that the chance of a collision of this kind is not quite so small as to be unworthy of regard. If it be true that there are thousands of comets, all of which make periodical visits to the near neighborhood of the sun, it must be evident that the earth, being itself not far, comparatively speaking, from that

luminary, must be rather liable than otherwise to a brush from one of these wanderers;; and, indeed, the wonder is that several thousand years should have passed without, so far as we know, any one such collision having taken place.

Seeing what a highly organized system is formed by the physical and organic arrangements upon our planet, one is apt to think that the scheme of Providence must have been framed with a provision for the complete exclusion of such accidents. To allow of the sudden undoing of all this fair scene, which it has taken thousands of years to bring out in its full proportions, seems like a wanton destruction of valuable property, and we are not disposed to believe that such a thing could be permitted. But we must at the same time remember, that our sense of what is important and consequential has a regard to the earth alone, which is but a trifling atom in the universe. Who can tell what are the limits which the Master of worlds has set to mundane calamity?

And assuredly, even though a whole solar system were here and there, now and then, to be remodeled in respect of all such arrangements as have been spoken of, it could not be supposed to be a very great event in the progress of the entire scheme, seeing that astronomy has taught us to regard such systems as no more than particles in the dust-cloud or grains of Sand on the sea-shore. It must, then, in sober reasoning be admitted, that our mere abhorrence of so much destruction is no guidance to our judgment on this point; and that for any thing we can see of the plans of Providence, an entanglement of our globe with a comet may take place any day, with consequences incalculably damaging for the meantime, though not conclusively destructive, and perhaps necessary as a step toward an improved system of things--the bringing in of what Ben Johnson calls "an age of better metal".

16. "Claret 1811" is the name of _____ .
[A] a comet observed in 1811 [B] a planet
[C] a scientist [D] a kind of alcohol
17. What might be a possible impact upon Jupiter after Lexell's collisions with its satellites?
[A] Jupiter was deranged in its own course.
[B] Change in the movements of the Jovian train was observed.
[C] Lexell's might not seriously affect the condition of their surfaces.
[D] No animal life might exist thereon.
18. The word "undoing" in the third paragraph means _____ .
[A] the act of unfastening or loosening
[B] the act of bringing to ruin
[C] the act of annulling something accomplished
[D] a cause or source of ruin
19. According to the author, a collision of our planet with a comet _____ .
[A] seems to be impossible [B] is doomed to happen
[C] is avoidable [D] will never happen
20. From the passage we know that the author wishes such a collision would _____ .
[A] be expected
[B] be published in scientific magazines
[C] never happen to our planet
[D] improve our civilization if it did happen

TEXT E

The digital revolution in consumer electronics, including personal computer gadgets, began

to gain momentum in 1998, and is expected to take a stronger hold of the market this year.

In 1998 the consumer electronics industry set the groundwork for the switch to digital products from analogue products, as companies formed alliances and introduced new products in the personal computer gadget, digital camera and digital television arenas. Digital technology produces sharper, higher-resolution images and crisper sound.

Personal computer-type gadgets are perhaps most reflective of the oncoming digital age, and 3Com Corp's Palm Pilot is everyone's favorite example. It offers calendar and address book functions and the latest version will allow access to the Internet and real-time data such as stock quotes. As PC gadgets become hot items, home networking will grow, and may eventually reach a level in which everything in the home is computerized.

In the near-term, however, networks that enable users to connect multiple PCs to printers and other PC gadgets in the home will grow, especially as users get broadband Internet access, analysts said. Other digital products that have received attention recently include CD-writable products, which allow consumers to record on compact discs, and minidisk players. Diamond Multimedia Systems Inc. has elicited an uproar from record studios with its device that allows music to be downloaded from the Internet. "We will see more varieties of products and different storage capacities coming to market--provided Diamond survives the litigation process here," said Kevin Hause, an analyst at International Data Corp. "It's going to be an interesting race to watch."

On the video end there is DVD, which is entering the home entertainment realm. However, Paine Webber said in its 1999 technology forecast that DVD will not make major progress in the market against CD-ROM's due to continued vendor wrangling over standardizations. Still, the products are attracting users. In the first 18 months of sales, 365,000 people started using CDs, 394,000 VCRs and 1.07 million DVDs, said Jeff Joseph of the Consumer Electronics Manufacturing Association (CEMA).

Digital Video Disk Recorders are expected to be the next hot video item, as consumers become attracted to their real-time pause and personalized viewing abilities.

And then there was this past autumn's high-definition TV launch. The year 1998 witnessed digital TV's first steps toward the mainstream, with manufacturers and networks putting forth high-definition television (HDTV). In November, digital signals were transmitted in major US markets and stores began carrying high-priced HDTV sets for curious consumers. Although some in the industry are pegging the advent of digital TV to be as momentous as the introduction of color TV, many industry analysts expect it to be a long time for the now-costly technology to have any impact on the mainstream consumer.

CEMA expects the industry to have sold about 150,000 HDTV sets by the end of 1999. However, other analysts are more conservative, saying it will take at least until 2002 or 2003 for all the issues involved to be settled and standardization to occur.

21. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- [A] The digital revolution in consumer electronics began in the US in 1998.
- [B] Gadget products are welcomed by all the people around the world.
- [C] Digital products will hold more market share this year by prediction.
- [D] Only scientists are aware of the advantages of the digital products.

22. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- [A] More PCs involved in the network can facilitate downloading.
- [B] One needs broadband Internet access to connect his PC to PC products.

[C] CD writeable products can record music through network.

[D] Network products will compete with video in market share.

23. What is tone of this passage?

[A] Doubtful. [B] Boastful. [C] Factual. [D] Noncommittal.

24. What's the attitude of the author towards the digital gadgets?

[A] Optimistic. [B] Pessimistic. [C] Worrying. [D] Not care at all.

25. What would be the title for the passage?

[A] The Usage of the Digital Gadgets

[B] The Varieties of the Digital Gadgets

[C] Digital Gadgets : Best Products

[D] Digital Gadgets Gain Popularity

PART V Questions and Answers (3题共30分)

Read the passage and answer the questions below.

The necessary urban development of our cities must be compatible with the conservation of the Cultural and Historical Patrimony. This is particularly true in the case of those cities, numerous, in the Iberian Peninsula and Europe, that are the result of a long historical tradition, often uninterrupted during almost two thousand years. The preservation of the Archaeological Patrimony in these cities, however, comes up against conflicts difficult to resolve, with very differing and opposed positions: the demand and the price of the ground, the harmonious development of the city, the presence of infrastructures and services, the aspiration of the citizens to worthy housing, the business projects of the promoters or the working plans of the constructors.

The common resource established to solve these conflicts is Urban Planning. Archaeology must take part actively in the elaboration of this planning, and use its abilities positively to prevent archaeological problems and look for an acceptable solution from the point of view of the protection of the Archaeological Patrimony with regard to urban development. Lamentably, archaeology frequently ignores the possibilities of this course of action and does not have the resources necessary to use the urban standard and the planning figures as other methodological, instruments (alongside those traditionally used in Archaeology) to solve the archaeological impact of urban development.

Given that the planning figures are the most efficient way of regulating the ground plan and classify and organize the territory, they are also a useful instrument for organizing an action of the urban Archaeological Patrimony, to prevent its destruction, and, even, to give a value to these types of resources. To achieve this it is necessary to characterize, define and outline the spaces with Archaeological Patrimony within the plan. This outlining must extend from the element under protection towards its surroundings, and must seek the conservation of that space, as well as guarantee the control of the agents or activities that may act negatively upon them. The adequate organization of these spaces needs not only to apply the existing ground legislation, but also develop in each particular case (whether a city or a superior organizing community) a defined regulation. This regulation, adapted to the specification of the elements and surroundings to be protected, provides an adequate organization of the spaces that, due to their own historical values and potential social function, thus require it. To achieve this it will be necessary to not only limit their use, but also to establish solutions for their management and, even, for their socio-cultural use.

This study is illustrated with examples and experiences derived from Galician cities, each of which presents a particular problem : Santiago de Compostela (a mediaeval city, now Patrimony of Humanity), Lugo (built on the remains of the most important Roman city of Galicia), and Corona and Vigo (cities with roman-mediaeval antecedents and recent development which today have a very strong urban dynamic). However, instead of carrying out a mere case study based on particular examples, an effort is made to evaluate the Spanish context to help to contribute to making a general diagnosis of the problem and to define the basic conditions that from the author's point of view should comply with the previously mentioned specific regulations.

1. Do you think urban development of our cities must be compatible with the conservation of the Cultural and Historical Patrimony? Why (not)? (12分)
2. What are the conflicts difficult to resolve in the preservation of the Archaeological Patrimony in these cities? (6分)
3. How to make Urban Planning in the urban development? Could you offer some practicable measures? (12分)