

## 361 基础英语试题

Please write ALL your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

I. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best completes each sentence. (15%)

1. Literature may \_\_\_\_\_ and inform, entertain, express personal joy or reflect religious devotion, glorify a nation or hero, or \_\_\_\_\_ a particular point of view-- whether it \_\_\_\_\_ political, social, or aesthetic.

- A. inspire; love; describe; is                      B. instruct; pain; advocate; be  
C. convince; hatred; reveal; were                D. alert; pleasure; explain; has been

2. Critics see Wal-Mart as an anti-union predator whose \_\_\_\_\_ price-cutting actually hurts the towns where it by driving out other traders and imposing such low wages that many employees have to rely on welfare to their income.

- A. relentless; operates; supplement            B. lenient; runs; increase  
C. vindictive; contrives; step up                D. provocative; prospers; add to

3. Alcohol, virtually \_\_\_\_\_ to Indians north of Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ European contact, is \_\_\_\_\_ for a high rate of automobile accidents and homicide.

- A. unknown; before; responsible                B. accustomed; since; reasonable  
C. allergic; for; accountable                      D. conducive; despite; liable

4. Moral virtue, according to Aristotle, choosing the right action to perform in a given situation, that is, the relative \_\_\_\_\_ between two extremes.

- A. consists in; position                              B. consists of; mean  
C. entails; ground                                      D. implies; proportion

5. By the time people \_\_\_\_\_ adulthood they usually have acquired a large \_\_\_\_\_ of subtle body expressions, may be used to manipulate others.

- A. reach; repertory; which                        B. approach; pool; and  
C. celebrate; repository; or                        D. approximate; inventory; which

6. Scientists in Britain, Germany, France, the USSR, and the United States to early experiments in television, but \_\_\_\_\_ Britain, the United States, and Japan that solved the problems \_\_\_\_\_ to a full television service.

- A. ascribed; for; providing                        B. committed; there were; contributing  
C. dedicated; only; relating                        D. contributed; it was; leading

7. Vitamins exist in our \_\_\_\_\_ in very tiny amounts, and care has to be taken that we do not lose by letting our food stand to air or by cooking \_\_\_\_\_ too long.

- A. foods; them; exposure; it                      B. food; it; exposing; them  
C. foods; them; exposed; it                        D. food; them; expose; them

8. If data \_\_\_\_\_ the suggestion that brain activity is more balanced when we dream, it be that we are tapping the potential of our entire brain, only part of it, to solve a problem.

- A. bear with; should; other than                B. bear on; must; less than  
C. bear out; may; rather than                      D. bear in; could; more than

9. \_\_\_\_\_ the forces of production develop, particularly under the aegis of capitalistic production, the individual \_\_\_\_\_ control of his life circumstances to the dominating influences of machines and markets.

- A. As; cedes    B. While; abandons  
C. Although; relinquishes                        D. In case; subjects

downloaded by The goal of education is to help persons live \_\_\_\_\_ and productive lives in an environment that is as free as possible threatening or damaging.

- A. tranquil; for; atmosphere                      B. restful; of; conditions  
C. benign; with; ambience                        D. serene; from; contingencies

11. He has wisely resolved to \_\_\_\_\_ the ceremony until he has saved the \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to support a family.

- A. defer; competency                                B. stand on; skills  
C. shy away from; capacity                        D. defer to; capability

12. If we are to our environmental crisis and maintain the earth as a place \_\_\_\_\_ for human life, we must \_\_\_\_\_ reduce the massive pollution to the biosphere.

- A. survive; fit; sharply                              B. tide over; comfortable; fiercely  
C. curb; congenial; thoroughly                    D. impede; veritable; vigorously

13. Changes in English are taking place reflect the feminist movement the growing awareness on the part of both men and women \_\_\_\_\_ language may reflect attitudes of society and reinforce stereotypes and bias.

- A. and; when; that                                    B. that; and; that  
C. or; where; and                                      D. which; and; yet

14. \_\_\_\_\_ we continue to apply technology in ignorance of the environmental consequences, we may at least \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous situations from developing \_\_\_\_\_ our control by devising early warning systems to detect any unwanted consequences \_\_\_\_\_ they occur.

- A. Even if; prevent; beyond; should              B. In case; prohibit; under; would  
C. Now that; keep; within; if                        D. Even though; avoid; beneath; where

15. If universities are to \_\_\_\_\_ their image of institutions that \_\_\_\_\_ the borders of the real and imaginary worlds, then more and more of them will need to \_\_\_\_\_ the skills and inputs of resident poets to make the study of literature and the literary recording of human experience enjoyable pursuits \_\_\_\_\_ the time and effort they impose.

- A. shed; merge; make use of; worthwhile        B. promote; expand; come by; worthy  
C. uphold; push back; utilize; worthy of        D. maintain; guard; exploit; worth

II. Complete the passage by choosing for each blank one word from the box below. Change the word form where necessary. (30%)

involve	alienate	major	design	so	specialist	vanish
supply	bar	as	field	also	position	assign
with	cause	devote	accredit	count	prepare	largely
realize	purpose	train	and	go	curriculum	profession
require	to	qualify	take	on	fade	discipline

#### Education and Professionalism

Public relations has been taught in universities since 1923, when Edward Bernays organized the first course at New York University. Early on, it was taught in journalism schools, which were \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper-oriented and not always hospitable to the inclusion of public relations in the curriculum. This prejudice concerning Public relations has \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ over the years, although a few journalism schools still \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ it from the curriculum. Departments of speech communications have added public relations programs, \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ have the comprehensive communications schools and colleges. In addition, there are individual courses in public relations at community colleges

Today, public relations is a rapidly growing 5\_\_ of Study in higher education, and it has also taken other important steps to establish itself as a 6\_\_ For example, the organization that periodically examines and approves of journalism curricula in the United States 7\_\_ reviews public relations courses in specific institutions to determine if they 8\_\_ as an accredited sequence. (Other regularly reviewed areas of study are news-editorial, magazine, and radio-television news.)

there are several hundred teachers of public relations in journalism and communications schools and in speech/communication programs in the United States, and every year thousands of students 9\_\_ in the field. Student internships are available 10\_\_ public relations firms, businesses, government agencies, and professional associations. Dozens of textbooks and a number of technical journals reporting research results are 11\_\_ to the field. Public relations practitioners also have their own national organization, the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA), which has student chapters (PRSSA) as well. The PRSA has an 12\_\_ procedure and formally admits practitioners, although by no means all of them have this certification.

A formal 13\_\_ in public relations at the undergraduate level usually includes substantial work in the liberal arts and sciences. Typically, a public relations major 14\_\_ an overview course on public relations as a communications field, an advanced course in public relations methods, and other specific courses in various aspects of the field, depending on the size of the program. Public relations curricula at the graduate level usually 15\_\_ formal research training. In the 1970s and 1980s, public relations became one of the most popular communications majors as students in the information age 16\_\_ the importance of public relations and other media consulting activities.

The 17\_\_ of public relations education is to promote the field as a professional communications activity; to produce a 18\_\_ work force, and to foster research. However, this does not mean that people who work in public relations must major in public relations at a university or college. Although there is a great and growing demand for people educated in public relations at accredited schools, many still get into the field by working for newspapers or other media. Some people come into public relations as 19\_\_ - for example, they may have a background in public health and take up a public relations assignment in that area. Thus, there are many pathways to a public relations career. However, most university-based public relations programs have the advantage of having close links with the industry and are better 20\_\_ to help their students get jobs in the field.

III. Complete the passage by choosing from A-J (in the box below) one sentence for each marked space. (18%)

- A. As the currency's value falls, your investments could take a hit.
- B. Outside the U.S., the psychological impact of currency fluctuations is well known.
- C. Or you can dwell on the relative strength of your currency.
- D. A weaker greenback helps manufacturers—but not the stock market.
- E. So it is only those Americans who either visit foreign countries or live in them who have been hammered by the dollar's decline.
- F. When Bush meets Hu, they will find that they have much in common.
- G. The cash that you get from selling a house in Woodlawn in the Bronx won't buy you much of anything in boomtown Dublin, where the euro rules.

downloaded by the Chinese have made it very clear that they will take their own sweet time about when to let the currency rise and by how much.

I. Rising interest rates could lead to loan defaults and a reduction in consumer spending, which could easily plunge the U.S. into a recession.

J. And you should never take a taxi from Heathrow into Central London.

### The Meaning of a Dropping Dollar

There are only a few indicators that can be used to measure bragging rights among nations. There's the size and power of your armed forces. (No fun: the U.S. always wins.) There's the number of medals won at the Olympic Games, preferably weighted by population size (which usually makes Australia top nation). Or - very fashionable in Asia these days - you can look at the size of your tallest building, a contest in which Taiwan has just nosed ahead of Malaysia.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ . Which is why you might expect American self-esteem to be in decline, for the dollar has fallen 24% against the euro since the beginning of 2003, touching a record low last week, and 15% against the Japanese yen. But the U.S. economy being a strange beast, few Americans have felt any impact from the dollar's fall. Yet

2 \_\_\_\_\_ . The strength of the deutsche mark in the 1950s and '60s was a key component in West Germany's recovery of national confidence after World War II. Britons over age 60 were born into a world with four dollars to the pound and then lived through periods in the 1980s when there was near dollar-pound parity - which contributed to a pervasive sense of national decline. The strength of the yen in the bubble years of the late '80s convinced many that Japan had become "Number 1."

But the relative strength of currencies has a popular impact only if people travel outside the borders of their native land. As the U. S. is a nation that spans a continent, it is quite natural that the proportion of Americans who travel abroad each year is far less than, say, that of Germans

3 \_\_\_\_\_ . TIME readers, being sophisticated folk, will know that you never, ever take a taxi from Heathrow Airport into central London. (You jump on the express train instead.) Less savvy travelers now have to shell out the equivalent of \$100 for the joys of being stuck in west London's traffic. The New York Times recently reported that Irish immigrants to the U.S. who had decided to return home were discovering that their dollar savings didn't go far. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ .

Even Americans who never leave their shores may have started to hear about some puzzling consequences of the dollar's decline. China's sidewalk banks-illegal but tolerated money changers- are doing a land-office business swapping dollars for renminbi (RMB), the Chinese currency, because canny Chinese now think that the RMB is a "safer" currency than the greenback. They are making the same "one-way bet" as currency traders all over the world, who calculate that the only way in which the record U.S. trade deficit can be brought under control is if the dollar declines, hence making American exports relatively cheaper in foreign markets and, say, Chinese imports relatively more expensive at your local Wal-Mart. But currency markets have a historical tendency to overshoot, and if they did so now - even stay - at - home Americans would feel the pain. In the markets, where the euro ended last week at \$1.30, there is a sense that the greenback still has plenty of room to fall. Those fears were exacerbated last Friday when Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan said that international investors would "eventually adjust their accumulation of dollar assets" - which means sell them - or "seek higher dollar returns" - which

Meanwhile, spend a moment thinking of those Chinese sidewalk banks. The RMB is pegged to the dollar, which means that when the dollar declines, so does the Chinese currency. The U.S. authorities say this is unfair, because it means that Chinese goods continue to be relatively cheap in American stores, which contributes to the U.S.'s massive trade deficit with Beijing (although China's global—trading account is roughly in balance). So at every opportunity (most recently at last weekend's Asia—Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Santiago, Chile), U.S. officials take the chance to jawbone the Chinese into letting the RMB appreciate in value.

The RMB may well appreciate, a little, over the next year. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ So although Americans who don't travel haven't noticed it yet, here's one way in which the dollar's decline really has changed the world: today the U.S. Administration is a supplicant to Beijing. Oh, and by 2008, Shanghai plans to have the tallest building on the planet. That's bragging rights to China, twice over. Get used to it.

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.(20%)

1. A natural unassuming woman whom they have been doing their best to spoil by making a lioness of her
2. It is better to be first with an ugly woman than the hundredth with a beauty
3. Marry a man has fallen in love with a girl in a light so dim he would not have chosen a suit by it.
4. The more women look in their glass, the less they look to their house.
5. What is a diary as a rule? A document useful to the person who keeps it, dull to the contemporary who reads it, invaluable to the student, centuries afterwards, who treasures it!

V. Turn the following passage into English (22%)

北平人讲究规矩，他们说规矩，就是客气。我们走进一家大点儿的铺子，总有个伙计出来招待，哈哈腰说，“您来啦！”出来的时候。又是个伙计送客，哈哈腰说，“您走啦，不坐会儿啦？”这就是规矩。洋车夫看同伙的问好儿。总说，“您老爷子好？老太太好？”“您少爷在那儿上学？”从不说“你爸爸”，“你妈妈”，“你儿子”，可也不会说“令尊”，“令堂”，“令郎”那些个，这也是规矩。有的人觉得这些都是假仁假义，假声假气，不天真，不自然。他们说北平人有官气，说这些就是凭据。不过天真不容易表现，有时也不便表现。只有在最亲近的人面前，天真才有流露的机会，再说天真有时就是任性，也不一定是可爱的。所以得讲规矩。规矩是调节天真的。也就是“礼”，四维之首的“礼”。礼须要调节，得有点儿做作是真的，可不能说是假。调节和做作是为了求中和，求平衡，求自然——这儿是所谓“习惯成自然”。规矩也罢，礼也罢，无非教给人做人的道理。我们现在到过许多大城市，回想北平，似乎讲究规矩并不坏，至少我们少碰了许多硬钉子。讲究规矩是客气。也是人气，北平人爱说的那套话都是他们所谓“人话”。

VI. Paraphrase the following sentences in your own words(in English).Try not to repeat the underlined expressions.(15%)

1. The businessmen are the only people who are putting a handsome premium on economy of statement.
2. He lives in terror of being caught in a minority where his insecurity will be conspicuous.
3. We humans come by our hungry brains in a natural progression.
4. In the Middle Ages, the monastery was a transitory state to which men turned with assurance that it was to be followed by a better life in a world to come.
5. Students who do not make an effort to pass the exam cannot expect us to be lavish in our solicitude and pity.

## Creative Destruction:

## How Globalization Is Changing the World's Cultures

Harvard philosopher Robert Nozick, in his *Anarchy, State and Utopia*, argued that market society offered a cultural utopia based on freedom of choice. He portrayed a hypothetical libertarian world where individuals would freely choose their lifestyles, their mores, and their culture, so long as they did not impinge on the rights of others to make the same choices. Such a vision has held great appeal for many, but it has skirted the empirical question of how much choice actually is available in the market, or would be available in a more libertarian society.

Numerous commentators, from across the traditional political spectrum, have argued that markets destroy culture and diversity. Benjamin Barber claimed that the modern world is caught between Jihad, a "bloody politics of identity," and McWorld, "a bloodless economics of profit" represented by the spread of McDonald's and American popular culture. John Gray, an English conservative, has argued that global free trade is ruining the world's politics, economies, and cultures. His book is entitled *False Dawn: The Delusions of Global Capitalism*. Jeremy Tunstall defined the "cultural imperialism thesis" as the view that "authentic, traditional and local culture in many parts of the world is being battered out of existence by the indiscriminate dumping of large quantities of slick commercial and media products, mainly from the United States." Fredric Jameson writes: "The standardization of world culture, with local popular or traditional forms driven out or dumbed down to make way for American television, American music, food, clothes and films, has been seen by many as the very heart of globalization."

Alexis de Tocqueville, the nineteenth-century French author of *Democracy in America*, provided foundations for many modern critics of commercialism. Tocqueville is not typically considered an economic thinker, but in fact his book is permeated with a deep and original economics of culture; he provides the most serious nineteenth-century attempt to revise Adam Smith. He sought, for instance, to disprove the Scottish Enlightenment dictum that an increase in the size of the market leads to more diversity. For Tocqueville, market growth serves as a magnet pulling creators towards mass production and away from serving niches. For this reason, Tocqueville portrayed America as producing a culture of the least common denominator, in contrast to the sophistication of European aristocracy. While Tocqueville's account of America was subtle and nuanced, and in many regards favorable, he believed that broader markets for cultural goods lowered their quality.

Given the recurring nature of such criticisms, we cannot help but wonder whether the market does in fact expand our positive liberties and increase the menu of choice. If not, the freedom to engage in marketplace exchange will stand in conflict with other notions of freedom, such as an individual's ability to choose or maintain a particular cultural identity. More generally, the question at stake is what kinds of freedom are possible in the modern world.

To pursue this issue, I ask some fundamental questions about culture in a market economy. Does trade in cultural products support the artistic diversity of the world, or destroy it? Will the future bring artistic quality and innovation, or a homogeneous culture of the least common denominator? What will happen to cultural creativity as freedom of economic choice extends across the globe?

Modern debates refer frequently to the buzzword of globalization. Commentators invest this term with many meanings, including the growth of world trade and investment, world government,

download.kaoyan.com international terrorism, imperialist conquest, IMF technocracy, the global arms trade, and the worldwide spread of infectious diseases. I make no attempt to evaluate globalization in all its manifestations, but rather I focus on the trade in cultural products across geographic space.

A typical American yuppie drinks French wine, listens to Beethoven on a Japanese audio system, uses the Internet to buy Persian textiles from a dealer in London, watches Hollywood movies funded by foreign capital and filmed by a European director, and vacations in Bali; an upper-middle-class Japanese may do much the same. A teenager in Bangkok may see Hollywood movies starring Arnold Schwarzenegger (an Austrian), study Japanese, and listen to new pop music from Hong Kong and China, in addition to the Latino singer Ricky Martin. Iraq's Saddam Hussein selected Frank Sinatra's "My Way" as the theme song for his fifty-fourth birthday<sup>4</sup>.

I focus on one particular aspect of culture, namely those creative products that stimulate and entertain us. More specifically, I treat music, literature, cinema, cuisine, and the visual arts as the relevant manifestations of culture. Given this field of inquiry, I focus on how trade shapes artistic creativity in the marketplace. I leave aside broader social practices. I do not consider how globalization influences family norms, religion, or manners, except as they may affect creative industries. These social practices, while relevant for an overall assessment of globalization, are outside my chosen purview. I focus on markets, rather than on peoples or communities per se. I consider what kinds of freedom are available in the marketplace, rather than what kinds of freedom we have to remain outside the marketplace. I do not, for instance, examine whether we should attach intrinsic value to preventing the commodification of global creativity.

## 参考答案

### 1. Choose from A, B, C, or D the one that best completes each sentence

1-5 A A A A A

6-10 D D C A D

11-15 C A D A B

### 2. Complete the passage by choosing for each blank one word from the box below

1. largely 2. vanished 3. bar 4. as 5. major

6. profession 7. also 8. are qualified 9. devote 10. to

11. supplied 12. accredited 13. curriculum 14. takes 15. involve

16. have realized 17. purpose 18. specialized 19. being assigned 20. prepared

### 3. Complete the passage choosing sentences from A to J

1. C 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. I 6. H

### 4. Translating sentences into Chinese

1. 再温顺朴实的女人也会被男人宠成母老虎

2. 宁和丑姑娘第一个拜堂，也不当美女的第一百个郎

3. 不少男人在换件衣服都嫌不够的时间里就爱上了一个姑娘。

4. 妇女照镜越多，照管家务就越少

5. 什么是日记？对写日记的人来说是有用的材料，同时代的人读着嫌无聊，对几个世纪后的学生而言是无价之宝

## 5. Turn the following passage into English

People in Beijing had nice manners, which they called politeness. When we entered a store, there's an assistant came out bowing slightly and welcomed us: "Greetings". When we left, another assistant would escort us out, also bowing slightly, and said: "Goodbye, sir, please take care." And this is nice manner. As rickshaw men greeted each other, they always said: "how's your old man?" or "how's your old lady?" or "which school does your young master enter?" They never use the words like "your father", "your mother" and "your son", and this is also known as manner. Some eyed all these as insincere, affected and hypocritical and they said that people in Beijing have an air of bureaucracy, which can be proved by their diction above. But it's not easy as well as not convenient to be sincere and unaffected, in other words, to show one's innocence. Only in front of the intimates can our innocence be shown. Besides, sometimes innocence equals to headstrong action and it may not be lovely. So we must have nice manners, which serve as the adjustor of innocence. The nice manners are also known as "propriety", which occupies the first place in four social bonds that are propriety, righteousness, honesty and a sense of shame. Propriety needs to be adjusted. Indeed it is a little bit unnatural, but it's far from fake. To adjust the affectation is to pursuit balance, happy medium and nature, here we define nature as "habit makes things natural". Nice manner or propriety, tends to teach us nothing but the principle of life. Now, after the travel in so many cities, we recollect our experiences in Beijing and find out it's not bad to have nice manners, at least we have avoided many serious rebuffs. Nice manners reflect one's politeness as well as character. And the diction that people in Beijing like to use is what they referred as "Human language"

## 6. Paraphrase the following sentences

1. Businessmen are so shrewd that they can even benefit a lot from a long speech.
2. He lives in fear of being captured in a minority where he is in serious danger.
3. During long-term evolution, the capacity of human brains is becoming bigger and bigger and it longs for more knowledge.
4. In the middle ages, the monastery served as a temporary place where people were told for sure that they could live a better life after the death.
5. we would not show our sympathy to those who didn't try their best and failed in the exam.

## 7. Write a summary of the passage in Chinese

在全球化的时代，文化的乌托邦真的存在吗？在这个市场占据一切的世界，有多少文化可供自由选择呢？

许多传统评论家都感到，全球化的市场摧毁了文化及其多样性，所谓全球文化的标准只是为了美国式的垃圾文化创造生存空间。

对于市场的扩大是否能带来文化多样性及提升文化质量这一问题，紧紧伴随而来的争论颇为激烈。主要问题在于：全球化的时代，文化是会更加多样还是趋于单一。

在世界化的市场里，我们能选择的还有多少？