

上海理工大学

2005 年(春季)博士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英语

Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D) and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours.
C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) The woman missed last night's show.
B) The man watched another TV show and that it was great.

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- C) Five contestants won cars.
D) Four contestants failed to win any prize.
2. A) At the information desk. B) on the platform.
C) On the train. D) Near the stairs.
3. A) She is going to Hawaii.
B) She likes collecting postcards.
C) She is going on vacation.
D) She has traveled all over the world.
4. A) They may be greeting each other.
B) Maybe they are being introduced to each other.
C) They may be having a friendly chat.
D) They may be at a reception desk.
5. A) To rearrange the appointment.
B) To confirm someone's arrival.
C) To send someone a telegram.
D) To make a phone call to someone.
6. A) Mow the lawn. B) Wash the car.
C) Exercise in the sun. D) None of these.
7. A) She also needed the teacher's help.
B) She could read the novel independently.
C) She had to turn to the dictionary at times.
D) She was able to get help from the teacher.
8. A) It is apparent that Dr. Jeffery is the dean's favorite.
B) Dr. Jeffery has to leave that position to other people.
C) Dr. Jeffery has no other choice than taking the position.
D) Dr. Jeffery is the most competitive person for this position.
9. A) On or before November 13. B) On or before November 30.
C) Not before November 13. D) Not before November 30.
10. A) John should not talk to Bill any more.
B) John should pay little attention to what Bill says.
C) John should tell Bill not to think so negatively.
D) John should take Bill's remarks seriously.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). The mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because she is Prof. Jameson.

- B) Because she heard something about it.
 C) Because she did the same kind of work two years ago.
 D) Because she is one of Prof. Jameson's assistants now.
12. A) The salary is generous.
 B) The salary is just so-so.
 C) The salary is no better than those of other kinds of jobs.
 D) The salary is paid in cash.
13. A) To do research on computer database.
 B) To work at school post office.
 C) To teach a course on managerial economics.
 D) To grade students' homework and record the grades on computer.
14. A) The salary does not meet his expectation.
 B) He is worried about how much time the work will take.
 C) He is wondering at what place he can do the work.
 D) He is worried if he can pass the interview successfully.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Because she thinks that the man is a local resident.
 B) Because the speed limit in this state is widely known.
 C) Because there are signs all along the streets reminding people of the speed limit.
 D) Because she has ever caught the man speeding once.
16. A) He is illiterate.
 B) He is not a local resident of this state.
 C) He is drunk.
 D) He is speeding deliberately.
17. A) She fined the man.
 B) She took away the man's license.
 C) She gave him a warning and let him go.
 D) She took him to the police station.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) The effects of dieting.
 B) The importance of breakfast for dieters.
 C) Components of a healthy diet.
 D) The importance of calories for dieters.
19. A) One-third. B) One-fourth.
 C) A half. D) All.
20. A) A full breakfast is needed.
 B) A variety of foods that assure a constant supply of nutrients are needed.
 C) Frequent consultation with the doctor's is needed.

D) A diet is needed.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess, its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self-indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say, "Denmark is a great country." You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programs, job seminars-Danes love seminars; three days at a study center hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs there is no Danish Academy to defend against it-old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, "Few have too much and fewer have too little," and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It's a nation of recyclers-about 55% of Danish garbage gets made into something new-and no nuclear power plants. It's a nation of tireless planners. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers-a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says, "Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern Hemisphere." So, of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleaze: skinhead graffiti on buildings ("Foreigners Out of Denmark!"), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jaywalkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a. m. and there's not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a waiting-at-2-a. m. -for-the-green-light people-that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, banker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail

lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feuds and the sorrows of alcoholism and about perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society cannot exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're entitled to, you're as good as anyone else. The roles of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

21. The author thinks that Danes adopt a _____ attitude towards their country.
A. boastful B. modest C. deprecating D. mysterious
22. Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage?
A. Fondness of foreign culture. B. Equality in society.
C. Linguistic tolerance. D. Persistent planning.
23. The author's reaction to the statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is _____.
A. disapproving B. approving C. noncommittal D. doubtful
24. According to the passage, Danish orderliness _____.
A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other peoples
C. is considered economically essential to the country
D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles
25. At the end of the passage the author states all the following EXCEPT that _____.
A. Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
B. Danes take for granted what is given to them
C. the open system helps to tide the country over
D. orderliness has alleviated unemployment

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

The fox really exasperated them both. As soon as they had let the fowls out, in the early summer mornings, they had to take their guns and keep guard; and then again as soon as evening began to mellow, they must go once more. And he was so sly. He slid along in the deep grass; he was difficult as a serpent to see. And he seemed to circumvent the girls deliberately. Once or twice March had caught sight of the white top of his brash, or the ruddy shadow of him in the deep grass, and she had let fire at him. But he made no account of this.

The trees on the wood-edge were a darkish, brownish green in the full light-for it was the end of August. Beyond, the naked, copper-like shafts and limbs of the pine trees shone in the air. Nearer the rough grass, with its long, brownish stalks all agleam, was full of light. The fowls were round about-the ducks were still swimming on the pond under the pine trees. March looked at it all, saw it all, and did not see it. She heard Banford speaking to the fowls in the distance-and she did not

hear. What was she thinking about? Heaven knows. Her consciousness was, as it were, held back.

She lowered her eyes, and suddenly saw the fox. He was looking up at her. His chin was pressed down, and his eyes were looking up. They met her eyes. And he knew her. She was spell-bound-she knew he knew her. So he looked into her eyes, and her soul failed her. He knew her, he was not daunted.

She straggled, confusedly she came to herself, and saw him making off, with slow leaps over some fallen boughs, slow, imprudent jumps. Then he glanced over his shoulder, and ran smoothly away. She saw his brush held smooth like a feather, she saw his white buttocks twinkle. And he was gone, softly, soft as the wind.

She put her gun to her shoulder, but even then pursed her mouth, knowing it was nonsense to pretend to fire. So she began to walk slowly after him, in the direction he had gone, slowly, pertinaciously. She expected to find him. In her heart she was determined to find him. What she would do when she saw him again she did not consider. But she was determined to find him. So she walked abstractedly about on the edge of the wood, with wide, vivid dark eyes, and a faint flush in her cheeks. She did not think. In strange mindlessness she walked hither and hither...

As soon as supper was over, she rose again to go out, without saying why.

She took her gun again and went to look for the fox. For he had lifted his eyes upon her, and his knowing look seemed to have entered her brain. She did not so much think of him: she was possessed by him. She saw his dark, shrewd, unabashed eye looking into her, knowing her. She felt him invisibly master her spirit. She knew the way he lowered his chin as he looked up, she knew his muzzle, the golden brown, and the grayish white. And again she saw him glance over his shoulder at her, half inviting, half contemptuous and cunning. So she went, with her great startled eyes glowing, her gun under her arm, along the wood edge. Meanwhile the night fell, and a great moon rose above the pine trees.

26. At the beginning of the story, the fox seems to be all EXCEPT _____.
- A. cunning B. fierce C. defiant D. annoying
27. As the story proceeds, March begins to feel under the spell of _____.
- A. the light B. the trees C. the night D. the fox
28. Gradually March seems to be in a state of _____.
- A. blankness B. imagination C. sadness D. excitement
29. At the end of the story, there seems to be a sense of _____ between March and the fox.
- A. detachment B. anger C. intimacy D. conflict
30. The passage creates an overall impression of _____.
- A. mystery B. horror C. liveliness D. contempt

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Cooperative competition. Competitive cooperation. Confused? Airline alliances have travelers scratching their heads over what's going on in the skies. Some folks view alliances as a blessing to travelers, offering seamless travel, reduced fares and enhanced frequent-flyer benefits. Others see a conspiracy of big business, causing decreased competition, increased fares and fewer choices.

Whatever your opinion, there's no escaping airline alliances; the marketing hype is unrelenting, with each of the two mega-groupings. One world and Star Alliance, promoting itself as the best choice for all travelers. And, even if you turn away from their ads, chances are they will figure in any of your travel plans. By the end of the year, one world and Star Alliance will between them control more than 40% of the traffic in the sky. Some pundits predict that figure will be more like 75% in 10 years.

But why, after years of often ferocious competition, have airlines decided to band together? Let's just say the timing is mutually convenient. North American airlines, having exhausted all means of earning customer loyalty at home, have been looking for ways to reach out to foreign flyers. Asian carriers are still hurting from the region-wide economic downturn that began two years ago—just when some of the airlines were taking delivery of new aircraft. Alliances also allow carriers to cut costs and increase profits by pooling manpower resources on the ground (rather than each airline maintaining its own ground crew) and code-sharing—the practice of two partners selling tickets and operating only one aircraft.

So alliances are terrific for airlines—but are they good for the passenger? Absolutely, say the airlines: think to the lounges, the joint FFP (frequent flyer programme) benefits, the round-the-world fares, and the global service networks. Then there's the promise of “seamless” travel: the ability to, say, travel from Singapore to Rome to New York to Rio de Janeiro, all on one ticket, without having to wait hours for connections or worry about your bags. Sounds utopian? Peter Buecking, Cathay Pacific's director of sales and marketing, thinks that seamless travel is still evolving. “It's fair to say that these links are only in their infancy. The key to seamlessness rests in infrastructure and information sharing. We're working on this.” Henry Ma, spokesperson for Star Alliance in Hong Kong, lists some of the other benefits for consumers: “Global travelers have an easier time making connections and planning their itineraries.” Ma claims alliances also assure passengers consistent service standards.

Critics of alliances say the much-touted benefits to the consumer are mostly pie in the sky, that alliances are all about reducing costs for the airlines, rationalizing services and running joint marketing programmes. Jeff Blyskal, associate editor of Consumer Reports magazine, says the promotional ballyhoo over alliances is much ado about nothing. “I don't see much of a gain for consumers: alliances are just a marketing gimmick. And as far as seamless travel goes, I'll believe it when I see it. Most airlines can't even get their own connections under control, let alone coordinate with another airline.”

Blyskal believes alliances will ultimately result in decreased flight choices and increased costs for consumers. Instead of two airlines competing and each operating a flight on the same route at 70% capacity, the allied pair will share the route and run one full flight. Since fewer seats will be available, passengers will be obliged to pay more for tickets.

The truth about alliances and their merits probably lies somewhere between the travel utopia presented by the players and the evil empires portrayed by their critics. And how much they affect you depends on what kind of traveler you are.

Those who have already made the elite grade in the FFP of a major airline stand to benefit the

most when it joins an alliance: then they enjoy the FFP perks and advantages on any and all of the member carriers. For example, if you're a Marco Polo Club "gold" member of Cathay Pacific's Asia Miles FFP, you will automatically be treated as a valuable customer by all members, of one world, of which Cathay Pacific is a member-even if you've never flown with them before.

For those who haven't made the top grade in any FFP, alliances might be a way of simplifying the earning of frequent flyer miles. For example, I belong to United Airline's Mileage Plus and generally fly less than 25,000 miles a year. But I earn miles with every flight I take on Star Alliance member-All Nippon Airways and Thai Airways.

If you fly less than I do, you might be smarter to stay out of the FFP game altogether, Hunt for bargains when booking flights and you might be able to save enough to take that extra trip any way. The only real benefit infrequent flyers can draw from an alliance is an inexpensive round-the-world fare.

The bottom line: for all the marketing hype, alliances aren't all things to all people-but everybody can get some benefit out of them.

31. Which is the best word to describe air traveler's reaction to airline alliances?
A. Delight. B. Indifference. C. Objection. D. Puzzlement.
32. According to the passage, setting up airline alliances will chiefly benefit _____.
A. North American airlines and their domestic travelers
B. North American airlines and their foreign counterparts
C. Asian airlines and their foreign travelers
D. Asian airlines and their domestic travelers
33. Which of the following is Not a perceived advantage of alliances?
A. Baggage allowance. B. Passenger Comfort
C. Convenience. D. Quality
34. One disadvantage of alliances foreseen by the critics is that air travel may be more expensive as a result of _____.
A. less convenience B. higher operation costs
C. less competition D. more joint marketing
35. According to the passage, which of the following categories of travelers will gain most from airline alliances?
A. Travelers who fly frequently economy class
B. Travelers who fly frequently business class
C. Travelers who fly occasionally during holidays
D. Travelers who fly economy class once in a while

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16-17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a. m. one week, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. the next, and 4 p. m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

36. Why is the question of how easily people can get used to working at night? not a mere academic question?

- A) Because few people like to reverse the cycle of sleep and wakefulness.
- B) Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.
- C) Because people are required to work at night in some fields of industry.
- D) Because shift work in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits.

37. The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in _____.

- A) the inconveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
- B) the disturbance of the daily life cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
- C) the fact that people working at night are often less effective
- D) the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers

38. The best solution for implementing the 24-hour working system seems to be _____.

- A) to change shifts at longer intervals
- B) to have longer shifts
- C) to arrange for some people to work on night shifts only

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39. It is possible to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine by measuring his body temperature because _____.
- A) body temperature changes when the cycle of sleep and wakefulness alternates
 B) body temperature changes when he changes to night shift or back
 C) the temperature reverses when the routine is changed
 D) people have higher temperatures when they are working efficiently
40. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- A) Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.
 B) The selection of a number of permanent night shift workers has proved to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.
 C) Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of routine.
 D) Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among those on permanent night or day shifts.

Part III Vocabulary (15%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Faced with rapid inflation and shrinking international and home markets, many companies have declared _____.
- A. augmented B. erupted C. robbed D. bankrupted
42. For many patients, institutional care is the most _____ and beneficial form of care.
- A. pertinent B. appropriate C. acute D. persistent
43. Because the _____ still refused to cooperate, the lawyer washed his hands of the entire case.
- A. advocate B. agenda C. client D. adolescent
44. Streets in the United States are _____ by motor vehicles.
- A. dominated B. controlled C. governed D. confronted
45. Among all the changes resulting from the _____ entry of women into the work force, the transformation that has occurred in the women themselves is not the least important.
- A. massive B. quantitative C. surplus D. formidable
46. Although Mary doesn't like the school regulations, she will _____ with it.
- A. consent B. comply C. contend D. adapt
47. Now, let's not _____ the job. The work must be finished by tomorrow morning.
- A. lie idle B. lie low C. lie down on D. lie down
48. The husband's story and his wife's story _____ each other.
- A. retract B. contract C. distract D. contradict
49. Mr. Smith became very _____ when it was suggested that he had made a mistake.
- A. ingenious B. empirical C. objective D. indignant
50. The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.

- A. inherently B. vitally C. virtually D. identically
51. The Department of Resources notified the town council that the water supply was _____.
- A. contemplated B. contaminated C. contemned D. consulted
52. The _____ in my son's clothes are beginning to come apart.
- A. seams B. beams C. rims D. segments
53. Rumors are everywhere, spreading fear, damaging reputations, and turning calm situations into _____ ones.
- A. turbulent B. tragic C. vulnerable D. suspicious
54. The teacher _____ from her custom and gave us no homework yesterday.
- A. devoted B. derived C. deviated D. developed
55. Mike lost his _____ on the bike and fell off.
- A. equation B. equivalence C. equilibrium D. equality
56. You can't _____ your promise; all the people here are depending on you.
- A. back off B. back up C. back on to D. back out of
57. The _____ cycle of life and death is a subject of interest to scientists and philosophers alike.
- A. incompatible B. exceeding C. instantaneous D. eternal
58. The two astronauts have splashed down in the Pacific Ocean, only five miles from the aircraft carrier that was _____ for the recovery mission.
- A. detached B. dispatched C. devoted D. dismantled
59. She remains confident and _____ untroubled by our present problems.
- A. indefinitely B. infinitely C. optimistically D. seemingly
60. Through microscopes people can see objects that are _____ to the naked eyes.
- A. invisible B. invincible C. incredible D. impassable
61. Mary's departure _____ with Tom's return.
- A. complied B. retarded C. coincided D. collaborated
62. Jane tried to _____ at the swinging rope, but failed.
- A. cluster B. clutch C. collide D. cling
63. Professor Smith's new invention has created a great _____ on the campus.
- A. sensation B. selection C. imitation D. irrigation
64. My mother likes to have her hair _____.
- A. cured B. carved C. circled D. curled
65. The letter said that there was an _____, but I couldn't find where it was.
- A. emergency B. exposure C. enclosure D. expenditure
66. These national parks are very "important for preserving many animals, who would otherwise run the risk of becoming _____".
- A. abolished B. extinct C. distinct D. distinctive
67. I don't believe such a strange story. I am certain it is a complete _____.
- A. fabrication B. lubrication C. synthesis D. generalization
68. The continual _____ in temperature make it impossible for me to decide what to wear.
- A. fluctuations B. transformations C. transmissions D. recreations

69. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations _____.
- A. simultaneously B. spontaneously C. homogeneously D. contemporarily
70. The _____ of the interstate's property has been agreed upon by the heirs.
- A. dissolution B. disposal C. disappearance D. disposition

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer sheet with a single line through the center.

Historians tend to tell the same joke when they are describing history education in America. It's the one _____ 71 _____ the teacher standing in the schoolroom door _____ 72 _____ goodbye to students for the summer and calling _____ 73 _____ them, "By the way, we won World War II."

The problem with the joke, of course, is that it's _____ 74 _____ funny. There cent surveys on _____ 75 _____ illiteracy (无知) are beginning to numb (令人震惊): nearly one third of American 17-year-olds cannot even _____ 76 _____ which countries the United States _____ 77 _____ against in that war. One third have no _____ 78 _____ when the Declaration of Independence was _____ 79 _____. One third thought Columbus reached the New World after 1750. Two thirds cannot correctly _____ 80 _____ the Civil War between 1850 and 1990. _____ 81 _____ when they get the answers right, some are _____ 82 _____ guessing.

Unlike math or science, ignorance of history cannot be _____ 83 _____ connected to loss of international _____ 84 _____. But it does affect our future _____ 85 _____ a democratic nation and as individuals.

The _____ 86 _____ news is that there is growing agreement _____ 87 _____ what is wrong with the _____ 88 _____ of history and what needs to be _____ 89 _____ to fix it. The steps are tentative (尝试性的) _____ 90 _____ vet to be felt in most classrooms.

71. A) about B) in C) for D) by
72. A) shaking B) waving C) nodding D) speaking
73. A) in B) after C) for D) up
74. A) rarely B) so C) too D) not
75. A) historical B) educational C) cultural D) political
76. A) distinguish B) acknowledge C) identify D) convey
77. A) defeated B) attacked C) fought D) struck
78. A) sense B) doubt C) reason D) idea
79. A) printed B) signed C) marked D) edited
80. A) place B) judge C) get D) lock
81. A) Even B) Though C) Thus D) So
82. A) hardly B) just C) still D) ever
83. A) exclusively B) shortly C) practically D) directly
84. A) competitiveness B) comprehension C) community D) commitment
85. A) of B) for C) with D) as
86. A) free B) nice C) surprising D) good
87. A) to B) with C) on D) of

88. A) consulting B) coaching C) teaching D) instructing
89. A) done B) dealt C) met D) reached
90. A) therefore B) or C) and D) as

Part V Translate the following into Chinese(10%)

If people mean anything at all by the expression “untimely death”, they must believe that some deaths run on a better schedule than others. Death in old age is rarely called untimely—a long life is thought to be a full one. But with the passing of a young person, one assumes that the best years lay ahead and the measures of that life was still to be taken.

History denies this, of course. Among prominent summer deaths, one recalls those of Marilyn Monroe and James Deans, whose lives seemed equally brief and complete. Writers cannot bear the fact that poet John Keats died at 26, and only half playfully judge their own lives as failures when they pass that year. The idea that the life cut short is unfulfilled is illogical because lives are measured by the impressions they leave on the world and by their intensity and virtue.

Part VI Writing(15%)

Some people simply see education as going to schools or colleges, or as a means to secure good jobs; most people view education as a lifelong process. In your opinion, how important is education to modern man?

Write a composition of about 20 words on the following topic:

Education As A Lifelong Process

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural “conclusion with a summary. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks”.

Write your composition on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.