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Part I Reading Comprehension (60 marks, 4 marks each)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some multiple-choice questions. 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

Diaspora networks—of Huguenots, Scots, Jews and many others—have always been a potent economic force, but the cheapness and ease of modern travel has made them larger and more numerous than ever before. There are now 215m first-generation migrants around the world: that's 3% of the world's population. If they were a nation, it would be a little larger than Brazil. There are more Chinese people living outside China than there are French people in France. Some 22m Indians are scattered all over the globe. Small concentrations of ethnic and linguistic groups have always been found in surprising places.

These networks of kinship and language make it easier to do business across borders. They speed the flow of information: a Chinese trader in Indonesia who spots a gap in the market for cheap umbrellas will alert his cousin in Shenzhen who knows someone who runs an umbrella factory. Kinship ties foster trust, so they can seal the deal and get the umbrellas to Jakarta before the rainy season ends. Trust matters, especially in emerging markets where the rule of law is weak. So does a knowledge of the local culture. That is why so much foreign direct investment in China still passes through the Chinese diaspora. And modern communications make these networks an even more powerful tool of business.

Diasporas also help spread ideas. Many of the emerging world's brightest minds are educated at Western universities. An increasing number go home, taking with them both knowledge and contacts. Indian computer scientists in Bangalore bounce ideas constantly off their Indian friends in Silicon Valley.

Diasporas spread money, too. Migrants into rich countries not only send cash to their families; they also help companies in their host country operate in their home country. A Harvard Business School study shows that American companies that employ lots of ethnic Chinese people find it much easier to set up in China without a joint venture with a local firm.

Such arguments are unlikely to make much headway against hostility towards immigrants in rich countries. Fury against foreigners is usually based on two notions: that because so many migrants claim welfare they are a drain on the public purse; and that because they are prepared to work harder for less pay they will depress the wages of those at the bottom of the pile.

The first is usually not true, and the second is hard to establish either way. Some studies do indeed suggest that competition from unskilled immigrants depresses the wages of unskilled

locals. But others find this effect to be small or non-existent. Nor is it possible to establish the impact of migration on overall growth. The sums are simply too difficult. Yet there are good reasons for believing that it is likely to be positive. Migrants tend to be hard-working and innovative. That spurs productivity and company formation. And, by linking the West with emerging markets, diasporas help rich countries to plug into fast-growing economies.

Rich countries are thus likely to benefit from looser immigration policy; and fears that poor countries will suffer as a result of a "brain drain" are overblown. The prospect of working abroad spurs more people to acquire valuable skills, and not all subsequently emigrate. Skilled migrants send money home, and they often return to set up new businesses. One study found that unless they lose more than 20% of their university graduates, the brain drain makes poor countries richer.

Government as well as business gains from the spread of ideas through diasporas. As for the old world, its desire to close its borders is understandable but dangerous. Migration brings youth to ageing countries, and allows ideas to circulate in millions of mobile minds. That is good both for those who arrive with suitcases and dreams and for those who should welcome them.

1. According to the passage, which of the following best defines "diaspora networks"?
 - A. The ties of travelers, immigrants, emigrants, etc..
 - B. Social connections of people who are dispersed from their homeland.
 - C. The sense of kinship felt by ethnic minorities or people from developing countries.
 - D. The social ties of migrants residing in varied countries.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning the merits of diaspora?
 - A. It facilitates information acquisition.
 - B. It provides emerging countries with more knowledge and technologies.
 - C. It stimulates the establishment of foreign-funded enterprises in migrants' home country.
 - D. It infuses energy into the Western world.
3. What is the author's attitude towards diaspora?
 - A. favorable
 - B. neutral
 - C. critical
 - D. ambiguous
4. In paragraph 8, the word "overblown" most likely refers to _____.
 - A. devastating
 - B. blooming
 - C. exaggerated
 - D. out-dated
5. According to the passage, the author seems to suggest EXCEPT _____.
 - A. brain drain will make poor countries richer than before if under control
 - B. sea turtles are willing to build a more democratic country
 - C. the developed country should be tolerant towards migrants
 - D. working abroad is alluring to people all around the world

Passage Two

Recently, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service announced it would designate "critical habitat" for the endangered jaguar in the United States and take the first steps toward commanding a jaguar recovery plan. This is a policy reversal (there was precious decision from them not to determine critical habitat for the jaguar) and, on the surface, it may appear to be a victory for the conservation community and for jaguars, the largest wild cats in the Western Hemisphere. But as someone who has studied jaguars for nearly three decades, I can tell you it is nothing less than a slap in the face to good science.

Designating jaguar habitat means that Fish and Wildlife must now also formulate a recovery

plan for the jaguar. But jaguars have not been able to reestablish themselves naturally over the past century, the government will likely have to go to significant expense to attempt to bring them back---especially if the cats have to be reintroduced.

So why not do everything we can, at whatever cost, to bring jaguars back into the United States? To begin with, the American Southwest is, at best, marginal habitat for the animals. More important, there are better ways to help jaguars. South of our border, from Mexico to Argentina, thousands of jaguars live and breed in their true critical habitat. Governments and conservation groups are already working hard to conserve jaguar populations and connect them to one another through an initiative called the Jaguar Corridor.

The jaguars that now and then cross into the United States most likely come from the northernmost population of jaguars, in Sonora, Mexico. Rather than demand jaguars return to our country, we should help Mexico and other jaguar-range countries conserve the animals' true habitat.

The recent move by the Fish and Wildlife Service means that the sparse federal funds devoted to protecting wild animals will be wasted on efforts that cannot help save jaguars. Most important, this also stands to weaken the *Endangered Species Act*, because if critical habitat is redefined as any place where a species might ever have existed, and where you or I might want it to exist again, then the door is open for many other senseless efforts to bring back long-lost creatures.

The Fish and Wildlife officials whose job is to protect the country's wild animals need to grow a stronger backbone--stick with their original, correct decision and save their money for more useful preservation work. Otherwise, when funds are needed to preserve all those small, ugly, non-attractive endangered species at the back of the line, there may be no money left.

1. What can we infer from the first paragraph?
 - A. Designating critical habitat is a victory for the conservation community.
 - B. The critical habitat designation does not follow the law of science.
 - C. To designate critical habitat is the first step of a jaguar recovery plan.
 - D. The critical habitat designation shows the policy reversal of animal protection.
2. To achieve jaguar recovery, authorities probably need to _____.
 - A. start a new initiative to conserve jaguar's population
 - B. raise the number of jaguar's critical habitat
 - C. invest a substantial amount of money
 - D. reverse their original policy of jaguar
3. According to the author, what measures should we take to keep jaguar's number?
 - A. To reintroduce jaguars into America.
 - B. To protect jaguar's true habitat.
 - C. To construct more new habitat in America.
 - D. To invest more federal funds for jaguars.
4. What does the author concern most about the Fish and Wildlife Service's new decision?
 - A. The government's jaguar protection efforts may be wasted
 - B. We may lose jaguar's true habitat completely in America.
 - C. This may incur appeals to reintroduce other long-last animals.
 - D. The definition of critical habitat may have to be rewritten.

5. From the passage, we can learn that the Fish and Wildlife Service _____.
- A. failed to insist on their correct decision.
 - B. mainly focuses on jaguar's conservation
 - C. has formulated a plan for jaguar's reintroduction
 - D. spends more money to preserve jaguar than it has

Passage Three

"In every known human society the male's needs for achievement can be recognized. In a greater number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right, or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice. Their maleness in fact has to be underwritten by preventing women from entering some field or performing some feat."

This is the conclusion of the anthropologist Margaret Mead about the way in which the roles of men and women in society should be distinguished.

If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete. There is a flow of publications about the continuing domestic bondage of women and about the complicated system of defences which men have thrown up around their hitherto accepted advantages, taking sometimes the obvious form of exclusion from types of occupation and sociable groupings, and sometimes the more subtle form of automatic doubt of the seriousness of women's pretensions to the level of intellect and resolution that men, it is supposed, bring to the business of running the world.

There are a good many objective pieces of evidence for the erosion of men's status. In the first place, there is the widespread postwar phenomenon of the woman Prime Minister, in India, Sri Lanka and Israel.

Secondly, there is the very large increase in the number of women who work, especially married women and mothers of children. More diffusely there are the increasingly numerous convergences between male and female behaviour: the approximation to identical styles in dress and coiffure, the sharing of domestic tasks, and the admission of women to all sorts of hitherto exclusively male leisure-time activities.

Everyone carries round with him a fairly definite idea of the primitive or natural conditions of human life. It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes. In this rudimentary natural society men go out to hunt and fish and to fight off the tribe next door while women keep the fire going. Amorous initiative is firmly reserved to the man, who sets about courtship with a club.

1. The phrase "men's sureness of their sex role" in the first paragraph suggests that they _____.
- A. are confident in their ability to charm women
 - B. take the initiative in courtship
 - C. have a clear idea of what is considered "manly"
 - D. tend to be more immoral than women are
2. The third paragraph _____.
- A. generally agrees with the first paragraph
 - B. has no connection with the first paragraph
 - C. repeats the argument of the second paragraph
 - D. contradicts the last paragraph

3. At the end of the last paragraph the author uses humorous exaggeration in order to _____.
- A. show that men are stronger than women
 - B. carry further the ideas of the earliest paragraph
 - C. support the first sentence of the same paragraph
 - D. disown the ideas he is expressing
4. The usual idea of the cave man in the last paragraph _____.
- A. is based on the study of archaeology
 - B. illustrates how people expect men to behave
 - C. is dismissed by the author as an irrelevant joke
 - D. proves that the man, not women, should be the wooer
5. The opening quotation from Margaret Mead sums up a relationship between man and woman which the author _____.
- A. approves of B. argues is natural C. completely rejects D. expects to go on changing

Part II Translation (40marks)

Directions: Translate the following into Chinese. Write your Chinese version on the Answer Sheet.

Now as to the matter of lying, you want to be very careful about lying; otherwise you are nearly sure to get caught. Once caught, you can never again be, in the eyes of the good and pure, what you were before. Many a young person has injured himself permanently through a single clumsy and ill-finished lie, the result of carelessness born of incomplete training. Some authorities hold that the young ought not to lie at all. That, of course, is putting it rather stronger than necessary; still while I cannot go quite so far as that, I do maintain, and I believe I am right, that the young ought to be temperate in the use of this great art until practice and experience shall give them that confidence, elegance and precision which alone can make the accomplishment graceful and profitable. Practice, diligence, painstaking attention to detail — these are requirements; these in time, will make the student perfect; upon these, and upon these only, may he rely as the sure foundation for future eminence. Think what tedious years of study, thought, practice, experience, went to the equipment of that peerless old master who was able to impose upon the whole world the lofty and sounding maxim that "Truth is mighty and will prevail"— the most majestic compound fracture of fact which any of woman born has yet achieved. For the history of our race, and each individual's experience, are sown thick with evidence that a truth is not hard to kill and a lie told well is immortal. There is in Boston a monument of the man who discovered anesthesia;