

电子科技大学
2009 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题

考试科目: 601 英语水平测试

注: 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷和草稿纸上均无效。

Part I Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: In this part there are 7 passages, each with four questions or incomplete statements. Read them carefully and then choose from the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D) to answer the questions or complete the statements. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

Passage 1

Philonous: I do not pretend to be a setter-up of new notions. My endeavours tend only to unite and place in a clearer light that truth, which was before shared between the vulgar and the philosophers: the former being of opinion, that *those things they immediately perceive are the real things*; and the latter, that *the things immediately perceived, are ideas which exist only in the mind*. Which two notions put together, do in effect constitute the substance of what I advance.

Hylas: I have been a long time distrusting my senses; I thought I saw things by a dim light, and through false glasses. Now the glasses are removed, and a new light breaks in upon my understanding. I am clearly convinced that I see things in their native forms; and am no longer in pain about their unknown natures or absolute existence. This is the state I find myself in at present: though indeed the course that brought me to it, I do not yet thoroughly comprehend. You set out upon the same principles that Academics, Cartesians, and the like sects, usually do; and for a long time it looked as if you were advancing their philosophical scepticism; but in the end your conclusions are directly opposite to theirs.

Philonous: You see, Hylas, the water of yonder fountain, how it is forced upwards, in a round column, to a certain height; at which it breaks and falls back into the basin from whence it rose: its ascent as well as descent, proceeding from the same uniform law or principle of gravitation. Just so, the same principles which at first view lead to scepticism, pursued to a certain point, bring men back to common sense.

Questions:

1. In this dialogue, Philonous stated that he was trying to _____.

A) be a setter-up of new notions	B) combine two different opinions
C) join the philosophers	D) advance the vulgar's ideas
2. Why did Hylas say he saw things by a dim light?

A) Because he was nearsighted.	B) Because didn't put on his glasses.
C) Because he didn't trust his own senses.	D) Because it was very dark.

3. How did Hylas come into the state he found himself in?
 A) He did not really understand. B) He did by changing his glasses.
 C) He adopted the Cartesian principles. D) He bought a new lamp.
4. In his metaphor of the fountain, Philonous compared men coming back to common sense to _____.
 A) water falling back into the basin. B) water being forced upward
 C) water reaching a certain height D) water breaking from a round column
5. In this dialogue, philosophical scepticism is _____.
 A) advocated B) advanced C) attacked D) abhorred

Passage 2

Futures, in business, are agreement to deliver a commodity at a future date at a specific price. A commodity refers to any item that can be bought or sold and delivered. Also called futures contracts, they are standardized according to the amount of the commodity, the quality, and the exact date of delivery. For example, a futures contract for corn specifies the delivery of exactly 5,000 bushels of a certain quality of corn on a specific date.

Futures originated in the 19th century when farmers and wholesale buyers began using forward contracts. Forward contracts assured future delivery of agricultural produce at set prices. Terms of the forward contracts varied. By 1865 the contracts had become standardized according to amount, quality, and date of delivery and began to be called futures contracts.

Business people and farmers buy and sell futures contracts to reduce the risk of price changes in the commodities they deal in. Every year farmers run the risk of losing money if prices have fallen for their crops by the time their crops are ready for market. Farmers can offset this risk by buying a futures contract that will still earn a profit if crop prices fall. For example, if a wheat farmer owns a 90-day futures contract to sell wheat at \$5.00 a bushel, and prices fall to \$4.25 a bushel in 90 days, the farmer can sell the contract for a profit. The farmer will earn less for the crop, but will profit from the futures contract. This method of risk reduction is called hedging.

Futures are not just useful contracts for farmers, wholesalers, and merchants. They have become financial instruments, like stocks and bonds, and investors trade them in large quantities on exchanges such as the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME). Today, investors are not required to actually deliver or receive the commodities listed in the contracts. Less than 10 percent of present-day futures contracts result in an actual exchange of goods. The majority of contracts are settled in cash.

While useful for hedging, the futures market is a risky area for speculative investing. Because worldwide supply and demand for commodities changes, commodity prices often fluctuate rapidly. Investors who are willing to assume a good deal of risk—that is, speculators—are the ones who trade in futures. Speculators try to determine whether the price of a certain commodity is going to rise or fall. If they are correct, they can often make large profits as their futures contracts rise in value. However, poor judgment or bad luck can result in equally large losses.

6. Today futures are also known as _____.
 A) forward contracts B) futures contracts
 C) standardized contracts D) agreed contracts
7. Originally, why did people begin to buy and sell futures?
 A) Because they feared shortage of certain commodities.
 B) Because they worried that their goods wouldn't sell well.
 C) Because they were afraid of drastic changes in price.
 D) Because they wanted to speculate and make large profits.

8. In what way do futures resemble stocks and bonds today?
- They usually result in exchanges of goods.
 - They are bought and sold on the stock exchange.
 - They are contracts made between farmers and wholesalers.
 - They depend very much on both judgment and luck.

Passage 3

Epicurean psychology is thoroughly materialistic. It holds that sensations are caused by a continuous stream of films or "idols" cast off by bodies and impinging on the senses. All sensations are believed to be absolutely reliable; error arises only when sensation is improperly interpreted. The soul is regarded as being composed of fine particles distributed throughout the body. The dissolution of the body in death, Epicurus taught, leads to the dissolution of the soul, which cannot exist apart from the body; and thus no afterlife is possible. Since death means total extinction, it has no meaning either to the living or to the dead, for "when we are, death is not; and when death is, we are not."

The cardinal virtues in the Epicurean system of ethics are justice, honesty, and prudence, or the balancing of pleasure and pain. Epicurus preferred friendship to love, as being less disquieting. His personal hedonism taught that only through self-restraint, moderation, and detachment can one achieve the kind of tranquility that is true happiness. Despite his materialism, Epicurus believed in the freedom of the will. He suggested that even the atoms are free and move on occasion quite spontaneously; his view resembles the uncertainty principle of quantum mechanics.

Epicurus did not deny the existence of gods, but he emphatically maintained that as "happy and imperishable beings" of supernatural power they could have nothing to do with human affairs, although they might take pleasure in contemplating the lives of good mortals. True religion lies in a similar contemplation by humans of the ideal lives of the high, invisible gods.

So firmly fixed and venerated were Epicurus's teachings that the doctrines of Epicureanism, unlike those of its great philosophical rival Stoicism, remained remarkably intact throughout its history as a living tradition. As an organized school, Epicureanism went out of existence early in the 4th century AD. It was revived in the 17th century by the French philosopher Pierre Gassendi. Since then, Epicureanism has attracted eminent persons in all ages and is regarded as one of the leading schools of moral philosophy of all time.

9. Epicurean psychology holds that when sensations are not so reliable, the fault lies with _____.
 A) the senses
 B) the intention
 C) the interpretation
 D) the personality
10. In Epicurus' opinion, when a person dies, his soul goes _____.
 A) out of existence
 B) to the afterlife
 C) down to hell
 D) up to heaven
11. Epicurus put friendship before love because the latter was _____.
 A) less important
 B) more disturbing
 C) part of the former
 D) not so desired
12. Epicurus would NOT agree that gods _____.
 A) governed the human world
 B) could not be seen by humans
 C) would never die
 D) were supernatural beings
13. According to the passage, for a time the Epicurean doctrines _____.
 A) were challenged by the Stoic philosophers
 B) lost all their influence as a philosophical tradition
 C) became too rigid and inflexible to be modified
 D) held a very important place in school curricula

17. From the passage, we learn about Orwell that _____.
- A) the prediction in his novel has been disproved
 B) he adopted the astrological method in his prediction
 C) the passage of time verified his predictive descriptions
 D) his prediction still waits to be proved or disproved
18. The 1940s' baby boom was an even which _____.
- A) followed the historical pattern apparently observed at the time
 B) was so disruptive that scholars felt shocked by its occurrence
 C) had a profound effect on adult longevity in the United States
 D) were brought about by new immigration policies adopted then

Passage 5

Imagine, for a moment, that one night you awaken abruptly from a dream. Coming to consciousness, blinking your eyes against the blackness, you find that, inexplicably, you are standing alone in a vast, pitch-black cavern. Befuddled by this predicament, you wonder: Where am I? What is this space? What are its dimensions?

Groping in the darkness, you stumble upon a book of damp matches. You strike one; it quickly flares, then fizzles out. Again, you try; again, a flash and fizzle. But in that moment, you realize that you can glimpse a bit of your surroundings. The next match strike lets you sense faint walls far away. Another flare reveals a strange shadow, suggesting the presence of a big object. Yet another suggests you are moving—or, instead, the room is moving relative to you. With each momentary flare, a bit more is learned.

In some sense, this situation recalls our puzzling predicament on Earth. Today, as we have done for centuries, we gaze into the night sky from our planetary platform and wonder where we are in this cavernous cosmos. Flecks of light provide some clues about great objects in space. And what we do discern about their motions and apparent shadows tells us that there is much more that we cannot yet see.

Based on 50 years of accumulated observations of the motions of galaxies and the expansion of the universe, most astronomers believe that as much as 90 percent of the stuff constituting the universe may be objects or particles that cannot be seen. In other words, most of the universe's matter does not radiate—it provides no glow that we can detect in the electromagnetic spectrum. First posited some 60 years ago by astronomer Fritz Zwicky, this so-called missing matter was believed to reside within clusters of galaxies. Nowadays we prefer to call the missing mass 'dark matter,' for it is the light, not the matter, that is missing.

Astronomers and physicists offer a variety of explanations for this dark matter. On the one hand, it could merely be ordinary material which emit or reflect too little radiation for our instruments to detect. On the other hand, dark matter could consist of exotic, unfamiliar particles that we have not figured out how to observe. Physicists theorize about the existence of these particles, although experiments have not yet confirmed their presence. A third possibility is that our understanding of gravity needs a major revision—but most physicists do not consider that option seriously.

19. What is the main topic of this passage?
- A) The universe. B) Night dreams. C) Light radiation. D) Dark matter.
20. What does the word fizzle (Para. 2) probably mean?
- A) Produce a bright light. B) Fail after a good start.
 C) Begin to burn abruptly. D) Refuse to start.
21. Why do scientists prefer to call the missing matter dark matter?
- A) Because they didn't missed it. B) Because it has been found.
 C) Because it is abundant in the universe. D) Because it is not missing.

22. According to the last paragraph, most physicists now doubt about _____.
 A) the existence of dark matter
 B) the necessity to revise gravitational theory
 C) the possibility to observe dark matter
 D) the composition of the universe

Passage 6

Meanwhile global demand for oil is currently rising at more than 2 percent a year. Since 1985, energy use is up about 30 percent in Latin America, 40 percent in Africa and 50 percent in Asia. The Energy Information Administration forecasts that worldwide demand for oil will increase 60 percent (to about 40 Gbo a year) by 2020.

The switch from growth to decline in oil production will thus almost certainly create economic and political tension. Unless alternatives to crude oil quickly prove themselves, the market share of the OPEC states in the Middle East will rise rapidly. Within two years, these nations' share of the global oil business will pass 30 percent, nearing the level reached during the oil-price shocks of the 1970s. By 2010 their share will quite probably hit 50 percent.

The world could thus see radical increases in oil prices. That alone might be sufficient to curb demand, flattening production for perhaps 10 years. (Demand fell more than 10 percent after the 1979 shock and took 17 years to recover.) But by 2010 or so, many Middle Eastern nations will themselves be past the midpoint. World production will then have to fall.

With sufficient preparation, however, the transition to the post-oil economy need not be traumatic. If advanced methods of producing liquid fuels from natural gas can be made profitable and scaled up quickly, gas could become the next source of transportation fuel. Safer nuclear power, cheaper renewable energy, and oil conservation programs could all help postpone the inevitable decline of conventional oil.

The world is not running out of oil—at least not yet. What our society does face, and soon, is the end of the abundant and cheap oil on which all industrial nations depend.

23. According to Energy Information Administration, what is the present worldwide oil demand?
 A) 40 Gbo a year. B) 25 Gbo year. C) 15 Gbo year. D) 10 Gbo year.
24. The rapid market share rise of the Middle East states indicates that world oil production is _____.
 A) fluctuating B) increasing C) stable D) declining
25. By 2010 or so, oil production in many Middle Eastern nations will _____.
 A) be reduced by half B) stop rising any more
 C) become stabilized D) drop tremendously
26. How could we best describe the author's attitude toward energy problem?
 A) Pessimistic. B) Frustrated. C) Indifferent. D) Optimistic.

Passage 7

What the inventive genius of mankind has bestowed upon us in the last hundred years could have made human life care free and happy if the development of the organizing power of man had been able to keep step with his technical advances. As it is, the hardly bought achievements of the machine age in the hands of our generation are as dangerous as a razor in the hands of a three-year-old child. The possession of wonderful means of production has not brought freedom—only care and hunger.

Worst of all is the technical development which produces the means for the destruction of human life, and the dearly created products of labor. We older people lived through that shudderingly

in the World War. But even more terrible than this destruction seems to me the unworthy servitude into which the individual is swept by war. Is it not terrible to be forced by the community to deeds which every individual feels to be most despicable crimes? Only a few have had the moral greatness to resist; they are in my eyes the true heroes of the World War.

There is one ray of hope. It seems to me that today the responsible leaders of the several peoples have, in the main, the honest will to abolish war. The opposition to this unquestionably necessary advance lies in the unhappy traditions of the people which are passed on like an inherited disease from generation to generation because of our faulty educational machines. Of course the main supports of this tradition are military training and its glorification, and not less important, the press which is so dependent upon the military and the larger industries. Without disarmament there can be no lasting peace. On the contrary, the continuation of military armaments in their present extent will with certainty lead to new catastrophes.

27. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
- A) our inventive genius has been abused in the past century
 B) we are still not inventive enough to make ourselves happier
 C) our productive power can only produce care and hunger
 D) our organizing power has kept step with technical advances
28. Who in the author's eyes are the true heroes of the World War?
- A) Those who fought in the war. B) Those who resisted war crimes.
 C) Those who were not frightened by war. D) Those who were swept into servitude.
29. The author states that one ray of hope for world peace lies in that _____.
- A) peoples of the world are tired of wars B) some leaders are willing to stop war
 C) our military force can prevent war D) we have some glorious traditions
30. The author blames several factors which may lead to war but they do NOT include _____.
- A) education system B) old traditions
 C) technical advances D) the press

Par II Structure and Vocabulary (40 points)

Section A(20 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

31. As we travel south towards the River Marne, the countryside begins to _____ as the rolling hills sweep down to the riverbanks.
- A) allocate B) deviate C) oscillate D) undulate
32. We all have our own routines that are repeated _____ so that they become unconscious habits.
- A) all day long B) day and night C) day in and day out D) day by day
33. Hewlett and Packard created a new Science and Engineering Quad, replacing aging and _____ buildings, and keeping Stanford on the forefront of research and teaching.
- A) obsolete B) obscure C) obese D) oblivious
34. Leaving Philadelphia was a sad wrench for this lover of _____ and home.
- A) heart B) hart C) hearth D) hearse
35. Perhaps I have a nasty suspicious mind, but I am _____ about just how long green principles can last in a commercial environment.
- A) pious B) gracious C) notorious D) dubious

36. _____ the tennis courts, she plays a variety of sports, including basketball, and keeps her legs in shape working out on a Stairmaster.
A) On B) Off C) In D) At
37. Generally they spend a year or so as _____ before they make a firm commitment.
A) novelties B) novices C) notches D) norms
38. There's a natural mutual _____ between these people: One went to college, the other may not have finished high school.
A) hydropathy B) telepathy C) sympathy D) antipathy
39. So think carefully about buying a light colour, _____ if you are going to be wearing it day in, day out.
A) particularly B) virtually C) practically D) actually
40. I had broken a bone in my left foot, an injury that apparently had been _____ when I continued to bowl.
A) alleviated B) approximated C) abbreviated D) aggravated
41. We're also, by the way, high enough up here in Section 110 to occasion the breaking out of oxygen masks and other emergency _____ equipment.
A) perspiratory B) respiratory C) aspirational D) inspirational
42. Antonio told civil rights plaintiffs that they could no longer win job discrimination cases by _____ statistical evidence of minority underrepresentation.
A) invoking B) verifying C) negotiating D) demonstrating
43. Jeanne Tripplehorn had only one movie _____ her name when she was asked to star opposite Tom Cruise in *The Firm*.
A) in B) by C) to D) for
44. With 10 percent _____, a \$ 90,000 mortgage will require monthly payments of \$ 756.77.
A) down B) up C) off D) on
45. There're a few painful-to-watch execution scenes as well. You'll need a strong stomach, as well as a comfy cushion, to sit _____ this lot.
A) on B) at C) for D) through
46. Fortunately, the effects of a high-cholesterol diet can be _____ and even reversed.
A) imitated B) mitigated C) intimidated D) meditated
47. Police fired shots and used teargas to _____ the demonstrators.
A) disperse B) diverge C) digress D) diversify
48. A tear _____ from the corner of her eye, but she brushed it away quickly then reached for the receiver again to call the police.
A) drizzled B) purged C) flushed D) trickled
49. What right did he have to abandon me by dying because of his _____ smoking when I begged him for twenty years to stop?
A) incentive B) instinctive C) instant D) incessant
50. The _____ is that the region's most dynamic economies have the most primitive financial systems.
A) parachute B) parable C) paradox D) paradigm

Section B(20 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that has the same meaning with the underlined part. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

51. The libel claim followed an article which insinuated that the President was lying.
A) rumored B) implied C) accused D) denied
52. Santa Clara Valley's Pacific Scribes displays various applications and examples of the art of hand-lettering and calligraphy.
A) monograph B) pornography C) caliph D) chirography
53. Yet, due to its scarcity, the privately published 180-year-old book is being offered for £ 10,000.
A) shortage B) prestige C) infrequency D) minority
54. If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose on America the mediocre educational performance that exists today, we might well have viewed it as an act of war.
A) abnormal B) inadequate C) complacent D) extraordinary
55. The Court of Appeal recently made it clear that employers such as schools and local authorities are not vicariously liable for sexual assaults committed by their staff on children in their care.
A) probable B) susceptible C) responsible D) dependable
56. Other vague symptoms, such as a sense of fullness after a meal, is easily discounted as no more than 'Well, doctor, when we get older we don't need as much, do we?'
A) dismissed B) exaggerated C) reported D) diminished
57. She also helped in his myriad undertakings, hunting, writing, lecturing, broadcasting and equestrian committee work.
A) complex B) tedious C) numerous D) regular
58. Will the President make a case for affirmative action programs continuing when he goes to Akron on Wednesday?
A) justify B) disapprove C) explain D) criticize
59. It may seem somewhat morally repugnant to make policy choices based on the decisions of a person who is overly concerned with his own welfare to the exclusion of others'.
A) ridiculous B) insensible C) disgusting D) perverted
60. Since she left the monastery, she has moved from rigorous discipline to a fluid response to the moment.
A) predictable B) impulsive C) instant D) liberal
61. Some of the best services for the ageing are sponsored by philanthropic organizations.
A) private B) communal C) religious D) charitable
62. And ever since, whenever I have been desperate, she has turned up out of the blue—as a result perhaps of telepathic communication.
A) up to my expectations B) all of a sudden
C) as a matter of fact D) beyond imagination
63. As with any form of "blind" meeting, prospective companions are advised to take precautions when arranging to meet.
A) eventual B) potential C) mutual D) referential
64. Many accuse the ECB of being opaque, or even (says one group of American academics) "sinister".
A) open B) ambiguous C) mindful D) secretive

65. Forgetting all about his wound, she slapped his knee to share her laughter at an anecdote: her apologies were profuse.
A) a joke B) a story C) a lie D) a pun
66. Rather than talking about the peripheral aspects of rock'n'roll, the Robinson brothers tend to focus solely on music.
A) substandard B) secondary C) inferior D) vital
67. A variety of tour itineraries are offered year-round giving visitors a rare opportunity to witness the seasonal ebb and flow of life in a marine wilderness.
A) maps B) guides C) routes D) groups
68. Through the door came a blond-haired youth, stooping low to avoid banging the head of the child who clung to his back.
A) keeping B) diving C) bending D) winding
69. Between elections, a government with a sufficient parliamentary majority obedient to its will is absolute and omnipotent.
A) invincible B) powerless C) vulnerable D) eternal
70. What is also vitally important is the legacy he leaves on the international stage.
A) property B) estate C) custom D) heritage

Par III Paraphrasing (15 points)

Directions: *The following sentences are taken from the reading comprehension passages in Part I. You should explain them in your own words in ENGLISH. To properly understand the sentences, you may refer back to the passages. DO NOT TRANSLATE THE SENTENCES INTO CHINESE.*

71. Just so, the same principles which at first view lead to scepticism, pursued to a certain point, bring men back to common sense. (Pass. 1, Para. 3)

72. He suggested that even the atoms are free and move on occasion quite spontaneously; his view resembles the uncertainty principle of quantum mechanics. (Pass. 3, Para. 2)

73. As we can see, reliance on a single dramatic event as an impetus of future change is unrealistic because the approach is often too simplistic given society's various complexities. (Pass. 4, Para. 4)

74. Flecks of light provide some clues about great objects in space. And what we do discern about their motions and apparent shadows tells us that there is much more that we cannot yet see. (Passage 5, Para. 3)

75. As it is, the hardly bought achievements of the machine age in the hands of our generation are as dangerous as a razor in the hands of a three-year-old child. (Pass. 7, Para. 1)

Par IV Cloze (20 points)

Directions: Fill in each blank with ONE appropriate word to complete the passage.

I don't own a scale. I don't trust myself to have one in the house—maybe in the same way that recovered alcoholics rightfully clear their cabinets of cold medicines and mouthwash. At 5'7", I know that I usually 76 118 pounds, and I know that is considered 77 for my frame. But 13 years ago, when I was 15 years old and the same 78, I weighed 67 pounds, and I thought I was grossly, repulsively obese.

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____

My own bout with anorexia nervosa—the eating disorder that made me starve myself 79 malnutrition—was severe but short-lived. I had a wonderful physician who worked hard to earn my trust and safeguard my health. And I had one great friend who slowly, over many months, proved to me that one ice cream 80 wouldn't make me fat nor would being fat make me unlovable. A year later I was 81 up to 95 pounds. I was still scrawny, but at least I knew it.

79. _____
80. _____
81. _____

I was—am—lucky. Eating disorders are often chronic and startlingly common. One percent of all teenage girls 82 from anorexia nervosa at some point. Two to 3 percent develop bulimia nervosa, a condition in which sufferers consume 83 amounts of food only to then 'purge' away the excess calories by making themselves vomit, by abusing laxatives and diuretics, or by exercising obsessively. And binge eaters—who overeat until they are uncomfortably full—make up 84 2 percent of the population.

82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

In 85 to the mental pain these illnesses cause sufferers and their families and friends, they also have devastating physical 86. In the most serious 87, binge eating can rupture the stomach or esophagus. Purging can flush the body of vital minerals, causing cardiac arrest. Self-starvation can

86. _____
87. _____

also 88 to heart failure. Among anorexics, who undergo by far the worst complications, the mortality 89 after 10 years is 7.7 percent, reports Katherine A. Halmi, a professor of psychiatry at Cornell University and director of the Eating Disorders Clinic at New York Hospital in Westchester. After 30 years of struggling with the condition, one fifth 90.

Because studies clearly show that people who recover sooner are less 91 to relapse, the push continues to discover better treatments. Eating disorders are exceedingly complex diseases, brought on by a mix of environmental, social and biological 92. But in recent years, scientists have made some small 93. Various forms of therapy are proving beneficial, and some 94—particularly a class of antidepressants known as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs)—are helping certain patients. ‘SSRIs are not wonder 95 for eating disorders,’ says Robert I. Berkowitz of the University of Pennsylvania. ‘But treatments have become more successful, and so we’re feeling hopeful, even though we have a long way to go to understand these diseases.’

- 88. _____
- 89. _____
- 90. _____
- 91. _____
- 92. _____
- 93. _____
- 94. _____
- 95. _____

Par V Proof-reading (15 points)

Directions: There may be either ONE word erroneous or NO error at all in each numbered line of the following paragraph. Please proof-read the paragraph, and do as instructed below:

- 1) If you think that there is no error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided at the end of the line.
- 2) If you think that there is an extra word, draw a slash (/) through the word you wish to cross out and write the word in the space provided.
- 3) If you think that a word is missing, first mark the position of the missing word with a (^) sign and then write it in the space provided.
- 4) If you think that there is a wrong word, underline (___) the wrong word and write the correct version in the space provided.

EXAMPLE:

1.	When an art museum wants a new exhibit,	<u>✓</u>
2.	it buys things in finished form and <u>hang</u>	<u>hangs</u>
3.	them on the wall. When <u>^</u> natural history	<u>a</u>
4.	museum wants an exhibit, it often must be	be

build it.

The only function of the family that continues to survive all change is

96. the provision of affection and emotional support by and to all their members, _____

97. particularly infants and young children. Specializing institutions now perform _____

98. many of other functions that were once performed by the agrarian family: _____

99. economical production, education, religion, and recreation. Jobs are usually _____

100. separate from the family group; family members often work in different _____

101. occupations and in locations away from the home. Education provided by _____

102. the state and by private groups. Religious training and recreational activities _____

103. are available inside the home, although both still have a place in family life. _____
104. The family is still not responsible for the socialization of children. Even in _____
105. this capacity, moreover, the influence of peers and of the mass media has _____
assumed a larger role.
106. Family composition in industrial societies have changed dramatically. _____
107. The average numbers of children born to a woman in the United States, for _____
108. examples, fell from 7.0 in 1800 to 2.0 by the early 1990s. Consequently, the _____
109. number of years separating the births of the youngest and oldest child has _____
110. declined. This has occurred in conjunction with decreased longevity. In _____
earlier times, marriage normally dissolved through the death of a spouse
before the youngest child left home. Today husbands and wives potentially
have about as many years together after the children leave home as before.