

电子科技大学
2010 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，写在试卷或草稿纸上均无效。

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

Poetry also calls for self-criticism, which becomes essential as a writer's talents develop. Literary criticism hones many skills, and those which the practising poet needs are close reading, explication and evaluation, and especially the first two, because poems commonly fail through lack of care. The originating emotion still clots the lines or, in striving for originality, the work becomes muddled, pretentious or incoherent. The incomprehensible can always be taken for the profound, and much no doubt gets published for that reason, but only the beginner will see publication as the sole purpose of writing.

The starting point of criticism is the analysis of the reader's or listener's response. Poems may be complex, requiring a good deal of sorting out, but there has to be an immediate impact of some sort—not very strong, and not blatantly emotional necessarily, but something that allows the critic to ask: how is this obtained? how significant is it? how does it compare with similar works? Writers need to know what's been done before, and how comparisons may be objectively undertaken.

Then there is literary theory. Poetry is a dense and compact medium. It is also an art form, serving no practical end. What better medium exists to ask such questions as: What purpose does language serve? How does it mediate between ourselves and the outside world? No doubt the answers are hard to arrive at. Humanism believed in the perfectibility of man. New Criticism had a simplistic psychology. Structuralism drew up fanciful analogies between literature and society. Semiotics misread its originators. Post-structuralists continue to push theories contrary to common sense and the authorities quoted. But all speculation gets the writer thinking, and there is surely a need for some theoretical support in a career that is not overly rewarded or well-regarded.

Furthermore, the subjects which current literary theory claims to oversee are fascinating domains in their own right. Their study enriches, deepens and invigorates our understanding of the world. Whatever beginners suppose, their ideas and outlooks come from somewhere, and the self-evident is usually the shallow and unexamined public mind. At its very least, theory serves as a prophylactic against the preposterous and stultifying, and may provide something of the unifying inspiration that artists seek in their work.

Questions:

1. In the first paragraph, the author of this passage puts an emphasis on _____.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) originality | B) carefulness |
| C) publication | D) profoundness |

2. The author points out that, when criticizing a poem, we can start our analysis from _____.
 A) our immediate response to the poem B) our strong emotion about the poem
 C) a good deal of sorting out D) a complex mental process
3. What does the author say about the literary theories in Paragraph 3?
 A) They are not needed in the poetical career.
 B) They are of no use because they adopt strange ideas.
 C) They supply good answers to questions asked by poets.
 D) They are needed to give support to the poetical career.
4. According to the author, the subjects overseen by current literary theory _____.
 A) give us a better insight into our world B) present us some shallow understanding
 C) provide some stultifying vision of poetry D) represent the unexamined public mind
5. The word *preposterous* (Para. 4) can be best replaced by _____.
 A) prudent B) sensible C) absurd D) conspicuous

Passage 2

Franz Boas was the first anthropologist who considered it unimaginable to study the culture of a foreign people without also becoming acquainted with their language. For Boas, the fact that the intellectual culture of a people was largely constructed, shared and maintained through the use of language, meant that understanding the language of a cultural group was the key to understanding its culture. At the same time, though, Boas and his students were aware that culture and language are not directly dependent on one another. That is, groups with widely different cultures may share a common language, and speakers of completely unrelated languages may share the same fundamental cultural traits. Numerous other scholars have suggested that the form of language determines specific cultural traits. This is similar to the notion of Linguistic Determinism, which states that the form of language determines individual thought. While Boas himself rejected a causal link between language and culture, some of his intellectual heirs entertained the idea that habitual patterns of speaking and thinking in a particular language may influence the culture of the linguistic group. Such belief is related to the theory of Linguistic Relativity. Boas, like most modern anthropologists, however, was more inclined to relate the interconnectedness between language and culture to the fact that, as B. L. Whorf put it, "they have grown up together".

Indeed, the origin of language, understood as the human capacity of complex symbolic communication, and the origin of complex culture is often thought to stem from the same evolutionary process in early man. Linguists and evolutionary anthropologists suppose that language evolved as early humans began to live in large communities which required the use of complex communication to maintain social coherence. Language and culture then both emerged as a means of using symbols to construct social identity and maintain coherence within a social group too large to rely exclusively on pre-human ways of building community such as for example grooming. Since language and culture are both in essence symbolic systems, twentieth century cultural theorists have applied the methods of analyzing language developed in the science of linguistics to also analyze culture. Particularly the structural theory of Ferdinand de Saussure, which describes symbolic systems as consisting of signs, has come to be applied widely in the study of culture. But also post-structuralist theories, that nonetheless still rely on the parallel between language and culture as systems of symbolic communication, have been applied in the field of semiotics. The parallel between language and culture can then be understood as analog to the parallel between a linguistic sign, consisting for example of the sound [kau] and the meaning "cow", and a cultural sign, consisting for example of the cultural form of "wearing a crown" and the cultural meaning of "being king". In this way it can be argued that culture is itself a kind of language.

Questions:

6. Franz Boas would most probably agree with the idea that _____.
 A) language and culture directly depend on one another
 B) learning the language a people speak helps study their culture
 C) cultural traits are determined by the form of language
 D) people sharing the same language share the same cultural traits
7. According to this passage, Linguistic Relativity _____.
 A) rejects a causal relation between language and culture
 B) maintains that language has some influence on culture
 C) states that our language determines our thinking pattern
 D) holds the idea that all languages are related to one another
8. What is one reason mentioned in this passage that culture is itself a kind of language?
 A) Both have evolved from the same origin.
 B) Both stem from the same evolutionary process.
 C) Both can be analyzed with the same theories.
 D) Both are systems of symbolic communication.
9. The word *semiotics* (Para. 2) most probably means the study of _____.
 A) culture B) symbols C) language D) humans

Passage 3

Natural Eyesight Improvement is a method by which to maintain clear vision or improve poor vision without using artificial means. It is a natural, normal, healthy approach to vision care addressing the causes of poor eyesight rather than treating its symptoms. By relearning the habits of natural vision through scientific explanations, activities, right and left brain re-patterning, and relaxation one has the opportunity to take responsibility for how one sees the world both physically and mentally.

The body has the innate ability to heal itself. If we break a bone, we get a cast and the cast is later removed. If we cut our finger, we put on a band-aid, but we know it will heal and we can take it off in time. We don't spend our lives getting bigger and bigger band-aids or stronger and sturdier casts. Why then, when people have difficulties with their vision, do they get glasses and not take them off when their eyes have healed? Instead, they often get stronger prescriptions through the years.

Natural Eyesight Improvement may help you lessen your need for glasses, allow you to reduce your prescriptions, enable you to stay out of glasses and possibly even improve your well being.

The habits that a student relearns may help with nearsightedness, farsightedness, strabismus, astigmatism, presbyopia (old age sight), amblyopia, photophobia (light sensitivity), computer strain and many other vision challenges. This is not about eye exercises which you might do 20 minutes a day. Natural Eyesight Improvement is relearning natural, normal, healthy vision habits that all people with clear eyesight use twenty-four hours a day.

Questions:

10. Natural Eyesight Improvement attempts to _____.
 A) treat eyesight disorder symptoms B) improve eyesight with glasses and other devices
 C) remove the causes of eyesight problems D) prevent poor eyesight from getting worse
11. The author cites the examples of the cast and band-aid to make his point that _____.
 A) the human body calls for constant care B) wounds must be treated with intensive care
 C) they are totally unnecessary stuff D) glasses are not needed when the eyes are healed

12. The phrase *get stronger prescriptions* (Para. 2) most probably means _____.
- A) eyesight getting improved B) eyesight getting worse
C) eyesight getting fully recovered D) eyesight becoming sharper
13. Natural Eyesight Improvement consists of a series of _____.
- A) vision habits to be relearned B) eye exercises to do every day
C) medical prescriptions to be taken D) surgical instruments to be used

Passage 4

As stated earlier, the scientific method attempts to minimize the influence of the scientist's bias on the outcome of an experiment. That is, when testing a hypothesis or a theory, the scientist may have a preference for one outcome or another, and it is important that this preference not bias the results or their interpretation. The most fundamental error is to mistake the hypothesis for an explanation of a phenomenon, without performing experimental tests. Sometimes "common sense" and "logic" tempt us into believing that no test is needed. There are numerous examples of this, dating from the Greek philosophers to the present day.

Another common mistake is to ignore or rule out data which do not support the hypothesis. Ideally, the experimenter is open to the possibility that the hypothesis is correct or incorrect. Sometimes, however, a scientist may have a strong belief that the hypothesis is true (or false), or feels internal or external pressure to get a specific result. In that case, there may be a psychological tendency to find "something wrong", such as systematic effects, with data which do not support the scientist's expectations, while data which do agree with those expectations may not be checked as carefully. The lesson is that all data must be handled in the same way.

Another common mistake arises from the failure to estimate quantitatively systematic errors (and all errors). There are many examples of discoveries which were missed by experimenters whose data contained a new phenomenon, but who explained it away as a systematic background. Conversely, there are many examples of alleged "new discoveries" which later proved to be due to systematic errors not accounted for by the "discoverers."

In a field where there is active experimentation and open communication among members of the scientific community, the biases of individuals or groups may cancel out, because experimental tests are repeated by different scientists who may have different biases. In addition, different types of experimental setups have different sources of systematic errors. Over a period spanning a variety of experimental tests (usually at least several years), a consensus develops in the community as to which experimental results have stood the test of time.

Questions:

14. An experiment is said to be biased if _____.
- A) the scientific method is adopted B) it is influenced by the personal preference
C) some common sense is employed D) the hypothesis is carefully tested
15. If he strongly believes that the hypothesis is true, the scientist may be suspicious about data that _____.
- A) support his expectations B) do not support his expectations
C) have not been carefully checked D) have been handled differently
16. Failure to estimate quantitatively systematic errors may lead to all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A) accidentally made discoveries B) falsely alleged discoveries
C) discoveries being missed D) new phenomena being ignored
17. In a field where there is active experimentation, the bias problem is regarded as _____.
- A) even worse B) non-existent C) insignificant D) more important

18. The phrase *cancel out* (Para. 4) most probably means _____.
 A) postpone B) delay C) neutralize D) amplify

Passage 5

Andy Warhol fabricated the phrase "15 minutes of fame." "Celebrities" in the 21st Century can now be famous simply by being in the right place at the right time. These "celebs" are the nobodies, turned somebodies, and are often turned into somebodies based on the ridiculous things they do. An example of a nobody turned somebody is reality TV contestant Tiffany Pollard also known as "New York," from VH1's Flavor of Love. "In fact, many reality show contestants fall into this category: the only thing that qualifies them to be on TV is that they're real (and real average)." Other "15 minutes of fame" celebrities can be average people seen with an A-list celebrity, who are sometimes noticed on entertainment news channels such as E! News.

Warhol also hinted that these people would be famous for "15 minutes", or in other words "a really short time until the fad or trend has died out." This also explains why certain people can be world famous in a certain century, decade, year,... but already obscure soon after. Lorenzo de Medici was a famous Florentine statesman during the 15th century, but today only people who are familiar with history might know his name. Film actors like Harold Lloyd and Louise Brooks, who were world famous in the 1920s are not as well known by the general public nowadays as they were back then. MC Hammer is famous to people who were young in 1990, but later generations are less familiar with his name or music.

The opposite can be true as well. Painter Rembrandt van Rijn and composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who were successful during their lifetime both died almost forgotten. Their reputation grew only a few decades later. Vincent van Gogh was obscure during his lifetime and only sold one painting in his life. Only several years after his death was he regarded as an innovator and artistic genius and did his fame grow to international proportions. Blues singer Robert Johnson only recorded a handful of songs in the 1930s and then died, being only well known in the vicinity of the state where he used to live. He is now much more famous and respected as an artist, due to the legends surrounding his life.

Certain people are only remembered today because of a movie portrayal, certain story or urban legend surrounding their life and less for their accomplishments. Antonio Salieri was a famous and well known 18th-century composer, who sank into obscurity the next two centuries. He was rediscovered thanks to the musical and film *Amadeus*, but his fictional portrayal as an antagonist is since the end of the 20th century more famous than his music. Cleopatra lives in the memory of most people as a beautiful woman according to our modern tastes, while she didn't look like a modern thin photo model beauty at all. Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle and O. J. Simpson are more notorious for the murder scandal in which they were involved than for their respective movie and sports careers. Ronald Reagan is more famous as a politician today than as a movie actor. Andrea Mantegna is centuries after his death nowadays better known as the mentor of Leonardo Da Vinci than for his own paintings. Catharina II of Russia is remembered by many people because they assume she died after trying to have sex with a horse, while this story is completely untrue. Most people know Richard III of England because they believe he once said "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse", while this is just a line from Shakespeare's play about the king.

Questions:

19. A "15 minutes of fame" celebrity mentioned in Paragraph 1 is a person who is _____.
 A) an A-list celebrity B) turned somebody quickly
 C) far above average D) established through achievements
20. A "15 minutes of fame" celebrity mentioned in Paragraph 2 is a person whose fame _____.
 A) stays after he/she dies B) is known throughout history
 C) lasts only a short time D) survives the fads and trends

21. Which ONE of the following people is NOT considered a "15 minutes of fame" celebrity?
 A) Tiffany Pollard. B) MC Hammer.
 C) Louise Brooks. D) Robert Johnson.
22. All the examples cited in Paragraph 4 are people who are remembered _____.
 A) for having a "15 minutes of fame" B) not for what they have really been
 C) rightly for what they have done D) for what they have never done
23. From the passage we can infer that O. J. Simpson is _____.
 A) a movie star B) a sports star C) a pop star D) a politician

Passage 6

The Apollo Program was a NASA spaceflight endeavor that landed the first humans on Earth's moon. Conceived during the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Apollo began in earnest after US President John F. Kennedy announced his support for a manned moon landing on May 25, 1961, as part of a special address to a joint session of Congress.

Kennedy's goal was accomplished during the Apollo 11 mission on July 20, 1969 with the landing of astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin, while Michael Collins orbited above. Five subsequent Apollo missions also landed astronauts on the Moon, the last in December 1972. In these six Apollo spaceflights twelve men walked on the Moon. These are the only times humans have landed on another celestial body.

The Apollo Program ran from 1961 until 1975, and was the US civilian space agency's third human spaceflight program (following Mercury and Gemini). Apollo used Apollo spacecraft and Saturn launch vehicles, which were later used for the Skylab program and the joint American-Soviet Apollo-Soyuz Test Project. These later programs are thus often considered to be part of the overall Apollo program.

The program was accomplished with only two major setbacks. The first was the Apollo 1 launchpad fire that resulted in the deaths of astronauts Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chaffee. The second was an explosion on Apollo 13 during the moonward leg of its journey, which badly damaged the spacecraft. The three astronauts aboard narrowly escaped with their lives, thanks to the efforts of flight controllers, project engineers, backup crew members and the skills of the astronauts themselves.

Apollo set major milestones in human spaceflight. It stands alone in sending manned missions beyond low Earth orbit; Apollo 8 was the first manned spacecraft to orbit another celestial body, while Apollo 17 marked the last moonwalk and the last manned mission beyond low Earth orbit. The program spurred advances in many areas of technology peripheral to rocketry and manned spaceflight, including avionics, telecommunications, and computers. Apollo sparked interest in many fields of engineering and left many physical facilities and machines developed for the program as landmarks. Many objects and artifacts from the program are on display at various locations throughout the world, notably at the Smithsonian's Air and Space Museums.

Questions:

24. Who was the first to consider the Apollo Program?
 A) John F. Kennedy. B) Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 C) The Congress. D) Apollo.
25. During the Apollo 11 mission, who did not land on the Moon?
 A) Neil Armstrong. B) Buzz Aldrin.
 C) Michael Collins. D) None of them.

26. Which of the following is TRUE about the Apollo 13 mission?
 A) All the astronauts died. B) The lunar landing was successful.
 C) There was an explosion on the way home. D) The astronauts survived the accident.
27. Apollo 8 was the first manned spacecraft to _____.
 A) orbit the earth B) orbit the moon
 C) land men on the moon D) be displayed in a museum

Passage 7

Children are hypothesized to have an innate knowledge of the basic grammatical structure common to all human languages (i.e., they assume that any language which they encounter is of a certain restricted kind). This innate knowledge is often referred to as universal grammar. It is argued that modeling knowledge of language using a formal grammar accounts for the "productivity" of language: with a limited set of grammar rules and a finite set of terms, humans are able to produce an infinite number of sentences, including sentences no one has previously said.

The Principles and Parameters approach (P&P)—developed in his Pisa 1979 Lectures, later published as Lectures on Government and Binding (LGB)—make strong claims regarding universal grammar: that the grammatical principles underlying languages are innate and fixed, and the differences among the world's languages can be characterized in terms of parameter settings in the brain, which are often likened to switches. In this view, a child learning a language need only acquire the necessary lexical items (words, grammatical morphemes, and idioms), and determine the appropriate parameter settings, which can be done based on a few key examples.

Proponents of this view argue that the pace at which children learn languages is inexplicably rapid, unless children have an innate ability to learn languages. The similar steps followed by children all across the world when learning languages, and the fact that children make certain characteristic errors as they learn their first language, whereas other seemingly logical kinds of errors never occur, are also pointed to as motivation for innateness.

28. Universal grammar refers to _____.
 A) a grammar book compiled for all languages
 B) a hypothesized knowledge of grammar people are born with
 C) the basic grammatical structure of a universal language
 D) a unifying grammar which accounts for different languages
29. According to the P&P approach, a child determines the appropriate parameter settings of the language he is learning by _____.
 A) acquiring the basic vocabulary B) developing a universal grammar
 C) following a few key examples D) copying from the adults
30. The notion of universal grammar seems to be justified by the fact that _____.
 A) children make logical errors when learning their first language
 B) children learn languages at an inexplicably rapid pace
 C) children seldom make errors when learning a language
 D) children follow different steps when learning different languages

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 the story unfolded throughout the past week, I experienced the _____ of emotions: shock, anger, sadness, disgust, confusion.
A) garlic B) garment C) gamut D) garden
32. Dozens of _____ have struck the devastated area since the May 12 quake.
A) aftershocks B) aftermaths C) aftereffects D) aftershaves
33. The chieftain became obsessed with providing an heir for the crumbling clan but his wife couldn't _____.
A) contrive B) concubine C) condense D) conceive
34. Daydreams may seem to be _____ for real-life situations.
A) executions B) promises C) rehearsals D) equivalences
35. They are gregarious birds and feed in _____.
A) herds B) bundles C) clusters D) flocks
36. Lead can accumulate in the body until _____ levels are reached.
A) toxicant B) toxic C) intoxicant D) intoxicating
37. These are scientific terms, technical and precise, and notably lacking any suggestive _____.
A) denotations B) connotations C) notations D) incantations
38. He came all the way to ask Lisa's father for her _____ in marriage.
A) hand B) head C) hair D) hold
39. The dark _____ of the castle ruins stood out boldly against the fading light.
A) shade B) outlook C) silhouette D) appearance
40. But studying horticulture at a _____ garden is a good way to be educated.
A) aquatic B) biological C) zoological D) botanical
41. Why should we put the emphasis on sticks instead of diplomatic _____?
A) calluses B) cucumbers C) cabbages D) carrots
42. We're trying to get the medical facilities up and _____ again.
A) running B) going C) moving D) working
43. They produced four children who are _____ different, and fully supported each of them.
A) fully B) exactly C) totally D) accurately
44. The committee will study the _____ of setting up a national computer network.
A) feasibility B) festivity C) fidelity D) frivolity
45. He accused the opposition of trying to _____ the nation's first democratic election.
A) facilitate B) lubricate C) minimize D) sabotage
46. We have total confidence in the _____ of our research.
A) velocity B) veracity C) vestige D) vivacity
47. He winced when the rusted _____ squealed as he pushed open one of the gates.
A) bolts B) hinges C) gears D) axles

48. The move is designed to stem the 'brain _____' of talented researchers to better-paid jobs overseas and will put pressure on the research councils and universities to follow suit.
A) drag B) drip C) drain D) drop
49. They were on their way to a party when their van was involved in a _____ with a car.
A) collision B) confrontation C) friction D) percussion
50. There are stories about his _____, the massive amounts of money he gave to charities.
A) gentry B) genius C) generosity D) ingenuity

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. Now the cheers and applause mingled in a single sustained roar.
A) mitigated B) misted C) mixed D) melted
52. Mr Bullock ascended through the ranks in a political era where deals were forged over a gallon of beer and a good cigar.
A) rose B) declined C) molded D) climbed
53. We must take the initiative in the struggle to end the war.
A) lead B) incentive C) project D) plan
54. But she'd known that deep down he'd been as uncertain as she, and it was that element of human frailty which she'd found so appealing in him.
A) strength B) weakness C) quality D) tendency
55. He prophesied that within five years his opponent would either be dead or in prison.
A) proclaimed B) professed C) predicted D) pretended
56. He is responsible, in the alleged indictment, for some of the worst genocide in Europe since the Holocaust.
A) expulsion B) agony C) massacre D) persecution
57. It was alleged that if Mr. Gillespie had operated sooner the amputation could have been avoided.
A) supposed B) ascertained C) confirmed D) revealed
58. In trying to find a word to describe the special quality, I ran into an archaic meaning for quaint: skillfully wrought, hence graceful.
A) outdated B) up-to-date C) obscure D) absurd
59. The polluted waste is often dumped, making the surrounding land infertile.
A) affluent B) impotent C) unproductive D) abundant
60. Several countries banned it as immoral -- and it was even condemned by the Pope.
A) lethal B) unethical C) illicit D) aesthetic
61. I took the phone, and she went discreetly into the living room.
A) hesitantly B) reluctantly C) conspicuously D) prudently
62. He's been one of the most ardent supporters of the administration's policy.
A) indifferent B) enthusiastic C) apathetic D) frantic
63. The fungi and mushrooms all look innocuous but are in fact deadly.
A) dangerous B) harmless C) detrimental D) perilous

64. Boots made from synthetic materials can usually be washed in a machine.
A) artificial B) natural C) intrinsic D) innate
65. Then as the old woman was distracted by the commotion outside, she grabbed the box of cash and fled.
A) grievance B) turmoil C) serenity D) tranquil
66. Those newspapers which attack John Major today will support him, however grudgingly, at the next election.
A) recklessly B) irregularly C) unusually D) unwillingly
67. This is not the place for fancy legal jargon, so if you know some, don't try to impress anyone by using it.
A) thesaurus B) index C) dialect D) terminology
68. Some people find they are allergic to toiletries like hygiene deodorants, perfumed soap or talcum powder.
A) sensitive B) susceptible C) subjective D) sensory
69. His candidacy has divided the party; while most have scorned him, others have sought to rehabilitate him.
A) restore B) retaliate C) repent D) relieve
70. The landscape was illuminated only by the sporadic flickering lights of the tiny settlements in the valley below.
A) extensive B) intermittent C) enormous D) instantaneous

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. The incomprehensible can always be taken for the profound, and much no doubt gets published for that reason, but only the beginner will see publication as the sole purpose of writing. (Pass. 1, Para. 1)

72. That is, groups with widely different cultures may share a common language, and speakers of completely unrelated languages may share the same fundamental cultural traits. (Pass. 2, Para. 1)

73. Conversely, there are many examples of alleged "new discoveries" which later proved to be due to systematic errors not accounted for by the "discoverers." (Pass. 4, Para. 3)

74. Cleopatra lives in the memory of most people as a beautiful woman according to our modern tastes, while she didn't look like a modern thin photo model beauty at all. (Passage 5, Para. 4)

75. ... the fact that children make certain characteristic errors as they learn their first language, whereas other seemingly logical kinds of errors never occur, are also pointed to as motivation for innateness. (Pass. 7, Para. 3)

Par IV Cloze (20 points)

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

Human beings are creative creatures, and sometimes, alcohol can enhance that creativity. Many people are arrested each year for DUI without ever getting 76 the wheel of a traditional car or truck.

In most states, any vehicle with a motor, 77 electric motors, counts as a motor vehicle. DUI state laws are written to cover anyone operating any motor vehicle while 78. This includes cars, boats, ATVs and, yes, even motorized wheelchairs.

In some states, the laws expand to include operating 79 vehicles. There are records of DUI charges for people riding horses or bicycles while intoxicated. These charges may not stick in court, or may be dropped later, but why 80 the risks?

Under the law, it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol 81 of .08 or higher. For commercial drivers, the legal limit is often much 82. Since DUI laws can also be applied to modes of transportation that we don't often think of as vehicles, it's often best to stay 83 if you have consumed alcohol.

In fact, in some states, you don't even have to be actively operating a motor vehicle to be 84 with DUI. Some state laws define operating a vehicle as simply being behind the 85. If the car is parked, pulled over or even with the engine 86, you may be considered operating the vehicle.

There are even cases where an intoxicated 87 has been charged with DUI. One case in Minnesota involved a husband and wife, both of whom had been drinking. The husband was driving when the wife grabbed the steering wheel and the car careened into a ditch. They 88 were arrested for DUI.

There was also a recent case where a student driving instructor was charged with a DUI while giving driver's ed lessons from the passenger's seat.

We have not yet heard of a person charged with DUI for walking, but public drunkenness and disorderly conduct laws could 89.

Your best bet is to play it safe: Make plans for a safe 90 home, be it with public transportation, taxi 91 designated driver. Or remain firmly on your barstool 92 you're sure you are below the legal limit. (Definitely don't drive if your barstool is attached to a small motor scooter, as was the case with a man in Newark, N.J., 93 tried to drive home a self-made vehicle that had four-lawnmower wheels and a five-horsepower 94. He, too, was charged with DUI.)

If you have questions, contact a local DUI lawyer to find out 95 the DUI laws in your state could affect you.

Remember: It is never a good idea to operate a vehicle of any kind while intoxicated, no matter how inventive your choice of vehicle may be.

76. _____

77. _____

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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,	v
2.	it buys things in finished form and hang	hang hangs
3.	them on the wall. When ^ natural history	a
4.	museum wants an exhibit, it often must to	to

build it.

Certainly, sexist terminology exists in the English language (and
 96. probably in every other languages in the world), and we should rejoice as a _____
 97. lot of which passes out of the newspapers. Native English speakers can _____
 98. also rejoice that our forefathers—oops, make that ancestors—give us a _____
 99. language with gender (like “le” and “la” to modify French nouns); words _____
 100. with gender particles would be much less difficult to make neither masculine _____
 nor feminine than “sexist” endings like “-men”.

101. Contemporary writers should indeed be vigilant to reduce or move the _____
 102. use of sexist terminology. But as we wait the English language to change, _____
 103. there is a need to expunge gender-related language from historical records _____
 104. or to impugn the people who wrote this way as being sexist or chauvinistic. _____

They were simply using the words available to them, and their writing
 105. can reveal a lot about the values of their time. Probably, we should not _____
 106. automatically assume that current writers or speakers are being derogatory _____
 107. simply because they leave “-men” on the end of a word or referring to an _____
 108. unknown person like “he”. We are all the children of our time and the product _____
 109. of our educational opportunities, and trying to use words to convey our _____
 110. thoughts to others—which is never an easy task. In the short run, rash _____
 assumptions and name-calling will always contaminate the communication
 process, while tolerance and patient listening will yield a clearer
 understanding.