

电子科技大学
2002 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试
科目名称: 语言学与应用语言学专业《英语水平测试》

Part I Reading Comprehension 30%

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

Before about 1970 most explanations of dyslexia held that the root of the problem lay in visual difficulties. For example, many experts believed that dyslexic children saw letters backward or in reverse order. Since then, however, much research has shown that children with dyslexia are no more prone to reverse letters while reading and writing than are other children.

Most dyslexia research now focuses on problems distinguishing the various sounds, or phonemes, that make up speech. Available evidence suggests that dyslexics have substantial difficulty decoding the phonological system of word--that is, they have problems breaking words into their various constituent sounds. For example, dyslexics may have difficulty breaking the spoken word hit into the three phonemes that correspond to the letters h, i, and t. Because they cannot segment hit into these three sounds, dyslexics often do not associate those sounds with the corresponding letters that would enable them to read the word. About 20 percent of all children experience some difficulty in distinguishing the individual sounds of spoken words. However, most of those children benefit from specialized instruction to treat reading problems early. Only 1 to 2 percent of children exhibit continuing reading difficulties after they receive such instruction.

Evidence suggests that dyslexia is more common in some families than others. Because of this, some researchers claim that there may be a genetic basis for dyslexia, but this has not been conclusively proved. Most studies have also reported that dyslexia affects significantly more boys than girls. However, a recent large-scale study reported that although schools identified more boys with reading problems than girls, test results showed severe reading difficulties in roughly equivalent numbers of both sexes.

Common methods of diagnosing dyslexia vary widely, although most experts rule out other common sources of learning difficulty--such as lack of intelligence, absence from school, hearing or vision problems, and behavior disorders--before making a diagnosis of dyslexia. Many researchers have called for a shift in methods to identify dyslexia. Some argue that a diagnosis of dyslexia should be made only in children who continue to struggle with reading, even after having received high-quality, intensive tutorial instruction. This diagnostic method consists of two steps. First, experts assess the intensity and appropriateness of the instruction the child has received. If they find no evidence of an appropriate, intensive educational intervention to correct reading problems, then a diagnosis of dyslexia is premature. Second, experts assess the child's ability to distinguish phonemes. Once again, a diagnosis of dyslexia would be premature if examiners identified difficulties in this area but found that the child had received no intervention to develop phonological processing skills.

Experts diagnose dyslexia only when reliable evidence shows that a child's reading difficulties do not seem correctable through intensive, appropriate instruction. A child may not

respond well in group instructional settings and may fall behind classmates in both reading acquisition and phonological processing skills. But these deficits alone would not warrant a diagnosis of dyslexia. Such a diagnosis is appropriate only if the deficits remain after the child receives intensive tutorial instruction to correct them.

1. Dyslexia is a problem with which people _____.
A) see letters in reverse order B) can't break words into phonemes
C) write letters backward D) stutter a lot when they speak
2. Which of the following can you learn from this passage?
A) Dyslexics do not usually read letters backward.
B) Dyslexics usually have serious visual problems.
C) About 20% of all children suffer from permanent dyslexia.
D) Only 1 or 2 percent of dyslexic children can be cured.
3. On what grounds do some researchers claim that dyslexia may be hereditary?
A) Dyslexia affects significantly more boys than girls.
B) Dyslexia is more common in some families than others.
C) It is proved that dyslexia will pass from father to children.
D) It is reported that dyslexic genes have been discovered by researchers.
4. Which of the following can be viewed as a mature diagnosis of dyslexia?
A) A child is found to have difficulty reading in the first few weeks at school.
B) A child cannot distinguish phonemes before phonological processing skills are taught.
C) A child falls behind in both reading acquisition and phonological processing skills.
D) A child's reading deficits persist despite intensive, appropriate instruction.

Passage 2

The first step toward language was to link acoustically or otherwise commutable signs to sense-impressions. Most likely all sociable animals have arrived at this primitive kind of communication--at least to a certain degree. A higher development is reached when further signs are introduced and understood which establish relations between those other signs designating sense-impression. At this stage it is already possible to report somewhat complex series of impressions; we can say that language has come to existence. If language is to lead at all to understanding, there must be rules concerning the relations between the signs on the one hand and on the other hand there must be a stable correspondence between signs and impressions. In their childhood individuals connected by the same language grasp these rules and relations mainly by intuition. When man becomes conscious of the rules concerning the relations between signs the so-called grammar of language is established.

In an early stage the words may correspond directly to impressions. At a later stage this direct connection is lost insofar as some words convey relations to perceptions only if used in connection with other words (for instance such words as: "is," "or," "thing"). Then word-groups rather than single words refer to perceptions. When language becomes thus partially independent from the background of impressions a greater inner coherence is gained.

Only at this further development where frequent use is made of so-called abstract concepts, language becomes an instrument of reasoning in the true sense of the word. But it is also this development which turns language into a dangerous source of error and deception. Everything depends on the degree to which words and word-combinations correspond to the world of impression.

What is it that brings about such an intimate connection between language and thinking? Is there no thinking without the use of language, namely in concepts and concept-combinations for which words need not necessarily come to mind? Has not every one of us struggled for words although the connection between "things" was already clear?

5. The author believes that social animals may have arrived at a primitive kind of communication probably because _____.
A) social animals have developed certain acoustically commutable signs
B) man who is capable of communication used to be a social animal
C) any social species depends on communication to its social functioning
D) communication itself is simply the fundamental characteristic of society
6. Which of the following statements is false about grammar according to the passage?
A) Grammar consists of a series of rules.
B) Grammar is mostly learned by intuition.
C) Grammar concerns the relations between signs.
D) Grammar determines the sense-impression correspondence.
7. Which of the following words may come into existence at a later stage of language development than the others?
A) moon B) tree C) water D) but
8. In which of the following stages of development does language become a dangerous source of error and deception?
A) When language has evolved into a form which serves as a reasoning instrument.
B) When language consists of only words that correspond directly to impressions.
C) When language comes into existence which leads to understanding among the people.
D) When language makes words and phrases correspond to the world of impression.
9. What would be a most likely answer to the questions raised in the last paragraph?
A) There is no thinking without the use of language.
B) Words are not necessary for concepts to come to mind.
C) Thinking might be difficult without the help of language.
D) Language came before man developed his reasoning power.

Passage 3

Imagine a hypothetical scientist--say, Professor Greene, a molecular biologist at the small (and equally hypothetical) State Technical University. In 1992 Greene publishes a paper detailing the molecular structure of a protein that seems to play an important role in controlling the activity within individual cells. During the following year, another scientist--Professor Redd--reads Greene's paper and performs an experiment following up on some of its findings. In preparing the new paper and describing the background to the experiment, Redd includes a footnote listing Greene's 1992 report. Thus, Redd has "cited" Greene--or, to put it another way, Greene has received a "citation" for the earlier paper.

This process may be repeated many times, as other scientists, each pursuing some aspect of cell biology, read Greene's 1992 paper and cite it in their own work. By using modem, computerized scanning and indexing methods, it is possible to examine newly published journals and to track every citation to Greene's paper over a period of, say, five years. The paper may be

cited hundreds, or even thousands of times and statistics compiled about Greene's work may show some interesting statistics about the paper and its influence.

Citation analysis can also provide statistics about the influence of Greene himself. For example, citation analysts could examine all the papers that Greene, either alone or with colleagues, published during a five-year period and determine how many citations, in total, these papers earned. When all of Greene's citations are added, and that sum is divided by the number of papers published, the average number of citations is calculated. This per-paper average is known as "citation impact."

It should be noted that a high number of citations does not always indicate ground-breaking original science. So-called "methods" papers--those describing tools and techniques for performing scientific tasks--are often highly cited. Such papers, although not reporting new discoveries or ideas, are highly useful to large numbers of scientists. The most-cited paper of all time, in fact, is methods paper, a 1951 report describing a means for isolating and measuring proteins. This paper still collecting upwards of 5000 citations a year, has now been cited more than 250,000 times! Another kind of paper, instead of reporting new work, provides a summary of notable research in a given field. These reviews, since they provide a useful reference for scientists writing their own papers, also typically rack up numerous citations.

Similarly, citations do not always indicate support or approval of previous work. Sometime scientific work attracts attention--and citations--because it is controversial or mistaken. A spate of "negative" citations, for example, surrounded a 1989 paper by two Utah scientists that purported to show a fusion reaction at room temperature in a simple electrolytic cell. This report, and its hint of a cheap and limitless source of energy, launched a feverish "cold fusion" gold rush, as scientists around the world dropped everything to try to duplicate the results. From 1989 into early 1990, the paper ranked among the most-cited of any recent report in the physical sciences, attracting dozens of citations every month. Most of the scientists who cited the paper, however, were actually reporting results that discredited the cold fusion claims. Despite occasional episodes of research attracting negative citations, however, the vast majority of citations are positive.

10. When a scientist is said to have received a citation, _____.

- A) his paper has been copied by others
- B) his paper has been listed in another scientist's paper
- C) his experiment has been repeated by another scientist
- D) his findings have been proved by another scientist

11. Citations are tracked by _____.

- A) reading the footnotes of research papers
- B) pursuing some aspects of the paper
- C) using computerized scanning and indexing
- D) following up earlier research work

12. Citation impact refers to _____.

- A) the total number of citations a scientist has made in his papers
- B) the total number of cited papers a scientist has published
- C) the average number of citations a scientist receives per paper
- D) the average number of citations a scientist receives per year

13. Which of the following papers usually racks up the highest number of citations?

- A) One reporting a new discovery.
- B) One discussing a ground-breaking idea
- C) One reviewing notable research.
- D) One describing a new research tool.

14. Attempts to duplicate the "cold fusion" results all seemed to be _____.

- A) productive B) inadequate C) fruitful D) futile
15. In most cases, citations indicate _____ of previous work.
- A) disapproval B) support C) denial D) criticism

Passage 4

Gasoline is going to be tough to beat as a source of energy to power automobiles, however. It is easily transported and sold, and the cost per unit of energy is low, exclusive of taxes. There are 2100 kilojoules of energy stored in a 38-liter (10-gallon) tank of gasoline. No other current fuel or technology even comes close to the energy output of gasoline on a volume basis.

Internal-combustion technologies have advanced far enough that in October 1997 the Honda Motor Company announced that it will soon be able to build gas-burning engines with near-zero emissions. The engine combines a new, hybrid catalytic converter with most of the known means of tightly controlling the combustion process for maximum efficiency, including variable valve timing, advanced fuel injection, and constant monitoring and feedback from the combustion chamber. Honda calls the cars with these engines Zero-Level Emissions Vehicles (ZLEVs), because they claim the vehicle would contribute no more pollution than would the generation of the electricity needed for an electric car.

But even this amazing engine requires gasoline, which is going to run out someday. So the world's automakers are investing money and engineering talent into researching other fuels. Fuels derived from shale oil, alcohols such as methanol and ethanol, and natural gas are leading alternatives. Honda already offers a natural-gas version of its Civic model that matches the emissions performance of its ZLEV of tomorrow.

Research companies developing compressed natural gas (CNG) and methanol (most of which is made from natural gas today but can be made from garbage, trees, or seaweed) have been given government subsidies to get these efforts off the ground. But with oil prices still low, consumers have not had much incentive to accept the inconveniences of finding supply stations, more time-consuming fueling processes, reduced power output, and reduced driving range. Currently, all the alternatives to gas have drawbacks in terms of cost, ease of transport, and efficiency that prohibit their spread. But that could change rapidly if another oil crisis like that of the 1970s develops and if research continues.

Any fuel combustion contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, however, and automakers imagine that stricter energy-consumption standards are probable in the future. In the United States onerous gasoline or energy taxes are less likely than a sudden tightening of CAFE standards, which have not changed for cars since 1994. Such restriction could, for example, put an end to the current boom in sales of large sport-utility vehicles that get relatively poor gas mileage. Therefore, long-term research focuses on other means of propulsion, including cars powered by electricity.

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the reasons mentioned in the passage that gasoline has remained the most important energy source to power automobiles?
- A) It is easily transported and sold. B) It is cheap in terms of cost per unit.
 C) It has a very high energy output. D) It has not been a major air pollutant.
17. How did Honda achieve near-zero emissions?
- A) By maximizing the efficiency of combustion. B) By monitoring the combustion process.
 C) By using electrical power. D) By tightening the combustion chamber.
18. Why are automakers looking for other fuels than gasoline?
- A) Because gasoline pollutes the air. B) Because gasoline will be exhausted.

- C) Because other fuels may be cheaper. D) Because other fuels offer zero emissions.
19. "To get these efforts off ground" (Paragraph 4) most probably means _____.
 A) stopping trying B) continuing the efforts
 C) reducing efforts D) taking it easy
20. CAFE as mentioned in the last paragraph is most likely
 A) a fuel economy regulation B) a place for drinking coffee
 C) a traffic law D) a set of quality standards

Passage 5

One day in 1978 a woman walked into University Hospital in Nijmegen, the Netherlands, with a problem: the men in her family. Many of them—including several of her brothers and a son-- seemed to have some sort of mental debility. Gradually, as the clinical geneticists who counseled the woman got to know her and her family, the details of the strange behavior of the woman's male kin emerged. One had tried to rape his Sister; another had tried to nm his boss down with a car; a third had forced his sisters to undress at knife point. Furthermore, the violent streak had a long history. In 1962 the woman's granduncle had prepared a family tree that identified nine other males with the same disorder, tracing it as far back as 1870. The granduncle, who was not violent himself --he worked in an institution for the learning disabled--had apparently come to suspect that something was terribly wrong with his family.

Three decades later, and 15 years after the woman's fast office visit, geneticist Han Brunner and his colleagues at the Nijmegen hospital think they've figured out what that something is. Some of the men in the woman's family, they say, suffer from a genetic defect on the X chromosome--a defect that cripples an enzyme that may help regulate aggressive behavior. If Brunner and his colleagues are right, it would be the first time a specific gene has been linked to aggression. That means their finding cannot fail to be controversial.

The geneticists' first clue to the origin of the aggressive behavior in the Dutch family was simply that all the violent family members were men; moreover, the trait seemed to be handed down from mother to son. That pattern immediately suggested that the root of the disorder was a defect on the X chromosome. Men are vulnerable to such a defect because they only have one X chromosome. Women have two X chromosomes, so as long as the second one is normal they don't feel the effects of a defect on the first. But they can carry the defect and pass it on to their sons.

The second clue to the nature of the disorder came from the IQs of the affected men, which were typically about 85, on the border of what is considered mental retardation. (Only one of the five men examined by the geneticists had even completed primary school.) X-linked mental retardation is a well-known phenomenon; it comes in many forms and is caused by many different genetic defects, but aggressive behavior is one of its more common symptoms. The Nijmegen geneticists had often seen X-linked retardation. At first, all they could do for the worried woman who had walked into their office was tell her that her male relatives appeared to have a mild form of it, traceable to a defect on the X chromosome-precise location unknown.

21. Why did the Dutch woman come to the University Hospital?
 A) Because she suffered from a long-time disease.
 B) Because she suspected some of her male kin to be mentally debilitated.
 C) Because she had been raped by her brother.
 D) Because her granduncle was disabled.
22. Why didn't the female members of the Dutch family exhibit the violent trait?

- A) Because one of their two X chromosomes was normal.
B) Because none of their X chromosomes was defected.
C) Because they didn't have X chromosomes.
D) Because females are usually non-violent.
23. The IQs of the violent male members of the Dutch family were _____.
A) advanced B) mediocre C) low D) normal

Passage 6

But why go to the trouble of saving species and ecosystems? Countless species became extinct before humans evolved into the dominant form of life on Earth. Habitats and ecosystems changed dramatically. Indeed, several mass extinctions have taken place during the Earth's history (at least some of them, many scientists believe, were triggered by a catastrophic event such as a gigantic volcanic eruption or a collision of an asteroid or comet with the Earth). One estimate is that on average, before the advent of the human era, an ordinary century saw 25 species die off; meanwhile, new species appeared. Why should things be different now?

"It wouldn't be important from a human perspective if we weren't, in some senses, just another species on Earth," says Forsyth. "Ultimately, our physical well-being depends on maintaining the biodiversity of life."

Plants provide oxygen, which we breathe, and they also help renew air tainted by industrial development. Plants and animals provide us with food and with fibers for clothing. One might object that species used by human beings for food and clothing are in no danger of extinction. In fact, their widespread cultivation in carefully controlled monocultures--areas such as farms where only one species is allowed to flourish--has pushed many other plant species to the very brink of extinction. Only 20 plant species provide the vast majority of the world's food. Of those, just four-- wheat, rice, corn, and potatoes--feed more people than the next 26 crops combined.

But relying on just a few plant varieties as food sources may be shortsighted. Suppose a disease or pesticide-resistant insect devastated a food species. In that case we might be tempted to turn to one of the estimated 30,000 other varieties of plants that have edible parts, such as the remarkable winged bean plant of New Guinea. The entire plant, starting with its roots and including its seeds, leaves, flowers, and stems, is edible. Such a plant could be useful to human beings in the future, but only if it has not become extinct in the meantime.

Another reason to preserve the world's biodiversity is the vast potential for new medicines that can be formulated from compounds in plants. A recent example in the United States was the discovery that taxol, extracted from the Pacific yew tree, is effective in treating breast and ovarian cancer. The rosy periwinkle, an unprepossessing plant that originated in Madagascar, yields two substances, vinblastine and vincristine, that are useful in treating Hodgkin's disease and acute lymphocytic leukemia. The medicinal properties of plants are largely untapped; only about 5 percent of the estimated 250,000 species of trees, shrubs, and other plants have been studied for that purpose.

"The big logging companies considered the yew tree a trash tree," says Gary Hartshorn, chief scientist at the World Wildlife Fund, an organization based in Washington, DC, that funds conservation projects around the globe. "It used to be cut down and burned. If we had allowed all the Pacific old-growth forests to be cut down and go extinct, then we would not be able to save the lives of a lot of women who would otherwise die of cancer."

Oxygen, food, clothing, and medicine are all important reasons to preserve biodiversity, but

even so, the vast majority of the globe's known species have no practical value to humans. They simply exist. Whether that fact entitles an individual species to protection is a matter of sometimes heated debate--particularly when preserving biodiversity runs counter to the needs of human beings. If, say, an endangered tiger were killing people in a village, would the villagers be right to shoot the tiger? Or a less extreme but real situation: African elephants cause extensive damage to the landscape, including croplands, as they forage for food. Is it right to kill the elephants to save the crops for humans? Is it right even to prevent the elephants from moving through an area and thus limit their food supply?

But then there is the issue of the health and happiness of future generations. Ultimately, as Forsyth says, "most people who are working to preserve biodiversity are doing it because they believe that the ultimate result of the current path of human development is self-destructive."

24. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A) One species died out every four years before humans came into being.
- B) The extinction of some species has been caused by large-scale natural disasters.
- C) The evolution of humans triggered countless species to become extinct.
- D) Mass extinctions have been common phenomena during the Earth's history.

25. How do humans push many species into extinction?

- A) By using species for food and clothing.
- B) By allowing only a few species to flourish.
- C) By mass killing many wild animals.
- D) By destroying forests and grassland.

26. The author's main purpose of writing this passage is

- A) to illustrate how species become extinct
- B) to explain why we should try to save wild species
- C) to give information on the environmental protection
- D) to predict the future development of our ecosystem

27. According to the author,_____.

- A) a tiger should be shot if it threatens the lives of people
- B) elephants should be killed to protect crops for humans
- C) species with no practical value to humans should not be protected
- D) preserving biodiversity may run counter to the human needs

Passage 7

The extent of globalization by the early 15th century is suggested by the great Chinese voyages of discovery. The emperor of the Ming dynasty, Yonglo (or Yung-lo), dispatched a series of grand maritime expeditions to southern Asia and beyond, expeditions that were the greatest the world had ever seen. Admiral Zheng He (or Cheng Ho), a Muslim whose father had visited Arabia, commanded seven voyages between 1405 and 1433. These voyages were huge undertakings, with the largest fleet including 62 vessels carrying nearly 28,000 men. (By contrast, a few decades later, Christopher Columbus would sail forth from Spain in three small vessels crewed by a hundred men.) The massive Chinese junks were far superior to any other ships of the time. In fact, the world had never before seen such a large-scale feat of seamanship.

During these extraordinary voyages, ships carrying the Chinese flag followed the maritime trade routes through Southeast Asia to India, the Persian Gulf and Red Sea, Arabia, and down the East African coast as far as Kilwa in Tanzania. Melaka became their southern base, and Melaka's

rulers made occasional trips to China to cement the alliance. Had the Chinese ships continued, they would have had the capability of sailing around Africa to Europe; however, Europe offered few products the Chinese valued. The Chinese expeditions expressed the exuberance of an era of great vitality. Although the Chinese traveled mostly in peace and fought only a few military actions, some 36 countries, including a few in western Asia, acknowledged allegiance to China. In this period, China was the greatest power in a globalizing hemisphere.

Historians still debate the reasons for Zheng He's great voyages. Some see diplomacy as the primary goal, with the recognition by so many foreign countries reaffirming the emperor's position. Others point to commercial motives, since the voyages came at the time Chinese merchants were becoming more active in Southeast Asia. In the early Ming period, China remained the most advanced civilization in the world. Commercially vibrant and outward-looking, Ming China could have opened greater communication between the continents and become the dominant world power well beyond eastern Asia. However, it never did. The grand voyages to the west and the commercial thrust in Southeast Asia came to a sudden halt when the Ming emperor ordered a return to isolationism and recalled all Chinese people living outside the empire.

How can we account for this stunning reversal that, in the perspective of later history, seemed so counterproductive? Perhaps the voyages were too expensive even for the wealthy Ming government. The voyages were not cost-effective because the ships returned chiefly with exotic goods, such as African giraffes for the imperial zoo, rather than mineral resources and other valuable items. It seems that the full possibilities of globalization were not apparent to Chinese leaders. Furthermore, in the Chinese social system, merchants lacked status. And unlike Christian Europe, China had little interest in spreading its religion and culture. The Mongols were regrouping in Central Asia, and the Ming court was forced to shift its resources to defend the northern borders. As a result, the oceans were left open to the Western Europeans, who improved upon Chinese and Arab naval and military technology and soon challenged Arabs, Indians, and Southeast Asians for supremacy in the Indian Ocean trading system.

28. Which of the following is NOT true about Zheng He's great voyages?

- A) Zheng He had the largest fleet the world had ever seen.
- B) Zheng He set sail decades earlier than Christopher Columbus.
- C) Zheng He's vessels were the most advanced in the world at the time.
- D) Zheng He conquered many nations during his great maritime expeditions.

29. China would have had the motivation to sail around Africa to Europe if _____.

- A) Europe could have offered some valuable products
- B) China had not met with any foreign resistance
- C) the Chinese vessels had been stronger for ocean voyage
- D) European countries had shown any hospitality

30. One possible reason for China's sudden return to isolationism given in the passage is that _____.

- A) China's northern borders were threatened
- B) the Chinese fleet had been defeated
- C) Zheng He had died of illness
- D) China's diplomatic missions had been accomplished

Part II Paraphrase 15%

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.

1. However, a recent large-scale study reported that although schools identified more boys with reading problems than girls, test results showed severe reading difficulties in roughly equivalent numbers of both sexes. (Passage 1, Paragraph 3)

2. Only at this further development where frequent use is made of so-called abstract concepts, language becomes an instrument of reasoning in the true sense of the word. But it is also this development which turns language into a dangerous source of error and deception. (Passage 2, Paragraph 3)

3. Gasoline is going to be tough to beat as a source of energy to power automobiles, however. It is easily transported and sold, and the cost per unit of energy is low, exclusive of taxes. (Passage 4, Paragraph 1)

4. Men are vulnerable to such a defect because they only have one X chromosome. Women have two X chromosomes, so as long as the second one is normal they don't feel the effects of a defect on the first. But they can carry the defect and pass it on to their sons. (Passage 5, Paragraph 3)

5. One estimate is that on average, before the advent of the human era, an ordinary century saw 25 species die off; meanwhile, new species appeared. Why should things be different now? (Passage 6, Paragraph 1)

Part III Cloze 20%

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

Four circumstances shaped this massive population movement. The first was rising misery in Europe and Asia, caused by rapid population growth, warfare, social unrest, famine, and unemployment. These conditions pushed many people to leave their homes in ___1___ of a better life, ___2___ in their own region of the world or on some foreign shore.

In ___3___ to the bad conditions they faced in their countries of birth, the lands that they turned to promised ___4___ employment, higher wages, and land for settlement. This was the second factor that motivated mass ___5___ at this time. The opening of vast new lands for settlement in the United States and Canada, as well as in South America, Australia, and elsewhere, pulled in millions of Europeans. The economic expansion that made the United States the world's foremost industrial power by 1900 ___6___ millions of new jobs at wages well ___7___ those prevailing in other continents. Many Asians and Africans were pulled to expanding plantation economies in tropical lands, though some competed elsewhere with Europeans for jobs such as mining and railroad ___8___.

Tremendous 9 in ocean travel was another factor fostering the movement of people overseas. New construction techniques made it possible to build larger wooden sailing ships that could carry many passengers. These ships sailed more speedily across the oceans with the help of vast sails strung from taller 10. Ships' strength, speed, and capacity increased still more near the end of the century, when iron hulls replaced 11 ones. The use of steam engines further shortened the length of a 12 although it took several decades of improvements before such engines were practical on long voyages.

Finally, new laws made ocean travel less dangerous. As the 13 of passenger travel increased, governments introduced rules and regulations to protect passengers. Some regulations governed the seaworthiness of ships. Other rules were 14 with passengers' health and safety. Large ships had to provide each passenger with a minimum 15 of space, ample food and water, adequate sanitary 16, and competent medical care. Britain took the lead, passing six passenger acts between 1803 and 1855. Other countries adopted similar codes but were not always as strict in their 17.

18 these advances, ocean migrants faced many risks. While ships were stronger and safer than vessels in 19 times, many passengers still suffered from seasickness in rough seas and storms. Worse was the ease with which diseases could spread on crowded ships, causing many deaths despite the best efforts of medical personnel. There were also high 20 rates among some immigrant groups, caused by unfamiliar diseases in new climates. For these reasons, venturing overseas took great courage.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____
 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

Part IV Structure and Vocabulary 20%

Section A

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.

- Conversation becomes weaker in a society that spends so much time listening and being talked to it has all but lost the will and the skill to speak for itself.
 A) as B) which C) that D) what
- Church as we mean the word refers to all religious institutions, they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.
 A) be B) being C) were D) are
- One difficulty in translation lies in obtaining a concept match this is meant that a concept in one language is lost or changed in meaning in translation.
 A) By B) In C) For D) With
- The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.
 A) everything except B) anything but C) no less than D) nothing more than
- There was no sign that Mr. Jospin, who keeps a firm control on the party despite from leadership of it, would intervene personally.

- A) being resigned B) having resigned C) going to resign D) resign
6. So involved with their computers _____ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.
A) became the children B) become the children
C) had the children become D) do the children become
7. There are over 100 night schools in the city, making it possible for a professional to be re-educated no matter _____ he does.
A) how B) where C) what D) when
8. The chief reason for the population growth isn't so much a rise in birth rates _____ a fall in death rates as a result of improvements in medical care.
A) and B) as C) but D) or
9. The vocabulary and grammatical differences between British and American English are so trivial and few as hardly _____.
A) noticed B) to be noticed C) being noticed D) to notice
10. Although we feel dissatisfied with the election results, we have to become reconciled _____ the decision made by our fellow countrymen.
A) for B) on C) to D) in
11. He claims to be an expert in astronomy, but in actual fact he is quite ignorant on the subject. _____ he knows about it is out of date and inaccurate.
A) What little B) So much C) How much D) So little
12. A safety analysis _____ the target as a potential danger. Unfortunately, it was never done.
A) would identify B) will identify
C) would have identified D) will have identified
13. For there _____ successful communication, there must be attentiveness and involvement in the discussion itself by all present.
A) is B) to be C) will D) being
14. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.
A) it is B) as is C) there is D) what is
15. She felt suitably humble just as she _____ when he had first taken a good look at her city self, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.
A) had B) had had C) would have had D) has had
16. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one _____ wait instead of searching for it.
A) would rather B) had to C) cannot but D) had best
17. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I _____ my head in my hands for a cry.
A) bury B) am burying C) buried D) would bury
18. We are taught that a business letter should be written in a formal style _____ in a personal one.
A) rather than B) other than C) better than D) less than
19. Just as the soil is part of the earth, _____ the atmosphere.
A) as it is B) the same is C) so is D) and so is
20. The girl was a little of _____.
A) the coquette B) a coquette C) coquette D) coquettes

Section B

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 or has the same meaning with the underlined part. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

21. He is too young to be able to _____ between fight and wrong.
A) discard B) discern C) disperse D) disregard
22. The Eskimo is perhaps one of the most trusting and considerate of all Indians but seems to be _____ the welfare of his animals.
A) critical about B) indignant at C) indifferent to D) subject to
23. It is naive to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.
A) for long B) in and out C) once for all D) by nature
24. The chairman of the board _____ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.
A) impelled B) posed C) pressed D) tempted
25. My favorite radio song is the one I first heard on a thick 1923 Edison disc I _____ at a garage sale.
A) trifled with B) scraped through C) stumbled upon D) thirsted for
26. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could _____.
A) descend B) decline C) deteriorate D) depress
27. the authors of the United States Constitution attempted to establish an effective national government while preserving _____ for the states and liberty for individuals.
A) autonomy B) dignity C) monopoly D) stability
28. For three-quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost _____ as micro-organisms.
A) precisely B) instantly C) initially D) exclusively
29. The future of this company is _____ ; many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
A) at odds B) in trouble C) in vain D) at stake
30. I'm very glad to know that my boss has generously agreed to _____ my debt in return for certain services.
A) take away B) cut out C) write off D) clear up
31. For her work among women in Toronto, Miss Walpole has been honored with the Order of Canada and the Por Ecclesia, the highest pontifical award to women.
A) imperious B) churchly C) congressional D) honorary
32. However, if gratuities are specifically included in the tour price, you don't have to tip.
A) something given without demand B) a bonus granted by the government
C) a gift of money for service D) a bonus given on retirement
33. Laws giving more protection to battered wives are pending in at least six states.
A) While waiting B) about to take place
C) rising in importance D) awaiting decision
34. Meanwhile France is threatening to veto the successful oilseeds deal that averted a U.S.-E.C. trade war last November.
A) started B) prevented C) contributed D) caused

35. There was a general expectation that women would be more ethical, less taken by perks and pomp and more likely to view things from the supermarket-counter level.
 A) scandal B) illness C) surprise D) privilege
36. I fault then station for putting it on air just because they had it, not because it had redeeming social value.
 A) buying back B) paying off
 C) making amends for D) making worthwhile
37. Imagine a hapless Clinton speech writer struggling to reduce the baby-boomer life xprience to tough-minded Kennedyesque cadences.
 A) meters B) patterns C) experiences D) times
38. So they made "Sommersby" a fervid romance swathed in star quality.
 A) lasting B) conventional C) enthusiastic D) interesting
39. Fused into a global ganglion of interconnected tools, computers and telecommunications form the central nervous system for a new world economy.
 A) mass B) center C) market D) factory
40. Since 1986, when he bought Milan A. C. for \$23.5 million, Burleson, 56, has made the club the public relations jewel in his Fininvest conglomerate of construction, entertainment and communications companies.
 A) an organization composed of different members
 B) a national association of different sports
 C) a governing body in a particular trade
 D) a corporation having a variety of industries

Par V Proof-reading 15%

Directions: There may be either ONE word erroneous or NO error at all in each 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, ✓
 (2) it buys things in finished form and hang hangs
 (3) them on the wall. When ^ A natural history a
 (4) museum wants an exhibit, it ~~often~~ must to to
 build it.

- (1) Nature's pleasures are much qualified in New York. (1) _____
- (2) You never see a star-filling sky; the city's bright glow (2) _____
- (3) arrogant obscures the heavens. Sunsets can be (3) _____
- (4) spectacular: oranges and reds tinting sky over (4) _____
- (5) the Jersey meadows and gaudily reflected in a (5) _____

- (6) thousand windows on Manhattan's jagging skyline. (6) _____
 (7) The nature constantly yields to man in New York: (7) _____
 (8) Witness those fragile sidewalk trees gamely struggling (8) _____
 (9) against encroaching cement and petrol fumes. The Central (9) _____
 (10) Park, that Frederick Law Olmsted designed as lungs (10) _____
 (11) for city's poor, is in places grassless and filled with (11) _____
 (12) trash, no longer pristine and lively with the noise (12) _____
 (13) and vivacity of people, largely youths, blacks and (13) _____
 (14) Puerto Ricans, enjoy themselves. On park benches (14) _____
 (15) sit older people, most white, looking displaced. (15) _____
 it has become less a tranquil park than an untidy carnival.

电子科技大学 2002 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试
 语言学与应用语言学专业《英语水平测试》参考答案

I. Reading

- 1-5 BABDA 6-10 DDACB
 11-15 CCDDDB 16-20 DABBA
 21-25 BACCB 26-30 BDDBA

II. Paraphrasing (Omitted).

III Cloze

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. search | 6. created | 11. wooden | 16. facilities |
| 2. whether | 7. above | 12. voyage | 17. enforcement |
| 3. contrast | 8. construction | 13. volume | 18. Despite |
| 4. steady | 9. improvement | 14. concerned | 19. earlier |
| 5. migration | 10. masts | 15. amount | 20. mortality |

IV. Vocabulary & Structure

- 1-5 CAADB 6-10 DCBBC 11-15 ACBCA 16-20 DCACB
 21-25 BCCCC 26-30 BADDC 31-35 BCDBD 36-40 CBCBD

V. Proof Reading

- (1) Nature's pleasures are much qualified in New York. (1) ✓
 (2) You never see a star-filling sky; the city's bright glow (2) star-filled
 (3) arrogant obscures the heavens. Sunsets can be (3) arrogantly
 (4) spectacular: oranges and reds tinting A sky over (4) the
 (5) the Jersey meadows and gaudily reflected in a (5) ✓
 (6) thousand windows on Manhattan's jagging skyline. (6) jagged
 (7) The nature constantly yields to man in New York: (7) ✓
 (8) Witness those fragile sidewalk trees gamely struggling (8) ✓
 (9) against encroaching cement and petrol fumes. The Central (9) ✓
 (10) Park, that Frederick law Olmsted designed as lungs (10) which
 (11) for ^ city's poor, is in places grassless and filled with (11) the
 (12) trash, no longer pristine and lively with the noise (12) yet
 (13) and vivacity of people, largely youths, blacks and (13) ✓
 (14) Puerto Ricans, enjoy themselves. On park benches (14) enjoying

(15) sit older people, ~~most~~ white, looking displaced.

(15) mostly

It has become less a tranquil park than an untidy carnival.