

**电子科技大学**  
**2011 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题**

**考试科目：621 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 (40 points)**

**Directions:** *In this part there are five 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**

If you are doing quality work within a genre, you don't tend to declare it dead. And then there's Maxwell, the R&B singer whose puffy Afro and history-conscious music made him a leading sex symbol of 90s new-soul. "Is there even such a thing as R&B anymore? He asks. "Hip-hop has completely absorbed it. I have no problems with that." Even if this is a politic acknowledgement of reality, it's a good thing he doesn't mind. Maxwell just released his first new album in eight years; the awkwardly titled BLACKsummers' nights. Turns out he's changed, too.

After his platinum debut in 1996 and a No. 1 record in 2001, Maxwell dropped out of the game. The explanation is human enough: he wanted a life outside the industry. "People who do get a great deal of success, the start to buy into the conditional aspect of that love." Maxwell says. "I'm so happy that I didn't lose the real idea of who I am." By the time he began recording new material, Maxwell was digging acts like Radiohead and Fleet Foxes. So while his music is still grounded in 70s soul, there are stray hints of expanded listening habits. The interplay between electric guitar and horns on the standout track "Help Somebody" goes beyond Green and Gaye, though you suspect the old masters would approve. And where his songs once seemed more jammy than rigorously composed, there's a pleasing tightness to Maxwell's latest. At 38 minutes, it's the rare return that's confident enough to be concise.

During Maxwell's hiatus, R&B went through its own evolution. Grooners delivered chorus hooks for club-banger anthems, and rappers repaid the favor by contributing hype-laden rhymes on the slow jams. The "get money" fixation of mainstream hip-hop was ascendant. Here again, Maxwell's new tunes play as if from an alternate reality. There are no star turns by MC's on Balcksummer's night. Neither will you hear any IRS-style itemizing of valuables. This is

important, since the appeal of baby-makin' music hinges on a certain universality—one that allows a slow-dancing couple to imagine itself as the subject of a song. "It's already got my name on it. I don't really need to beat you on the head with me," Maxwell says. "Music is a service."

Turns out the marketplace was hungry for some service-mined R&B. BLACKsummer's night hit the top of the Billboard 200 in its first week, and perhaps its success will spark a new movement. There are already signs that the digitized era of Auto-Tune vocals may be waning—with not less a trend-setter than Jay-Z proclaiming the pitch-bending fad over in a recent track titled "D.O.A." (for "Death of Auto-Tune") it's good that the hip-hop icon joined the struggle against software's grip on soul, though his protest song wasn't totally satisfying. Should you be in search of more arousing material, look for the comeback kid.

2. Which of the following words is used literally, NOT metaphorically?
  - A. If you're doing quality work within a genre, you don't tend to declare it dead. (Paragraph One)
  - B. After his platinum debut in 1996 and a No.1 record in 2001, Maxwell dropped out of the game. (Paragraph Three)
  - C. Maxwell says, "Music is a service." (Paragraph Three)
  - D. BLACKsummer's night hit the top of the Billboard 200 in its first week, and perhaps its success will spark a new movement. (Paragraph Four)
  
2. Which of the following statements best describes Maxwell's new album BLACKsummer's night?
  - A. It's an album that the public has waited for a long time.
  - B. It's a mixture of many different genres of music.
  - C. It's the accumulated life experience of eight years.
  - D. It's an album that can satisfy people's emotion.
  
3. Which of the following is NOT an achievement Maxwell has accomplished?
  - A. He became a symbol of 90s neo-soul.
  - B. He had a No. 1 record in 2001.
  - C. Electric guitar and horns were used in his new album.
  - D. His new album found its way on the top of the Billboard 200.
  
4. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
 

A. Changes in R&B	B. Maxwell's BLACKsummer's night
C. Maxwell's Splendid Music Lite	D. Music is Service

*Passage 2*

Social circumstances in Early Modern England mostly served to repress women's voices. Patriarchal culture and institutions constructed them as chaste, silent, obedient, and subordinate. At the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the ideology of patriarchy, political absolutism, and gender hierarchy were reaffirmed powerfully by King James in *The Trew Law of Free Monarchie* and the *Basilikon Doron*; by that ideology the absolute power of God the supreme patriarch was seen to be imaged in the absolute monarch of the state and in the husband and father of a family. Accordingly, a woman's subjection, first to her father and then to her husband, imaged the subjection of English people to their monarch, and of all Christians to God. Also, the period saw an outpouring of repressive or overtly misogynist sermons, tracts, and plays, detailing women's physical and mental defects, spiritual evils, rebelliousness, shrewishness, and natural inferiority to men.

Yet some social and cultural conditions served to empower women. During the Elizabethan era (1558-1603) the culture was dominated by a powerful Queen, who provided an impressive female example though she left scant cultural space for other women. Elizabethan women writers began to produce original texts but were occupied chiefly with translation. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, however, various circumstances enabled women to write original texts in some numbers. For one thing, some counterweight to patriarchy was provided by female communities—mothers and daughters, extended kinship networks, close female friends, the separate court of Queen Anne (King James' consort) and her often oppositional masques and political activities. For another, most of these women had a reasonably good education (modern languages, history, literature, religion, music, occasionally Latin) and some apparently found in romances and histories more expansive terms for imagining women's lives. Also, representation of vigorous and rebellious female characters in literature and especially on the stage no doubt helped to undermine any monolithic social construct of women's nature and role.

Most important, perhaps, was the radical potential inherent in the Protestant insistence on every Christian's immediate relationship with God and primary responsibility to follow his or her individual conscience. There is plenty of support in St Paul's epistles and elsewhere in the Bible for patriarchy and a wife's subjection to her husband, but some texts (notably Galatians 3:28) inscribe a very different politics, promoting women's spiritual equality: "There is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Jesus Christ." Such texts encouraged some women to claim the support of God the supreme patriarch against the various earthly patriarchs who claimed to stand toward them in his stead.

There is also the gap or slippage between ideology and common experience. English women throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century exercised a good deal of accrual power, as managers of estates in their husbands' absences at court or on military and diplomatic missions; as members of guilds; as wives and mothers who apex during the English Civil War and Interregnum (1640-1660), as the execution of the King and attendant disruption of social hierarchies led many women to seize new roles—as preachers, as prophetesses, as deputies for exiled royalist husbands, as writers of religious and political tracts.

5. All of the following are characteristics of Early Modern England EXCEPT

- A. women's merits were praised in publications.
  - B. women's opinions were not asked.
  - C. women were subject to their husbands.
  - D. women were often referred to.
6. Elizabethan women writers began to write novel articles NOT because
- A. there was struggle against women's subordination
  - B. they were better educated
  - C. they were materially independent.
  - D. they were inspired by heroines in literary works.
7. What did the religion do for the women?
- A. It did nothing.
  - B. It appealed to God.
  - C. It supported women unconditionally.
  - D. It asked women to be obedient except some texts
8. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, women
- A. had a hard time in striving for their equal rights.
  - B. made certain progress in their fight for equal rights.
  - C. temporarily lost confidence in fighting for equal rights.
  - D. triumphed over men in fighting for equal rights.

### *Passage 3*

Among the few firms benefiting from the upheaval in the financial markets are professional social networks— websites that help with business networking and job-hunting. On LinkedIn, the market leader, members have been updating their profiles in record numbers in recent weeks, apparently to position themselves in case they lose their jobs. The two most popular sites, LinkedIn and Xing, have been growing at breakneck speed and boast 29m and 6.5m members respectively. And, in contrast to mass-market social networks such as Facebook and MySpace, both firms have worked out how to make money.

LinkedIn and Xing are similar in many ways. Both cater to youngish professionals with above-average income, and allow people to connect, keep track of each other's activities and create groups of common interests. Both are also profitable: since they help members find jobs or build their business, many users are willing to pay.

Yet the firms come from very different works. LinkedIn, a typical Silicon Valley start-up, was founded in 2002 by Reid Hoffman to manage his own network of business contacts. Funded by venture capitalists, it recently secured \$53m of funding in a deal that gave it a valuation of over \$1 billion. Xing, for its part, hails from Hamburg, in Germany, and was founded in 2003 by Lars Hinrichs. It has relied on subscription fees since its launch, and it went public in 2006.

LinkedIn is culturally American, not just because English is the dominant language (there is also a Spanish version), but because it is still chiefly about advancing its members' careers, even if many other things get a look in. The company does not release numbers, but a big chunk of its estimated annual revenues of \$100m in 2008 is said to come from headhunters and companies, which pay to search LinkedIn's database and contact its members.

Xing, by contrast, has a distinctly Germanic feel, despite being available in 16 languages, including Mandarin. Although recruiting also plays an important role, the site is more about networking. Members often meet offline. They also generate 80% of the firm's revenue, which amounted to 16m (\$24m) in the first half of this year. Half a million users pay a monthly fee of 6 (\$9) to use the site: Xing's profit margin was 37% in the most recent quarter.

LinkedIn is well on its way to becoming the networking site of choice for English-speaking business people with global connections. But this does not mean that Xing will get squeezed out. If it plays its cards right, it could become the European alternative that takes more account of cultural differences in the way business is done.

Things could change, however, if Facebook grows up and becomes a place to do serious business, says Jeremiah Owyang of Forrester Research, a market-research firm. There are other potential rivals, too. American newspapers such as the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal are adding networking features to their websites. These are mainly meant to get readers to stick around, but they could grow into alternatives to professional social networks. And then there are the professional associations for which moving online would be only natural, but which have been a surprising no-show in social networking so far, according to a recent study by Outsell, another market-research firm.

Whatever the outcome, it seems certain that professional social networks are here to stay as independent entities---something that cannot be said of their mass-market counterparts. As Mr. Hoffman, LinkedIn's founder puts it: "Most users of social networks have a lot of disposable time, but not much disposable income. With professionals it is the other way around."

9. We can learn from the passage that the advantage of professional social network is that

- A. it is closely associated with the upheaval financial market.
- B. it is the website that aims at business networking and job-hunting.
- C. it has figured out a way to make a profit.
- D. it allows users to connect and create groups of common interest.

10. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph Three and Four?

- A. Big investment from VC is a typical business approach of raising money.
  - B. Moving up, aiming higher and achieving more is integrated in American culture.
  - C. Users of LinkedIn are destined to have a brighter future.
  - D. Different types of business strategies can all bring profit.
11. Which of the following is NOT likely to be a competitor of the professional social networks?
- A. Facebook.
  - B. Wall Street journal website.
  - C. Online service of professional associations.
  - D. Silicon Valley start-ups.
12. We can learn from the passage that social networks
- A. will gain more market share when the financial market goes well.
  - B. can be profitable only when they take young professionals as target users.
  - C. may involve more competition as newspapers get into the market.
  - D. are developing at a great speed and newcomers are joining in to catch the opportunity.

#### *Passage 4*

As Michael Jackson made the unfortunate transition from pop-music icon to tabloid staple, one of the most common lines of attack was on his ever-changing appearance, the way his skin dramatically lightened in color, and his face altered in structure.

What's most tragic about Jackson's death, aside from the fact that it comes as he was mounting a comeback to include a sold-out 50-show residence at London's O2 Arena, is that what people will remember about him is his changing face. What they should remember: the way he changed the face of pop music.

Jackson first came to prominence as the pint-size nucleus of his family band, the Jackson 5. He quickly became the focal point of the group because of his popular cuteness and, of course, that voice. What was so remarkable about the young Michael was his ability to communicate youthful innocence, or premature wisdom, or sometimes both at the same time. It was no small feat for the same preteen to credibly deliver shrewd stories of love and loss like "I Want You Back" and "The Love You Save", as well as he carried off cutesy soul ditties like "ABC" and "Rockin' Robin". He led the group to four No. 1 singles.

But his watershed moments came after he came out of his awkward teenage years. At 20, Jackson starred in the film version of *The Wiz*, at which point he met Quincy Jones, who agreed to produce his fifth solo album, *OFF the Wall*. The record was a mature, sexy blend of pop soul with a heavy,

danceable disco groove. Having spent his earlier years trying to straddle vocal adolescence, he effortlessly became an adult. It certainly helped that Jackson was so adept at using that voice, and that he had a set of amazing songs to work with, among them “Don’t Stop ‘Til You Get Enough” and “Rock With You”, in which Jackson sings lyrics that perfectly describe his own gifted footwork: “When you dance, there’s magic that must be love.”

As stunning an artistic statement as *Off the Wall* was, it did little to prepare anyone for the cultural phenomenon that was his subsequent album, *Thriller*. Jackson’s goal was to create an album in which every song was a hit. He didn’t accomplish that, but he did create a classic pop album that fans zealously snatched up (to the tune of an estimated 109 million copies worldwide to date) and that solidified his status as the King of Pop. Debate still rages about whether *Off the Wall* or *Thriller* is stronger as an album. But the sea change Jackson created with *Thriller* had less to do with the music than with the medium. At the height of MTV, Jackson became the first black artist to create a fan base using his image rather than in spite of it. His grasp of performance and presentation remains without parallel.

Jackson’s subsequent albums failed to reach the heights of *Thriller*. But Jackson retained his knack for spectacle. Every music video he released was a major event, which is why MTV’s lifetime-achievement statue at its annual awards show still bears his name. As a singer, as a songwriter, as a performer, as a dancer, Jackson remains among the most gifted, imaginative, larger-than-life musician of any race that has ever come along. Whatever changed about him over the years that certainly didn’t.

13. According to Paragraph Two, which of the following is NOT true about Jackson’s tragic death?

- A. He had been busy preparing for his comeback shows before he died.
- B. The tickets to his comeback shows had been sold out before he died.
- C. His ever-changing appearance had negative effects on him.
- D. People don’t remember the way he changed the face of pop music.

14. Which of the following is true about Jackson’s songs mentioned in this passage?

- A. “I Want You Back”, “The Love You Save”, “ABC” and “Rockin’ Robin” were the four No.1 singles of Jackson 5.
- B. Jackson failed to convey the meaning of love and loss in the songs “I Want You Back” and “The Love You Save”.
- C. “Don’t Stop”, “Til You Get Enough” and “Rock With You” were from *OFF the Wall*, which was his first solo album.
- D. Jackson’s wonderful dancing skills were vividly described in the lyrics of “Rock With You”.

15. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph Five?

- A. Every song in *Thriller* was a success.

- B. Thriller was more successful than *Off the Wall*.
- C. Jackson had already been recognized as the King of Pop before *Thriller*.
- D. Some of Jackson's fans still minded his image as a black person.
16. The tone of the passage can be best described as
- A. commendatory.                      B. derogatory.
- C. critical.                              D. neutral.

### *Passage 5*

For weeks, consumers have forced retailers to lower their prices—and lower them again and again—before they even considered opening tight wallets and purses. Now shoppers are expecting even better deals, as they do every year, in the post-Christmas clearance sales.

Industry analysts say consumers will not be disappointed, though the deals will most likely come with a twist. Rather than seeing merchandise marked down even more from the 75 percent-off stickers, shoppers should expect more combined discounts—or “bundling”, as it is known in the industry. “Buy a laptop, get a free printer, ink cartridges—and paper,” explains Marshal Cohen, chief industry analyst for the NPD Group, a retailing industry consulting company. Retailers have no choice but to find creative ways to clear their store shelves, because they have to make room for spring merchandise.

After all, retailers had one of the worst holiday shopping seasons in decades, with sales falling by double digits in nearly all categories, including apparel, luxury goods, furniture and electronics and appliances, according to Spending Pulse, a report by MasterCard Advisors that estimates retail sales from all forms of payment, including checks and cash. Even worse for retailers, consumers bought fewer gift cards than last year—10 to 40 percent fewer, according to various estimates. Gift cards provide an added bonus for retailers: they tend to drive sales in January, with shoppers buying other things once they are in the store.

As a result, retailers will have to work that much harder to clear Christmas inventory, which many stores were unable to trim enough ahead of the quickly softening economy. Mr. Cohen and other analysts said retailers would need popular brands and unique fashions to lure traffic in the future, not just low prices. For example, Wal-Mart, which had a 3.4 percent sales increase in November and has been bucking grim retailing trends, said Friday it would well slightly discounted iPhone 3Gs at nearly 2,500 stores beginning Sunday. A black 8-gigabyte model is \$197; the 16-gigabyte black or white model will go for \$297, with a two-year service agreement from AT&T or an upgrade. Both those prices are \$2 off the regular sticker.

Many chains bundled products on the first day of their after-Christmas sales, a tactic that worked for them on Black Friday, the blockbuster shopping day after Thanksgiving. At J.C. Penny, a \$988 leather sofa (reduced from \$2,858) came with a free wing chair, normally \$899. At Old Navy, T-shirts were \$10.50, or \$6 each if you bought two or more. At Bath and Body Works, the

company's signature collection of creams, gels and scents carried buy-two-get-one-free deals.

But all this sustained discounting has industry professionals worried not only about erosion of profits, but also about consumer spending habits. "Many of the senior executives we've talked to are worried about how we retrain the customer to pay full price," said Joseph Feldman, a retailing analyst with Telsey Advisory Group, an equity research and consulting company. Matthew F. Katz, a managing director in the retail practice of AlixPartners, a restructuring firm, estimated that it would be "several quarters, at best, before consumers go back to a more normal shopping psyche."

Retailers will most likely try to wean shoppers off such deep discounting in February and March, when they begin introducing their spring merchandise. But if their attempts to sell at full price fail, then consumers will once again feel they have the upper hand, and will wait to see prices fall. Typically, retailers wait about eight weeks before putting merchandise on sale, but analysts said that given the economy, this spring they may wait only about two or three weeks.

17. According to the passage, what is the main cause for the deep discounting at this post-Christmas time?
- Consumers have spent much money before Christmas.
  - The economic situation the country is in.
  - Retailers have to get ready for the next year's business.
  - Consumers have determined not to open their wallets.
18. What can we learn from Wal-Mart's promotion on iPhone 3Gs?
- Their success in November ensures that they don't need to rely on discounting.
  - IPone 3Gs don't make a good profit and \$2 is the best discount they can offer.
  - The 2,500 stores make them more competitive than other retailers.
  - When the product itself is appealing, discount may not be necessary.
19. The experts of the retail business worry that
- the discounting won't last long enough to hold the consumers.
  - consumers become accustomed to discounts and refuse to pay full price any more.
  - the retailers suffer great loss since the sale can not cover the cost.
  - the consumers are displeased at the combination of the goods.
20. The writer's attitude towards retail industry can be best described as
- desperate.
  - pessimistic.
  - doubtful.
  - disrespectful.

**Par II Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)**

**Section A.**

**Directions:** *Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that would keep the meaning of the underlined word or phrase.*

21. The patient clenched the arms of the dentist's chair.  
 A. grasped      B. touched      C. placed on      D. pressed
22. The retiring professor was exalted by his colleague.  
 A. criticized      B. honored      C. driven out      D. examined
23. All the tourists were impressed by the amazing grandeur of Niagara Falls.  
 A. power      B. splendor      C. speed      D. height
24. We stared in awe at the president himself.  
 A. respect      B. concern      C. satisfaction      D. envy
25. The tem "paper" is a little misleading when you consider the strength and endurance of the construction material.  
 A. lasting quality      B. unique      C. element      D. current status
26. When the moon wanes, it changes from the full to the new phase.  
 A. becomes smaller      B. transforms      C. eclipses      D. vanishes
27. Edward VIII relinquished his throne to marry Mrs. Simpson.  
 A. took over      B. yielded      C. disregarded      D. vanished
28. The teacher had unusual insight into children's emotions and knew clearly how to treat them.  
 A. perception      B. ignorance      C. creation      D. comprehension
29. Have you seen the new edifice of Elm Street?  
 A. department store      B. building      C. school      D. theatre
30. Property on which money has been lent is redeemed when the loan is paid back.  
 A. recovered      B. repurchased      C. rescued      D. discharged

**Section B**

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

31. She practiced the speech until her delivery and timing were completely \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. faulty                      B. imperfect                      C. incorrect                      D. faultless
32. He is an honest person. His actions are always \_\_\_\_\_ his words.
- A. contradictory to                      B. contradicted by                      C. agreed with                      D. consistent with
33. They called for "immediate, absolute, \_\_\_\_\_ separation from the North" and elected their own president, Jefferson Davis.
- A. friendly                      B. lifelong                      C. eternal                      D. lasting
34. Charles \_\_\_\_\_ to the rope his would-be rescuers had thrown to him.
- A. held                      B. grasped                      C. gripped                      D. clung
35. This revived all my \_\_\_\_\_ love of science.
- A. wondrous                      B. passionate                      C. intensive                      D. enthusiastic
36. He is doing an \_\_\_\_\_ course in physics.
- A. intense                      B. internal                      C. instant                      D. intensive
37. I don't care what you do about your job; it's no \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.
- A. importance                      B. matter                      C. concern                      D. subject
38. He was disappointed by his result, but he is now \_\_\_\_\_ to having to retake the exam.
- A. composed                      B. submitted                      C. reconciled                      D. supposed
39. The Americans were \_\_\_\_\_ with but one primitive bathroom on each floor revolted in horror.
- A. facing                      B. confronted                      C. threatened                      D. confused
40. Giving presents at Christmas is \_\_\_\_\_ in the West.
- A. an institution                      B. a habit                      C. a rule                      D. a law

**Par III Cloze (20 points)**

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

**Section A**

Now let's look at the road accident \_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_ in Germany. Like most 41 \_\_\_\_  
 countries shown on the table, the overall \_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_ was downward. In 42 \_\_\_\_  
 1972 there were 547,000 in Germany, the highest figure of all the  
 European countries. Then, over the next two years there was a sharp  
 \_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_ in the number of \_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_, to slightly over 460,000 43 \_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_  
 in 1974. Following that, over the years 1974 to 1977, the number of  
 accidents \_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_ a little each year, for example 523,000 in 1977. 45 \_\_\_\_  
 This figure remained the same in 1978. Now, \_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_ at the next year 46 \_\_\_\_  
 on the table, 1979, we can see that the number of accidents went  
 down by 230,000, only to \_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_ again in 1980 to 514,000. In 1981 47 \_\_\_\_  
 the figure fell \_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_ to 488,000, but this was still far the highest 48 \_\_\_\_  
 number of accidents of any of the countries \_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_ for that year. 49 \_\_\_\_  
 By 1988, the number of accidents had fallen still \_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_, to 448,000. 50 \_\_\_\_

### Section B

Psychologists have been studying the factors that contribute to happiness.

It is not \_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_ nor is a person in an apparently ideal situation 51 \_\_\_\_  
 \_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ happy. The ideal situation may have little to do with his 52 \_\_\_\_  
 \_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ feelings. 53 \_\_\_\_

A good education and \_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_ are usually considered necessary for 54 \_\_\_\_  
 happiness. \_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ both may contribute, they are only chief factors 55 \_\_\_\_  
 \_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_ The person is seriously under-educated or actually suffering 56 \_\_\_\_  
 from \_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_ of physical needs. 57 \_\_\_\_

The rich are not \_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_ to be happier than the middle income group 58 \_\_\_\_  
 or \_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_ those with very low incomes. People with college educations 59 \_\_\_\_  
 are \_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_ than those who did not graduate from high school, and it is 60 \_\_\_\_  
 believed that this is mainly because they have more opportunity to control  
 their lives.

**Par IV Paraphrasing (20 points)**

**Directions: Paraphrase the ten under-lined parts.**

(61) Many thoughtful parents want to shield their children from feelings of guilt or shame in much the same way that they want to spare them from fear. (62) Guilt and shame as methods of discipline are to be eschewed along with raised hands and leather straps. (63) Fear, guilt and shame as methods of moral instruction are seen as failures in decent parenting. Parents want their children to be happy and how can you feel happy when are feeling guilty, fearful or ashamed? (64) If we were really convinced that using fear, guilt or shame as methods of discipline worked, though, we might be more ready to use them as techniques. But we aren't convinced that this is the case. (65) We won't have more socially responsible people if fear, guilt and shame are part of their disciplinary diet as children. Instead, we will simply have unhappy people. Responsible behavior has nothing to do with the traditional methods of raising moral children.

This doesn't mean that guilt isn't an important feeling. It is. Guilt helps keep people on the right moral track. (66) But guilt is a derivative emotion, one that follows from having violated an internalized moral standard. This is far different than making someone feel guilty in order to create the standard in the first instance.

My wife once edited a magazine about hungry. A view held by many associated with the sponsoring organization claimed: You can't get people to give money to starving children by making them feel guilty. So the magazine didn't show pictures of starving children, children with doleful eyes. Instead, there were photos of women in the fields, portraits of peasant farmers and pictures of political organizers. But the publishers weren't completely right about believing that guilt-inducing pictures don't lead to moral action. In fact, it was the graphic pictures of starving children in Somalia that called the world's attention to the dire situation there. (67) The power of television is that it does bring images of others' tragedies directly into our home. No rational analysis can do the same. When we are moved to pity, we should also be moved to action.

If we don't do anything, then we feel guilty. We become part of the problem we see and feel guilty for letting bad things happen to people. How can I, good person that I am, let this continue? What have pricked the conscience here are guilty feelings.

(68) Guilty feelings arise when we have violated a moral norm that we accept as valid. (69) A person who feels guilty, notes philosopher Herber Morris, is one who has internalized norms and, as such, is committed to avoiding wrong. The mere fact that the wrong is believed to have occurred, regardless of who bears responsibility for it, naturally causes distress. (70) When we are attached to a person, injury to that person causes us pain regardless of who or what has occasioned the injury. We needn't believe that we had control over hurting (or not helping) another person in order to feel guilty.

**Part V Translation (40 points)**

**Section A (71)****Directions: Translate the following text into English. (20 points)**

由于历史上频繁的迁移，在边境开发荒地，移民和朝代的变更这些因素，各族人民已经混杂在一起聚居或杂居了。在某一少数民族聚居地区，汉族和其他民族可混居，也可聚居。

少数民族的风俗习惯，例如在饮食和丧葬方面的习俗受到政府的尊重。宪法规定每个少数民族都有保持或改变自己风俗习惯的自由，不受外来干涉。为保证这一规定得以贯彻执行，人民政府采取了许多措施，如把不同少数民族的传统节日固定下来，在不吃猪肉的少数民族中限制养猪，在有回族市民居住的城市里建立清真饭馆，在各工作单位为回民另建食堂，以及为少数民族生产和提供特殊商品等等。

**Section B(72)****Directions: Translate the following text into Chinese. (20 points)**

The whole history of art is a history of modes of visual perception; of the various ways in which man has seen the world. The native person might object that there is only one way of seeing the world—the way it is presented to the own immediate vision. But this is not true—we see what we learn to see, and vision becomes a habit, a convention, a partial selection of all there is to see, and a distorted summary of the rest. We see what we want to see, and what we want to see is determined, not by the inevitable laws of optics, or even (as may be the case in wild animals) by an instinct for survival, but by the desire to discover or construct a credible world. What we see must be made real. Art in that way becomes the construction of reality.

There is no doubt that what we call the modern movement in art begins with the single-minded determination of a French painter to see the world objectively. There need be no mystery about this word: what Cezanne (塞尚) wished to see was the world, or that part of it he was contemplating, as an object, without any intervention either of the tidy mind or the untidy emotions.

**Part VI Proof-reading (10 points)**

**Directions:** the passage contains Ten errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

**EXAMPLE:** 1. When ^art museum wants a new exhibit, an

- 2. it buys things in finished form and hang hangs
- 3. them on the wall. When  $\wedge$  natural history a
- 4. museum wants an exhibit, it often must ~~to~~ to  
build it.

Cities can be frightened places. The majority of (73) \_\_\_\_\_

the population live in noisy massive tower blocks. The

sense of belonging to a community tends to appear (74) \_\_\_\_\_

when you live thirty floors up in a skyscraper. Strange (75) \_\_\_\_\_

enough, whereas in the past the inhabitants of one

street all knew each other, nowadays people on the

same floor in tower blocks even say hello to each (76) \_\_\_\_\_

other.

Country life, on the other hand, differs from this

kind of isolated existence in that a sense of community

generally keep the inhabitants of small village together. (77) \_\_\_\_\_

People have the advantage of knowing that there is

always someone to turn to when need help. So (78) \_\_\_\_\_

country life has disadvantages too. For example,

shopping becomes a major problem, and for anything

slightly out of the ordinary you have to go for an (79) \_\_\_\_\_

expedition to the nearest large town. The country has the

advantage of peaceful and quiet, but suffers from the (80) \_\_\_\_\_

disadvantages of being cut off. The city has noise and

population which do harm to human health. But one of

their main advantages is that you are at the centre of (81) \_\_\_\_\_

things and that life doesn't come to an end even at ten

at night. Some people have found a compromise

between the two: they expressed their preference for the

quiet life by leaving for the city and moving to the (82) \_\_\_\_\_

country within commuting distance of the large city.