

考試科目：英語專業基礎

適用專業：英語語言文學、外國語言學及應用語言學

研究方向：以上專業各方向

Part One Reading Comprehension (40 points)

I. Error Correction (10 points)

Directions: The following passage contains 10 errors. Underline them and write the correct ones in the blank provided at the end of the line.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ How often do all of us find ourselves too overwhelmed  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ that, like poor Alice, we would rather be any place more than  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Where we are now? If Alice is confused by fantastic Wonderland,  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ we are frequently just like confused by our own world. And  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ What about those writers who face a blank sheet of paper that  
(6) \_\_\_\_\_ Grins back at them like a Cheshire Cat? Wouldn't they rather be  
(7) \_\_\_\_\_ washing the car or alphabetizing record collections? Sane human  
(8) \_\_\_\_\_ beings will avoid pain whenever possible, and confusions is  
(9) \_\_\_\_\_ painful whether it comes from visiting an absurd world and

Replying to our Christmas "good guru guide", Peter Drucker, the grand old man of management theory, speculated that the word "guru" had become popular only because "charlatan" was too long a word for most headlines. Few

A.

mark your answers.

total of fifteen multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then  
Directions: In this section there are four reading passages followed by a

## II. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

- from being forced to write.
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- Alice and writers have much in common. Alice finds herself
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_
- in a world of nonsense populated with characters who seem
- (12) \_\_\_\_\_
- Ridiculous. Yet these characters appear to be most perfectly
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_
- logical to one another. As long as they are concerned, it is
- (14) \_\_\_\_\_
- Alice who has the problems. Writers must deal with world of
- (15) \_\_\_\_\_
- information that may seem equally nonsensical. Although each
- (16) \_\_\_\_\_
- piece of information may be accurate, it is left for the writer to
- (17) \_\_\_\_\_
- Somehow gather all the bits and pieces together and make
- (18) \_\_\_\_\_
- sensation of it all. Like Alice, we may know a great deal about
- (19) \_\_\_\_\_
- the world we're in, but we would find it impossible to explain
- (20) \_\_\_\_\_
- fully.
- (21) \_\_\_\_\_

people are easier to ridicule than management gurus. Irrepressible self-publicists and slavish fashion-merchants, they make a splendid living out of recycling other people's ideas ("chaos management"), coining euphemisms ("downsizing") and laboring the obvious ("managing by wandering around" or "the customer is king"). Their books draw heavily on particular case studies — often out-of-date ones that have nasty knack of collapsing later. And their ideas change quickly. Tom Peters, once a self-confessed sycophant to the corporate behemoth, is now an apostle of the small, chaotic, "virtual" organization.

Gurus do have their uses, however. Begin with the circumstantial evidence. In America, where management theories are treated with undue reverence, business is bouncing back. In Germany, where business schools hardly exist and management theory is widely seen as an oxymoron, many companies are in trouble. German business magazines are suddenly brimming with articles about "downsizing" and "business process re-engineering". In Japan firms are once again turning to business theories from America — just as their fathers learnt after the second world war from American quality-control techniques.

Coincidence does not prove causation: American firms were just as much in love with gurus when they were doing badly. But the fact that Germans and Japanese are paying attention again does offer some clues. The most important point in favor of management theories is that they are on the side of change. In

1927 a group of psychologists studying productivity at Western Electric's Hawthorne factory in Illinois found that workers increased their output whenever the level of lighting was changed, up or down. At the very least, theorists can make change easier by identifying problems, acting as scapegoats for managers — or simply making people think. A vested interest in change can lead to faddism. But, taken with a requisite dose of scepticism, it can be fine complacency-shaker.

A second argument for gurus relates to knowledge. The best management theorists collect a lot of information about what makes firms successful. This varies from the highly technical, such as how to discount future cash flow, to softer organizational theories. Few would dispute the usefulness of the first. It is in the second area — the land of "flat hierarchies" and "multi-functional teams" — that gurus have most often stumbled against or contradicted each other. This knowledge is not obviously providing a strategic recipe for success: there are too many variables in business, and if all competitors used the same recipe it would automatically cease to work. But it does provide something managers want: information about, and understanding of, other companies experience in trying out tactics — thinner management structures, handing power to workers, performance-related pay, or whatever. A good analogy may be with diets. There is no such thing as the "correct" diet, but it is clear that some foods, in some quantities, are better for you than others; and it is also likely that the main virtue of following a diet is

not what you eat but the fact that it forces you to think about it. If management diets come with a lot of hype and some snake-oil, so be it.

1. Which of the following is the most suitable in meaning for the word "guru" in the passage?

A. philosopher

B. company boss

C. worker

D. management theorist

2. The second paragraph seems to suggest that Germans

A. have no business schools.

B. never discuss management theory.

C. are beginning to realize the importance of management theory.

D. refuse to accept American values.

3. The 1927 study case described in the second paragraph is used to

A. illustrate the usefulness of management theorists.

B. demonstrate the efficiency of management theorists.

C. show the important role of psychologists.

D. reveal the flexibility of the workers.

4. Which of the following titles is the most appropriate for the passage?

- A. In Defense of the Guru
- B. A Sharp Word for the Guru
- C. the Weakness of the Guru
- D. Gurus — a Guarantee for Success

B

That the first book by one of Britain's most prolific artistic polymaths should be so fragmented — and frequently infuriating — is fitting. That "Chroma" should also take color as its subject is equally appropriate. The life of Derek Jarman, who died on February 19th aged 52, revolved around color. As he grew older his paintings churned with ever angrier daubs of red, pink and yellow. His sets and costumes, for Ken Russell's "The Devils" among other films, were lavish and dazzling. Instead of trying to understand what was going on in his own disjointed films — such as "Jubilee" and "Caravaggio" — it was often better to sit back and enjoy the collage of images flitting across the screen.

In one of his last films, "Blue", Mr. Jarman dispensed with visual action altogether. For nearly 80 minutes the cinema screen remains an unchanging blue; only fragments of conversation and other sounds disturb this tranquility. But they disturb it greatly, for they tell of the hell of AIDS, from which Mr. Jarman died seven years after being diagnosed as HIV positive.

"Chroma" lies uneasily in the shadow of AIDS. The red of Mr. Jarman's early childhood, when a bed of geraniums seemed as if it "stretched to the horizon", gives way to the red eczema of St Anthony's fire, the red cells of the virus and the red of the hospital drip to which he was attached as he wrote. The white of lilies is replaced by white flashes of ADS-induced blindness. Blue, which Cezanne believed "gives other colors their vibration", is now the color of death: "The virus rages fierce. I have no friends now who are not dead or dying. Like a blue frost it caught them."

Yet amid the jumble of anecdotes and colorful — but never purple — prose, Mr. Jarman has produced a thoughtful analysis of the uses and meaning of color, in everything from nature to paintings to philosophy. Only towards the end of the book, where sentences and chapters shrink dramatically, does "Chroma" lose its grip. But by then, perhaps, he had reason to hurry.

Mr. Jarman admired Wittgenstein, and in many ways this book aspires to be a modern Sequel to the philosopher's "Remarks on Color". It is also both thought-provoking and frustrating, raising as many questions as it answers. But if "Chroma" never attains the intellectual rigor of P "Remarks on Color", it makes up for it by bringing the subject to life as Wittgenstein never did. Which makes "Chroma" an appropriate legacy for a colorful man who was just as proud to be homosexual as Randy Shilts, the author of "And the Band Played On", who died a couple of days earlier.

5. This is mainly a comment on

- A. Mr. Jarman's paintings.
  - B. Mr. Jarman's films.
  - C. Mr. Jarman's book.
  - D. Mr. Jarman's life.
6. From the 4th paragraph we may understand that
- A. the author of the book "Chroma" became more and more afraid while writing the last few chapters.
  - B. the end of the book "Chroma" is less attracting.
  - C. Mr. Jarman shrank from using certain expressions while writing the last few parts of his book.
  - D. Mr. Jarman had something urgent to do and so had to hurry in writing the end of his book.
7. The tone of the passage can most probably be described as
- A. critical
  - B. sarcastic
  - C. appreciative
  - D. matter-of-fact



C

“Partnership” between government and private business is much in vogue. Bill Clinton, for one, is all for it. Government should not seek to displace private enterprise, he says, but strive to help it work better. And government has much to learn from business: if bureaucracies can be confronted with some of the incentives and disciplines that work in the private sector, they too can become more efficient.

Britain's Conservative government has said similar things for years — admittedly, with more emphasis on what government learn from private enterprise than on what the state can do for business. So widely has this notion of partnership spread that Britain's Labour Party, which has traditionally seen the private sector as an obstacle to success, is suddenly an enthusiastic believer. It has published a document on “promoting a partnership between public and private finance”, arguing that private capital should be used, to an even greater extent than already envisaged by the Tory government, to pay for investment in public infrastructure — which, in the Labour Party's view, means not merely roads and bridges but also “social infrastructure” such as “child-care facilities

In Britain, as in America and many other industrial countries, this particular form of partnership — the use of private capital for public investment — is proving especially beguiling. Unfortunately, this is so mainly for bad reasons. Before a suspiciously broad consensus moves too far from

speech-making to action, and a policy that seems to offer something to everyone goes wrong, some careful thinking is called for.

The main bad reason for proposing this new financial partnership is that it makes for convenient bookkeeping — so much so that all sorts of apparently worthwhile investments start to look costless. The argument, at its crudest, goes as follows. The country plainly needs a new road. The government could build it — but how would it meet the cost? Higher taxes would be unpopular. That leaves borrowing. There are good reasons to pay for an investment — which yields its benefits over many years — by borrowing over a span of time. But another difficulty arises: most industrial — country governments are already borrowing too much. The governments of Britain and America are both struggling to cut their financial deficits. Adding to public borrowing looks out of the question.

The solution seems obvious: let private finance meet the cost. That way, public borrowing does not rise. A needed investment goes ahead. Banks and other private lenders win new business. The construction and child-care industries take on new workers. Taxpayers are spared. Everybody gains.

It looks too good to be true — and it is. The crucial fact this argument overlooks is the most fundamental economic reality of all: resources are scarce. Because of that, public-sector decisions to commit resources, to whatever end, preclude their being used for other purposes. This is why too much public spending is a bad thing: in one way or another, it crowds out private spending.

Dressing up public spending and borrowing as private spending and borrowing may spare governments their fiscal blushes, but it does not alter that economic fact. What matters most is the decision to commit resources to a certain purpose — does the decision make the best use of the economy's resources? Once the public sector has made that decision, the choice of how to raise the money — whether through “public borrowing” or “private borrowing” is secondary.

In blurring this distinction — which all the current talk of partnership does — there are several dangers. Chief among them is that the all — important decision to commit resources is itself muddled. Private choices are subject to familiar incentives and disciplines — e. g. a firm that makes an unwise investment risks losing money or going bust. That concentrates managers minds. Public-sector decisions face a much weaker discipline: the political accountability of the ministers and officials concerned. Mixing the two — so that neither side feels responsible for the decision, or so that it is unclear when the project's commercial risk, if any, really lies — can easily mean no discipline at all. That will mean more bad investment and, since resources are scarce, less good investment.

8. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that in Britain

- A. the Tories are not in power.
- B. the Labour Party is not in power.

- C. the Labour Party wishes to cooperate with the conservative government.
- D. the Labour Party refuses to cooperate with the conservative government.
9. The sixth paragraph tells us that dressing up public spending and borrowing as private spending and borrowing may
- A. help governments out of financial difficulties.
- B. help governments find better policies.
- C. put governments in trouble.
- D. help save the face of governments.
10. In the seventh paragraph the sentence "That concentrates managers minds" means that managers
- A. have to devote all their capital and energy.
- B. remain worried all the time.
- C. have to have a very high sense of responsibility.
- D. must make quick decisions.
11. The author of the passage indicates that \_\_\_\_\_ about using private capital for public investment.
- A. governments are enthusiastic
- B. private investors are enthusiastic
- C. governments are more enthusiastic than the private sector

D. the private sector is more enthusiastic than governments

D

If you are interested in unusual exports, North Carolina will appeal to you. More than 200 people convicted in the state's courts are now incarcerated in Rhode Island or Oklahoma. The governor of North Carolina, James Hunt, has asked the legislature to authorize the housing of total of 1,000 convicts in other states' prisons. A temporary measure, explain state officials, until the pressure on their own prisons eases. Yet the mind turns to 18th century Britain's shipping of convicts to Australia, and to James Oglethorpe's establishment of the colony's Georgia in part as a refuge for people released from debtors' prisons.

Today's America is dotted with prisons recently built either as private profit-making companies or by governments as "economic-development enterprises". Since December, North Carolina has signed two contracts in Rhode Island, one for housing 75 convicts at the Adult Correctional Institution in Cranston, the other for 30 at the Detention Facility Corporation in Central Falls. It has another contract for 240 convicts with the town of Hinton, Alabama, and the Hinton Economic Development Authority, and it is negotiating a deal with a private prison near Memphis, Tennessee.

The exporting of prisoners, says Franklin Freeman, head of the state's

Department of Correction, "is accomplishing our purpose — that is, to get more space quickly." This dates back to an agreement the state made in 1988, to settle a federal court suit brought by inmates who complained that North Carolina's prisons were so crowded as to be unconstitutionally inhumane. The state which had been stacking prisoners into three-tier banks, agreed to provide dormitories with 50 square feet per inmate.

But this meant keeping the prison population below a total of 21,400 by releasing on parole any number in excess of that. Over the past seven years the average time served by North Carolina's prisoners has dropped from 40% of the original sentences to 18.5 %. Since June, 42 people on parole have been charged with murder. All this has led to the policy of exporting prisoners, as well as to a zealous attempt to reduce the amount of crime in the state.

Governor Hunt has summoned the legislature into special session to consider his 36-point anti-crime plan, which ranges from more activity after school for adolescents, to stop them getting into trouble on the streets, to stiffer penalties for serious offenders. A new sentencing scheme is already designed, from next year, to provide longer sentences for major crimes. But this, of course, does not thin out the prison population. North Carolina expects to expand its prison capacity to 26, 200 by 1996. Meanwhile Michael Easley, the attorney-general, has asked the federal courts to let him cut the prisoners' space ration to 35 square feet apiece, which would give room for an extra 4,000 inmates.

The export policy is expensive. It costs North Carolina more to send convicts to other states than to house them in its own prisons. It pays just under \$71 a prisoner a day for those at Central Falls in Rhode Island, compared with \$64 for its own medium-security inmates and \$47 for its minimum-security ones. Only those two categories are transported, not the most hardened criminals. Even so, there are jitters in Rhode Island. Ten troublemakers have just been sent back from Central Falls.

12. All the following statements are true about North Carolina's exporting prisoners EXCEPT

- A. It has signed four contracts for sending prisoners to other states.
- B. It wants to find more space quickly for prisoners.
- C. Many prisoners on parole have committed crimes again.
- D. It is eager to reduce crimes in the state.

13 The third paragraph seems to imply that the state government of North Carolina

- A. may have admitted the inhumaneness of its management of prisoners.
- B. did not admit the inhumaneness of its management of prisoners.
- C. used to put three prisoners in one bed.
- D. misused the American Constitution.

14. From the fourth paragraph we may interpret that by keeping the total number of prisoners below 21,400, North Carolina has had to
- A. send any more prisoners to other states.
  - B. permit any more prisoners to live out of prisons.
  - C. build more prisons.
  - D. enlarge the existing prisons.
15. The prisoners sent to other states are
- A. the most dangerous criminals.
  - B. only the least dangerous criminals.
  - C. only the well-behaved criminals.
  - D. the less dangerous and t

**Part Two English-Chinese Translation (30 points)**

**Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese. Each passage will account for ten points. Give the number of the passage in your answer sheet.**

1

And what was London doing? Nobody, it seemed, was reading *Antony and Cleopatra*. London was wholly indifferent, it appeared, to Shakespeare's



plays. Nobody cared a straw—and I do not blame them—for the future of fiction, the death of poetry, or the development by the average woman of a prose style completely expressive of her mind. If opinions upon any of these matters had been chalked on the pavement, nobody would have stooped to read them. The nonchalance of the hurrying feet would have rubbed them out in half an hour.

2

Nature constantly yields to man in New York: witness those fragile sidewalk trees gamely struggling against encroaching cement and petrol fumes. Central Park, which Frederick Law Olmsted designed as lungs for the city's poor, is in places grassless and filled with trash, no longer pristine yet lively with the noise and vivacity of people, largely youths, blacks, and Puerto Ricans, enjoying themselves. On park benches sit older people, mostly white, looking displaced. It has become less a tranquil park than an untidy carnival.

3

The three were eating breakfast on the terrace, a thousand and one felicitous birds in the garden trees. The coffee was exactly right, poured from its American electric percolator. In unsullied damp brown circles of soft earth the roses bloomed serenely against the pink Mexican wall. Marian's brother-in-law read the English page, as dedicated as a nice little boy

reading the funnies, and Theresa, Marian's sister, chatted softly and merrily about their next Cuernavaca\* week-end. Theresa's bright smile had always been her mark and now, childless and with a husband beyond war age, and a life both ordered and gay, it looked as if that smile had justified itself.

\* Note: Cuernavaca 库埃纳瓦卡, city, capital of Morelos estado ("state"), south-central Mexico. It is in the Cuernavaca Valley of Mount Ajusco, 37 miles (60 km) south of Mexico City.

### Part Three Chinese-English Translation (30 points)

1

#### 虎门销烟

民族英雄林则徐在广东虎门销毁英帝国主义巨量鸦片的事迹是家喻户晓的。英国人共交出二万零二百八十箱，共计二百数十万斤鸦片，实一网打尽。这是林则徐的胜利，道光帝也高兴了。他批林的奏折说：“卿之忠君爱国皎然于域中化外矣。”

林则徐是怎样销毁这批巨量鸦片的呢？蒋廷黻(fu)著《中国近代史大纲》一书说得相当具体。林在虎门海滩挖成两个池子，“前设涵洞，后通水沟，先由沟道引水入池，撒盐其中，次投箱中烟土，再抛石灰煮之，烟灰汤沸，颗粒悉尽。其味之恶，鼻不可嗅。潮退，启放涵洞，随浪入海，然后刷涤池底，不留涓滴。共历时二十三日，全数殄尽销毁，逐日皆有文

武官员监视。”外人之来观考，详记其事，深赞钦差大臣之坦然无私。

(据《传媒》2002 年第 8 期 黄鸿森/文)

注：(生)石灰：lime

钦差大臣：imperial commissioner

涵洞：culvert

2

### 译事难

夫译之事难矣，译之将耐何？其平日冥心钩考，必先将所译者与所以译者两国之文字，深嗜笃好，字栴句比，以考彼此文字孳生之源，同异之故，所有相当之实义，委屈推究，务审其声音之高下，析其写句之繁简，尽其文体之变态，及其义理精深奥折之所油然。

### Part Four Writing (50 points)

**Directions:** Read the following passage and write a comment of 300-odd words on what you have read.

#### What's Wrong ?

A newly trained teacher named Mary went to teach at a Navajo Indian reservation. Everyday, she would ask five of the young Navajo students to go

to the blackboard and complete a simple math problem from their homework. They would stand there, silently, unwilling to complete the task. Mary couldn't figure it out. Nothing she had studied in her educational curriculum helped, and she certainly hadn't seen anything like it in her student-teaching days back in Phoenix.

*What am I doing wrong? Could I have chosen five students who can't do the problem?* Mary would wonder. *No, it couldn't be that.* Finally, she asked the students what was wrong. And in their answer, she learned a surprising lesson from her young Indian pupils about self-image and a sense of self-worth.

It seemed that the students respected each other's individuality and knew that not all of them were capable of doing the problems. Even at their early age, they understood the senselessness of the win-lose approach in the classroom. They believed no one would win if any students were shown up or embarrassed at the blackboard. So she refused to compete with each other in public.

Once she understood, Mary changed the system so that she could check each child's math problem individually, but not at any child's expense in front of his classmates. They all wanted to learn-but not at someone else's expense.