

SWU Entrance Test of English for Ma/s Candidates

(2008)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: In this section, there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice that completes the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. It was then that the organization finally began to _____ the hopes of its founders.
A. grasp B. fulfill C. justify D. thrill
2. In _____ to your belief that we will fail, I am confident that we will win.
A. accord B. accordance C. contact D. contrast
3. _____, we did it better.
A. His coming B. He coming
C. He came D. Coming
4. He says I have slandered him. _____ I have always spoken well of him.
A. when B. and
C. while D. on the contrary
5. I began to fish before memory began, _____ I know I have always fished.
A. so far B. so as far as
C. as far as D. so
6. I wish I _____ to the party last weekend.
A. went B. have been C. had been D. had gone
7. The fall in the number of deaths from heart disease is generally _____ to the improvements in diet.
A. distributed B. attributed C. owed D. contributed
8. The students are talking so loudly that the teacher can't make himself _____.
A. hear B. heard C. to hear D. hearing
9. Einstein's theories form the basic _____ of modern physics.
A. principles B. principals C. constructions D. regulations
10. Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as five months old.
A. whose B. what C. that D. which
11. _____ the book a second time, and you will probably have quite different interpretations of the events described in it.
A. Read B. As you read
C. Reading D. While reading
12. The relief agencies have promised to do all _____ lies in their power to bring food to the starving population.
A. which B. that

- C. what
D. as
13. There seems to be an electrical problem. I'll get someone to _____ it.
A. look out
B. look into
C. look upon
D. look at
14. His knowledge of English is _____ for the job, although he is not fluent in the language.
A. adequate
B. different
C. pleasant
D. complicated
15. Travelers in space have to _____ many discomforts in their rockets.
A. persist
B. care
C. endure
D. allow
16. It was hard work, but they _____ to it and got the job done.
A. continue
B. follow
C. adjust
D. stuck
17. Community service can _____ anything from gardening to helping in old people's homes.
A. involve
B. remain
C. insist
D. ask
18. The work force provides a wider range of ideas and perspectives and fosters creativity and _____.
A. innovation
B. vacation
C. ration
D. irritation
19. _____, the twins, having identical brains, would have roughly the same intelligence.
A. To give equal opportunities
B. Being given equal opportunities
C. Given equal opportunities
D. Equal opportunities given
20. She had been ill for months, and we were disturbed by her _____ complexion.
A. dark
B. sallow
C. white
D. shallow

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this section, there are four passages. Read each one carefully and answer all the questions that follow the passage. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Although there are body languages that can cross cultural boundaries, culture is still a significant factor in all body languages. This is particularly true of personal space needs. For example, Dr. Edward Hall has shown that in Japan crowding together is a sign of warm and pleasant intimacy. In certain situations, Hall believes that the Japanese prefer crowding.

Donald Keene, who wrote *Living Japan*, notes the fact that in the Japanese language there is no word for privacy. Still, this does not mean that there is no concept of the need to be apart from others. To the Japanese, privacy exists in terms of

his house. He considers this area as his own, and he dislikes invasion of it. The fact that he crowds together with others does not contradict his need for living space.

Dr. Hall sees this as a reflection of the Japanese concept of space. Westerners, he believed, see space as the distance between objects; to them space is empty. The Japanese, on the other hand, see the shape as having as much meaning as their flower arrangements and art, but in their gardens as well, where units of space balance the areas containing flowers or plants.

Like the Japanese, the Arabs too prefer to be close to one another. But while in public they are crowded together, in privacy, they prefer a great deal of space. The traditional wealthy Arab house is large and empty, with family often crowded together in one small room of it. The Arabs do not like to be alone, and even in their spacious houses they will huddle together.

The difference between the Arab huddling and the Japanese crowding is a deep thing. The Arabs like to touch his companion....

The Japanese, in their closeness, preserve a formality and a cool dignity. They manage to touch and still keep rigid boundaries. The Arabs push these boundaries aside.

Along with this closeness, there is a pushing and shoving in the Arab world that many Westerners find uncomfortable, even unpleasant. To an American, for example, there are personal boundaries even in a public place. When he is waiting in line, he believes that his place there is his alone, and may not be invaded by another. The Arab has no concept of privacy in a public place, and if he can rush his way into a line, he feels perfectly within his rights to do so. To an American the body is sacred; he dislikes being touched by a stranger, and will apologize if he touches another accidentally. To an Arab, bodily contact is accepted.

Hall points out that an Arab needs at times to be alone, no matter how close he wishes to be, physically, to his fellow men. To be alone, he simply cuts off the lines of communication. He retreats into himself, mentally and spiritually, and this withdrawal is respected by his companions. If an American were with an Arab who withdrew in this way, he would regard it as impolite, as lack of respect, even as an insult.

21. The main idea of this article is _____.

- A. Arab society is very close.
- B. Arabs and Japanese have different ideas of privacy
- C. Arabs and westerners have different attitudes to personal space.
- D. People in different cultures have different space requirements.

22. The main purpose of paragraph 3 is to _____.

- A. give an example of the Japanese idea of space
- B. tell us about Japanese gardens and flowers.
- C. illustrate the fact that space is empty.
- D. show the similarity of Western and Japanese concept of space.

23. In the passage, paragraphs 4 and 5 _____.

- A. describe an Arab house and its boundaries
- B. show that Arabs need more personal space than the Japanese do
- C. compare and contrast the attitude to personal closeness of the Arabs and the

Japanese

D. imply that the writer prefers Arab culture to Japanese culture

24. In paragraph 7, it is stated that if an Arab wishes to be alone, he "cuts the lines of communication." This means that he _____.
- A. is impolite
 - B. unplugs the telephone
 - C. goes into another room and shuts the door
 - D. becomes silent, both in words and body language
25. It be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. Arabs are basically hostile to foreigners
 - B. an Arab needs at times to be by himself
 - C. the Japanese pay no attention to people's privacy and tend to be on intimate terms with each other even in public places
 - D. differences in personal space needs can lead to misunderstanding between people of different cultures

Passage 2

Is it possible to persuade people to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either man will abolish war; or war will abolish man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the greatest danger, but bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. Even if we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, we can't say our work is done

It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international question in a new way, not as contests of force in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in massacre. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be a profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their adherents believe in them so fantastically that they are willing to go war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a commonplace that a nuclear war must be avoided. Of course very difficult problems remain in the international sphere, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and H — bomb.

26. This passage implies that the war is now _____.
- A. more wicked than in the past
 - B. as wicked as in the past

- C. less wicked than in the past D. what people try to live with
27. According to the author, _____.
- A. it is impossible to live without war
 - B. war is the only way to settle international disagreements
 - C. war must be abolished if man wants to survive
 - D. war will be abolished by modern ingenuity
28. The author says that modern weapons _____.
- A. will help abolish war
 - B. put mankind in grave danger
 - C. will gradually become a part of man's life
 - D. need further improving
29. The author believes that the only way to abolish war is to _____.
- A. abolish nuclear weapons
 - B. let the stronger side take over the world
 - C. improve bacteriological and chemical weapons
 - D. settle international issues through negotiation.
30. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
- A. a nuclear war will definitely not take place
 - B. international agreements are now reached more and more easily
 - C. man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy
 - D. world opinion is in favor of nuclear war

Passage 3

One must recognize the very considerable multiplication of disciplines, particularly in the science, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced an enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation if they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated groups in other countries.

Frequently these specializations lie in areas where very rapid developments are taking place, and also where the research needed for developments is extremely costly and takes a long time. It is precisely in these areas that the advantages of collaboration and sharing of expertise appear most evident. Associated with this is the growth of specialist periodicals, which enables scholars to become aware of what is happening in different centers of research and to meet each other in conferences. From these meetings come the personal relationships which are at the bottom of almost all formalized schemes of cooperation, and provide them with their most satisfactory stimulus.

But as the specializations have increased in number and narrowed in range, there has been an opposite movement towards interdisciplinary studies. These owe much to the belief that one cannot properly investigate the incredibly complex problems thrown up by the modern world, and by recent advances in our knowledge

along the narrow front of a single discipline. This trend has led to a great deal of academic contact between disciplines, and a far greater emphasis on the pooling of specialist knowledge, reflected in the broad subjects chosen in many international conferences.

31. Which of the following best summarizes the passage?
- A. The importance of specialization in science.
 - B. Specialization—a new trend in science.
 - C. Specialization is being replaced by interdisciplinary studies.
 - D. Two opposite trends in science.
32. Specialization makes scientists _____.
- A. work by themselves
 - B. have to cooperate and communicate with each other
 - C. progress rapidly
 - D. improve personal relationships
33. The reasons for specialization include _____.
- A. gradual advances in some fields of research
 - B. rapid findings in research
 - C. the advantages of collaboration and sharing of expertise
 - D. all of above
34. Which of the following illustrate(s) scholarly collaboration?
- A. Specialist periodicals.
 - B. Academic conferences.
 - C. Personal relationships with fellow scientists.
 - D. All of the above.
35. The reason for interdisciplinary studies is _____.
- A. international conferences
 - B. increased academic contact
 - C. complex scientific problems
 - D. our narrow knowledge

Passage 4

When they advise your kids to “get an education” if you want to raise your income, they tell you only half the truth. What they really mean is to get just enough education to provide manpower for your society but not too much that proves an embarrassment to your society.

Get a high school diploma, at least. Without that, you are occupationally dead, unless your name happens to be George Bernard Shaw or Thomas Alva Edison and you can successfully drop out in grade school.

Get a college degree, if possible. With a B.A., you are on a launching pad. But now you have to start to put on the brakes. If you go for a master’s degree, make sure it is an M.B.A., and only from a first-rate university. Beyond this, the famous law of diminishing returns begins to take effect.

Do you know, for instance, that long-haul truck drivers earn more a year than full professors? Yes, the average 1977 salary for those truckers was \$24000, while the full professors managed to average just \$23930.

A PH.D is the highest degree you can get, but except in a few specialized fields such as physics or chemistry, where the degree can quickly be turned to industrial or commercial purposes, you are facing a dim future. There are more PHDs unemployed or underemployed in this country than in any other part of the world by far.

If you become a doctor of philosophy in English or history or anthropology or political science or language or ___ worst of all in philosophy, you run the risk of becoming overeducated for our national demands. Not for our needs, mind you, but for our demands.

Thousands of Ph.D.s are selling shoes, driving cabs, waiting on tables and filling our fruitless applications month after month, and then maybe taking a job in some high school or backwater college that pays much less than the janitor earns.

You can equate the level of income with the level of education only so far. Far enough, that is, to make you useful to the gross national product, but not so far that nobody can turn much of a profit on you.

36. According to the writer, what the society expects of education is to turn out people who _____.
- A. will be a shame to the society
 - B. will become loyal citizens
 - C. can take care of themselves
 - D. can meet the demands as a source of manpower
37. If you are as gifted as Bernard Shaw or Edison, _____.
- A. you can get a high school diploma without difficulty
 - B. you will be successful in a grade school
 - C. you can be professionally successful without difficulty
 - D. the least you should do is to get a diploma
38. PHDs are most likely to _____.
- A. have difficulty getting properly employed
 - B. be employed in the fields of commerce or industry
 - C. have to fill out application forms month after month for others
 - D. work in schools or colleges with low pay
39. Which of the following is not true?
- A. Bernard Shaw didn't finish high school, nor did Edison.
 - B. One must think carefully before going for a master degree.
 - C. The higher your education level, the more money you'll earn.
 - D. If you are too well-educated, you'll make things difficult for the society.
- 40 The writer is critical of _____.
- A. the educational system
 - B. the Ph.D.s
 - C. the society
 - D. the employers

III. Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this section, there are ten blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

There are two ways to relate to people in our lives. One way is to see them as objects: we get something from them, but we are not (41) _____ with how they feel. They are there only for our use. For example, we might treat (42) _____ an object the person who sells us items in a convenience store or (43) _____ us in a restaurant or even teaches a class we are taking. The second way we can see people is as subjects, letting ourselves be (44) _____ that they have feelings (45)_____ we do. There is a story about a British woman who was (46) _____ important guests for tea one afternoon. She looked out from her front porch after lunch and was horrified to see that her gardener had not (47) _____ for work. When he finally arrived, she tore into him. "Do you know who is coming here in an hour? I ought to fire you!" Without (48) _____, the man quietly said, "I'm sorry, my little girl died during the night, and we had to bury her today." For the first time, the woman saw the man as a human being, not simply as a device for keeping her lawn attractive. He stopped (49) _____ an object and became a subject, a possessor of feelings, needs, pains, and relationships to (50) _____ she had never given a thought.

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. considered | B. worried |
| C. concerned | D. related |
| 42. A. as | B. for |
| C. like | D. about |
| 43. A. looks after | B. waits on |
| C. sees to | D. brings about |
| 44. A. certain | B. aware |
| C. confident | D. positive |
| 45. A. such like | B. much like |
| C. such as | D. just as |
| 46. A. respecting | B. expecting |
| C. preparing | D. predicting |
| 47. A. shown up | B. come across |
| C. turned over | D. hung around |
| 48. A. looking out | B. looking for |
| C. looking up | D. looking on |
| 49. A. being | B. to be |
| C. be | D. having been |
| 50. A. those | B. them |
| C. that | D. which |

Part IV English-Chinese Translation (20%)

Directions: *In this part, there is a short passage; you are required to translate it into Chinese with correctness and clearness as best as you can. Be sure to do your translation on the Answer Sheet.*

据报道，目前国外有 2500 万人在学习汉语和中国文化，有 80 多个国家 2000 多所大学开设汉语课程。学习汉语的人与日俱增，对中国文化感兴趣的人也越来越多。

当今出现汉语热，一是因为中华民族历史悠久，有着光辉灿烂的文化，对人类进步作出过巨大贡献；更是因为最近近 30 年来，中国实行改革开放，综合国力大大提升，学习汉语也就成为了解中国的必有之路。可以预言，随着中国经济的进一步发展和国际地位的日益提高，世界上学习汉语的人数还会不断增加。

Part V Writing (20%)

Directions: *You are required to write a composition of no less than 150 words on the topic **How to Meet the Challenges of the 21st Century**, according to the outline given below in Chinese, within 30 minutes. You must write it as clearly as you can. Be sure to write it on the Answer Sheet.*

- 1) 我们在 21 世纪面临多种挑战。
- 2) 这些挑战同时给我们提供了新的机遇。
- 3) 如何应对这些挑战和机遇。