

科目代码：322

科目名称：综合英语(含英语写作、英汉互译)

考生注意：

题一律(包括填空题和选择题)答在答题纸或答题册上，答在试题上按零分计。

Section One: Reading Comprehension(50%)

A. Cloze Test (20%)

Directions: Read the following passage quickly to get an idea of what it is about. Then fill each of the numbered blank with an appropriate word or an appropriate phrase of your own. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relation between language and society, between the uses of language and the 1. structures in which the users of language live. It is a field of study that assumes that human 2. is made up of many related patterns and behaviours, some of which are linguistic.

One of the principal uses of language is to communicate meaning, but it is also used to establish and to maintain social 3. Watch a mother with a young child. Most of their 4. is devoted to nurturing the social bond between 5. Listen to two friends talking. Much of their conversation functions to express and refine their 6. compact of companionship. When you meet strangers, the way they talk informs you about their social and geographical backgrounds, and the way you 7. sends subtle or blatant signals about what you think of them. It is these aspects of language use that 8. study.

In the thirty years or so that 9. has been recognized as a branch of the scientific study of language, 10. has grown into one of the most important of the 'hyphenated' fields of linguistics. This term distinguishes the core fields of historical and descriptive 11. (phonology, morphology, and syntax) from the newer interdisciplinary fields like psycholinguistics, applied linguistics, neurolinguistics, and sociolinguistics or the 12. of language. Stranded at times between sociology and 13. the practitioners of sociolinguistics have so far avoided the rigorous bounds of a single theoretical model, or the identifying shelter of a single professional organization. They 14. a plethora of methods to a multitude of subjects that all have in common one single thread: languages and their 15. in social contexts.

There are indeed some 16. who wonder how language can be 17. in any other way. They believe that the search of the formal linguists like Noam Chomsky for an autonomous linguistics, with the goal of describing the idealized 18. of an idealized monolingual in an idealized mono-variety speech community, is as doomed to failure as was the earlier effort of structural 19. to account for language structure without taking 20. into accounts.

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B. Read the following text about the brewing market in China. (16%, 2 points for

each)
 Australia beer giant Foster's Brewing is answering the Government's call for companies to look to Asia for the future. Through its Carlton and United Breweries (CUB) subsidiary Foster's plans to spend A\$220 million (US\$143 million) to establish a foothold in China...example...

Foster's has good reason to look abroad for growth. The firm already has 50% of the domestic market ...11...

The beer market in China, on the other hand, offers immense potential for further growth ...12...

But at present supply and choice are limited by production constraints and by poorly developed distribution channels. China has more than 800 small breweries many of which serve limited areas. ...13...

This is why Foster's believes its modern production and distribution methods will meet with a good response. ...14...

...15... A\$180 million (US \$ 118 million) from domestic sales over the next five years will be ploughed back into the two breweries.

...16... It's making money-making beer in China that's tough. There are technical, logistical and cultural factors that will have to be smoothed out before operations can come up to full speed.

The Australian giant is not alone in seeking to satisfy China's growing thirst. International brewing giants are tumbling into the market ...17... It already has export-quality production, and plans to use the money raised from its recent listing on the HongKong stock exchange to expand capacity. ...18...

Choose the best sentence from the list below to fill each of the gaps in the text. For each gap (11-18), mark one letter (A-D) on your Answer Sheet. Do Not mark any letter twice.

Example: (F) is the answer to the example, and then write down "F" On your Answer Sheet

- A Average beer consumption is only 8 liters per person per year on a national basis, compared with around 100 liters in mature markets such as Britain, Australia and the U.S. China's wealthier urban dwellers have already acquired a taste for the beverage - they now consume 20 to 40 liters each per year - so the demand is certainly there.
- B The official says that making beer in China isn't the most difficult thing.
- C But the Australia beer market is mature, so the only way to increase sales is through expensive campaigns to grab foreign market share from competitors.
- D It believes that its locally-made brew will satisfy the increasingly discriminating Chinese

taste, and yet more cheaply than heavily taxed imports. "People have high aspirations and sales hope to give them what they want," says the director of Asia-Pacific operations for CUB.

E Local brewer Tsingtao, too, could be a force to contend with.

F "We see our future growth in Asia, and the greatest potential for that growth is in China," says CUB's managing director.

G Two joint ventures are now under way, one in the southern Guangdong province and the other in Shanghai. Foster's will spend A\$40 million (US \$26 million) to get the two ventures off the ground.

H Foster's will need to move fast.

I Poor transport links also mean that drinkers in many parts of the country have a narrow choice: Drink the beer or nothing.

C. Read the following text about spoken corpus. (14%, 1 point for each)

A The compiling of dictionaries has been historically the provenance of studious professorial types — usually bespectacled — who love to pore over weighty tomes and make pronouncements on the finer nuances of meaning. There were probably good at crosswords and definitely knew a lot of words, but the image was always rather dry and dusty. The latest technology, and simple technology at that, is revolutionizing the content of dictionaries and the way they are put together.

B For the first time, dictionary publishers are incorporating real, spoken English into their data. It gives lexicographers (people who write dictionaries) access to a more vibrant, up-to-date vernacular language which has never really been studied before. In one project, 150 volunteers each agreed to discreetly tie a Walkman recorder to their waist and leave it running for anything up to two weeks. Every conversation they had was recorded. When the data was collected, the length of tapes was 35 times the depth of the Atlantic Ocean. Teams of audio typists transcribed the tapes to produce a computerized database of ten million words.

C This has been a basis — along with an existing written corpus — for the language. Activator dictionary, described by lexicographer Professor Randolph Quirk as 'the book the world has been waiting for'. It shows advanced foreign learners of English how the language is really used. In the dictionary, key words such as 'eat' are followed by related phrases such as 'wolf down' or 'be picky eater', allowing the student to choose the appropriate phrase.

D 'This kind of research would be impossible without computers,' said Della Summers, a dictionary director. 'It has transformed the way lexicographers work'. If you look at the word 'like', you may intuitively think that the first and most frequent meaning is the verb, as in 'I like swimming'. It is not. It is the preposition, as in 'she walked like a duck'. Just because a word or phrase is used doesn't mean it ends up in a dictionary. The sifting out process is as vital as ever. But the database does allow lexicographers to search for a word and find out how frequently it is used — something that could only be guessed at intuitively.

- E Researchers have found that written English works in a very different way to spoken English. The phrase 'say what you like' literally means 'feel free to say anything you want', but in reality it is used, evidence shows, by someone to prevent the other person voicing disagreement. The phrase 'it's question of' crops up on the database over and over again. It has nothing to do with enquiry, but it's one of the most frequent English phrases which has never been in a language learner's dictionary before: it is now.
- F The Spoken Corpus computer shows inventive and humorous people are when they are using language by twisting familiar phrases for effect. It also reveals the power of the pauses and noises we use to play for time, convey emotion, doubt and irony.
- G For the moment, those benefiting most from the Spoken Corpus are foreign learners. 'Computers allow lexicographers to search quickly through more examples of real English,' said Professor Geoffrey Leech of Lancaster University. 'They allow dictionaries to be more accurate and give a feel for how language is being used.' The Spoken Corpus is part of the larger British National Corpus, an initiative carried out by several groups involved in the production of language learning materials, publishers, universities and the British Library.

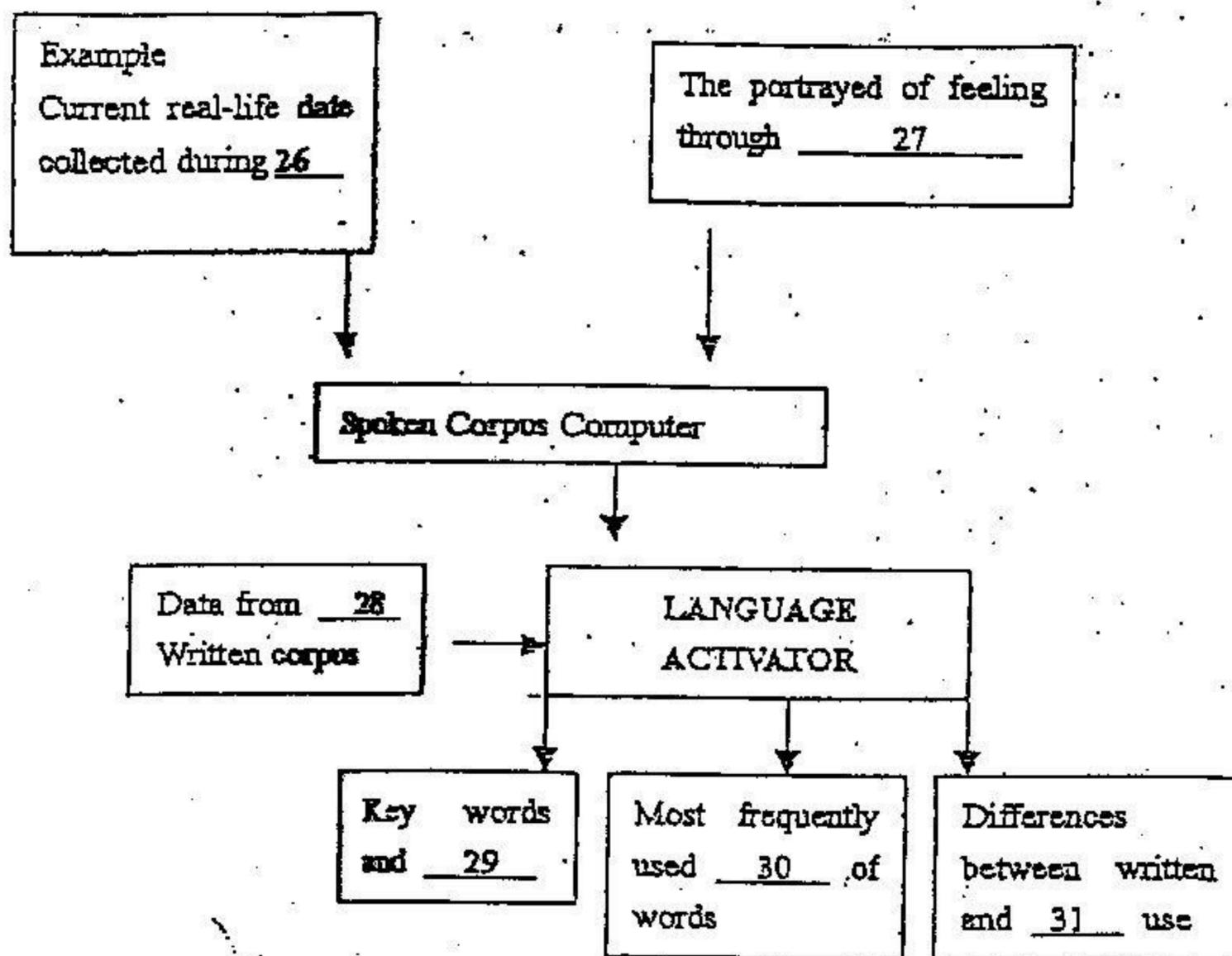
1. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph (numbered from A to G) from the list of headings below. Write appropriate numbers (I - XI) in the brackets 19 - 25 on your answer sheet.

Notes There are more headings than paragraph so you will not use all of them. You may use any heading more than once.

Paragraphs
19 Paragraph A
20 Paragraph B
21 Paragraph C
22 Paragraph D
23 Paragraph E
24 Paragraph F
25 Paragraph G

List of Headings
I Grammar is corrected
II New methods of research
III Technology learns from dictionaries
IV Non-verbal content
V The first study of spoken language
VI Traditional lexicographical methods
VII Written English tells the truth
VIII New phrases enter dictionary
IX A cooperative research project
X Accurate word frequency counts
XI Alternative expressions provided

2. The diagram below illustrates the information provided in paragraph B-F of the text above. Complete the labels on the diagram with an appropriate word or words. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each space. Write your answers on your answer sheet.



3. Choose the appropriate letter A-D and write it on the answer sheet.

32 Why was this article written?

- A. To give an example of a current dictionary.
- B. To announce a new approach to dictionary writing.
- C. To show how dictionaries have progressed over the years.
- D. To compare the content of different dictionaries.

Section Two Translations (40%)

A. Directions: Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese: (20%)

1. I have no doubt that all the world, hundred of pleasure resorts similar to the one described above are now being planned, and perhaps are even being built. It is unlikely that they will be finished — world events will see to that — but they represent faithfully enough the modern civilized man's idea of pleasure. Something of the kind is already partially attained in the more magnificent dance halls, movies palaces, hotels, restaurants and luxury liners. On a pleasure cruise or in a Lyons Corner House one already gets something more than a glimpse of this future paradise.
2. I haven't the right to blame those who surrender, not being able to put myself inside their minds or bodies. Often they must have compelling reasons, physical or moral. Not only do they suffer from a variety of ailments, but also they are made to feel that they no longer have a function in the community. Their families and neighbors don't ask them for advice, don't really listen when they speak, don't call on them for efforts. One notes that there are not a few recoveries from apparent senility when that situation changes. If it doesn't change, old persons may decide that efforts are useless. I sympathize with their problems, but the men

and women I envy are those who accept old age as a series of challenges.

B. Directions: *Translate the following paragraphs into English: (20%)*

1. 门的种类繁多。旅馆、商店和公共大楼的旋转门。这些门代表着典型的活泼而忙碌的现代生活方式。你能想象出约翰·弥尔顿和威廉·佩恩匆匆忙忙地走过一扇旋转门吗？还有那种开起来乒乒响的古怪的小门，这种门只有从膝盖到肩那么高，仍在变质了的酒吧外面摆动。还有活板门、拉门、双折门、舞厅门、监狱门、玻璃门等。不过一扇门的标志和神秘在于其隐蔽性。玻璃门根本算不上是门，仅是一扇窗户而已。门的意义就在于把里面的东西隐藏起来，使你的心思虑不安。
2. 跟我谈过的大多数人说，他们发现应酬性谎言不仅可取而且必要。他们认为这是人们文明举止的表现方式。他们说，若没有无伤大雅的谎言，人际关系就无法持久，充满磕磕碰碰不说，而且还别扭扭扭。他们还说，假如有谁坚持自命清高，并且毫无顾及，动不动就对别人直言快语，造成他人无谓的尴尬或痛苦，那种人就太傲慢了。

Section Three Writing (60%)

A. Read the following passage and write an abstract accordingly within 100 words. (15%)

The Case of the Plant Relocation

By Karen Musalo

Production costs are rising. Your company can make more money for shareholders by relocating your plants to a country with lower labor costs and fewer regulations. Using this case, Stan Raggio, senior vice president for sourcing and logistics at The Gap, and Karen Musalo, then director of the Markkula Center for Applied Ethics International Human Rights and Migration Project, discussed the ethical issues companies should consider at an Ethics Roundtable for Executives.

You are the chief executive of Electrocorp, an electronics company, which makes the onboard computer components for automobiles. In your production plants, complex hydrocarbon solvents are used to clean the chips and other parts that go into the computer components. Some of the solvents used are carcinogens and must be handled with extreme care. Until recently, all of your production plants were located in the United States. However, the cost of production has risen, causing profits to decline.

A number of factors have increased production costs. First, the union representing the workers in your plant waged a successful strike resulting in increased salary and benefits. The pay and benefits package for beginning employees is around \$15/hour. A second factor has been stringent safety regulations. These safety procedures, which apply inside the plant, have been expensive in both time and money. Finally, environmental regulations have made Electrocorp's operations more costly. Electrocorp is required to put its waste through an expensive process before depositing it at a special disposal facility.

Shareholders have been complaining to you about the declining fortunes of the company. Many of Electrocorp's competitors have moved their operations to less-developed countries, where their operating costs are less than in the United States, and you have begun to consider whether to

relocate a number of plants to offshore sites. Electrocorp is a major employer in each of the U.S. cities where it is located, and you know that a plant closure will cause economic dislocation in these communities. You know that the employees who will be laid off because of plant closures will have difficulty finding equivalent positions and that increased unemployment, with its attendant social costs, will result. However, you are aware of many other corporations, including your competitors, that have shut down their U.S. operations, and it is something that you are willing to consider.

You have hired a consultant, Martha Smith, to investigate the sites for possible plant relocation. Ms. Smith has years of experience working with companies that have moved their operations to less-developed countries to reduce their operating costs. Based on your own research, you have asked Ms. Smith to more fully investigate the possibility of operations in Mexico, the Philippines, and South Africa. A summary of her report and recommendation for each country follows:

Mexico

A number of border cities in Mexico would be cost-efficient relocation sites based on both labor, and health and safety/environmental factors. Workers in production plants comparable to Electrocorp's earn about \$3 per day, which is the prevailing wage. There is frequent worker turnover because employees complain that they cannot live on \$3/day, and they head north to work illegally in the United States. However, a ready supply of workers takes their place.

Mexican health and environmental laws are also favorable to production. Exposure to toxic chemicals in the workplace is permitted at higher levels than in the United States, allowing corporations to dispense to some degree with costly procedures and equipment. Mexico's environmental laws are less strict than those of the United States, and a solvent recovery system, used to reduce the toxicity of the waste before dumping, is not required.

The only identifiable business risk is possible bad publicity. The rate of birth defects has been high in many Mexican border towns where similar plants are in operation. Citizen health groups have begun protests, accusing the companies of contamination leading to illness.

Philippines

Conditions in the Philippines are more favorable than those in Mexico in terms of labor and health and safety/environmental factors.

The prevailing wage in the Philippines is about \$1/day, and young workers (under 16) may be paid even less. As in Mexico, the workers complain that the rate of pay is not a living wage, but it is the present market rate.

The health and safety and environmental regulations are equivalent to those in Mexico, but there have been no public complaints or opposition regarding birth defects, cancers, or other illnesses.

South Africa

Conditions in South Africa are positive in some respects, but not as favorable in economic terms as in Mexico or the Philippines. The prevailing wage in South Africa is about \$10/day. Furthermore, there is a strong union movement, meaning that there may be future demands for increases in wages and benefits.

The unions and the government have been working together on health and safety issues and environmental protections. Exposure to toxic chemicals in the workplace is not permitted at as high a level as in Mexico and the Philippines. Although the equipment necessary to reduce toxic chemicals to an acceptable level is not as costly as in the United States, this expense would not be incurred in the other two countries. Furthermore, there are requirements for a solvent recovery system, which also increases operation expenses.

You have to decide how you would like to proceed. Your options are to further investigate one or more of the overseas sites or to simply continue all operations within the United States. Examine each possibility and the factors you will consider in weighing the pros and cons.

B. The tables below are the results of research, which examined the average percentage marks scored by boys and girls of different ages in several school subjects. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information below. (20%)

Boys: Subject

| Age | Maths | Science | Geography | Languages | Sports |
|-----|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 7 | 63% | 70% | 63% | 62% | 71% |
| 10 | 65% | 72% | 68% | 60% | 74% |
| 13 | 69% | 74% | 70% | 60% | 75% |
| 15 | 67% | 73% | 64% | 58% | 78% |

Girls: Subject

| Age | Maths | Science | Geography | Languages | Sports |
|-----|-------|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 7 | 64% | 69% | 62% | 62% | 65% |
| 10 | 65% | 73% | 64% | 67% | 64% |
| 13 | 64% | 70% | 62% | 65% | 62% |
| 15 | 68% | 72% | 64% | 75% | 60% |

You should write ^{at} least 150 words

C. Write an essay with the topic "Training for work is far more important than providing a broad-based education". You should write at least 300 words (25%)