



2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

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学科、专业名称：英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目名称：706 外语（英）水平考试

考生注意：所有答案必须写在答题纸（卷）上，写在本试题上一律不给分。

**Part I Grammar and Vocabulary (30 points)**

**Directions:**

*Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Write your answer onto the answer sheet.*

1. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one \_\_\_\_\_ wait instead of searching for it.  
A. would rather      B. had to      C. cannot but      D. had best
2. So involved with their computers \_\_\_\_\_ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break for sports and games.  
A. do the children become      B. become the children  
C. had the children become      D. became the children
3. The individual TV viewer invariably senses that he or she is \_\_\_\_\_ an anonymous, statistically insignificant part of a huge and diverse audience.  
A. everything except      B. anything but  
C. nothing more than      D. no less than
4. Church as we use the word refers to all religious institutions, \_\_\_\_\_ they Christian, Islamic, Buddhist, Jewish, and so on.  
A. being      B. be      C. were      D. are
5. The suspect at last admitted \_\_\_\_\_ the stolen goods but he denied \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. receiving...selling      B. to receive...selling  
C. receiving...to sell      D. to receive...to sell
6. \_\_\_\_\_ on a clear day, far from the city crowds, the mountains give him a sense of infinite peace.  
A. If walking      B. Walking  
C. While walking      D. When one is walking
7. Although \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish, he attended the course.  
A. he was knowing      B. he is knowing  
C. having a knowledge of      D. knows
8. It is only when you nearly lose someone \_\_\_\_\_ fully conscious of how much you value him.  
A. do you become      B. that you become

- C. then you become      D. have you become
9. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro American poetry is his insistence that it \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.  
A. be analyzed      B. has been analyzed  
C. is to be analyzed      D. should have been analyzed
10. While driving along the treacherous road, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my right rear tyre blew out  
B. my right rear tyre had a blowout  
C. I had a blow-out on my right rear tyre  
D. I had my right rear tyre blowout
11. After \_\_\_\_\_ seemed an endless wait, it was her turn to step into the doctor's office.  
A. it    B. that    C. which    D. what
12. By the middle of the 21st century, the vast majority of the world's population \_\_\_\_\_ in cities rather than in the country.  
A. are living      B. will be living  
C. have lived      D. will have lived
13. Bit by bit, a child makes the necessary changes to make his language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as other people      B. as other people's  
C. like other people      D. like other people's
14. Mr. Milton prefers to resign \_\_\_\_\_ part in such dishonest business deals.  
A. than take      B. than to take  
C. rather than take      D. rather than to take
15. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, \_\_\_\_\_ a sudden loud noise.  
A. should there be      B. being there  
C. there was      D. there have been
16. Whoever formulated the theory of the origin of the universe, it is just \_\_\_\_\_ and needs proving.  
A. spontaneous    B. hypothetical    C. intuitive    D. empirical
17. As an industry, biotechnology stands to \_\_\_\_\_ electronics in dollar volume and perhaps surpass it in social impact by 2020.  
A. contend    B. contest    C. rival    D. strive
18. It was no \_\_\_\_\_ that his car was seen near the bank at the time of the robbery.  
A. coincidence    B. convention    C. certainty    D. complication
19. Using extremely different decorating schemes in adjoining rooms may result in \_\_\_\_\_ and lack of unity in style.  
A. conflict    B. confrontation    C. disturbance    D. disharmony
20. However, growth in the fabricated metals industry was able to \_\_\_\_\_ some of the decline in the iron and steel industry.

- A. overturn B. overtake C. offset D. oppress
21. One of the responsibilities of the Coast Guard is to make sure that all ships \_\_\_\_\_ follow traffic rules in busy harbors.  
A. cautiously B. dutifully C. faithfully D. skillfully
22. The chairman of the board \_\_\_\_\_ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.  
A. compelled B. posed C. pressed D. tempted
23. The timber rattlesnake is now on the endangered species list, and is extinct in two eastern states in which it once \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. thrived B. swelled C. prospered D. flourished
24. Some day software will translate both written and spoken language so well that the need for any common second language could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. descend B. decline C. deteriorate D. depress
25. When Tasma first came to the U.S. from Japan, he wasn't sure he could \_\_\_\_\_ into American culture, but after a few months, he felt at home here.  
A. absorb B. transform C. digest D. assimilate
26. Under this \_\_\_\_\_ pressure some of the rocks even became liquid.  
A. bulky B. weighty C. intensive D. intense
27. The Brownings have not \_\_\_\_\_ yet and I doubt whether they will come.  
A. turned in B. turned up C. turned out D. turned to
28. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his new job with confidence.  
A. set out B. set off C. set up D. set about
29. I am sorry I have no time at present to \_\_\_\_\_ more detail or give you an account of other cities of interest.  
A. go into B. take into C. come into D. bring into
30. A well written composition \_\_\_\_\_ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.  
A. calls for B. calls on C. calls up D. calls off

## Part II Proof-reading and Error Correction (20 points)

### Directions:

*Proofread the given passage as instructed. The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:*

Recent proposals by the co-chairs of the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform and by the Bipartisan Policy Center represent credible first steps 1. \_\_\_\_\_ recognizing and addressing the nation's fiscal problem. Both propose to reduce and cap discretionary spending, enact comprehensive income reform, reduce mandatory spending on 2. \_\_\_\_\_ health care and other programs, and ensure the long-term

solvency of Social Security.

Fixing these problems will start a bipartisan national 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
commitment to a comprehensive package of spending cuts and  
tax increases over many years. Most of the needed changes will  
be unpopular, and they are likely to effect every interest group in 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
some way. We will want to phase in these changes after the 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
economy continues to recover from the effects of the financial  
crisis.

By establishing a comprehensive plan now would 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
demonstrate a firm commitment to the type of long-term budget  
discipline that will be obtained to preserve our nation's 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
credibility in the global financial markets and a stable banking  
sector at home.

The quiet confidence of the American public in the FDIC's  
deposit insurance guarantee one of the bulwarks that helped to 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
stem the tide in the recent crisis and avert even greater economic  
calamity. But we must never take public or investor confidence  
for granted. In the end, that confidence is only as great as the  
resolve shown by our government in identifying emerging risks  
and taking concerted action to head them for. Excessive 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
government borrowing poses a clear danger to our long-term  
financial stability. All of us must work together now as  
Americans, look beyond our narrow partisan interests and show  
the world that we are prepared to act boldly to secure our  
economic future safety. 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III Reading Comprehension (20points)

#### Directions:

*In this part of the test there are five reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then write your answers on the answer sheet.*

#### Text 1

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure has been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect; family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback — a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This "added-worker effect" could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a savings-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen — and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent — and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance — have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

1. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
  - B. their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.
  - C. they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.
  - D. they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.
2. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have
- A. a higher sense of security.
  - B. less secured payments
  - C. less chance to invest.
  - D. a guaranteed future.
3. According to the author, health-savings plans will
- A. help reduce the cost of healthcare.
  - B. popularize among the middle class.
  - C. compensate for the reduced pensions.
  - D. increase the families' investment risk.
4. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
- A. financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.
  - B. the middle class may face greater political challenges.
  - C. financial problems may bring about political problems.
  - D. financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.

## Text 2

Only recently has biology begun to see itself as an information technology. An organism's physiology and behavior are dictated largely by its genes. And those genes contain information written in code that is surprisingly similar to the digital code that computer scientists have devised for the storage and transmission of other information.

There are some differences, of Course. The genetic code has four elements (known as bases or letters), while a computer's binary code has only two. And the bases of genetic code are grouped together in threes rather than in the eight-bit bytes of computing. But the similarities are so striking that biology is suddenly undergoing a serious amount of computerization. At the same time, there has been rapid progress in the machines that supply the raw material for the computer—the sequences of genetic bases to be analyzed. A single gene-sequencing machine can now read hundreds of thousands of bases per day; and newer technologies, such as "gene chips", should produce even more data to be stored and annotated for subsequent study.

The result is a mind-boggling amount of information. A genetics laboratory can easily produce 100 gigabytes of data a day—that is about 20,000 times the volume of data in the complete works of Shakespeare or J. S. Bach. The analysis of such data poses problems beyond mere volume control. Computer programs must analyze what constitutes a biologically meaningful relationship between a newly discovered sequence of DNA and existing sequences stored in a central database. Programming a computer for such tasks requires both extensive knowledge of computing theory and

a keen biological intuition.

And there's the rub. The real problem about the growing quantification of biology is not the change in the subject but the lack of change in its practitioners. For a sudden in pouring of data is not unique to biology. Astronomers must now deal with squillions of bits of data from automatic sky surveys; particle physicists would not have the first idea of what was going on in their machines if the results of their experiments were not processed automatically. Yet neither of these fields seems to be suffering unduly from information overload because the physical sciences are founded on number crunching. Many biologists, however, avoided the fields of astronomy or particle physics because they have, in the delicately chosen words of Sylvia Spengler of the Center for Bioinformatics and Computational Genomics in California, "some problem with mathematics." The result is that there is a desperate shortage of specialists capable of developing the tools that biologists need. What is required is genuinely new kind of scientist who is trained both in computer science and biology. It used to be said that the physicists got all the research money. Now, however, it is the biologists' budgets that are growing. But there is a price. As biology becomes numerically rigorous, its practitioners have no choice but to do the same.

5. According to the author, what is the central problem facing biological researchers today?
  - A. A shortage of research funds.
  - B. A reluctance to acquire advanced mathematical skills.
  - C. An insufficient knowledge of computer languages.
  - D. An unwillingness to work cooperatively with mathematicians.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is a similarity between genetic code and computer code?
  - A. The number of elements used.
  - B. The way the bases and bytes are grouped.
  - C. The way in which the codes are written.
  - D. The infinite number of possible sequences that can be produced.
7. The vast amount of data generated by genetics labs are a problem because researchers\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have not changed the way they work
  - B. have no theoretical basis for dealing with this new information
  - C. are reluctant to acknowledge the importance of the new data
  - D. lack adequate funding for new equipment

### Text 3

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early



graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this keypoint in the preface to the panel's report "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's Ok to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research a classic case of "paralysis by analysis".

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

8. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death.
  - B. the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant.
  - C. people had the freedom to choose their own way of life.
  - D. antismoking people were usually talking nonsense.
9. According to the author, what should the Administration do about?
  - A. Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.
  - B. Raise public awareness of conservation.
  - C. Press for further scientific research.
  - D. Take some legislative measures.
10. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. they both suffered from the government's negligence.
  - B. a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former.
  - C. the outcome of the latter aggravates the former.



D. both of them have turned from bad to worse.

#### Text 4

Michael Porter, who has made his name throughout the business community by advocating his theories of competitive advantages, is now swimming into even more shark-infested waters, arguing that competition can save even America's troubled health-care system, the largest in the world. Mr. Porter argues in "Redefining Health Care" that competition, if properly applied, can also fix what ails this sector.

That is a bold claim, given the horrible state of America's health-care system. Just consider a few of its failings; America pays more per capita for health care than most countries, but it still has some 45m citizens with no health insurance at all. While a few receive outstanding treatment, he shows in heart-wrenching detail that most do not. The system, wastes huge resources on paperwork, ignores preventive care and, above all, has perverse incentives that encourage shifting costs rather than cutting them outright. He concludes that it is "on a dangerous path, with a toxic combination of high costs, uneven quality, frequent errors and limited access to care."

Many observers would agree with this diagnosis, but many would undoubtedly disagree with this advocacy of more market forces. Doctors have an intuitive distrust of competition, which they often equate with greed, while many public-policy thinkers argue that the only way to fix America's problem is to quash the private sector's role altogether and instead set up a government monopoly like Britain's National Health Service.

Mr. Porter strongly disagrees. He starts by acknowledging that competition, as it has been introduced to America's health system, has in fact done more harm than good. But he argues that competition has been introduced piecemeal, incoherent and counter-productive ways that lead to perverse incentives and worse outcomes; "health-care competition is not focused on delivering value for patients," he says.

Mr. Porter offers a mix of solutions to fix this mess, and thereby to put the sector on a genuinely competitive footing. First comes the seemingly obvious (but as yet unrealized) goal of data transparency. Second is a redirection of competition from the level of health plans, doctors, clinics and hospitals, to competition "at the level of medical conditions, which is all but absent". The authors argue that the right measure of "value" for the health sector should be how well a patient with a given health condition fares over the entire cycle of treatment, and what the cost is for that entire cycle. That rightly emphasizes the role of early detection and preventive care over techno-fixes, pricey pills and the other failings of today's system.

If there is a failing in this argument, it is that he sometimes strays toward naive optimism. Mr. Porter argues, for example, that his solutions are so commonsensical that private actors in the health system could forge ahead with them profitably without waiting for the government to fix its policy mistakes. That is a tempting notion, but it falls into a trap that economists call the fallacy of the \$20 bill on the street. If there really were easy money on the pavement, goes the argument, surely previous passers-by would have bent over and picked it up by now.

In the same vein, if Mr. Porter's prescriptions are so sensible that companies can make money even now in the absence of government policy changes, why in the world have they not done so already? One reason may be that they can make more money in the current sub-optimal equilibrium than in a perfectly competitive market—which is why government action is probably needed to sweep aside the many obstacles in the way of Mr. Porter's powerful vision.

11. What seems to be the biggest problem with America's health care system?
  - A. American spends more money on health care than on other services.
  - B. Most Americans couldn't get their health insurance till their old age.
  - C. Most American hospitals do not offer outstanding treatment to patients.
  - D. The costs of health care are not steered towards a health direction.
12. The word "perverse" (paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. harmful.
  - B. economic.
  - C. strong.
  - D. reversed.
13. Mr. Porter's argument seems to be based on the assumption that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. doctors do not have faith in the value of competition.
  - B. the present health care competition is not patient oriented.
  - C. Britain's National Health Service is a successful example.
  - D. health competition will do more good than harm in the long run.
14. Which of the following might Mr. Porter propose to solve the problem?
  - A. More statistics should be publicized.
  - B. Improve a given patient's health condition.
  - C. More advanced techno-fixes should be offered.
  - D. Improve the entire cycle of treatment.
15. We can infer from the last two paragraphs that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there is no easy money on the pavement for passers by to pick up.
  - B. Mr. Porter is very likely to fall in a trap set up by the economists.
  - C. competition alone is not enough to cure the health care system.
  - D. only government actions can sweep aside the obstacles along the way.

## Text 5

Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones was a teenager before he saw his first cow in his first field. Born in Jamaica, the 47-year-old grew up in inner-city Birmingham before making a career as a television producer and launching his own marketing agency. But deep down he always nurtured every true Englishman's dream of a rustic life, a dream that his entrepreneurial wealth has allowed him to satisfy. These days he's the owner of a thriving 12-hectare farm in deepest Devon with cattle, sheep and pigs. His latest business venture: pushing his brand of Black Farmer gourmet sausages and barbecue sauces. "My background may be very urban," says Emmanuel-Jones. "But it has given me a good idea of what other urbanites want."

And of how to sell it, Emmanuel-Jones joins a herd of wealthy fugitives from city life who are bringing a new commercial know-how to British farming. Britain's burgeoning farmers' markets—numbers have doubled to at least 500 in the last five

years—swarm with specialty cheesemakers, beekeepers or organic smallholders who are redeploying the business skills they learned in the city. "Everyone in the rural community has to come to terms with the fact that things have changed," says Emmanuel-Jones. "You can produce the best food in the world, but if you don't know how to market it, you are wasting your time. We are helping the traditionalists to move on."

The emergence of the new class of superpeasants reflects some old yearnings. If the British were the first nation to industrialize, they were also the first to head back to the land. "There is the romantic image of the countryside that is particularly English," says Alun Howkins of the University of Sussex, who reckons the population of rural England has been rising since 1911. Migration in rural areas is now running at about 100,000 a year, and the hunger for a taste of the rural life has kept land prices buoyant even as agricultural incomes tumble. About 40 percent of all farmland is now sold to "lifestyle buyers" rather than the dwindling number of traditional farmers, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

What's new about the latest returnees is their affluence and zeal for the business of producing quality foods, if only at a micro-level. A healthy economy and surging London house prices has helped to ease the escape of the would-be rustics. The media recognize and feed the fantasy. One of the big TV hits of recent years, the "River Cottage" series, chronicled the attempts of a London chef to run his own Dorset farm.

Naturally, the newcomers can't hope to match their city salaries, but many are happy to trade any loss of income for the extra job satisfaction. Who cares if there's no six-figure annual bonus when the land offers other incalculable compensations?

Besides, the specialist producers can at least depend on a burgeoning market for their products. Today's eco-aware generation loves to seek out authentic ingredients. "People like me may be making a difference in a small way," Jan McCourt, a onetime investment banker now running his own 40-hectare spread in the English Midlands stocked with rare breeds.

Optimists see signs of far-reaching change: Britain isn't catching up with mainland Europe; it's leading the way. "Unlike most other countries, where artisanal food production is being eroded, here it is being recovered," says food writer Matthew Fort. "It may be the mark of the next stage of civilization that we rediscover the desirability of being a peasant." And not an investment banker.

16. Which of the following details of Wilfred Emmanuel-Jones is INCORRECT?

- A. He was born and brought up in Birmingham.
- B. He used to work in the television industry.
- C. He is wealthy, adventurous and aspiring.
- D. He is now selling his own quality foods.

17. Most importantly, people like Wilfred have brought to traditional British farming

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. knowledge of farming   | B. knowledge of brand names |
| C. knowledge of lifestyle | D. knowledge of marketing   |

18. Which of the following does NOT contribute to the emergence of a new class of farmers?  
 A. Strong desire for country life.      B. Longing for greater wealth.  
 C. Influence of TV productions.      D. Enthusiasm for quality food business.
19. What is seen as their additional source of new income?  
 A. Modern tendency to buy natural foods.  
 B. Increase in the value of land property.  
 C. Raising and selling rare live stock.  
 D. Publicity as a result of media coverage.
20. The sentence in the last paragraph "...Britain isn't catching up with mainland Europe; it's leading the way" implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Britain has taken a different path to boost economy  
 B. more authentic foods are being produced in Britain  
 C. the British are heading back to the countryside  
 D. the Europeans are showing great interest in country life

#### Part IV General knowledge (20 points)

##### Directions:

*There are 20 multiple-choice questions in this part of the test. Choose the best answer to each question. Write your answers on the answer sheet.*

1. In the following descriptions of the Neoclassical Period, which is wrong?  
 A. The Neoclassical Period is prior to the Romantic Period.  
 B. Henry Fielding is one of the representatives of the Neoclassical period.  
 C. The modern English novel came into being in the Neoclassical period.  
 D. The Neoclassical Period is also known as the Age of Enlightenment.
2. Who prepared the draft of the Declaration of Independence?  
 A. John Adams.                      B. Thomas Jefferson.  
 C. Benjamin Franklin.              D. John Hancock.
3. The Romantic Period of American literature started with the publication of Washington Irving's \_\_\_\_\_ and ended with Whitman's Leaves of Grass.  
 A. The Sketch Book                  B. Tales of a Traveler  
 C. The Alhambra                      D. A history of New York
4. Generally speaking, the Renaissance refers to the period between the 14th and mid-17th centuries, its essence is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. science    B. philosophy    C. arts    D. humanism
5. Statement \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong in describing Nathaniel Hawthorne.  
 A. one source of evil that Hawthorne is concerned most is over-reaching intellect  
 B. Hawthorne is a realistic writer  
 C. Hawthorne is also a great allegorist  
 D. Hawthorne is a master of symbolism
6. In Moby-Dick, the voyage symbolizes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the microcosm of human society      B. the unknown world  
 C. a search for truth                          D. nature

7. Which is not connected with Thomas Paine?  
A. The Autobiography.      B. The American Crisis.  
C. The Rights of Man.      D. Common Sense.
8. The religious leader of the Church of England is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Presbyterian      B. Anglican  
C. Archbishop of Canterbury      D. Queen
9. The British constitution consists of the following parts except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. commonwealth law      B. conventions  
C. common law      D. statue law
10. President Jefferson bought \_\_\_\_\_ from France and doubled the country's territory.  
A. Ohio      B. Florida  
C. New Mexico      D. the Louisiana Territory
11. The first immigrants in American history came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England and the Netherlands      B. England and Australia  
C. England and Ireland      D. England and France
12. In Canada, the province of Quebec differs from other provinces of Canada because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it has rich natural resources  
B. it is close to the United States  
C. it has a strong French culture  
D. it is more developed than any other provinces
13. The basic structure of Australia government is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the American model  
B. the British model  
C. neither the British nor the American models  
D. both the British and the American models
14. The relationship between "fruit" and "apple" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. homonymy      B. hyponymy      C. polysemy      D. synonymy
15. The word "lab" is formed through \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. back formation      B. blending      C. clipping      D. derivation
16. The part of the grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of the structure of phrases and sentences is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lexicon      B. morphology      C. syntax      D. semantics
17. Chomsky holds that the major task of linguistics is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. study real "facts" in daily settings  
B. look for "the universal grammar"  
C. tell people how to speak appropriately  
D. tell people what is right in language use
18. Which of the following words is a derivational one? .  
A. blackboard      B. teaches      C. consideration      D. books
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ study of language studies the historical development of language over a period of time, it is a historical study.  
A. synchronic      B. descriptive      C. prescriptive      D. diachronic

20. Pragmatics differs from traditional semantics in that it studies meaning not in isolation, but in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. relationship      B context      C. sentence      D. dependence

**Part V Translation (30 points)**

**Section A Chinese to English (15 points)**

*Translate the following into English. Write your translation on the answer sheet.*

国际金融危机再次告诉人们，不受监管的市场经济是多么可怕。从上世纪90年代以来，一些经济体疏于监管，一些金融机构受利益驱动，利用数十倍的金融杠杆进行超额融资，在获取高额利润的同时，把巨大的风险留给整个世界。这充分说明，不受管理的市场经济是注定行不通的。因此，必须处理好金融创新与金融监管的关系、虚拟经济与实体经济的关系、储蓄与消费的关系。

**Section B English to Chinese (15 points)**

*Translate the following into Chinese. Write your translation on the answer sheet.*

There is not much to choose between men. They are all a hotchpotch of greatness and littleness, of virtue and vice, of nobility and baseness. Some have more strength of character, or more opportunity, and so in one direction or another give their instincts freer play, but potentially they are the same. For my part, I do not think I am any better or any worse than most people, but I know that if I set down every action in my life and every thought that has crossed my mind, the world would consider me a monster of depravity. The knowledge that these reveries are common to all men should inspire one with tolerance to oneself as well as to others. It is well also if they enable us to look upon our fellows, even the most eminent and respectable, with humor, and if they lead us to take ourselves not too seriously.

**Part VI Writing (30 points)**

Fast food is popular in China. The worldwide famous companies like KFC and McDonald's are spreading to almost every city in China. Some people like fast food, but some do not. You are asked to write a composition to explain the popularity of fast food. At the same time, you should analyze the unsatisfactory factors of it. You should supply a title for your writing.