



A. huge

B. immense

C. magnificent

D. rich

7. The old building is in a good state of \_\_\_\_\_ except for the wooden floors.

A. observation

B. preservation

C. conservation

D. compensation

8. The council was asked to \_\_\_\_\_ the engineer's estimates for the coming year.

A. answer

B. approve

C. confirm

D. converge

9. Is that a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ Roman statue, or a modern copy?

A. authentic

B. true

C. legitimate

D. authorized

10. Babies begin to be \_\_\_\_\_ sounds three months after they are born.

A. responsible for

B. retort to

C. responsive to

D. reply

11. The world's governments have done \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.

A. inherently

B. vitally

C. virtually

D. identically

12. We were warned that even a slight \_\_\_\_\_ in calculation might ruin the whole project.

A. mistake

B. fault

C. flaw

A. error

13. The patient is in a critical state. He doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ pulling through this time.

A. bear

B. have time

C. stand any chance of

D. desire

14. It is too noisy in the room, we had to use \_\_\_\_\_ to get those trouble makers out of the place.

A. force

B. power

C. vigor

D. strength

15. Parents often faced the \_\_\_\_\_ between doing what they felt was good for the development of the child and what they could stand by way of undisciplined noise and destructiveness.

A. junction

B. premise

C. paradox

D. dilemma

16. I will get an exam tomorrow, so for \_\_\_\_\_ reasons I won't go out tonight.

- A. direct  
C. unknown
- B. plain  
D. obscure
17. The driver responsible for the accident was \_\_\_\_\_ punished.  
A. seriously  
C. severely
- B. totally  
D. clearly
18. My parents died young, but I have done well in this respect \_\_\_\_\_ my other ancestors.  
A. to  
C. as regards
- B. for  
D. with
19. The man was sitting on the floor shivering with \_\_\_\_\_; a bullet had been fired through the window.  
A. severity  
C. terror
- B. fear  
D. excitement
20. The person who \_\_\_\_\_ this type of research deserves our praise.  
A. originated  
C. generated
- B. manufactured  
D. estimated

## Part II. CLOSE TEST (20 Points)

*Directions: Read the following passage and fill each of the numbered spaces with ONE suitable word. Write your answers on ANSWER SHEET.*

Pollution is a "dirty" word. To pollute means to contaminate—to spoil something by introducing impurities which make (21) \_\_\_\_\_ unfit or unclean to use. Pollution comes in many forms. We see it, smell it, (22) \_\_\_\_\_ it, drink it, and stumble through it. We literally lived in and breathe pollution, and (23) \_\_\_\_\_ surprisingly, it is beginning to (24) \_\_\_\_\_ our health, our happiness, and our very civilization.

Once we thought of pollution (25) \_\_\_\_\_ meaning simply smog—the choking, stinging, dirty (26) \_\_\_\_\_ that hovers over cities. But air pollution, while it is (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the most dangerous, is only one type of contamination among several (28) \_\_\_\_\_ attack the most basic life functions.

Through the uncontrolled use of insecticides, man has polluted the land, (29) \_\_\_\_\_ the wildlife. By (30) \_\_\_\_\_ sewage and chemicals into river and lakes, we have contaminated out (31) \_\_\_\_\_ water. We are polluting the oceans, too, killing the fish and (32) \_\_\_\_\_ depriving ourselves (33) \_\_\_\_\_ an invaluable food supply.

Part of the problem is our exploding (34) \_\_\_\_\_. More and more people produce more wastes. But this problem is intensified by our "throw-away" technology. Each year Americans (35) \_\_\_\_\_ of 7 million autos, 20 millions tons of waste paper, 25 million

pounds of toothpaste tubes and 48 million cans. We throw away gum wrappers, newspapers, and paper plates. It is no longer fashionable to (36) \_\_\_\_\_ anything. Today almost everything is disposable. (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of repairing a toaster or a radio, it is easier and cheaper to buy a new one and discard the old, even (38) \_\_\_\_\_ 95 percent of its parts may still be functioning. Baby diapers, which used to be made of reusable cloth, are now paper throw-aways. Soon we will wear clothing made of (39) \_\_\_\_\_: "Wear it once and throw it away," will be the slogan of the fashion.

Where is this all to end? Are we turning the world into a gigantic dump, or is there hope that we can solve the pollution problem? (40) \_\_\_\_\_ solutions are in sight. A few of them are positively ingenious.

### Part III. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (20 Points)

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way. For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a " $\wedge$ " sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. For an unnecessary word cross out the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example:

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| When $\wedge$ art museum wants a new exhibit,        | 1. <u>an</u>      |
| it never / buys things in finished form and hangs    | 2. <u>never</u>   |
| them on the wall. When a natural history museum      |                   |
| wants an <u>exhibition</u> , it must often build it. | 3. <u>exhibit</u> |

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| The American economic system is organized around a basic private-      | 41. _____ |
| Enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely         |           |
| determine what shall be produced by spending their money               |           |
| in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want best.   | 42. _____ |
| Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and |           |
| Services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, |           |
| Operating under competitive pressures, largely determine how these     | 43. _____ |
| Goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system |           |
| It is the demand of individual consumers, couple with the desire of    | 44. _____ |

Businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to  
Maximize their incomes together determine what shall be produced  
and how resources are used to produce it.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism  
by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded with by  
producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a  
price system, a process in which prices arise and fall in response to  
relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers.  
If the product is at short supply relative to the demand, the price will be  
bid down and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If,  
on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing  
its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers,  
which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the  
product. Moreover, price is the regulating mechanism in the American  
economic system.

46. \_\_\_\_\_

47. \_\_\_\_\_

48. \_\_\_\_\_

49. \_\_\_\_\_

50. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part IV. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (20 Points)

*Directions: There are 20 multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

51. *Merchant of Venice* is one of William Shakespeare's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. historical plays

B. comedies

C. tragedies

D. sonnets

52. Higher education in the United States began with the founding of \_\_\_\_\_ College in 1636.

A. Virginia

B. Harvard

C. Yale

D. Stanford

53. Which of the following provinces is the home of most French-speaking people in Canada?

A. Manitoba

B. Saskatchewan

C. Ontario

D. Quebec

54. \_\_\_\_\_ are often referred to as the "big three" of Britain's newspapers.

A. *The Times*, *The Financial Times* and *The Guardian*

B. *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Economist*

C. *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph*

D. *The Financial Time*, *The Daily Mirror* and *The Times*

55. Henry James was regarded as one of the pioneers of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. black humour
- C. realistic novel

- B. existential novel
- D. psychological novel

56. Which of the following is NOT an American writer?

- A. James Joyce
- C. Edgar Allan Poe

- B. Jack London
- D. Nathaniel Hawthorne

57. Which of the following is NOT written by William Faulkner?

- A. *The Sounds and the Fury*
- C. *Absalom, Absalom*

- B. *The Raven*
- D. *Light in August*

58. The word "boyish" contains \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. three phonemes
- C. two morphemes

- B. two allomorphs
- D. three morphemes

59. The word AIDS belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clipped words
- C. acronyms

- B. borrowed words
- D. blend

60. The relationship between language and culture can be described in the following way except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Culture includes language.
- B. Language symbolizes cultural reality.
- C. Language helps perpetuate culture.
- D. Culture is the structure and language is the process.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital city of Canada.

- A. Vancouver
- C. Montreal

- B. Ottawa
- D. York

62. U.S. presidents normally serve a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ term.

- A. two-year
- C. six-year

- B. four-year
- D. eight-year

63. Which of the following cities is NOT located in the Northeast U.S.?

- A. Huston
- C. Baltimore

- B. Boston
- D. Philadelphia

64. \_\_\_\_\_ is the state church in England.

- A. The Roman Catholic Church
- B. The Baptist Church
- C. The Protestant Church
- D. The Church of England

65. The novel *Emma* is written by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mary Shelley  
B. Charlotte Bront  
C. Elizabeth C. Gaskell  
D. Jane Austen
66. Which of the following is NOT a romantic poet?
- A. William Wordsworth  
B. George Elliot  
C. George G. Byron  
D. Percy B. Shelley
67. William Sidney Porter, known as O. Henry, is most famous for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his poems  
B. his plays  
C. his short stories  
D. his novels
68. Syntax is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. language functions  
B. sentence structures  
C. textual organization  
D. word formation
69. Which of the following is NOT a distinctive feature of human language?
- A. arbitrariness  
B. productivity  
C. cultural transmission  
D. finiteness
70. The speech act theory was first put forward by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. John Searle  
B. John Austin  
C. Noam Chomsky  
D. M.A.K. Halliday

## Part V. READING COMPREHENSION (70 points)

### Section A Multiple Choice (40 points)

*Directions: In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

#### Passage A

Every day there's a steady stream of children and their mothers entering the doors of the Saint Camille Hospital in Ouagadougou — Burkina Faso's capital — patiently waiting to be seen by a doctor.

The well-maintained one-storey buildings of the Saint Camille Hospital are known to many. More than five thousand women give birth at the hospital each year, making it the facility with the highest birth rate in the country. Established in the 1960s, it's one of the principle areas for health for mothers and their children in the capital.

The Saint Camille Hospital deals with the main chronic health problems facing Burkina

Faso malaria, HIV/AIDS and child malnutrition. On average, there are 100 children seen daily at the Catholic medical centre. Most of those children are suffering from malaria—the number one killer of children in Burkina Faso.

Burkina Faso is in the forefront of African countries to develop a national multisectoral strategy to fight HIV/AIDS. While HIV/AIDS is not as widespread in West Africa as Southern Africa, Burkina Faso has among the highest HIV prevalence rates in West Africa. About 2 percent of adults are infected nationally, but rates are higher in urban areas and among high risk groups such as truck drivers and commercial sex workers.

The Saint Camille Hospital is the pilot site for the country's national program to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. And with backing from the World Bank, the Global Fund, and other donors, the facility now also offers AIDS treatment.

It's in the facility's pre-natal counseling centre, World Bank President Paul Wolfowitz, will have a chance to see firsthand hospital staff discussing AIDS with women and encouraging them to be tested. As elsewhere in Africa, children born with HIV develop AIDS quickly, and generally die within one to two years. But with treatment, pregnant women can largely avoid passing HIV to their infants.

And just outdoors in the facility's grounds, in a child feeding centre, the World Bank president will see the staff's efforts to deal with child malnutrition. Child malnutrition is worse than it was a decade ago in Burkina Faso, with more than a third of children malnourished. In the feeding centre, the impact on children of HIV/AIDS is starkly brought home. Children, who don't gain weight after feedings, are tested, and generally found to be HIV positive.

In speaking publicly about his planned trip to Africa, Wolfowitz stressed he wanted to meet representatives of women's groups in Africa. He'll have the chance to do just that at Saint Camille Hospital, as well as meet people living with HIV/AIDS.

The World Bank is supporting efforts to combat HIV/AIDS in Burkina Faso through its HIV/AIDS Disaster Response Project, approved in 2001 for \$24 million. It was the second project approved as part of the US\$500 million Multi-Country HIV/AIDS Program for the Africa Region and finances nearly a quarter of the cost of the National HIV/AIDS strategy.

And under the multi-country HIV/AIDS Treatment Acceleration Program, known as TAP, Burkina Faso received US\$18 million for scaling up AIDS treatment, through partnerships with the country's Ministry of Health and local associations of people living with AIDS.

The Saint Camille Hospital's laboratory will benefit under the TAP program with plans

already underway to expand the laboratory's facilities.

The World Bank also has plans to embark on a new integrated health and HIV/AIDS support program. A key focus of that will be combating malaria, but it will also seek to improve maternal and child health and nutrition, strengthen HIV prevention programs, and expand access to AIDS care and treatment.

71. In the first paragraph, the writer seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the doctors in the Saint Camille Hospital are proficient in medical treatment
  - B. the mother and children in Burkina Faso are prone to disease
  - C. the Saint Camille Hospital has made great contributions to helping women and children against health problems.
  - D. Women and children are facing some severe endemic diseases
72. The word "starkly" in the seventh paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cheerlessly
  - B. surprisingly
  - C. obviously
  - D. entirely
73. The seventh paragraph indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. children in Burkina Faso are having a desperate life
  - B. many children in Burkina Faso are plagued by serious malnutrition
  - C. it is time that Burkina Faso make more efforts to solve the serious health problems confronted with children
  - D. the medical treatment in Burkina Faso has the highest HIV prevalence rates in West Africa
74. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Burkina Faso has the highest HIV prevalence rates in West Africa.
  - B. There are more people suffering AIDS in villages than cities in Burkina Faso.
  - C. Child malnutrition is better than several years ago.
  - D. Malaria is the most threatening disease for the children in Burkina Faso.
75. It can be inferred from the World Bank president's planned trip to the Saint Camille Hospital that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his plan was appropriate and necessary due to his position
  - B. the president was audacious in facing the infected diseases
  - C. the planned trip could undoubtedly earn the World Bank world acclaim
  - D. the world Bank was deeply concerned with the health problems of women and children in Burkina Faso

### Passage B

Since 1992, the US has offered Israel an additional \$2 billion annually in loan guarantees. Congressional researchers have disclosed that between 1974 and 1989, \$16.4 billion in US military loans were converted to grants and that this was the understanding from the beginning. Indeed, all past US loans to Israel have eventually been forgiven by Congress, which has undoubtedly helped Israel's often-touted claim that they have never defaulted on a US government loan. US policy since 1984 has been that economic assistance to Israel must equal or exceed Israel's annual debt repayment to the United States. Unlike other countries, which receive aid in quarterly installments, aid to Israel since 1982 has been given in a lump sum at the beginning of the fiscal year, leaving the US government to borrow from future revenues. Israel even lends some of this money back through US treasury bills and collects the additional interest.

In addition, there is the more than \$1.5 billion in private U.S. funds that go to Israel annually in the form of \$1 billion in private tax-deductible donations and \$500 million in Israeli bonds. The ability of Americans to make what amounts to tax-deductible contributions to a foreign government, made possible through a number of Jewish charities, does not exist with any other country. Nor do these figures include short-short-and-long-term commercial loans from US banks, which have been as high as \$1 billion annually in recent years.

Total US aid to Israel is approximately one-third of the American foreign-aid budget, even though Israel comprises just 0.001 percent of the world's population and already has one of the world's higher per capita incomes. Indeed, Israel's GNP is higher than the combined GNP of Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, the West Bank and Gaza. With a per capita income of about \$14,000, Israel ranks as the sixteen wealthiest country in the world; Israelis enjoy a higher per capita income than oil-rich Saudi Arabia and are only slightly less well-off than most Western European countries.

AID does not term economic aid to Israel as development assistance, but instead uses the term "economic support funding". Given Israel's relative prosperity, US aid to Israel is becoming increasingly controversial. In 1994, Yossi Beilen, deputy foreign minister of Israel and a Knesset member, told the women's International Zionist Organization, "If our economic situation is better than in many of your countries, how can we go on asking for your charity?"

76. According to the passage, American economic assistance to Israel took all the following forms EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. private funds
- B. commercial loans from US banks

- C. government grants
- D. government donations

77. What is the writer's attitude towards American economic aid to Israel?

- A. Appreciative.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Ambiguous.
- D. Difficult to tell.

78. What is the main reason why US aid to Israel is becoming controversial?

- A. The large sum of loans to Israel.
- B. American financial situation.
- C. The relative prosperity of Israel economy.
- D. Survey of US Congressional researchers.

79. The words of the deputy foreign minister of Israel indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Jewish charities provided great help for Israel
- B. Israel actually doesn't deserve American economic aid
- C. American is obliged to give Israel economic aid
- D. Israel's economy is worsening

80. It can be inferred from Israel's "often-touted claim" that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Israel was satisfied with the ability in repaying all the loans from America
- B. US government should not worry about the Israel's economic development
- C. US economic aid to Israel was a wrong action
- D. American economic assistance to Israel was successful

### Passage C

"In every known human society the male's needs for achievement can be recognized... In a great number of human societies men's sureness of their sex role is tied up with their right, or ability, to practice some activity that women are not allowed to practice. Their maleness in fact has to be underwritten by preventing women from entering some field or performing some feat."

This is the conclusion of the anthropologist Margaret Mead about the way in which the roles of men and women in society should be distinguished.

If talk and print are considered it would seem that the formal emancipation of women is far from complete. There is flow of publications about the continuing domestic bondage of women and about the complicated system of defences which men have thrown up around

their hitherto accepted advantages, taking sometimes the obvious form of exclusion from types of occupation and sociable groupings, and sometimes the most subtle form of automatic doubt of the seriousness of women's pretensions to the level of intellect and resolution that men, it is supposed, bring to the business of running the world.

There are a good many objective pieces of evidence for the erosion of men's status. In the first place, there is the widespread postwar phenomenon of the women Prime Minister, in India, Sri Lanka and Israel.

Secondly, there is the very large increase in the number of women who work, especially married women and mothers of children. More diffusely there are the increasingly numerous convergences between male and female behavior: the approximation to identical styles in dress and coiffure, the sharing of domestic tasks, and the admission of women to all sorts of hitherto exclusively male leisure-time activities.

Everyone carries round with him a fairly definite idea of the primitive or natural conditions of human life. It is acquired more by the study of humorous cartoons than of archaeology, but that does not matter since it is not significant as theory but only as an expression of inwardly felt expectations of people's sense of what is fundamentally proper in the differentiation between the roles of the two sexes. In this rudimentary natural society men go out to hunt and fish and to fight off the tribe next door while women keep the fire going. Amorous initiative is firmly reserved to the man, who sets about courtship with a club.

81. The phrase "men's sureness of their sex role" in the first paragraph suggests that they

- A. are confident in their ability to charm women
- B. take the initiative in courtship
- C. have a clear idea of what is considered "manly"
- D. tend to be more immoral than women are

82. The third paragraph does NOT claim that men \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prevent women from taking up certain professions
- B. secretly admire women's intellect and resolution
- C. doubt whether women really mean to succeed in business
- D. forbid women to join certain clubs and societies

83. The third paragraph \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. generally agrees with the first paragraph
- B. has no connection with the first paragraph

- C. repeats the argument of the second paragraph
- D. contradicts the last paragraph

84. At the end of the last paragraph the author uses humorous exaggeration in order to

- A. show that men are stronger than women
- B. carry further the ideas of the earlier paragraphs
- C. support the first sentence of the same paragraph
- D. disown the ideas he is expressing

85. The opening quotation from Margaret Mead sums up relationship between man and woman which the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. approves of
- B. argues is natural
- C. completely rejects
- D. expects to go on changing

### Passage D

My beautiful new watch had run eighteen months without losing or gaining, and without breaking any part of its machinery or stopping. I had come to believe it infallible in its judgments about the time of day, and to consider its constitution and its anatomy imperishable. But at last, one night, I let it run down. I grieved about it as if it were a recognized messenger and forerunner of calamity. But by and by I cheered up, set the watch by guess, and commanded my bodings and superstitions to depart. Next day I stepped into the chief jeweler's to set it by the exact time, and the head of the establishment took it out of my hand and proceeded to set it for me. Then he said, "She is four minutes slow—regulator wants pushing up." I tried to stop him—tried to make him understand that the watch kept perfect time. But no; all this human cabbage could see was that the watch was four minutes slow, and the regulator MUST be pushed up a little; and so, while I danced around him in anguish, and implored him to let the watch alone, he calmly and cruelly did the shameful deed. My watch began to gain. It gained faster and faster day by day. Within the week it sickened to a raging fever, and its pulse went up to a hundred and fifty in the shade. At the end of two months it had left all the timepieces of the town far in the rear, and was a fraction over thirteen days ahead of the almanac. It was away into November enjoying the snow, while the October leaves were still turning. It hurried up house rent, bills payable, and such things, in such a ruinous way that I could not abide it. I took it to the watchmaker to be regulated. He asked me if I had every had it repaired. I said no, it had never needed any repairing. He looked a look of vicious happiness and eagerly pried the watch open, and then put a small dice box into his eye and peered into its machinery. He said it wanted cleaning and oiling, besides regulating come

in a week. After being cleaned and oiled, and regulated, my watch showed down to that degree that it ticked like a tolling bell. I began to be left by trains, I failed all appointments, I got to missing my dinner; my watch strung out three days' grace to four and let me go to protest; I gradually drifted back into yesterday, then day before, then into last week, and by and by the comprehension came upon me that all solitary and alone I was lingering along in week before last, and the world was out of sight. I seemed to detect in myself a sort of sneaking fellow—feeling for the mummy in the museum, and desire to swap news with him. I went to a watchmaker again. He took the watch all to pieces while I waited, and then said the barrel was "swelled". He said he could reduce it in three days. After this the watch AVERAGED well, but noting more. For half-a day it would go like the very mischief, and keep up such a barking and wheezing and whooping and sneezing and snorting, that I could not hear myself think for the disturbance; and as long as it held out there was not a watch in the land that stood any chance against it. But the rest of the day it would keep on slowing down and fooling along until all the clocks it had left behind caught up again. So at last, at the end of twenty-four hours, it would trot up to the judge's stand all right and just in time. It would show a fair and square average, and no man could say it had done more or less than its duty. But a correct average is only a mild virtue in a watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker. He said the kingbolt was broken. I said I was glad it was nothing more serious. To tell the plain truth, I had no idea what the kingbolt was, but I did not choose to appear ignorant to a stranger. He repaired the kingbolt, but what the watch gained in one way it lost in another. It would run awhile and then stop awhile, and then run awhile again, and so on, using its own discretion about the intervals. And every time it went off it kicked back like a musket. I padded it all to pieces, and turned the ruin over and over under his glass; and then he said there appeared to be something the matter with the hair-trigger. He fixed it, and gave it a fresh start. It did well now, except that always at ten minutes to ten the hands would shut together like a pair of scissors, and from that time forth they would travel together.

86. The word "sneaking" is the closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. weird  
B. intriguing  
C. unexpressed  
D. horrible
87. The writer's attitude towards the watchmaker in the chief jeweler's is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. appreciative  
B. despising  
C. ambiguous  
D. loathing
88. According to the passage, which of the following rhetorical method is NOT used?
- A. metaphor  
B. pun  
C. personification  
D. contrast

89. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer is in the \_\_\_\_\_ mood after his watch was repaired for the second time.

- A. critical
- C. solitary

- B. indignant
- D. delightful

90. According to the passage, what makes the writer NOT believe that his watch needed repairing?

- A. He was uncertain of the skills of the watchmaker.
- B. He has accustomed to the state of his watch.
- C. He has deep love of his beautiful new watch.
- D. His view that his watch was perfect could not be easily changed.

### Section B ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 points)

*Directions: Give a brief answer to each of the questions listed at the end of the following passage in about 50 words.*

#### Doing Chores

I have been doing chores, being for a brief spell alone in a house that recently was astir with bustle and echoed with the voices of a gathered family. For those, who may be in some doubt as to the nature of chores, their variety, their pleasures and their drudgery, I am prepared to deliver a short disquisition.

The first point about chores is that they are repetitive. They come every day or thereabouts, and once done they require after a certain time to be done again. In this regard a chore is the very opposite of a "happening"--- that strange sort of event which a few years back was so much in fashion. For a happening was in essence unrepeatable; it came about in ways no one could predict, taking form from vaporous imaginings or sudden impulse. Chores, by contrast, can be foreseen in advance; for better or worse, I know that tomorrow I must be re-enacting the same small round of ritualistic deeds; and they arise, moreover, from practical necessities, not from poetic flight.

A second point about chores is that they leave no visible mark of improvement or progress behind them. When I am finished, things will be precisely as they were before--- except that the fires will have been set, the garbage disposed of, and the garden weeded. In this, they are different from the works which optimistically I undertake. Ozymandias may have been presumptuous, but he was essentially right when he looked about him and said: "See how my works endure!" A work, once achieved, leaves a mark upon the world; nothing is ever quite the same again. The page of a book may have been printed or a page of manuscript written; a

sketch, a poem, a song composed; a perhaps some happy achievement reached in one of the more evanescent art forms like the dance or cooking. All these have an existence of their own, outside of time, and at least for a little while live on in the mind of their creator and perhaps a few of his friends.

The well-meaning wife, seeing her husband about his chores, will miss the character of his performance. "Henry loves to cut wood," she will say; "he positively dotes on controlling the flow of waste from dinner-table to compost heap." The wife is perhaps trying to appease an unnecessary sense of guilt at seeing her spouse engaged in mundane efforts. The fact is, he doesn't love doing chores. But neither does he feel humiliated or out of sorts for having to do them. The nature of a chore is that it is neither pleasant nor unpleasant in itself; it is entirely neutral---but it is obligatory.

Neutral --- and yet I must confess that with their repetition, and perhaps because of their very inconsequence, chores can in the end evoke a mild sort of satisfaction. Here, as in more heroic fields of endeavor, a certain basic craft asserts itself. To do what must be done neatly, efficiently, expeditiously---"without rest and without haste"---lights a small fire deep in the interior being and puts a man in good humor with the world. Santayana described leisure as "being at home among manageable things"; and if he was right we who are the chore-doers of the world are the true leisure classes. At least one can be sure that no chore will defeat us; none will raise insuperable obstacles, or leave us deflated as when the divine muse abandons her devotee.

A man I know became seduced by the minor pleasure of doing chores--- or at any rate by the absence of pain which they involve--- and could be seen from morning till nightfall trotting about his small domain, putting everything in order, setting everything to rights that the slow process of time had disturbed. He was perhaps going too far. To season chores with work, and to intersperse them with a few happenings, is the secret of a contented existence. Fortunate the man or woman who achieves a just balance between these three types of activity --- as I have been able to do by good chance, and for a little space of time.

91. Give four characteristics of "chores".

92. What distinction does the author make between a "chore" and a "happening"?

93. What distinction does the author make between "chores" and "a work"?

94. What is your understanding of that the author says about a person "who achieves a just balance among chores, happenings, and work as being fortunate"?