

南京农业大学

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注意：答题一律答在答题纸上，答在草稿纸或试卷上一律无效

Part One: Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: *In this part there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the **BEST** Choice and write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points, 2 for each)*

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives - usually the richer - who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could get by with cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

1. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably
- [A] stand still. [B] jump aside.
[C] step forward. [D] draw back.
2. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their
- [A] cultural self-centeredness. [B] casual manners.
[C] indifference towards foreign visitors. [D] arrogance towards other cultures.
3. In countries other than their own most Americans
- [A] are isolated by the local people.
[B] are not well informed due to the language barrier.
[C] tend to get along well with the natives.
[D] need interpreters in hotels and restaurants.
4. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will
- [A] affect their image in the new era.
[B] cut themselves off from the outside world.
[C] limit their role in world affairs.
[D] weaken the position of the US dollar.
5. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that
- [A] it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends.
[B] it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs.
[C] it is necessary to use several languages in public places.
[D] it is time to get acquainted with other cultures.

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The Welsh language has always been the ultimate marker of Welsh identity, but a generation ago it looked as if Welsh would go the way of Manx, once widely spoken on the isle of Man but now extinct. Government financing and central planning, however, have helped reverse the decline of Welsh. Road signs and official public documents are written in both Welsh and English, and schoolchildren are required to learn both languages. Welsh is now one of the most successful of Europe's regional languages, spoken by more than a half-million of the country's three million people.

The revival of the language, particularly among young people, is part of a resurgence of national identity sweeping through this small, proud nation. Last month Wales marked the second anniversary of the opening of the National Assembly, the first parliament to be convened here since 1404. The idea behind devolution was to restore the balance within the union of nations making up the United Kingdom. With most of the people and wealth, England has always had bragging rights. The partial transfer of legislative powers from Westminster, implemented by Tony Blair, was designed to give the other members of the

club- Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales-a bigger say and to counter centrifugal forces that seemed to threaten the very idea of the union.

The Welsh showed little enthusiasm for devolution. Whereas the Scots voted overwhelmingly for a parliament, the vote for a Welsh assembly scraped through by less than one percent on a turnout of less than 25 percent. Its powers were proportionately limited. The Assembly can decide how money from Westminster or the European Union is spent. It cannot, unlike its counterpart in Edinburgh, enact laws. But now that it is here, the Welsh are growing to like their Assembly. Many people would like it to have more powers. Its importance as figurehead will grow with the opening in 2003, of a new debating chamber, one of many new buildings that are transforming Cardiff from a decaying seaport into a Baltimore-style waterfront city. Meanwhile a grant of nearly two million dollars from the European Union will tackle poverty. Wales is one of the poorest regions in Western Europe- only Spain, Portugal, and Greece have a lower standard of living.

Newspapers and magazines are filled with stories about great Welsh men and women, boosting self-esteem. To familiar faces such as Dylan Thomas and Richard Burton have been added new icons such as Catherine Zeta-Jones, the movie star, and Bryn Terfel, the opera singer. Indigenous foods like salt marsh lamb are in vogue. And Wales now boasts a national airline. Awyr Cymru. Cymru, which means "land of compatriots," is the Welsh name for Wales. The red dragon, the nation's symbol since the time of King Arthur, is everywhere- on T-shirts, rugby jerseys and even cell phone covers.

"Until very recent times, most Welsh people had this feeling of being second-class citizens," said Dyfan Jones, an 18-year-old student. It was a warm summer night, and I was sitting on the grass with a group of young people in Llanelli, an industrial town in the south, outside the rock music venue of the National Eisteddfod, Wales's annual cultural festival. The disused factory in front of us echoed to the sounds of new Welsh bands.

"There was almost a genetic tendency for lack of confidence," Dyfan continued. Equally comfortable in his Welshness as in his membership in the English-speaking, global youth culture and the new federal Europe, Dyfan, like the rest of his generation, is growing up with a sense of possibility unimaginable ten years ago. "We used to think. We can't do anything, we're only Welsh. Now I think that's changing."

6. According to the passage, devolution was mainly meant to

- [A] maintain the present status among the nations.
- [B] reduce legislative powers of England.
- [C] create a better state of equality among the nations.
- [D] grant more say to all the nations in the union.

7. The word "centrifugal" in the second paragraph means

- [A] separatist. [B] conventional.
- [C] feudal. [D] political

8. Wales is different from Scotland in all the following aspects EXCEPT

- [A] people's desire for devolution.

- [B] locals' turnout for the voting.
[C] powers of the legislative body.
[D] status of the national language.
9. Which of the following is NOT cited as an example of the resurgence of Welsh national identity
- [A] Welsh has witnessed a revival as a national language.
[B] Poverty-relief funds have come from the European Union.
[C] A Welsh national airline is currently in operation.
[D] The national symbol has become a familiar sight.
10. According to Dyfan Jones what has changed is
- [A] people's mentality. [B] pop culture.
[C] town's appearance. [D] possibilities for the people.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Last month the first baby-boomers turned 60. The bulky generation born between 1946 and 1964 is heading towards retirement. The looming "demographic cliff" will see vast numbers of skilled workers dispatched from the labour force.

The workforce is ageing across the rich world. Within the EU the number of workers aged between 50 and 64 will increase by 25% over the next two decades, while those aged 20-29 will decrease by 20%. In Japan almost 20% of the population is already over 65, the highest share in the world. And in the United States the number of workers aged 55-64 will have increased by more than half in this decade, at the same time as the 35- to 44-year-olds decline by 10%.

Given that most societies are geared to retirement at around 65, companies have a looming problem of knowledge management, of making sure that the boomers do not leave before they have handed over their expertise along with the office keys and their e-mail address. A survey of human-resources directors by IBM last year concluded: "When the baby-boomer generation retires, many companies will find out too late that a career's worth of experience has walked out the door, leaving insufficient talent to fill in the void." Some also face a shortage of expertise. In aerospace and defence, for example, as much as 40% of the workforce in some companies will be eligible to retire within the next five years. At the same time, the number of engineering graduates in developed countries is in steep decline.

A few companies are so squeezed that they are already taking exceptional measures. Earlier this year the Los Angeles Times interviewed an enterprising Australian who was staying in Beverly Hills while he tried to persuade locals to emigrate to Toowoomba, Queensland, to work for his engineering company there. Toowoomba today; the rest of the developed world tomorrow?

If you look hard enough, you can find companies that have begun to adapt the workplace to older workers. The AARP, an American association for the over-50s, produces an annual list of the best employers of its members. Health-care firms invariably come near the top because they are one of the industries most in need of skilled labour. Other sectors similarly affected, says the Conference Board,

include oil, gas, energy and government. Near the top of the AARP's latest list comes Deere & Company, a no-nonsense industrial-equipment manufacturer based in Illinois; about 35% of Deere's 46,000 employees are over 50 and a number of them are in their 70s. The tools it uses to achieve that – flexible working, telecommuting, and so forth— also coincidentally help older workers to extend their working lives. The company spends “a lot of time” on the ergonomics of its factories, making jobs there less tiring, which enables older workers to stay at them for longer.

Likewise, for more than a decade, Toyota, arguably the world's most advanced manufacturer, has adapted its workstations to older workers. The shortage of skilled labour available to the automotive industry has made it unusually keen to recruit older workers. BMW recently set up a factory in Leipzig that expressly set out to employ people over the age of 45. Needs must when the devil drives. Other firms are polishing their alumni networks. IBM uses its network to recruit retired people for particular projects. Ernst & Young, a professional-services firm, has about 30,000 registered alumni, and about 25% of its “experienced” new recruits are former employees who return after an absence. But such examples are unusual. A survey in America last month by Ernst & Young found that “although corporate America foresees a significant workforce shortage as boomers retire, it is not dealing with the issue.” Almost three-quarters of the 1,400 global companies questioned by Deloitte last year said they expected a shortage of salaried staff over the next three to five years. Yet few of them are looking to older workers to fill that shortage; and even fewer are looking to them to fill another gap that has already appeared. Many firms in Europe and America complain that they struggle to find qualified directors for their boards - this when the pool of retired talent from those very same firms is growing by leaps and bounds.

Why are firms not working harder to keep old employees? Part of the reason is that the crunch has been beyond the horizon of most managers. Nor is hanging on to older workers the only way to cope with a falling supply of labour. The participation of developing countries in the world economy has increased the overall supply - whatever the local effect of demographics in the rich countries. A vast amount of work is being sent offshore to such places as China and India and more will go in future. Some countries, such as Australia, are relaxing their immigration policies to allow much needed skills to come in from abroad. Others will avoid the need for workers by spending money on machinery and automation.

11. According to the passage, the most serious consequence of baby-boomers approaching retirement would be
- [A] a loss of knowledge and experience to many companies.
 - [B] a decrease in the number of 35- to 44- year-olds.
 - [C] a continuous increase in the number of 50-to 64-year-olds.
 - [D] its impact on the developed world whose workforce is ageing.
12. The following are all the measures that companies have adopted to cope with the ageing workforce EXCEPT
- [A] making places of work accommodate the needs of older workers.
 - [B] using alumni networks to hire retired former employees.

- [C] encouraging former employees to work overseas.
[D] granting more convenience in working hours to older workers.
13. "The company spends 'a lot of time' on the ergonomics of its factories" (Paragraph Seven) means that
- [A] the company attaches great importance to the layout of its factories.
[B] the company improves the working conditions in its factories.
[C] the company attempts to reduce production costs of its factories.
[D] the company intends to renovate its factories and update equipment.
14. In the author's opinion American firms are not doing anything to deal with the issue of the ageing workforce mainly because
- [A] they have not been aware of the problem.
[B] they are reluctant to hire older workers.
[C] they are not sure of what they should do.
[D] they have other options to consider.
15. Which of the following best describes the author's development of argument?
- [A] introducing the issue---citing ways to deal with the issue---describing the actual status---offering reasons.
[B] describing the actual status--- introducing the issue---citing ways to deal with the issue---offering reasons.
[C] citing ways to deal with the issue---introducing the issue---describing the actual status---offering reasons.
[D] describing the actual status--offering reasons---introducing the issue---citing ways to deal with the issue.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The University in Transformation, edited by Australian futurists Sohail Inayatullah and Jennifer Gidley, presents some 20 highly varied outlooks on tomorrow's universities by writers representing both Western and non-Western perspectives. Their essays raise a broad range of issues, questioning nearly every key assumption we have about higher education today.

The most widely discussed alternative to the traditional campus is the Internet University—a voluntary community to scholars/teachers physically scattered throughout a country or around the world but all linked in cyberspace. A computerized university could have many advantages, such as easy scheduling, efficient delivery of lectures to thousands or even millions of students at once, and ready access for students everywhere to the resources of all the world's great libraries.

Yet the Internet University poses dangers, too. For example, a line of franchised (赋予特许经营权) courseware, produced by a few superstar teachers, marketed under the brand name of a famous institution, and heavily advertised, might eventually come to dominate the global education market, warns sociology

professor Peter Manicas of the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Besides enforcing a rigidly standardized curriculum, such a “college education in a box” could undersell the offerings of many traditional brick and mortar institutions, effectively driving them out of business and throwing thousands of career academics out of work, note Australian communications professors David Rooney and Greg Hearn.

On the other hand, while global connectivity seems highly likely to play some significant role in future higher education, that does not mean greater uniformity in course content—or other dangers—will necessarily follow. Counter-movements are also at work.

Many in academia (学术界), including scholars contributing to this volume, are questioning the fundamental mission of university education. What if, for instance, instead of receiving primarily technical training and building their individual careers, university students and professors could focus their learning and research efforts on existing problems in their local communities and the world? Feminist scholar Ivana Milošević dares to dream what a university might become “if we believed that childcare workers and teachers in early childhood education should be one of the highest (rather than lowest) paid professionals?”

Co-editor Jennifer Gidley shows how tomorrow’s university faculty, instead of giving lectures and conducting independent research, may take on three new roles. Some would act as *brokers*, assembling customized degree-credit programmes for individual students by mixing and matching the best course offerings available from institutions all around the world. A second group, *mentors*, would function much like today’s faculty advisers, but are likely to be working with many more students outside their own academic specialty. This would require them to constantly be learning from their students as well as instructing them.

A third new role for faculty, and in Gidley’s view the most challenging and rewarding of all, would be as *meaning-makers*: charismatic sages (超凡魅力的圣人) and practitioners leading groups of students/colleagues in collaborative efforts to find spiritual as well as rational and technological solutions to specific real-world problems.

Moreover, there seems little reason to suppose that any one form of university must necessarily drive out all other options. Students may be “enrolled” in courses offered at virtual campuses on the Internet, between—or even during—sessions at a real world problem focused institution.

As co-editor Sohail Inayatullah points out in his introduction, no future is inevitable, and the very act of imagining and thinking through alternative possibilities can directly affect how thoughtfully, creatively and urgently even a dominant technology is adapted and applied. Even in academia, the future belongs to those who care enough to work their visions into practical, sustainable realities.

16. When the book reviewer discusses the Internet University,

- [A] he is in favour of it. [B] his view is balanced.
[C] he is slightly critical of it. [D] he is strongly critical of it.

17. Which of the following is NOT seen as a potential danger of the Internet University?

- [A] Internet based courses may be less costly than traditional ones.
[B] Teachers in traditional institutions may lose their jobs.

- [C] Internet based courseware may lack variety in course content.
 [D] The Internet University may produce teachers with a lot of publicity.
18. According to the review, what is the fundamental mission of traditional university education?
 [A] Knowledge learning and career building.
 [B] Learning how to solve existing social problems.
 [C] Researching into solutions to current world problems
 [D] Combining research efforts of teachers and students in learning.
19. Judging from the three new roles envisioned for tomorrow's university faculty, university teachers
 [A] are required to conduct more independent research.
 [B] are required to offer more courses to their students.
 [C] are supposed to assume more demanding duties.
 [D] are supposed to supervise more students in their specialty.
20. Which category of writing does the review belong to?
 [A] Narration. [B] Description. [C] Persuasion. [D] Exposition.

Part Two: Cloze Test (10%)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks, and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 0.5 for each)*

Salt, shells or metals are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Salt may seem rather a strange (21)_____ to use as money, (22)_____ in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an (23)_____ necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their (24)_____, were used as money in some countries until recent (25)_____, and cakes of salt (26)_____ buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

Sea shells (27)_____ as money at some time(28)_____ another over the greater part of the Old World. These were (29)_____ mainly from the beaches of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China. In Africa, shells were traded right across the (30)_____ from East to West..

Metal, valued by weight, (31)_____ coins in many parts of the world. Iron, in lumps, bars or rings, is still used in many countries(32)_____ paper money. It can either be exchanged(33)_____ goods, or made into tools, weapons, or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, (34)_____ in flat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called "cash". The (35)_____ of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old - older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean.

Nowadays, coins and notes have (36)_____ nearly all the more picturesque (37)_____ of money, and (38)_____ in one or two of the more remote countries people still keep it for future use on ceremonial (39)_____ such as weddings and funerals, examples of (40)_____ money will soon be found only in museums.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| [21] [A] object | [B] article | [C] substance | [D] category |
| [22] [A] but | [B] and | [C] so | [D] even |
| [23] [A] abstract | [B] advantageous | [C] abundant | [D] absolute |
| [24] [A] weight | [B] value | [C] role | [D] size |
| [25] [A] times | [B] events | [C] situations | [D] conditions |
| [26] [A] even | [B] also | [C] still | [D] never |
| [27] [A] had been used | [B] are used | [C] would be used | [D] would have been used |
| [28] [A] and | [B] but | [C] yet | [D] or |
| [29] [A] collected | [B] produced | [C] grown | [D] raised |
| [30] [A] city | [B] district | [C] community | [D] continent |
| [31] [A] processed | [B] produced | [C] preceded | [D] proceeded |
| [32] [A] in spite of | [B] instead of | [C] along with | [D] in line with |
| [33] [A] against | [B] as | [C] in | [D] for |
| [34] [A] often | [B] seldom | [C] really | [D] much |
| [35] [A] earlier | [B] earliest | [C] better | [D] best |
| [36] [A] replaced | [B] reproduced | [C] reflected | [D] recovered |
| [37] [A] sizes | [B] shapes | [C] formats | [D] forms |
| [38] [A] while | [B] although | [C] because | [D] if |
| [39] [A] events | [B] gatherings | [C] occasions | [D] assemblies |
| [40] [A] original | [B] primitive | [C] historical | [D] crude |

Part Three: Translation (30%)

Section A

Directions: Translate into Chinese Sentences 41-50 in following two excerpts. Write your answers on the *Answer Sheet*. (20 points, 2 for each)

Passage One

(41) Continuous rapid economic growth in the west will generate more investment opportunities for foreigners in the area. (42) The rapid development over the past 20 years has laid down certain material and technological foundations in the west. (43) This, coupled with social stability and gradual shaping and improvement of a market economy, has created a favorable environment for the sustained and fast economic progress in the western regions. (44) The Chinese government adheres to the guiding principles of development focusing on the expansion of domestic demand, combining the expansion of domestic demand with the work of economic restructuring, advancement of science and technology and promotion of opening to the outside world. (45) As the Strategy of Developing the Western Regions is steadily pushed forward, the resources and economic advantages of the west will be brought into full play.

Passage Two

(46) Enhancing security for poor people means reducing their vulnerability to ill health and economic

shocks. (47) Market-based insurance and pension schemes can reduce risk significantly, but they play only a minor role in many developing countries. In 16 developing countries public spending on pensions amounted to less than 0.5 percent of GDP in the 1990s. (48) To increase the security of poor people, national poverty reduction strategies must support their immediate consumption needs and protect their assets by ensuring access to basic services. (49) Literacy training and health and nutrition services are often the most needed and most valued by poor people. Yet government spending in these areas remains low in many countries. (50) In 2000, low-income countries' public spending on health averaged 1 percent of GDP, compared with 6 percent for high-income countries.

Section B

Directions: Translate into English the underlined parts (51-55) in the following paragraph. Write your answers on the *Answer Sheet*. (10 points, 2 for each)

(51) 中华民族历来尊重人的尊严和价值。还在遥远的古代，我们的先人就已提出“民为贵”的思想，认为“天生万物，唯人为贵”，(52) 一切社会的发展和进步，都取决于人的发展和进步，取决于人的尊严的维护和价值的发挥。中国共产党领导人民进行革命、建设和改革，就是要实现全中国人民广泛的自由、民主和人权。(53) 今天中国所焕发出来的巨大活力，是中国人民拥有广泛自由、民主的生动写照。中国在公元一世纪人口就已达到过六千万左右，众多人口的衣食住行，几千年来一直是中国历代政府所要解决的首要人权问题。(54) 今天的中国是一个有十二亿多人口的发展中大国，仍然必须首先保障最广大人民的生存权和发展权，不然一切其他权利都无从谈起。(55) 中国确保十二亿多人的生存权和发展权，这是对世界人权进步事业的重大贡献。

Part Four: Writing (20%)

Directions: Emotional intelligence, often referred to as EQ, is a set of abilities that lets you form optimal relationships with yourself and others. And research shows EQ can be a far better predictor of life success than IQ. According to William Bennis, an internationally renowned author and leadership expert, emotional intelligence is much more powerful than IQ in determining who emerges as a leader. “IQ is a threshold competence and might get you into a certain field, but it doesn't make you a star. Emotional intelligence can.” This explains why some people always seem to succeed at work, while others of equal—or higher—intelligence don't. What do you think of the above explanation?

Write a composition of about 200 words on the topic of “**Which Has the Stronger Power in Predicting Success, IQ or EQ?**”, and write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)

Note: In the first part of your writing you should state clearly the thesis statement (i.e., your main argument), and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.