

辽宁大学 2003 年

攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

招生专业: 英语语言文学

考试科目: 英语基础课

试题种类: B 卷

考试时间: 1 月 19 日上午

(请将答案写在答题纸上, 写在试题纸上无效)

I. Choose the best choice for the following (20 points)

Directions: Each of the following sentences contains one blank space, indicating an omitted word. Choose from the given four lettered words and determine the one that best fits the meaning of the sentence, when inserted in the sentence.

1. Before we decide to _____ on Henry, we should be sure that he is trustworthy.
a. rebuke b. redeem c. rely d. reside
2. Mrs. Black built fences to mark the _____ of his land.
a. boundaries b. closets c. frame d. tunnel
3. Mr. Collins does not like any visitors, and he is annoyed by the _____ of the stranger.
a. inference b. intrusion c. injunction d. instruction
4. We had to start at exactly the same time, so we had our watches_____.
a. transfixed b. stabilized c. temporized d. synchronized
5. The man in a white shirt _____ about the place looking for a chance to steal.
a. dickered b. sneaked c. overtook d. hustled
6. I hope their plan will work, but they themselves are very _____ that it will.
a. loquacious b. dubious c. strident d. tentative
7. We have had a whole month of _____ rain.
a. capricious b. impeccable c. incessant d. prolific
8. Those who live in cities think country folk have _____ manners.
a. rustic b. exclusive c. sheer d. manifest
9. Because Bob had stopped reading his technical journals, he was _____ of

new developments in his field.

- a. removed b. intellectual c. editorial d. ignorant

10. We do not make missiles of that kind any more, for the new model makes them _____ rapidly.

- a. obsolete b. obscure c. old d. unused

II. Choose the best choice

Directions: In each sentence below, some part or all of the sentence is underlined. It is followed by five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first choice repeats the original while the other four vary. Choose the one that you think best phrase the underlined part, including choice(a). This part is meant to test your ability to recognize correct and effective expression.

Part A. (20 points)

1. It has been said that to be afraid of the dark is being afraid of all those things we cannot comprehend and, therefore, instinctively fear.
 - a. said that to be afraid of the dark is being afraid
 - b. said. that to be afraid of the dark, is being afraid
 - c. said being afraid of the dark is to be afraid
 - d. said that to be afraid of the dark is to be afraid
 - e. said that to be being afraid of the dark is to be being afraid

2. Hurting through space, Anna saw a shooting star and was transfixed by the rare beauty of this sight.
 - a. Hurting through space, Anna saw a shooting star and was transfixed by the rare beauty of this sight.
 - b. Anna saw a shooting star and was transfixed by the rare beauty of this sight hurtling through space.
 - c. Anna saw a shooting star hurtling through space and was transfixed by the rare beauty of this sight.
 - d. Anna saw, hurtling through space, a shooting star and was transfixed by the rare beauty of this sight.
 - e. Transfixed by the rare beauty of this sight, Anna saw a shooting star hurtling through space.

3. A study on the therapeutic value of pets as companions for the elderly has shown that cats are more superior than dogs as far as household companions are concerned.

- a. are more superior than dogs as far as household companions are concerned.
- b. are superior to dogs as household companions.
- c. are superior to dogs as far as household companions are concerned.
- d. are more superior to dogs as household companions.
- e. are superior household companions than dogs.

4. Tibetan rugs are so expensive because the weaver still pursues his art as they have for centuries, by hand-dyeing all their wool and then knotting each thread individually to achieve a unique pattern for every piece.

- a. the weaver still pursues his art as they have
- b. the weaver still pursues his art as he has
- c. weavers still pursue their art as they have
- d. weavers still pursue their art as was done
- e. the weaver still pursues his art as has been done

5. A number of prominent educators question whether the decreasing enrollment of students in colleges and universities is a reversible trend and fear that if the numbers do not go up, many institutions of higher learning will simply go out of business.

- a. whether the decreasing
- b. decreased
- c. that the decreasing
- d. if the decreasing
- e. the decreased

6. If I was President, I would call an immediate halt to the development of all nuclear weapons.

- a. If I was President, I would call an immediate halt
- b. If President, I would call an immediate halt
- c. If I was President, I would immediately call a Halt

- d. As President, I would call an immediate halt.
- e. If I were President, I would call an immediate halt.
7. A survey of American business schools concludes that female students are more concerned about job discrimination than male students.
- female students are more concerned about job discrimination than male students
 - female students are more concerned about job discrimination than male students are.
 - female students, as opposed to male students, are more concerned about job discrimination.
 - female students are more concerned about job discrimination than male students are concerned.
 - female students are more concerned about job discrimination than their male counterparts.
8. The revelation that Shakespeare wrote certain of his plays expressly for Queen Elizabeth I lends credence to the theory that the dark lady of the sonnets was not Shakespeare's mistress nor any other woman the playwright had romanced but, in fact, the Queen herself.
- not Shakespeare's mistress nor any other woman the playwright had romanced
 - neither Shakespeare's mistress or any other woman the playwright had romanced
 - neither Shakespeare's mistress nor any other woman the playwright had romanced
 - not Shakespeare's mistress of any other woman the playwright had romanced
 - not Shakespeare's mistress neither any other woman he had romanced
9. The recent drop in the prime interest rate probably results from the Federal Reserve Bank's tight money policy and its effect on lending institutions rather than to the drop in the overall rate of inflation.
- its effect on lending institutions rather than to the drop in the overall
 - its affect on lending institutions, as opposed to the drop in the

overall

- c. it's effect on lending institutions, rather than from the drop in the overall
 - d. its effect on lending institutions rather than from the drop in the overall
 - e. the effect on lending institutions, rather than to the drop in the overall
10. Before they will sit down and resume bargaining, the strikers demand that management halt legal proceedings, including current court actions aimed at incarcerating demonstrators, and releases all strike leaders who have already been jailed.
- a. and releases all strike leaders who have already been jailed.
 - b. and releasing all strike leaders who have already been placed in jailed.
 - c. and release all strike leaders who have already been jailed.
 - d. in addition to releasing all presently jailed strike leaders
 - e. but release all strike leaders who have already been jailed.

Part B (10 points)

1. Since they shared so much when they were growing up, Elizabeth and Sarah have cultivated a very special friendship and even now confide their most intimate thoughts only to one another.
- a. to one another.
 - b. one with the other.
 - c. one with another.
 - d. each to the other.
 - e. to each other
2. Henrik Ibsen's plays posed as great a challenge to middle-class Scandinavians' expectations of the drama that almost a century later Edward Albee will offer to theatregoers in America.
- a. that almost a century later Edward Albee will offer
 - b. that, almost a century later, Edward Albee would offer
 - c. as, almost a century later, Edward Albee did offer

- d. just as, almost a century later, Edward Albee offered
- e. as, almost a century later, Edward Albee would offer

3. Although Bill Tilden was perhaps the greatest tennis player of all time, his real accomplishments were overshadowed for many years by rumors about his personal life.

- a. Although Bill Tilden was perhaps the greatest tennis player of all time, his real accomplishments were overshadowed for many years by rumors about his personal life.
- b. Perhaps the greatest tennis player of all time, Bill Tilden's real accomplishments were nevertheless overshadowed for many years by rumors about his personal life.
- c. Perhaps the greatest tennis player of all time, rumors about his personal life overshadowed Bill Tilden's real accomplishments for many years.
- d. For many years Bill Tilden's real accomplishments were overshadowed by rumors about his personal life, despite being perhaps the greatest tennis player of all time.
- e. Although Bill Tilden's real accomplishments were overshadowed for many years by rumors about his personal life, perhaps he was the greatest tennis player of all time.

4. The commission studying mass transportation suggested that the Metropolitan Transit Authority hold off purchasing new subway cars and spend money instead on preventive maintenance of all cars, on repairs of substandard cars, on crime prevention in all stations and better lighting for the busiest stations.

- a. on crime prevention in all stations and better lighting for the busiest stations.
- b. on crime prevention in all stations, and better lighting for the busiest stations.
- c. on crime prevention in all stations, and for better lighting in the busiest stations.
- d. on crime prevention in all stations, and on better lighting for the busiest stations.
- c. on the prevention of crime in all stations and for better lighting in the busiest stations.

5. Many travellers state unequivocally that the streets in Paris are more beautiful than any other city.

- a. that the streets in Paris are more beautiful than any other city.
- b. that the streets in Paris are more beautiful than those in any other city.
- c. that Parisien streets are more beautiful than in any other city.
- d. that, unlike any other city, Parisien streets are more beautiful.
- e. that the streets of Paris are more beautiful than the streets in any other city.

III. Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this section you will read three passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions. You are to choose the one best answer to each question.

Passage A (10 points)

Now custom has not been commonly regarded as a subject of any great importance. The inner workings of our own brains we feel to be uniquely worthy of investigation, but custom, we have a way of thinking, is behavior at its most commonplace. As a matter of fact, it is the other way around. Traditional custom, taken the world over, is a mass of detailed behavior more astonishing than what any one person can ever evolve in individual actions. Yet that is a rather trivial aspect of the matter. The fact of first-rate importance is the predominant role that custom plays in experience and in belief and the very great varieties it may manifest.

Now man ever looks at the world with pristine eyes. He sees it edited by a definite set of customs and institutions and ways of thinking. Even in his philosophical probing he cannot go behind these stereotypes; his very concepts of the true and the false will still have reference to his particular traditional customs. John Dewey has said in all seriousness that the part played by custom in shaping the behavior of the individual as over against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue over against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the language of his family when one seriously studies social orders that have had the opportunity to develop independently, the figure becomes no more than an exact and matter-of-fact observation. The life history of the individual is first and

foremost an adjustment to the patterns and standards traditionally handed down in his community. From the moment of his birth the customs into which he is born shape his experience and behavior. By the time he can talk, he is the little creature of his culture, and by the time he is grown and able to take part in its activities, its habits are his habits, its beliefs his beliefs, its impossibilities his impossibilities.

1. The author thinks the reason why custom has been ignored in the academic world is that _____.
 - A. custom reveals only the superficial nature of human behavior
 - B. the study of social orders can replace the study of custom
 - C. people are still not aware of the important role that custom plays in forming our world outlook
 - D. custom has little to do with our ways of thinking

2. Which of the following is true according to John Dewey? *
 - A. An individual can exercise very little influence on the traditional into which he is born.
 - B. Custom is the direct result of the philosophical probing of a group of people.
 - C. An individual is strongly influenced by the cultural tradition even before he is born.
 - D. Custom represents the collective wisdom which benefits the individual.

3. The word "custom" in this passage most probably means _____.
 - A. the concept of the true and the false of a society
 - B. the independently developed social environment
 - C. the adjustment of the individual to the new social environment
 - D. the patterns and standards of behavior of a community

4. According to the passage, a person's life, from his birth to his death _____.
 - A. is constantly shaping the cultural traditions of his people
 - B. is predominated by traditional custom
 - C. is continually influenced by the habits of other communities
 - D. is chiefly influenced by the people around him

5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
 - A. To urge individuals to follow traditional customs

- B. To stress the strong influence of customs on an individual
- C. To examine the interaction of man and social customs
- D. To show man's adjustment to traditional customs

Passage B and Passage C (20 points)

How should we live? Shall we aim at happiness or at knowledge, virtue, or the creation of beautiful objects? If we choose happiness, will it be our own or the happiness of all? And what of the more particular questions that face us: Is it right to be dishonest in a good cause? Can we justify living in opulence while elsewhere in the world people are starving? If conscripted to fight in a war we do not support, should we disobey the law? What are our obligations to the other creatures with whom we share this planet and to the generations of humans who will come after us?

Ethics deals with such questions at all levels. Its subject consists of the fundamental issues of practical decision-making, and its major concerns include the nature of ultimate value and the standards by which human actions can be judged right or wrong.

The terms ethics and morality are closely related. We now often refer to ethical judgments or ethical principles where it once would have been more common to speak of moral judgments or moral principles. These applications are an extension of the meaning of ethics. Strictly speaking, however, the term refers not to morality itself but to the field of study, or branch of inquiry, that has morality as its subject matter. In this sense, ethics is equivalent to moral philosophy.

Although ethics has always been viewed as a branch of philosophy, its all-embracing practical nature links it with many other areas of study, including anthropology, biology, economics, history, politics, sociology, and theology. Yet, ethics remains distinct from such disciplines because it is not a matter of factual knowledge in the way that the sciences and other branches of inquiry are. Rather, it has to do with determining the nature of normative theories and applying these sets of principles to practical moral problems.

1. The underlined word "opulence" in the first paragraph most probably means _____.
 - A. elegance
 - B. indigence
 - C. plenty
 - D. scarcity
2. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.

- A. how we should live
 - B. the more particular questions that face us
 - C. the complexities of modern life
 - D. the fundamental questions that ethics deals with
3. According to this passage, we _____.
- A. should live for the happiness of all
 - B. have definite obligations for future generations
 - C. may employ ethical standards to judge human actions
 - D. may make all the practical decisions in life intelligently with the help of ethical principles
4. In the author's opinion, _____.
- A. there is little difference between ethics and morality
 - B. ethics is no less a matter of factual knowledge than anthropology
 - C. ethics is no more a matter of factual knowledge than biology
 - D. ethical principles are applicable to practical moral problems

Passage C

In his 1976 study of slavery in the United States, Herbert Gutman, like Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese, has rightly stressed the slaves' achievements. But unlike these historians, Gutman gives plantation owners little credit for these achievements. Rather, Gutman argues that one must look to the Black family and the slaves' extended kinship system to understand how crucial achievements, such as the maintenance of a cultural heritage and the development of a communal consciousness, were possible. His findings compel attention.

Gutman recreates the family and extended kinship structure mainly through an ingenious use of what any historian should draw upon, quantifiable data, derived in this case mostly from plantation birth registers. He also uses accounts of ex-slaves to probe the human reality behind his statistics. These sources indicate that the two-parent household predominated in slave quarters just as it did among freed slaves after emancipation. Although Gutman admits that forced separation by sale was frequent, he shows that the slaves' preference, revealed most clearly on plantations where sale was infrequent, was very much for stable monogamy. In less conclusive fashion Fogel, Engerman, and Genovese had already indicated the predominance of two-parent households; however, only Gutman emphasizes the preference for stable monogamy and points out what stable monogamy meant for the slaves' cultural heritage. Gutman argues

convincingly that the stability of the Black family encouraged the transmission of ---- and so was crucial in sustaining ---- the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression from one generation to another, a heritage that slaves were continually fashioning out of their African and American experiences.

Gutman's examination of other facets of kinship also produces important findings. Gutman discovers that cousins rarely married, an exogamous tendency that contrasted sharply with the endogamy practiced by the plantation owners. This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin. This taboo against cousins' marrying is important, argues Gutman, because it is one of many indications of a strong awareness among slaves of an extended kinship network. That fact that distantly related kin would care for children separated from their families also suggests this awareness. When blood relationships were few, as in newly created plantations in the Southwest, "fictive" kinship arrangements took their place until a new pattern of consanguinity developed. Gutman presents convincing evidence that this extended kinship structure ---- which he believes developed by the mid-to-late eighteenth century ---- provided the foundations for the strong communal consciousness that existed among slaves.

In sum, Gutman's study is significant because it offers a closely reasoned and original explanation of some of the slaves' achievements one that correctly emphasizes the resources that slaves themselves possessed.

I. According to the passage, Fogel, Engerman, Genovese, and Gutman have all done which of the following?

- I. Discounted the influence of plantation owners on slaves' achievements.
- II. Pointed out the prevalence of the two-parent household among slaves.
- III. Showed the connection between stable monogamy and slaves' cultural heritage.

- A. I and II only
- B. I and IV only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, III, and IV only
- E. II, III, and IV only

2. With which of the following statements regarding the resources that historians ought to use would the author of the passage be most likely to

agree?

- A. Historians ought to make use of written rather than oral accounts.
- B. Historians should rely primarily on birth registers.
- C. Historians should rely exclusively on data that can be quantified.
- D. Historians ought to make use of data that can be quantified.
- E. Historians ought to draw on earlier historical research but they should do so in order to refute it.

3. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Black heritage of folklore, music, and religious expression is best supported by the information presented in the passage?

- A. The heritage was formed primarily out of the experiences of those slaves who attempted to preserve the stability of their families
- B. The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of those slaves who married their cousins.
- C. The heritage was formed more out of the African than out of the American experiences of slaves.
- D. The heritage was not formed out of the experiences of only a single generation of slaves.
- E. The heritage was formed primarily out of slaves' experiences of interdependence on newly created plantations in the Southwest.

4. Which of the following statements concerning the marriage practices of plantation owners during the period of Black slavery in the United States can most logically be inferred from the information in the passage?

- A. These practices began to alter sometime around the mid-eighteenth century.
- B. These practices varied markedly from one region of the country to another.
- C. Plantation owners usually based their choice of marriage partners on economic considerations.
- D. Plantation owners often married earlier than slaves.
- E. Plantation owners often married their cousins.

5. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. The author compares and contrasts the work of several historians and then discusses areas for possible new research.
- B. The author presents his thesis, draws on the work of several historians for evidence to support his thesis, and concludes by reiterating his thesis.
- C. The author describes some features of a historical study and then

uses those features to put for the his own argument.

- D. The author summarizes a historical study, examines two main arguments from the study, and then show how the arguments are potentially in conflict with one another.
 - E. The author presents the general argument of a historical study, describes the study in more detail, and concludes with a brief judgment of the study' s value.
6. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
- A. The influence of Herbert Gutman on Historians of Slavery in the United States
 - B. Gutman' s Explanation of How /salves Could Maintain a Cultural Heritage and Develop a Communal Consciousness
 - C. Slavery in the United States: New Controversy About an Old Subject
 - D. The Black Heritage of Folklore, Music, and Religious Expression: Its Growing Influence
 - E. The Black Family and Extended Kinship Structure: How They Were Important for the Freed Slave

IV. Writing (20 points)

Nowadays with the development of economy, existing cities are growing bigger and new cities are appearing what do you think is ONE of the major problems that may result from this process of urbanization. Write an essay of about 300 words on the topic given below.

ONE MAJOR PROBLEM IN THE PROCESS OF URBANIZATION

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

V. Translation

Your are asked to translate the following two passages into Chinese, and one Chinese passage into English.

Part A (15 points)

The charm of conversation is that it does not really start from anywhere, and no one has any idea where it will go as it meanders or leaps and sparkles or just glows. The enemy of good conversation is the person who has "something to say." Conversation is not for making a point. Argument may often be a part of it, but the purpose of the argument is not to convince. There is no winning in conversation. In fact, the best conversationalists are those who are prepared to lose. Suddenly they see the moment for one of their best anecdotes, but in a flash the conversation has moved on and the opportunity is lost. They are ready to let it go.

Part B (15 points)

If Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest divergence of aims or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom, he is woefully mistaken. He wishes to destroy the Russian power because he hopes that if he succeeds in this he will be able to bring back the main strength of his Army and Air Force from the East and hurl it upon this island, which he knows he must conquer or suffer the penalty of his crimes.

Part C (20 points)

由于我们的历史经验和我们积极参与联邦事务，英国对发展中国家所关切的问题，特别是经济问题，是很关心的。尽管我们需要紧缩公共开支，我们还是在继续实行一项很大的援助方案。我们正在让私人 and 私营公司有可能发挥他们的作用。例如，通过废除兑换控制来鼓励私人向海外投资。我们支持开放的贸易制度，因为它最终对各方是有益的。我们明白，发展中国家的长期繁荣和我们自己的繁荣是连在一起的。

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招生专业: 英语语言文学

考试科目: 英语专业基础课

试题种类: ① X 卷

考试时间: 1 月 19 日下午

(请将答案写在答题纸上, 写在试题纸上无效)

I. Reading Comprehension: (20%)

Choose the best answer to each item. Items 1 to 4 refer to the following excerpt from a nonfiction book.

WHO ARE BIG EARL AND ARTHUR?

Big Earl Smith, the super scout [1] of the playground basketball courts, had been watching Arthur Agee for a day, maybe two, before he made his move and asked Arthur if he would take him home to meet his parents.

It was mid-July 1987, and Arthur was all of fourteen years old, 5'6" and 125 pounds. Big Earl tracked him down at the Delano school's scruffy, two-court playground over on Wilcox near the Expressway on Chicago's West Side. The air was filled with the buzz of cars whirring past the west side toward the suburbs; mothers calling their children; and a half-dozen young kids, all elbows and bones and dressed in cut-offs [2] and sweaty tanktops [3], shouting and playing between banged-up cars, in the streets and all around the tenements. Hovering high to the east were the skyscrapers of the business district, walls of steel and glass. Some of the players on the Delano courts could live and die in Chicago and never see the other side of that wall. But they had been playing basketball practically noon till night almost from the day they were born. Recently Big Earl had been having doubts about scouting playground talent. He was starting to think these boys should search out other dreams. But he was in no mood to challenge the status quo, at least not today. It was dreadfully hot. And he still had some faith in the dream, and he still had dreams of his own.

Arthur was playing against guys two or three years older, and at least six inches taller. They called him "runt." [4] In defiance, Arthur dribbled the ball from one end of the court to the other—coast to coast, as they say—through his legs,

around his back, and straight up the middle. He didn't dunk [5]—he was too short for that—but he charged strong, drawing cheers from the kids on the edge of the court waiting for their chance to play.

Ben Joravsky, *Hoop Dreams*

[1] one who seeks out talented persons, especially in sports and entertainment

[2] article of clothing, a pair of blue jeans that have literally been cut by the owner from being a pair of long pants to shorts

[3] a sleeveless shirt with wide shoulder straps

[4] slang for a short person

[5] to slam a basketball through the basket

1. What was the reason Big Earl had been watching Arthur Agee?
 - (1) Arthur's parents asked Big Earl to look out for Arthur.
 - (2) Big Earl was out of work and bored.
 - (3) Arthur had gotten in some trouble.
 - (4) Big Earl wanted to meet Arthur's parents.
 - (5) Big Earl was scouting basketball players.
2. Why did the kids watching on the sidelines cheer?
 - (1) because the other players called Arthur "runt"
 - (2) because Arthur took the ball the length of the court
 - (3) because Arthur dunked the ball
 - (4) because Arthur almost tripped over the ball
 - (5) because they were trying to get Big Earl's attention
3. From the excerpt, what can you infer were most likely Big Earl's "dream of his own"?
 - (1) finding a future basketball star
 - (2) retiring soon
 - (3) improving Chicago's playgrounds
 - (4) having an office in a skyscraper
 - (5) traveling outside of Chicago
4. Why does the author include the description of the downtown Chicago skyscrapers?
 - (1) to show how nice the view was from the playground
 - (2) to point out where Big Earl's office was located

- (3) to praise modern American cities
- (4) to show where Arthur hoped to live someday
- (5) to contrast it with Arthur Agee's neighborhood

Items 5 to 7 refer to the following excerpt from a magazine article.

WAS VINCENT VAN GOGH A MADMAN OR A SAINT?

There was a tension between the two forces within Vincent, the force of dissolution, and the force of creativity. This tension peaked in these last months when Vincent was in Dr. Peyron's asylum in Saint-Remy and later under the care of Dr. Gachet at Auvers. After all, Hollywood and Kirk Douglas didn't create van Gogh's "mad genius" syndrome. "You certainly paint like a madman," was Cezanne's comment when Vincent showed him some of his work. And Pissarro said that "this man will either go mad or outpace us all. That he would do both, I did not foresee."

What in fact was this legendary madness? That malady was diagnosed, during his lifetime and after, in a hodgepodge of medical-psychiatric terms that included schizophrenia, syphilis, epilepsy, catatonia, dromomania (an obsession with traveling), xanthopia (seeing yellow everywhere) and just plain turpentine poisoning. But even Karl Jaspers, the noted psychiatrist and philosopher who thought Vincent schizophrenic, also characterized him as having a "mentality of the highest moral character, the expression of an absolute veracity...an infinite love, a generous humanity." The clue is here: behind the psychiatric jargon Vincent's madness may have been the result of the extreme pressure put on him by an ethical development far in excess of the normal.

Van Gogh's art, which lasted only ten years of his life, was his last attempt to live an ideal ethical life, a life of altruistic love. Before then he had failed at everything: selling art, love affairs, school teaching, preaching. As an evangelist, he tried to help the poor coal miners of the Borinage area in Belgium; he went into the pits with them, taught their children, gave away everything he owned to them, nursed them after a terrible explosion. For such excessive zeal he was dismissed by the evangelical authorities. Decidedly, he was mad, said his sardonic friend Gauguin: "Contrary to the teachings of his instructors, the wise man of Holland, Vincent believes in a Jesus who loved the poor." Embarrassing as it may

be to admit it, Vincent was a failed saint who finally found a way to give shape and power to his balked love for humanity—his art.

Jack Kroll, *Madness or Genius*

5. According to the author, which of the following may have been a cause for van Gogh's madness?
- (1) his inability to paint well
 - (2) his excessive ethical development
 - (3) his excessive love of art
 - (4) his dismissal by evangelical authorities
 - (5) his stay at the asylum at saint-Remy
6. Which of the following is a reason the author says van Gogh was "a failed saint"?
- (1) Van Gogh tried to put his religious beliefs into practice.
 - (2) Van Gogh wasn't successful as a teacher.
 - (3) Van Gogh was successful as a preacher.
 - (4) Van Gogh was beset by difficulties in his life.
 - (5) Van Gogh was a madman and a genius.
7. Which of the following is the best meaning for the word "malady"?
- (1) failure
 - (2) legend
 - (3) poison
 - (4) creativity
 - (5) illness

Items 8 to 11 refer to the following excerpt from an essay.

DO GIRLS FACE OBSTACLES?

My daughter is ready to leap into the world, as though life were chicken soup and she a delighted noodle. The work of Professor carol Gilligan of Harvard suggests that sometime after the age of eleven this will change, that even this lively little girl will pull back, shrink, that her constant refrain will become "I don't know." Professor Gilligan says the culture sends a message: "Keep quiet

and notice the absence of women and say nothing." A smart thirteen-year-old said to me last week, "Boys don't like it if you answer too much in class."

Maybe someday, years from now, my daughter will come home and say, "Mother, at college my professor acted as if my studies were an amusing hobby and at work the man who runs my department puts his hand on my leg...I can't take time to have relationship but he has a wife and two children and I'm smarter and it doesn't make any difference and some guy tried to jump me after our date last night." And what am I supposed to say to her?

I know?

You'll get used to it?

No. Today is her second birthday and she has made me see fresh this two-tiered world, a world that, despite all our nonsense about post-feminism, continues to offer less respect and less opportunity for women than it does for men. My friends and I have learned to live with it, but my little girl deserves better. She has given me my anger back, and I intend to use it well.

That is her gift to me today. Some birthday I will return it to her, because she is going to need it.

Anna Quindlen, *The Glass Half Empty*

8. According to the excerpt, why is the author angry?

- (1) because her daughter won't be able to go to college
- (2) because her own friends have made compromises
- (3) because Professor Gilligan thinks girls cannot be successful
- (4) because her daughter will face a world that is unfair to women
- (5) because men cannot be trusted

9. Which of the following is the purpose of the author's choice of words:

"My daughter is ready to leap into the world, as though life were chicken soup and she a delighted noodle."?

- (1) to show the child's confident approach to life
- (2) to disprove professor Gilligan's theory
- (3) to show that she is not serious about what she writes
- (4) to show that girls are silly
- (5) to tell a cute story about the child

10. What is the meaning of "this two-tiered world"?

- (1) a world of couples
 - (2) everyone gets a second chance
 - (3) one's second birthday is very important
 - (4) she and her daughter are a similar pair
 - (5) men and women are treated unequally
11. What is the "it" the mother thinks her daughter will need some day?
- (1) a college education
 - (2) anger
 - (3) a good job
 - (4) a special present
 - (5) her own life

Items 12 to 14 refer to the following poem.

Old Man, The Sweat Lodge

"This small lodge is now alive.
 The womb of our mother, Earth.
 The blackness in which we sit,
 The ignorance of our impure minds
 There burning stones are
 The coming of a new life."
 Near my heart I place his words.

Naked, like an infant at birth, I crouch,
 Cuddled upon fresh straw and boughs.
 Confessing, I recall all evil deeds.
 For each sin I sprinkle water on fire-hot
 stones;
 Their hissing is a special song and I know
 The place from which Earth's seeds grow
 is alive

Old man, the Sweat Lodge heals the sick;
 Brings good fortune to one deserving

Sacred steam rises—vapor fill my very
being—

My pores slime out their dross.
After chanting prayers to the Great Spirit,
I lift a blanket to the East;
Through this door dawns wisdom.

Cleansed, I dive into icy waters.
Pure, I rinse away unworthy yesterday.
"My son, walk straight in this new life.
Youth I help to retain in you.
Return soon. Visit an old one.
Now, think clean, feel clean, be happy."
I thank you, Old Man, the Sweat Lodge.

Phil George, "Old Man, The Sweat Lodge"

12. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the poem?
- (1) The Sweat Lodge is the Native American version of a steam bath at a gym.
 - (2) There is an old man who is in charge of the Sweat Lodge.
 - (3) Spiritual cleansing occurs in the Sweat Lodge.
 - (4) The sauna was invented by Native Americans.
 - (5) The Sweat Lodge is a good place to get warm.
13. Which of the following statements can you assume the speaker of the poem believes?
- (1) He believes in civil rights for Native Americans.
 - (2) He worships the Great Spirit and believes the Earth is alive.
 - (3) He believes that ancient wisdom is unworthy.
 - (4) He believes that swimming in icy water is an unhealthy practice.
 - (5) He believes people are filled with slime.
14. What assumption is behind the speaker's statement that the Sweat Lodge heals the sick?
- (1) The Sweat Lodge is a Native American version of a hospital.

- (2) Naked infants benefit from being brought to the Sweat Lodge.
- (3) Everyone should have a steam bath at least once a week.
- (4) Most illnesses are caused by air that is too dry.
- (5) Sickness can be spiritual and can be cured by a ceremony of purification.

items 15 to 18 refer to the following poem.

First Lesson

Lie back, daughter, let your head
be tipped back in the cup of my hand.
Gently, and I will hold you. Spread
your arms wide, lie out on the stream
and look high at the gulls. A dead-
man's-float is face down. You will dive
and swim soon enough where this tidewater
ebbs to the sea. Daughter, believe
me, when you tire on the long trask
to your island, lie up, and survive.
As you float now, where I held you
and let go, remember when fear
cramps your heart what I told you:
lie gently and wide to the light-year
stars, lie back, and the sea will hold you.

Philip Booth, "First Lesson"

15. Which of the following best states what else the father's advice is about besides floating?
- (1) watching gulls
 - (2) living on an island
 - (3) working hard
 - (4) growing up
 - (5) getting enough exercise

16. Which of the following does the sea represent in the poem?

- (1) fear
- (2) life
- (3) danger
- (4) good fortune
- (5) dreams

17. What does floating represent in the poem?

- (1) fun
- (2) star-gazing
- (3) survival
- (4) death
- (5) recreation

18. Which of the following assumptions does the father make about the importance of learning to float?

- (1) It is a way to learn self-trust.
- (2) It is something his father taught him.
- (3) Mothers don't know how to teach this lesson.
- (4) It is easy but not very useful.
- (5) It can sometimes lead to cramps.

Items 19 to 20 refer to the following poem.

Father and Son

No sound—a spell—on, on out
where the wind went, our kite sent back
its thrill along the string that
sagged but sang and said, "I'm here!
I'm here!"—till broke somewhere,
gone years ago, but sailed forever clear
of earth. I hold—whatever tugs
the other end—I hold that string.

William Stafford, "Father and Son"

19. What might the kite stand for in the poem?

- (1) the son's hopes and dreams
- (2) the love between father and son
- (3) the father's failed ambitions
- (4) the rivalry between father and son
- (5) a father-son business partnership

20. Which of the following best states what the string represents?

- (1) the lasting connection between the son and his father
- (2) the commitments that tie people down
- (3) the entanglements of family relationships
- (4) the ideas inherited from the father
- (5) the son's struggle to break free of his father

II. Identify what figures of speech are used in the following sentences: (20%)

1. ...the children's mother, a young woman in slacks, whose face was as broad and innocent as a cabbage and was tied around with a green head-kerchief that had two points on the top like rabbit's ears.

2. When the curtain fell, there was a storm of applause.

3. Money talked as sweetly in Athens as it had in Chicago in the old days.

4. Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.

5. They came to live under the same roof.

6. That vase was a family heirloom, they won't sell it for a billion dollars.

7. I love Ophelia: forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their quantity of love,
Make up my sum.

—Shakespeare, Hamlet

8. Parting is such sweet sorrow.

—Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet

9. His designs were strictly honorable, as the saying is; that is, to rob a lady of her fortune by way of marriage.

—Henry Fielding, Tom Jones

10. And suddenly his face dimpled; it broke into a wide, toothless smile, a perfect beam, no less.

III. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrasal noun formed from the word in brackets: (10%)

1. They had a final -----the afternoon before the concert. (run)
2. It's only a matter of time now before there's a -----between the two sides. (show)
3. After several years out of business, the star tried to make a -----.(come)
4. When they were on holiday they had a -----, but luckily everything was insured. (break)
5. When the leading actor was ill, his ----- stepped in. (study)
6. The sky was ----- so I took my umbrella. (cast)
7. The champion had a -----in the first round of the competition. (walk)
8. We took the -----to avoid all the traffic. (pass)
9. There was a poor -----at the meeting. (turn)
10. I knew from the -----that it wasn't going to be easy. (set)

IV. Read the quoted parts carefully and answer the questions in English. (20points)

1. "The apparition of these faces in the crowd;

Petals on a wet, black bough."

A. From which poem does the stanza come? Who is the author? (2 points)

B. What does the "petals" mean? (4 points)

C. Briefly interpret the two lines. (4 points)

2. "O, wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,

Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead

Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing."

A. From which poem do the lines come? Who is the author? (2 points)

B. What does the West Wind in the poem symbolize? (4 points)

C. What kinds of stylistic devices are used in the poem? (4 points)

V. Explain briefly. (10points, 5 points for each)

1. Neoclassicism

2. The Lost Generation

VI. Topic Discussion (20points, 10points for each)

1. Discuss the characteristics of Charles Dickens' novels.

2. Discuss the symbolism in the *Scarlet Letter*.

VII. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (30 points, 15 points for each)

1. This is, above all other ages, the age of thrills. The Romans, no doubt, had their Colosseum, but I doubt if even the Romans expected to be thrilled so continuously as we do nowadays. They had not cinemas running all day long in all parts of the city, or Publishing-houses pouring out *Tarzans* and *Sheiks* by the hundred thousand. They knew nothing of those excitements of speed which you can get nowadays from a race on a motor-omnibus. They did not possess a single aeroplane, and so were never able to sit with their hearts in their mouths watching "stunts" in the air. They seem to have had very little choice between reading Virgil and Caesar and other authors of famous schoolbooks, and going to see the gladiators. No schoolboy, however humane, will be surprised to learn that most of them preferred to go and see the gladiators.

I doubt, however, if we are any happier as a result of the multiplication of thrills in our daily lives. Few of our happiest memories are memories of sensations. Everybody who saw the first Zeppelin brought down over London in flames seemed very happy the next day: they had had the experience of having seen something unique, and for the moment they were able to flatter themselves on their superiority to those of their fellow-creatures who had missed the sensational spectacle. But who now feels happier in his memory for having enjoyed the horror and the triumph of that thrill? I saw only two Zeppelins brought down in flames, but to remember them

gives me no happiness that I would not gladly part with for a Jubilee sixpence. I prefer infinitely to remember lying on my back on a grassgrown railway bridge on an Easter Monday, in the sun more than ten years before and eating two sorts of sandwiches wrapped in a newspaper. I do not remember the flavour of the sandwiches, but I remember the cousin who was with me and the sunshine and the glass and the feeling that I couldn't have been happier if I had been in Heaven. Looking backward, we are happier because we have liked somebody or something than because we have participated in the thrill of some great public event.

2 We kissed at the barrier; and passing through
She left me, and moment by moment got
Smaller and smaller, until to my view
She was but a spot:

A wee white spot of muslin fluff
That down the diminishing platform bore
Through hustling crowds of gentle and rough
To the carriage door

Under the lamplight's fitful glowers,
Behind dark groups from far and near,
Whose interests were apart from ours,
She would disappear,

Then show again, till I ceased to see
That flexible form, that nebulous white;
And she who was more than my life to me
Had vanished quite....

We have penned new plans since that fair fond day,
And in season She' will appear again-
Perhaps in the same soft white array-
But never as then!

- And why, young man, must eternally fly
A joy you' ll repeat, if you love her well?
-O friend, nought happens twice thus; why,
I cannot tell!

VIII. Translate the passage below into English: (20points)

燕子去了，有再来的时候；杨柳枯了，有再青的时候；桃花谢了，有再开的时候。但是，聪明的，你告诉我，我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢？——是有人偷了他们罢；那是谁？又藏在何处呢？是他们自己逃走了罢；现在又到了那里呢？

我不知道他们给了我多少日子；但我的手确乎是渐渐空虚了。在默默里算着，八千多日子已经从我手中溜去；像针尖上一滴水滴在大海里，我的日子滴在时间的流里，没有声音，也没有影子。我不禁头涔涔两泪潸潸了。

去的尽管去了，来的尽管来着；去来的中间，又怎样地匆匆呢？早上我起来的时候，小屋里射进两三方斜斜的太阳。太阳他有脚啊，轻轻悄悄地挪移了；我也茫茫然跟着旋转。于是——洗手的时候，日子从水盆里过去；吃饭的时候，日子从饭碗里过去；默默时，便从凝然的双眼前过去。我觉察他去的匆匆了，伸出手遮挽时，他又从遮挽着的手边过去，天黑时，我躺在床上，他便伶伶俐俐地从我身上跨过，从我脚边飞去了。等我睁开眼和太阳再见，这算又溜走了一日。我掩着面叹息。但是新来的日子的影儿又开始在叹息里闪过了。

在逃去如飞的日子里，在千门万户的世界里的我能做些什么呢？只有徘徊罢了，只有匆匆罢了；在八千多日的匆匆里，除徘徊外，又剩些什么呢？过去的日子如轻烟，被微风吹散了，如薄雾，被初阳蒸融了；我留着些什么痕迹呢？我何曾留着像游丝样的痕迹呢？我赤裸裸来到这世界，转眼间也将赤裸裸的回去罢？但不能平的，为什么偏要白白走这一遭啊？

你聪明的，告诉我，我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢？