

# 河北大学 2005 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

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|--------|----------------|------|-------|
| 学科、专业  | 研究方向           | 考试科目 | 卷别: B |
| 英语语言文学 | 语言学, 英美文学, 翻译学 | 基础英语 | 考试时间  |

特别声明: 答案一律答在答题纸上, 答在本试题纸上无效。

## I. Structure and Vocabulary (25points)

### Section A

Directions: In each question decide which of the four choices given below will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put the letter of your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

- He was taken \_\_\_\_\_ prisoner in the war and spent \_\_\_\_\_ next two years in a prison-of-war camp in the south.  
A. /, the B. the, a C. the, / D. the, the
- In the room \_\_\_\_\_ with three legs and a few broken chairs.  
A. could only be found a table B. could only a table be found  
C. a table could only be found D. only could be found a table
- Frank realized fully what he had dreamed about could not \_\_\_\_\_ have happened in real life.  
A. likely B. certainly C. doubtfully D. possibly
- The research team decided to use an underwater \_\_\_\_\_ saw to cut the ship into sections before lifting it up.  
A. electric B. electrical C. electrifying D. electrician
- Shaka \_\_\_\_\_ power and became the king of the Zulus upon the death of his father.  
A. presumed B. resumed C. consumed D. assumed
- If each manager makes his usual speech, the meeting will be \_\_\_\_\_ for forty-five minutes.  
A. expanded B. prolonged C. delayed D. exceeded
- The captured criminals were \_\_\_\_\_ in chains through the streets.  
A. exhibited B. displayed C. paraded D. revealed
- Teaching students of threshold level is hard work but the effort is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. precious B. rewarding C. worth D. challenging
- I stared into the darkness and wondered if he was as aware of my presence as \_\_\_\_\_.



- C. the characteristics of a quarrel      D. how to make a good quarrel

**The following sentences contain a variety of figures of speech. Find out what figure of speech is used in each of the sentences. Put your answer in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

1. I had no temptation to take a flying holiday to the South and understood little when people spoke or wrote of sunlight on white walls.
2. From them all Mark Twain gained a keen perception of the human race, of the difference between what people claim to be and what they really are.
3. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand.
4. My only love sprung from my only hate.  
Too early seen unknown and known too late!  
Prodigious birth of love that it is to me,  
That I must love a loathed enemy.
5. The criminal was in irons, but made good his escape.
6. If music be the food of love, play on.
7. It is a very justifiable cause of war to invade a country after the people have been wasted by famine, destroyed by pestilence, or embroiled by factions among themselves.
8. Freedom is not given free to any who ask, liberty is not born of the Gods. She is a child of the people, born in the very height and heat of battle...
9. Crack came an officer's club on his forehead. He blinked his eyes blindly a few times, wobbled on his legs, threw up his hands and staggered back.
10. If you prick us, do we not bleed?  
If you tickle us, do we not laugh?  
If you poison us, do we not die?  
And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?

**IV. Read the following passages carefully and then paraphrase the numbered and underlined parts. (20 points)**

(1)

(1) "This is no time to moralise on the follies of countries and Governments which have allowed themselves to be struck down one by one, when by united action they could have saved themselves and saved the world from this catastrophe. But (2) when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood-lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure I said there was one deeper motive behind his outrage. 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. (3) His invasion of Russia is no more than a prelude to an attempted invasion of the British Isles. He hopes, no doubt, that all this may be accomplished before the winter comes, and that he can overwhelm Great Britain before the Fleet and air-power of the United States may intervene. He hopes that he may once again repeat, upon a greater scale than ever before, that process of destroying his enemies one by one by which he has so long thrived and prospered, and that then the scene will be clear for the final act, without which all his conquests would be in vain — namely, the subjugation of the Western Hemisphere to his will and to his system.

“The Russian danger is therefore our danger, and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men and free peoples in every quarter of the globe. (4) Let us learn the lessons already taught by such cruel experience. (5) Let us redouble our exertions, and strike with united strength while life and power remain.”

## (2)

I have never had much patience with the writers who claim from the reader an effort to understand their meaning. You have only to go to the great philosophers to see that it is possible to express with lucidity the most subtle reflections. (6) You may find it difficult to understand the thought of Hume, and if you have no philosophical training its implications will doubtless escape you; but no one with any education at all can fail to understand exactly what the meaning of each sentence is. Few people have written English with more grace than Berkeley, There are two sorts of obscurity that you find in writers. One is due to negligence and the other to willfulness. People often write obscurely because they have never taken the trouble to learn to write clearly. This sort of obscurity you find too often in modern philosophers, in men of science, and even in literary critics. Here it is indeed strange. (7) You would have thought that men who passed their lives in the study of the great masters of literature would be sufficiently sensitive to the beauty of language to write if not beautifully at least with perspicuity. Yet you will find in their works sentence after sentence that you must read twice to discover the sense. Often you can only guess at it, for the writers have evidently not said what they intended.

Another cause of obscurity is that the writer is himself not quite sure of his meaning. (8) He has a vague impression of what he wants to say, but has not, either from lack of mental power or from laziness, exactly formulated it in his mind and it



is natural enough that he should not find a precise expression for a confused idea. This is due largely to the fact that many writers think, not before, but as they write. The pen originates the thought. The disadvantage of this, and indeed it is a danger against which the author must be always on his guard, is that here is a sort of magic in the written word. The idea acquires substance by taking on a visible nature, and then stands in the way of its own clarification. But this sort of obscurity merges very easily into the willful. Some writers who do not think clearly are inclined to suppose that their thoughts have a significance greater than at first sight appears. (9) It is flattering to believe that they are too profound to be expressed so clearly that all who run may read, and very naturally it does not occur to such writers that the fault is with their own minds which have not the faculty of precise reflection. Here again the magic of the written word obtains. It is very easy to persuade oneself that a phrase that one does not quite understand may mean a great deal more than one realizes. From this there is only a little way to go to fall into the habit of setting down one's impressions in all their original vagueness. Fool can always be found to discover a hidden sense in them. There is another form of willful obscurity that masquerades as aristocratic exclusiveness. The author wraps his meaning in mystery so that the vulgar shall not participate in it. His soul is a secrete garden into which the elect may penetrate only after overcoming a number of perilous obstacles. But this kind of obscurity is not only pretentious; it is short-sighted. For time plays it an odd trick. (10) If the sense is meager, time reduces it to a meaningless verbiage that no one thinks of reading.

## V. Proofreading and Error Correction (20 points)

**Directions:** The following passage contains seventeen errors. Each line contains a maximum of ONE error, and three are free from error. Please correct the errors by changing a word, adding a word or just deleting a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word. If you add a word, write the missing word between the words (in brackets) immediately before and after it. If you delete a word, cross it out between the words (in brackets) immediately before and after it. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓) for the line. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET.

Examples:

eg. 1 (1) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

Correction in the ANSWER SHEET: (1) ~~begun~~: began

eg. 2 (2) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats when the curtain went up.



Correction in the ANSWER SHEET: (2) (Scarcely) had (they)  
eg. 3 (3) Never will I not do it again.

Correction in the ANSWER SHEET: (3) (I) ~~not~~ (do)  
eg. 4 (4) He will come soon.

Correction in the ANSWER SHEET: (4) ✓

- (1) Over <sup>the</sup> last 90 years the world has undergone, in Shakespeare's words, 'a sea  
(2) change into something rich and strange'. Profound <sup>ing</sup> change in every sphere —  
(3) political and <sup>military</sup> military, social and economical, scientific and artistic have <sup>has</sup>  
(4) contributed <sup>to</sup> for man's betterment and degeneration. Early in the century  
(5) <sup>the</sup> the Chinese revolution overthrew <sup>the</sup> a three-millennia order of dynastic rule,  
(6) and the Bolshevik Revolution ushered Communism. The ideologies and  
(7) atrocities <sup>of</sup> the two world wars altered the face of the world.  
(8) Unparalleled technological progress <sup>was</sup> made — from the  
(9) quantity <sup>theory</sup> theories to the atom bomb, the radio-telephone to the  
(10) computer, the airplane to the space shuttle. Art runs the glamour  
(11) from the abstraction of Picasso and <sup>or</sup> Henry Morre to the top realism  
(12) of Andy Warhol. With the control of discases and increasing industrialism,  
(13) the world <sup>was</sup> was experienced growth in population and prosperity — but  
(14) also <sup>in</sup> overcrowding, famine, environmental problems and the AIDS.  
(15) Chronicle of 20<sup>th</sup> Century History is an invaluable record <sup>with</sup> that clearly  
(16) and concisely detail <sup>the</sup> the fascinating events of every field of endeavor from  
1900 to the present. Organized by chronology of the geographic region,  
(17) factual accounts <sup>were</sup> were written by a panel of experts are augmented with  
(18) profiles of key personalities and movements, <sup>and</sup> with nearly 400 illustrations.  
(19) The reader can have a ready panaromic view of the world in any <sup>one</sup> year  
or trace a particular topic. This versatile reference work will delight not  
(20) only those seek <sup>for</sup> understanding but also those who browse at leisure.

## VI. Cloze Test (15 points)

Directions: Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with ONE  
suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers in the ANSWER  
SHEET.

Of all the changes introduced by man into the household of nature, large-scale  
nuclear fission is undoubtedly the most dangerous and profound. 1 as a result,  
ionizing radiation has become the most serious agent of pollution of the 2 and  
nature



the greatest threat to man's survival on earth. The attention of the layman, not surprisingly, has been captured by the atom bomb, 3<sup>so</sup> <sup>but</sup> there is at least a chance that it may never be used again. The danger to humanity created by the so-called peaceful uses of 4<sup>nuclear</sup> energy may be much greater. There could indeed be no clearer example of the prevailing dictatorship of economies. Whether to build conventional power 5<sup>engines</sup>, based on coal or oil, or nuclear stations, is being decided on economic grounds, 6 perhaps a small element of regard for the "social consequences" that might arise from an over-speedy curtailment of the coal industry. But 7 nuclear 8<sup>power</sup> represents an incredible, incomparable, and unique hazard for human life does not enter any calculation and is never mentioned. People whose business it is to judge hazards, the insurance companies are reluctant 9 to insure nuclear power stations anywhere in the world for third party risk, with the result that special legislation has had to be passed whereby the State accepts big liabilities. Yet, insured or not, the hazard remains, and 10 is the thralldom of the religion of economics that the only question that appears to interest either governments or the public is 11<sup>what</sup> "it pays". The most massive wastes are, of course, the nuclear reactors themselves after 12 have become unserviceable. There is a lot of discussion on the trivial economic question of whether they will last for twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years. No one discusses the humanly vital point that they cannot be dismantled and cannot be shifted 13<sup>off</sup> have to be left standing where they are, probably for centuries, perhaps for thousands of years, an active menace to life, silently leaking radioactivity into air, water and soil. No one has considered the number and location of these satanic mills which will relentlessly accumulate. Earthquakes, of course, are not supposed to happen, nor wars, nor civil disturbances, nor riots like 14 that infested American cities. Disused nuclear power stations will stand as unsightly monuments to unquiet man's assumption that nothing but tranquility, from now on, stretches before him, or else — that the future counts 15<sup>on</sup> nothing compared with the slightest economic gain now.

## VII. Writing (30 points)

**Directions:** Read the following passage and then write a summary of 150-200 words.

Biologically, there is only one quality which distinguishes us from animals: the ability to laugh. In a universe which appears to be utterly devoid of humor, we enjoy this supreme luxury. And it is a luxury, for unlike any other bodily process,



laughter does not seem to serve a biologically useful purpose. In a divided world, laughter is a unifying force. Human beings oppose each other on a great many issues. Nations may disagree about systems of government and human relations may be plagued by ideological factions and political camps, but we all share the ability to laugh. And laughter, in turn, depends on that most complex and subtle of all human qualities: a sense of humor. Certain comic stereotypes have a universal appeal. This can best be seen from the worldwide popularity of Charlie Chaplin's early films. The little man at odds with society never fails to amuse no matter which country we come from. As that great commentator on human affairs, Dr. Samuel Johnson, once remarked, 'Men have been wise in very different modes; but they have always laughed in the same way.'

A sense of humor may take various forms and laughter may be anything from a refined tinkle to an earthquaking roar, but the effect is always the same. Humor helps us to maintain a correct sense of values. It is the one quality which political fanatics appear to lack. If we can see the funny side, we never make the mistake of taking ourselves too seriously. We are always reminded that tragedy is not really far removed from comedy, so we never get a lop-sided view of things.

This is one of the chief functions of satire and irony. Human pain and suffering are so grim; we hover so often on the brink of war; political realities are usually enough to plunge us into total despair. In such circumstances, cartoons and satirical accounts of somber political events redress the balance. They take the wind out of pompous and arrogant politicians who have lost their sense of proportion. They enable us to see that many of our most profound actions are merely comic or absurd. We laugh when a great satirist like Swift writes about war in *Gulliver's Travels*. The Lilliputians and their neighbors attack each other because they can't agree which end to break an egg. We laugh because we are meant to laugh; but we are meant to weep too. It is no wonder that in totalitarian regimes any satire against the Establishment is wholly banned. It is too powerful a weapon to be allowed to flourish.

The sense of humor must be singled out as man's most important quality because it is associated with laughter. And laughter, in turn, is associated with happiness. Courage, determination, initiative — these are qualities we share with other forms of life. But the sense of humor is uniquely human. If happiness is one of the great goals of life, then it is the sense of humor that provides the key.



- A. I was of his  
C. I did of him
- B. I was of him  
D. I did of his
10. The Second World War, \_\_\_\_\_ the earlier one of 1914, prompted public concern about the physical and intellectual well-being of the country's human resources.
- A. so as  
B. as were  
C. as did  
D. same as
11. For the most part rocks are not built up by deposition but broken down by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. erosion  
B. evaporation  
C. evolution  
D. explosion
12. The dial of the alarm clock is \_\_\_\_\_ so that it can be seen in the dark..
- A. photoelectric  
B. luminous  
C. brilliant  
D. transparent
13. The embarrassed young mother \_\_\_\_\_ her children for having taken the candy from the grocery shelf.
- A. reminded  
B. rebuked  
C. recalled  
D. rebelled
14. With price \_\_\_\_\_ so much, it's hard to plan a budget.
- A. tumbling  
B. tilting  
C. fluctuating  
D. flapping
15. The students visited the museum and spend several hours with the \_\_\_\_\_, who was very helpful.
- A. commissioner  
B. bursar  
C. steward  
D. curator
16. The thief tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the old woman's handbag, but she held it tight and he ran off.
- A. capture  
B. clasp  
C. seize  
D. catch
17. Yesterday the court heard the accused bank clerk who was caught out when a \_\_\_\_\_ check was made on his account books.
- A. blank  
B. cash  
C. crossed  
D. spot
18. The total \_\_\_\_\_ from last month's charity dance were far more than expected. We can use the money to do a lot of things.
- A. earnings  
B. acquisitions  
C. winnings  
D. proceeds
19. The recent economic crisis has brought about a \_\_\_\_\_ in world trade. Our government is trying its best to control the situation.
- A. sag  
B. droop  
C. wilt  
D. slump
20. He wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ president: someone who changed history, someone who used the government to better the lot of millions of peoples.
- A. apt  
B. alternate  
C. original  
D. pivotal
21. As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of \_\_\_\_\_ furnace fuel is allowed saved for the dawn.
- A. what  
B. that  
C. which  
D. such



22. Once she learned everything \_\_\_\_\_ to know, she became a nurse for the Tevershall Mining Company, where she had been working up until the present.  
A. what was      B. as was      C. there was      D. that was
23. My pain \_\_\_\_\_ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"  
A. must be      B. have been      C. must have been      D. had to be
24. By the first decade of 21<sup>st</sup> century, international commercial air traffic \_\_\_\_\_ vastly beyond today's levels.  
A. will be expected to extend      B. will have been expected to extend  
C. is expected to be extended      D. is expected to have extended
25. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today.  
A. exists      B. exist      C. existing      D. existed
26. \_\_\_\_\_ colleagues can never make any achievements.  
A. Incompatible      B. Incompetent      C. Inconsistent      D. Incomparable
27. I can't beat you at tennis, but \_\_\_\_\_ you in ping-pong.  
A. take advantage      B. make a fuss over  
C. have an edge on      D. attach importance to
28. The author has \_\_\_\_\_ all references to his own family.  
A. put forward      B. leave aside      C. looked into      D. edited out
29. Mangoes and other \_\_\_\_\_ fruits sell good in our country.  
A. exotic      B. toxic      C. international      D. domestic
30. Sleeping in a warm bed was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for the poor man.  
A. blessing      B. luxury      C. entertainment      D. enjoyment
31. The dramatic lighting \_\_\_\_\_ the effect of the exhibition.  
A. heightened      B. widened      C. shortened      D. lengthened
32. He \_\_\_\_\_ meat; he eats only vegetables and fruit, so he is very thin.  
A. avoids      B. escapes      C. evades      D. shuns
33. The newly-built Science Building seems \_\_\_\_\_ enough to last 100 years.  
A. spacious      B. sophisticated      C. substantial      D. steady
34. According to Charles Darwin, man is \_\_\_\_\_ from the apes.  
A. originated      B. revolved      C. entailed      D. descended
35. Whom would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you to the movies, George or me?  
A. to go      B. going      C. have go      D. have gone
36. There were numerous \_\_\_\_\_ between the two accounts of the fighting.  
A. differentiations      B. discrepancies      C. differences      D. conflicts



37. She nosed through the thick book without finding anything to her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. liking B. likeness C. likelihood D. like
38. The secretary \_\_\_\_\_ every time the manager raised his voice.  
 A. crippled B. crawled C. cringed D. cheeped
39. I lead a pretty \_\_\_\_\_ life; nothing interesting ever happens to me.  
 A. mundane B. multitude C. multifarious D. colorful
40. They really ripped us \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel. They charged us a lot of money.  
 A. off B. up C. out D. into

## Section B

**Directions:** Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one in the sentence. Put the letter of your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

41. Molly Brown was labeled "unsinkable" after she helped to evacuate passengers from the ill-fated ship the Titanic.  
 A. anticipate B. comfort C. remove D. shelter
42. It is seldom acceptable to abbreviate words in formal writing.  
 A. omit B. explain C. invent D. shorten
43. Eyespots, the most rudimentary eyes, are found in protozoan flagellates, flatworms, and segmented worms.  
 A. hostile-looking B. perceptible C. primitive D. strangely-formed
44. Although research has shown that asparagus does contain many important nutrients, it is not, as it was once regarded, a panacea.  
 A. an anomaly B. a delicacy C. a life-form D. a cure-all
45. Some children display an unquenchable curiosity about every new thing they encounter.  
 A. insatiable B. inherent C. indiscriminate D. incredible
46. Through the method of echo sounding, oceanographers can ascertain the depth of the ocean at a specific site in a matter of seconds.  
 A. designate B. navigate C. determine D. span
47. The Weddell seal of Antarctica can dive to a depth of about 1,600 feet and remain submerged for as long as an hour and ten minutes.  
 A. underwater B. fearless C. unconscious D. breathless
48. Rope possesses the attributes of flexibility and, per unit of weight, uncommonly great strength.  
 A. contradiction B. predictability C. characteristics D. advantages
49. Too much calcium can hinder a child's growth.



- A. retard                      B. mask                      C. reverse                      D. monitor
50. Seminal contributions to science are those that change the tenor of the questions asked by succeeding generations.
- A. nature                      B. results                      C. intonation                      D. punctuation

## II. Reading Comprehension (30points)

**Directions:** Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

### Passage One

New and bizarre crimes have come into being with the advent of computer technology. Organized crime too has been directly involved; the new technology offers it unlimited opportunities, such as data crimes, theft of services, property-related crimes, industrial sabotage, politically related sabotage, vandalism, crimes against the individual and financially related crimes...

Theft of data, or data crime, has attracted the interest of organized criminal syndicates. This is usually the theft or copying of valuable computer program. An international market already exists for computerized data, and specialized fences are said to be playing a key role in this rapidly expanding criminal market. Buyers for stolen programs may range from a firm's competitors to foreign nations.

A competitor sabotages a company's computer system to destroy or cripple the firm's operational ability, thus neutralizing its competitive capability either in the private or the government sector. This computer sabotage may also be tied to an attempt by affluent investors to acquire the victim firm. With the growing reliance by firms on computers for their recordkeeping and daily operations, sabotage of their computers can result in internal havoc, after which the group interested in acquiring the firm can easily buy it at a substantially lower price. Criminal groups could also resort to sabotage if the company is a competitor of a business owned or controlled by organized crime.

Politically motivated sabotage is on the increase; political extremist groups have sprouted on every continent. Sophisticated computer technology arms these groups with awesome powers and opens technologically advanced nations to their attack. Several attempts have already been made to destroy computer facility at an air force base. A university computer facility involved in national defence work suffered more than \$ 2 million in damages as a result of a bombing.

Computer vulnerability has been amply documented. One congressional study concluded that neither government nor private computer systems are adequately



protected against sabotage. Organized criminal syndicates have shown their willingness to work with politically motivated groups. Investigators have uncovered evidence of cooperation between criminal groups and foreign governments in narcotics. Criminal groups have taken attempts in assassinating political leaders...Computers are used in hospital life-support system, in laboratories, and in major surgery. Criminals could easily turn these computers into tools of devastation. By sabotaging the computer of a life-support system, criminals could kill an individual as easily as they had used a gun. By manipulating a computer, they could guide awesome tools of terror against large urban centers. Cities and nations could become hostages. Homicide could take a new form. The computer may become the hit man of the twentieth century.

The computer opens vast areas of crime to organized criminal groups, both national and international. It calls on them to pool their resources and increase their cooperative efforts, because many of these crimes are too complex for one group to handle, especially those requiring a vast network of fences. Although criminals have adapted to computer technology, law enforcement has not. Many still think in terms of traditional criminology.

1. How many kinds of crimes are mentioned in the passage?  
A. 7                      B. 8                      C. 9                      D. 10
2. What is the purpose of a competitor to sabotage a company's computer?  
A. His purpose is to destroy or weaken the firm's operational ability  
B. His purpose is to weaken the firm's competitive capability and get it.  
C. His purpose is to buy the rival's company at a relatively low price.  
D. His purpose is to steal important data.
3. Which of the following can be labeled as a politically motivated sabotage of a computer system?  
A. Sabotage of a university computer.  
B. Sabotage of a hospital computer.  
C. Sabotage of computer at a secret training base.  
D. Sabotage of a factory computer.
4. What does the author mean by "Homicide could take a new form"?  
A. There is no need to use a gun in killing a person.  
B. Criminals can kill whomever they want by a computer.  
C. The computer can replace any weapons.  
D. The function of a computer is just like a gun.
5. The word "bizarre" in the first sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. violent              B. terrible              C. sophisticated      D. weird



## Passage Two

The tourist trade is booming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the 'grand hour', reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp. The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand hours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. The summer quarters of the inhabitants of the *cite universitaire*: are temporarily reestablished on the island of Corfu. Blackpool is recreated at Torremolinos where the traveler goes not to eat paella, but fish and chips.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say French, German, English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these five adjectives: musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, naïve. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the peoples just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those that confirm your preconceptions. You come away with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, 'Anglo-saxons are hypocrites' or that 'Latin peoples shout a lot'. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild



generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact — how trite it sounds! — that all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

6. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ☒ Tourism Contributes Nothing to Increasing Understanding between Nations  
B. Tourism Is Tiresome  
C. Conducted Tour Is Dull  
D. Tourism Really Does Something to One's Country
7. What is the author's attitude towards tourism?  
A. Apprehensive    B. ☒ Negative    C. Critical    D. Appreciative
8. Which word in the following is the best to summarize *Latin people shout a lot*?  
A. silent    B. ☒ Noisy    C. Lively    D. Active
9. The purpose of this article is to point out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ☒ conducted tour is disappointing  
B. the way of touring should be changed  
C. when traveling, you notice characteristics which confirm preconception  
D. ☒ national stereotypes should be changed
10. What is 'grand hour' now?  
A. Moderate cost.  
B. Local sight-seeing is investigated by the tourist organizations.  
C. ☒ People enjoy the first-rate comforts.  
D. Everybody can enjoy the 'grand hour'.

### Passage Three

Great emotional and intellectual resources are demanded in quarrels; stamina helps, as does a capacity obsession. But no one is born a good quarreler; the craft must be learned.

There are two generally recognized apprenticeships. First, and universally preferred, is a long childhood spent in the company of fractious siblings. After several years of rainy afternoons, brothers and sisters develop a sure feel for the tactics of attrition and the niceties of strategy so necessary in first-rate quarreling.

The only child, or the child of peaceful or repressed households, is likely to grow up failing to understand that quarrels, unlike arguments, are not about anything, least of all the pursuit of truth. The apparent subject of a quarrel is a mere pretext; the real business is the quarrel itself.

Essentially, adversaries in a quarrel are out to establish or rescue their dignity. Hence the elementary principle: anything may be said. The unschooled, may spend



an hour with knocking heart, sifting the consequences of calling this old acquaintance a lying fraud.

Those who miss their first apprenticeship may care to enroll in the second, the bad marriage. This can be perilous for the neophyte; the mutual intimacy of spouses makes them at once more vulnerable and more dangerous in attack. Once sex is involved, the stakes are higher all round. And there is an unspoken rule that those who love, or have loved, one another are granted a license for unlimited beastliness such as is denied to mere sworn enemies. For all that some of our most tenacious black belt quarrels have come to it late in life and mastered every throw.

A quarrel may last years. Among brooding types with time on their hands, like writers, half a lifetime is not uncommon. In its most refined form, a quarrel may consist of the participants not talking to each other. They will need to scheme laboriously to appear in public to register their silence.

Brief, violent quarrels are also known as rows. In all cases the essential ingredient remains the same; the original cause must be forgotten as soon as possible. From here on, dignity, pride, self-esteem, and honor are quarreling, like jealousy, is an ail-consuming business, virtually a profession. For the quarreler's very self-hood is on the line. To lose an argument is a brief disappointment, much like losing a game of tennis; but to be crushed in a quarrel... rather bite off your tongue and spread it at your opponent's feet.

11. The expression "rainy afternoon" (Para. 2) implies a time when brothers and sisters \_\_\_\_\_.

A. had to play at home

☒ B. felt depressed

☒ C. were quarreling

D. got the only chance to stay together

12. During the quarrel, either among children or between spouses \_\_\_\_\_.

A. brutality is apparent

B. politeness is used as a weapon

C. skillful tactics are employed

☒ D. feeling is exaggerated

13. The difference between a quarrel and an argument is said to be that \_\_\_\_\_.

☒ A. the former involves individual pride

B. the former concerns strong points of view

C. the latter has well-established rules

D. the latter concerns trivial issues

14. In the article as a whole, the writer treats quarreling as if it were \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a military campaign

☒ B. a social skill

C. a moral evil

D. a natural gift

15. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

A. why quarrel is bitter

B. how to mind your words while arguing