

考试科目: 综合英语

适用专业: 英语语言文学

所有试题答案写在答题纸上, 答案写在试卷上无效

Part I Vocabulary and Expressions (15 points)

Section A: In this section there are ten sentences. The first five are incomplete ones that require you to choose ONE that best fits the sentence from the four words marked A, B, C and D given. For the second five sentences, you are required to choose the ONE that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence. Remember to mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet.

- As a scholar of the highest _____, he has won much respect and admiration from his colleagues.

A. rudiments	B. attainments
C. ambition	D. aspiration
- Without the chairman's support, the committee is _____.

A. invalid	B. limited
C. obsolete	D. impotent
- He managed to _____ himself from a love affair.

A. eliminate	B. exude
C. extricate	D. extrude
- Her latest film has brought _____ from the critic.

A. dispersion	B. eulogies
C. disagreements	D. acidity
- The unexpected win _____ the volleyball team's moral.

A. encouraged	B. boosted
C. hindered	D. devastated
- The president is often awakened by a noisy crowd which assembles on the White House lawn to protest his policies.

A. jocular	B. clamorous
C. gigantic	D. capricious
- A cut in the budget put 10 percent of the state employees' jobs in jeopardy.

A. range	B. review
C. perspective	D. danger
- It is difficult to discern the sample that is on the slide unless the microscope is adjusted.

Passage 1

Aged just four, Josephine Hawkins is already at 21 with her computer and the Internet, confidently clicking her mouse on Disney sites to download images of her 22 characters.

Her four elder brothers and sisters are no less adept, 23 the World Wide Web for schoolwork, music and cinema listings. With two computers and three telephone lines 24 their home in Bracknell, Berkshire England, they are a family who have fully 25 the first internet revolution.

Yet, it is not enough. "It is 26 how quickly it has happened, but, like phones themselves, one Internet link in a household is no longer 27," says their father, an Internet expert.

They need 28 —and, faster than even the most excitable information age prophet would have dared 29 a year ago, they are going to get them. Against this background, three new Internet doors 30 last week.

Passage 2

At noon today I 31 goodbye to New York forever, thus joining that growing group of people who, for one reason or another, have 32 the city is no longer to our liking. This subject—the death of the 33 of New York—continues to be disinterred with sounds of 34 and anguish by those of us who should know better. In reality, of course, New York is not a 35 city; the eight 36 people who huddle together on that tiny rock do so through choice, and while they are 37 there is an undiagnosed ailment in the city's bloodstream, they are willing to see it 38. It must have been fun to live in New York 39; perhaps it will be again. Those of us who are quitting are the impatient ones, the ones who lack the imagination to 40 that the bright dream will glow again.

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to read three passages in detail and then answer the questions below each of the passages in your own words. Remember to write your answers clearly and concisely on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

In modern economies taxes are the most important source of governmental revenue. They are compulsory levies that are regularly imposed and, as a rule, not designated for a special purpose: they are regarded as a contribution to the general revenue pool from which most government expenditures are financed. Taxes differ from other sources of revenue in that they are unrequited - i. e., they are not paid in exchange for some specific thing, such as the sale of public property or the issue of public debt. While taxes are presumably collected for the sake of the welfare of taxpayer

as a whole, the liability of the individual taxpayer is independent of any benefit received.

Tax legislation customarily distinguishes between the tax object and the tax base. The tax object may consist of goods, transactions (e.g., sales, purchases of real estate, imports, etc.), or sums of money (e.g., income, net wealth, inheritances). The tax base is the physical unit or monetary amount to which the tax rate is applied. For example, a levy on automobiles (the tax object) may use as the tax base the weight of the automobile, its horsepower, its age, its value, etc. similarly, the property tax may be based on gross value or rental; an excise duty on sugar may be levied as a percentage of the retail price or as a fixed sum per ton of the finished product, etc.

Taxes are considered to have three functions: (1) fiscal or budgetary, to cover government expenditures in so far as they are not financed from other sources (fees, profits from public enterprises, the issue of public debt, the creation of money); (2) economic, to promote such general goals as full employment, monetary stability, and a satisfactory rate of economic growth within the framework of a market economy; and (3) social or redistributive, to lessen inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth to the extent they are considered excessive and unjust.

Since these three functions are interrelated, there are likely to be conflicts among them. Thus the level or composition (or both) of taxes considered necessary for budgetary reasons may tend to hold back the rate of economic growth. Or taxes that are highly redistributive may also conflict with the desired goal of economic growth. On the other hand, a relatively high and steady rate of economic growth will bring with it higher tax revenues, which in turn will enable the government to pursue other aims, fiscal and redistributive.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the passage you have just read.

41. What kind of governmental revenue are taxes? (in less than 7 words)
42. How is the tax rate decided when a tax object is levied? (in less than 10 words)
43. How do taxes play a social function to remove the excessive gap between the rich & the poor? (in less than 12 words)
44. What does the sentence "taxes that are highly redistributive may conflict with the desired goal of economic growth" imply? (in less than 20 words)
45. According to the passage, which function of taxes play an essential role? (in three words)

Passage 2

Time, as we know it, is a very recent invention. The modern time-sense is hardly older than the United States. It is a by-product of industrialism...

Time is our tyrant. We are chronically aware of the moving minute hand, even

of the moving second hand. We have to be. There are trains to be caught, clocks to be punched, tasks to be done in specified periods, records to be broken by fractions of a second, machines that set the pace and have to be kept up with. Our consciousness of the smallest units of time is now acute. To us, for example, the moment 8:17 a.m. means something—something very important, if it happens to be the starting time of our daily train. To our ancestors, such an odd eccentric instant was without significance—did not even exist. In inventing the locomotive, Watt and Stephenson were part inventors of time.

Another time-emphasizing entity is the factory and its dependent, the office. Factories exist for the purpose of getting certain quantities of goods made in a certain time. The machine revolves so often each minute; so many movements have to be made, so many pieces produced each hour. Result: the factory worker (and the same is true of the office worker) is compelled to know time in its smallest fractions. In the hand-work age there was no such compulsion to be aware of minutes and seconds.

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our travels take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the Orient, for example, is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed meal-times and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Italian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Oriental, just as it was wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a pre-industrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the passage you have just read.

46. In which way does time serve as our tyrant now? (in less than 5 words)
47. What is the cause of such tyranny? (in less than 20 words)
48. Why does the author say Watt and Stephenson were part inventors of time? (in less than 20 words)
49. What effect does the strong time-sense have on Americans according to the author? (in less than 10 words)
50. Why does the author mention what the past was like with respect to time at the end of each paragraph? (in less than 5 words)

Passage 3

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American Spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the Central Intelligence Agency was fascinated with information. Donovan

believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open-source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice. (396)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the passage you have just read.

51. Who was Wild Bill Donovan? (in less than 10 words)
52. What is the author's purpose to mention his story at the very beginning of the passage? (in less than 10 words)
53. How does Straitford benefit from both Donovan and the Net? (in less than 5 words)
54. What is the purpose of CIA's 1995 contest? (in less than 10 words)

55. What is the key to Straitford' s success according to its president Friedman?
(in less than 10 words)

Part IV Translation (40 points)

Section A Put the following short passage into Chinese.

While awareness and mastery of skills are important steps in any learning process, it is only when conscious skills are put to work that you will experience the involvement and excitement that accompany personal growth. The infant mimicking sounds, the youngster practicing to ride his bicycle, the teenager learning to drive, the adult preparing to buy a house—all experience a good deal of anticipation, but the anticipation pales next to the excitement of first communicating verbally or riding a bicycle solo or taking that first drive or moving into that first home. In other words, social interaction is the highest degree of personal involvement, the logical peak experience towards which awareness and mastery lead.

Section B Put the following short passage into English.

对于一名女子来说，传统美是她的唯一标志。她的皮肤应天生丽质，没有皱纹，没有疤痕，没有瑕疵。她的身材应该消瘦苗条，通常高挑个，双腿修长，其中青春年少则是首要的条件。所有在电视广告中出现的“花容月貌”般的靓女均都是符合这个标准。这种形象是人为的，即也是可以人为地塑造的。许多妇女尽其所能来摆布和修改自己的容貌体态。

Part V English Writing (30 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write a composition on the given topic:
Man Proposes, God Disposes.

Directions:

- A. Use the information and write an essay in at least 250 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on the Answer Sheet.
- C. Your essay should cover the three points below:
 1. Your explanation of the proverb;
 2. Your points of view of it.