

西南财经大学

2005年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

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【请将答案写在答题卷上, 答在试题卷上无效。】

- I. Structure and Vocabulary (40%)
1. They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.
A. that B. it C. what D. which
 2. _____ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.
A. At B. On C. With D. During
 3. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to _____ situations.
A. similar B. alike C. same D. likely
 4. There is not much time left; so I'll tell you about it _____.
A. in detail B. in brief C. in short D. in all
 5. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully _____.
A. admitted B. acknowledged C. absorbed D. considered
 6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.
A. being there B. should there be
C. there was D. there having been
 7. By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.
A. will be discovering B. are discovering
C. will have discovered D. have discovered
 8. Jim isn't _____, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.
A. gloomy B. dull C. awkward D. tedious
 9. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' _____.
A. command B. conviction C. consent D. compromise
 10. He had _____ on the subject.
A. a rather strong opinion B. rather strong opinion
C. rather the strong opinion D. the rather strong opinion.
 11. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children _____.
A. were not able to help laughter B. could not help but laughing

- C. could not help laughing D. could not help to laugh
12. It is better to die on one's feet than _____.
- A. living on one's knees B. live on one's knees
C. on one's knees D. to live on one's knees
13. The most important _____ of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for the people.
- A. element B. spot C. sense D. point
14. This watch is _____ to all the other watches on the market.
- A. superior B. advantageous C. super D. beneficial
15. In a typhoon, winds _____ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
- A. assume B. accomplish C. attain D. assemble
16. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
- A. In spite of B. But for C. Because of D. As for
17. Mary _____ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.
- A. has received B. ought to have received
C. couldn't have received D. shouldn't have received
18. _____ to speak when the audience interrupted him.
- A. Hardly had he begun B. No sooner had he begun
C. Not until he began D. Scarcely did he begin
19. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.
- A. being lost B. having lost C. losing D. lost
20. According to one belief, if truth is to be known it will make itself apparent, so one _____ wait instead of searching for it.
- A. would rather B. had to C. cannot but D. had best
21. The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.
- A. vanished B. abandoned C. scattered D. rejected
22. Dress warmly, _____ you'll catch cold.
- A. on the contrary B. or rather C. or else D. in no way
23. Our research has focused on a drug which is so _____ as to be able to change brain chemistry.
- A. powerful B. influential C. monstrous D. vigorous
24. Bob was completely _____ by the robber's disguise.
- A. taken away B. taken down C. taken to D. taken in
25. Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best qualities of the young geologist.
- A. brought out B. brought about C. brought forth D. brought up
26. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.
- A. being created B. to have been created
C. having been created D. to be created
27. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to,

- if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store.
 A. anyone B. the others C. that D. the ones
28. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.
 A. work out B. put out C. make out D. set out
29. He knows little of mathematics, and _____ of chemistry.
 A. even more B. still less C. no less D. still more
30. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exam.
 A. is B. being C. have been D. to be
31. In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.
 A. admired B. regarded C. expected D. worshipped
32. A _____ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.
 A. shorthand B. scheme C. schedule D. sketch
33. A man has to make _____ for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.
 A. supply B. assurance C. provision D. adjustment
34. The newly-built Science Building seems _____ enough to last a hundred years.
 A. spacious B. sophisticated C. substantial D. steady
35. It is well-known that the retired workers in our country are _____ free medical care.
 A. entitled to B. involved in
 C. associated with D. assigned to
36. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at _____.
 A. danger B. stake C. loss D. threat
37. I felt _____ to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.
 A. fatigued B. tired C. exhausted D. bored
38. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at _____.
 A. wrong B. trouble C. fault D. difficulty
39. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.
 A. exceedingly B. excessively C. extensively D. exclusively
40. He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to _____ the consequences.
 A. answer for B. run into C. abide by D. step into

II. Reading Comprehension (50%)

TEXT One

But if language habits do not represent classes, a social stratification into something as bygone as "aristocracy" and "commons", they do still of course serve to identify social groups. This is something that seems fundamental in the use of language. As we see in relation to political and national movements, language is used as a badge or a barrier depending on which way we look at it. The new boy at school feels out of it at first because he does not know the right words for things, and awe-inspiring pundits of six or seven look down on him for not being aware that rucksy means "dilapidated", or hairy "out first ball". The miner takes a certain pride in being "one up" on the visitor or novice who calls the cage a "lift" or who thinks that men working in a warm seam are in their "underpants" when anyone ought to know that the garments are called hoggies. The "insider" is seldom displeased that his language distinguishes him from the "outsider".

Quite apart from specialized terms of this kind in groups, trades and professions, there are all kinds of standards of correctness at which most of us feel more or less obliged to aim, because we know that certain kinds of English invite irritation or downright condemnation. On the other hand, we know that other kinds convey some kind of prestige and bear a welcome cachet.

In relation to the social aspects of language, it may well be suggested that English speakers fall into three categories: the *assured*, the *anxious* and the *indifferent*. At one's end of this scale, we have the people who have "position" and "status", and who therefore do not feel they need worry much about their use of English. Their education and occupations make them confident of speaking an unimpeachable form of English: no fear of being criticized or corrected is likely to cross their minds, and this gives their speech that characteristically unselfconscious and easy flow which is often envied.

At the other end of the scale, we have an equally imperturbable band, speaking with a similar degree of careless ease, because even if they are aware that their English is condemned by others, they are supremely *indifferent* to the fact. The Mrs. Mops of this world have active and efficient tongues in their heads, and if we happened not to like their ways of saying things, well, we "can lump it". That is *their* attitude. Curiously enough, writers are inclined to represent the speech of both these extreme parties with *-in'* for *ing*. On the one hand, "we' re goin' huntin', my dear sir;" on the other, "we' re goin' racin', mate."

In between, according to this view, we have a far less fortunate group, the *anxious*. These actively try to suppress what they believe to be bad English and assiduously cultivate what they hope to be good English. They live their lives in some degree of nervousness over their grammar, their pronunciation, and their choice of words: sensitive, and fearful of

betraying themselves. Keeping up with the Joneses is measured not only in houses, furniture, refrigerators, cars, and clothes, but also in speech.

And the misfortune of the “anxious” does not end with their inner anxiety. Their lot is also the open or veiled contempt of the “assured” on one side of them and of the “indifferent” on the other.

It is all too easy to raise an unworthy laugh at the *anxious*. The people thus uncomfortably stilted on linguistic highheels so often form part of what is, in many ways, the most admirable section of any society: the ambitious, tense, inner-driven people, who are bent on “going places and doing things”. The greater the pity, then, if a disproportionate amount of their energy goes into what Mr. Sharpless called “this shabby obsession” with variant forms of English—especially if the net result is (as so often) merely to sound affected and ridiculous. “Here”, according to Bacon, “is the first distemper of learning, when men study words and not matter... It seems to me that Pygmalion’s frenzy is a good emblem... of this vanity: for words are but the images of matter; and except they have life of reason and invention, to fall in love with them is to fall in love with a picture.”

1. The attitude held by the *assured* towards language is ____.
A. critical B. anxious C. self-conscious D. nonchalant
2. The *anxious* are considered a less fortunate group because ____.
A. they feel they are socially looked down upon
B. they suffer from internal anxiety and external attack
C. they are inherently nervous and anxious people
D. they are unable to meet standards of correctness
3. The author thinks that the efforts made by the *anxious* to cultivate what they believe is good English are ____.
A. worthwhile B. meaningless C. praiseworthy D. irrational

TEXT Two

Fred Cooke of Salford turned 90 two days ago and the world has been beating a path to his door. If you haven’t noticed, the backstreet boy educated at Blackpool grammar styles himself more grandly as Alastair Cooke, broadcaster extraordinaire. An honorable KBE, he would be Sir Alastair if he had not taken American citizenship more than half a century ago.

If it sounds snobbish to draw attention to his humble origins, it should be reflected that the real snob is Cooke himself, who has spent a lifetime disguising them. But the fact that he opted to renounce his British passport in 1941 — just when his country needed all the wartime help it could get—is hardly a matter for congratulation.

Cooke has made a fortune out of his love affair with America, entrancing listeners with a weekly monologue that has won Radio 4 many

devoted adherents. Part of the pull is the developed drawl. This is the man who gave the world "midatlantic", the language of the disc jockey and public relations man.

He sounds American to us and English to them, while in reality he has for decades belonged to neither. Cooke's world is an America that exists largely in the imagination. He took ages to acknowledge the disaster that was Vietnam and even longer to wake up to Watergate. His politics have drifted to the right with age, and most of his opinions have been acquired on the golf course with fellow celebrities.

He chased after stars on arrival in America, fixing up an interview with Charlie Chaplin and briefly becoming his friend. He told Cooke he could turn him into a fine light comedian; instead he is an impressionist's dream.

Cooke liked the sound of his first wife's name almost as much as he admired her good looks. But he found bringing up baby difficult and left her for the wife of his landlord.

Women listeners were unimpressed when, in 1996, he declared on air that the fact that 4% of women in the American armed forces were raped showed remarkable self-restraint on the part of Uncle Sam's soldiers. His arrogance in not allowing BBC editors to see his script in advance worked, not for the first time, to his detriment. His defenders said he could not help living with the 1930s values he had acquired and somewhat dubiously went on to cite "gallantry" as chief among them. Cooke's raconteur style encouraged a whole generation of BBC men to think of themselves as more important than the story. His treacly tones were the model for the regular World Service reports From Our Own Correspondent, known as FOOCs in the business. They may yet be his epitaph.

4. At the beginning of the passage the writer sounds critical of ____.

- A. Cooke's obscure origins
- B. Cooke's broadcasting style
- C. Cooke's American citizenship
- D. Cooke's fondness of America

5. The following adjectives can be suitably applied to Cooke EXCEPT ____.

- A. old-fashioned
- B. sincere
- C. arrogant
- D. popular

6. The writer comments on Cooke's life and career in a slightly ____ tone.

- A. ironic
- B. detached
- C. scathing
- D. indifferent

TEXT Three

In the course of my reading I had come across a case where, many years ago, some hunters on our Great Plains organized a buffalo hunt for the entertainment of an English earl and to provide some fresh meat for his use. They had charming sport. They killed seventy-two of those great animals; and ate part of one of them and left the seventy-one to rot. In

order to determine the difference between an anaconda and an earl, I had seven lambs turned into the anaconda's cage. The grateful snake immediately crushed one of them and swallowed it, then lay back satisfied. It showed no further interest in the lambs, and no inclination to harm them. I tried this experiment with other anacondas; always with the same result. The fact stood proven that the difference between an earl and an anaconda is that the earl is cruel and the anaconda isn't; and the earl wantonly destroyed what he has no use for, but the anaconda doesn't. This seemed to suggest that the anaconda was not descended from the earl. It also seemed to suggest that the earl was descended from the anaconda, and had lost a good deal in the transition.

I was aware that many men who have accumulated more money than they can ever use have shown a hunger for more, and have not hesitated to cheat the ignorant and the helpless out of their poor servings in order to partially satisfy that appetite. I furnished a hundred different kinds of wild and domestic animals the opportunity to accumulate vast stores of food but none of them would do it. The squirrels and bees and certain birds made accumulations, but stopped when they gathered a winter's supply, and could not be persuaded to add to it either honestly or by trickery. These experiments convinced me that there is this difference between man and the higher animals: he is greedy; they are not. In the course of my experiments I convinced myself that among the animals man is the only one that harbors insults and injuries, broods over them, waits till a chance offers, then takes revenge. The passion of revenge is unknown to the higher animals.

7. By describing the buffalo hunting and his experiment with the anaconda, the author mainly wants to tell his readers that _____.

- A. the anaconda is easily satisfied
- B. the earl is capable of committing wanton cruelty
- C. the earl's ancestor turned out to be the anaconda
- D. the anaconda does not harm other animals except when it is hungry

8. According to the author, in human society, the rich _____.

- A. tend to accumulate vast stores of food
- B. are inclined to gather more riches
- C. are ready to help the poor
- D. are mostly cheaters

9. The author's experiments with different kinds of animals seem to prove that _____.

- A. man is the highest animal
- B. man is superior to animals
- C. man is lowest animal
- D. man is inferior to animals in certain respects

10. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.

- A. love of revenge is unique characteristic of man
- B. man is the only animal capable of thinking
- C. human beings are capable of insulting and injuring each other
- D. man is better at taking chances than animals

11. In this passage, the author writes in a(n) _____.

- A. serious tone
- B. angry tone
- C. ironical tone
- D. matter-of-fact tone

TEXT Four

We live in southern California growing grapes, a first generation of vintners, our home adjacent to the vineyards and the winery. It's a very pretty place, and in order to earn the money to realize our dream of making wine, we worked for many years in a business that demanded several household moves, an incredible amount of risk-taking and long absences from my husband. When it was time, we traded in our old life, cinched up our belts and began the creation of the winery.

We make small amounts of premium wine, and our lives are dictated by the rhythm of nature and the demands of the living vines. The vines start sprouting tiny green tendrils in March and April, and the baby grapes begin to form in miniature, so perfect that they can be dipped in gold to form jewelry. The grapes swell and ripen in early fall, and when their sugar content is at the right level, they are harvested carefully by hand and crushed in small lots. The wine is fermented and tended until it is ready to be bottled. The vineyards shed their leaves, the vines are pruned and made ready for the dormant months-----and the next vintage.

It sounds nice, doesn't it? Living in the country, our days spent in the ancient routine of the vineyard, knowing that the course of our lives as vintners was choreographed long ago and that if we practiced diligently, our wine would be good and we'd be successful. From the start we knew there was a price for the privilege of becoming a wine-making family, connected to the land and the caprices of nature.

We work hard at something we love, we are slow to panic over the daily emergencies; we are nimble at solving problems as they arise. Some hazards to completing a successful vintage are expected: rain just before harvesting can cause mold; electricity unexpectedly interrupted during the cold fermentation of white wine can damage it; a delayed payment from a major client when the money is needed.

There are outside influences that disrupt production and take patience, good will and perseverance. [For example] the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulates every facet of the wine business. A winery's records are audited as often as two or three times a year and every label--newly written for each year's vintage--must be approved. ...

[But] The greatest threat to the winery, and one that almost made us lose heart, came out of a lawyer's imagination. Our little winery was served notice that we were named in a lawsuit accusing us of endangering the public health by using lead foils on our bottles (it was the only material used until recently) "without warning consumers of a possible risk." There it was, our winery's name listed with the industry's giants. ...

...I must have asked a hundred times: "Who gets the money if the lawsuit is successful?" The answer was, and I never was able to assimilate it, the plaintiffs and their lawyers who filed the suit! Since the lawsuit was brought in behalf of consumers, it seemed to me that consumers must get something if it was proved that a lead foil was dangerous to them. We were told one of the two consumer claimants was an employee of the firm filing the suit!

...
There are attorneys who focus their careers on lawsuits like this. It is an immense danger to the small businessman. Cash reserves can be used up in the blink of an eye when in the company of lawyers. As long as it's possible for anyone to sue anybody for anything, we are all in danger. As long as the legal profession allows members to practice law dishonorably and lawyers are congratulated for winning big money in this way, we'll all be plagued with a corruptible justice system.

Excerpted from *Grapes of Wrath*

12. The phrase "cinched up our belts," in the first paragraph, suggests that the couple _____.
- thought creating a winery would be easy
 - wore clothing that was too big
 - strapped their belongings together and moved
 - prepared for the difficult work ahead
13. The grapes are harvested on a date that _____.
- may vary
 - is traditionally set
 - depends on the approval of the regulatory bureau
 - is determined by availability of pickers
14. According to the author, the life of vintners is most controlled by _____.
- the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
 - unexpected changes in temperature
 - the sugar content of the grapes
 - the tempo of the seasons
15. The writer complains that when she questioned the lawyers she _____.
- never got an answer
 - never got a simple answer

- C. could make no sense of the answer she got
 D. could not understand the answer she got
16. The writer thinks that the legal profession _____.
- A. strives to protect consumers.
 B. includes rapacious attorneys
 C. does a good job of policing its members
 D. is part of an incorruptible system

TEXT Five

I was just a boy when my father brought me to Harlem for the first time, almost 50 years ago. We stayed at the Hotel Theresa, a grand brick structure at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Once, in the hotel restaurant, my father pointed out Joe Louis. He even got Mr. Brown, the hotel manager, to introduce me to him, a bit paunchy but still the champ as far as I was concerned.

Much has changed since then. Business and real estate are booming. Some say a new renaissance is under way. Others decry what they see as outside forces running roughshod over the old Harlem.

New York meant Harlem to me, and as a young man I visited it whenever I could. But many of my old haunts are gone. The Theresa shut down in 1966. National chains that once ignored Harlem now anticipate yuppie money and want pieces of this prime Manhattan real estate. So here I am on a hot August afternoon, sitting in a Starbucks that two years ago opened a block away from the Theresa, snatching at memories between sips of high-priced coffee. I am about to open up a piece of the old Harlem—the *New York Amsterdam News*—when a tourist asking directions to Sylvia's, a prominent Harlem restaurant, penetrates my daydreaming. He's carrying a book: *Touring Historic Harlem*.

History. I miss Mr. Michaux's bookstore, his House of Common Sense, which was across from the Theresa. He had a big billboard out front with brown and black faces painted on it that said in large letters: "World History Book Outlet on 2,000,000,000 Africans and Nonwhite Peoples." An ugly state office building has swallowed that space.

I miss speaker like Carlos Cooks, who was always on the southwest corner of 125th and Seventh, urging listeners to support Africa. Harlem's powerful political electricity seems unplugged—although the sweets are still energized, especially by West African immigrants.

Hardworking southern newcomers formed the bulk of the community back in the 1920s and '30s, when Harlem renaissance artists, writers, and intellectuals gave it a glitter and renown that made it the capital of black America. From Harlem, W. E. B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Zora Neal Hurston, and others helped power America's cultural influence around the world.

By the 1970s and '80s drugs and crime had ravaged parts of the

community. And the life expectancy for men in Harlem was less than that of men in Bangladesh. Harlem had become a symbol of the dangers of inner-city life.

Now, you want to shout "Lookin' good!" at this place that has been neglected for so long. Crowds push into Harlem USA, a new shopping centre on 125th, where a Disney store shares space with HMV Records, the New York Sports Club, and a nine-screen Magic Johnson theatre complex. Nearby, a Rite Aid drugstore also opened. Maybe part of the reason Harlem seems to be undergoing a rebirth is that it is finally getting what most people take for granted.

Harlem is also part of an "empowerment zone" —a federal designation aimed at fostering economic growth that will bring over half a billion in federal, state, and local dollars. Just the shells of once elegant old brownstones now can cost several hundred thousand dollars. Rents are skyrocketing. An improved economy, tougher law enforcement, and community efforts against drugs have contributed to a 60 percent drop in crime since 1993.

17. At the beginning the author seems to indicate that Harlem _____.
- has remained unchanged all these years.
 - has undergone drastic changes.
 - has become the capital of Black America.
 - has remained a symbol of dangers of inner-city life.
18. When the author recalls Harlem in the old days, he has a feeling of _____.
- indifference.
 - discomfort.
 - delight.
 - nostalgia.
19. Harlem was called the capital of Black America in the 1920s and '30s mainly because of its _____.
- art and culture.
 - immigrant population.
 - political enthusiasm.
 - distinctive architecture.
20. From the passage we can infer that, generally speaking, the author _____.
- has strong reservations about the changes.
 - has slight reservations about the changes,
 - welcomes the changes in Harlem.
 - is completely opposed to the changes.

TEXT Six

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud

they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess, its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self-indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say, "Denmark is a great country." You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programs, job seminars—Danes love seminars: three days at a study centre hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs—there is no Danish Academy to defend against it—old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, "Few have too much and fewer have too little," and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It's a nation of recyclers—about 55 % of Danish garbage gets made into something new—and no nuclear power plants. It's a nation of tireless planners. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers — a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says, "Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern Hemisphere." So, of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleazy: skinhead graffiti on buildings ("Foreigners Out of Denmark!"), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jaywalkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a.m. and there's not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a waiting-at-2-a.m.-for-the-green-light people—that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, banker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports,

seaports, highways, and rail lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feuds and the sorrows of alcoholism and about perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society can not exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're entitled to, you're as good as anyone else. The rules of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

21. The author thinks that Danes adopt a ___ attitude towards their country.
A. boastful B. modest C. deprecating D. mysterious
22. Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage?
A. Fondness of foreign culture. B. Equality in society.
C. Linguistic tolerance. D. Persistent planning.
23. The author's reaction to the statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is ____.
A. disapproving B. approving C. noncommittal D. doubtful
24. According to the passage, Danish orderliness ____.
A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other people
C. is considered economically essential to the country
D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles
25. At the end of the passage the author states all the following EXCEPT that ____.
A. Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
B. Danes take for granted what is given to them
C. the open system helps to tide the country over
D. orderliness has alleviated unemployment

III. Translation from English to Chinese. (20%)

In most pictures, the hero or heroine is stymied throughout most of the story. Wishes are thwarted, dreams dashed, ambitions mocked. These setbacks are the very complications that drive the plot forward. If it's a comedy, we laugh at the pratfalls endured by the main characters; if it's a drama, we seethe as they are bullied by evil people. We tolerate these misfortunes because we know that, in the end, having already paid the extortionate price of admission and consumed an entire tub of buttered

popcorn, the studios will reward us with a lovely, soothing lie. The good will be rewarded, the bad carted off to prison. Hollywood movies thrive because they invert everyday life and cater to a fantasy of universal justice that only grows the more insistent the more it is denied.

IV. Translation from Chinese to English. (20%)

自古以来中国人民就希望天下太平, 同各国人民友好相处。今天, 专心致志进行现代化建设的中国人民, 更需要有一个长期的和平国际环境和良好的周边环境。我国的对外政策, 是以和平为宗旨的, 我们坚持和平共处五项原则, 特别是在相互尊重, 平等互利, 互不干涉的内政的原则基础上, 同世界各国建立和发展友好合作关系。我们绝不会把自己曾经遭受欺凌的苦难加之于人。中国的发展与进步, 不会对任何人构成威胁。将来中国富强起来了, 也永远不称霸。中国始终是维护世界和平与地区稳定的坚定力量。

V. Writing. (20%) (Word limit: 120—150 words)

Some people say that there is great difference between "education" and "school education." Do you agree or disagree with the idea? Give specific reasons to support your answer.