

(Please mark your answers to Problem 1 through 70 on your Answer Sheet with a pencil.)

Part I Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: In this part there are 7 passages, each with four questions or incomplete statements. Read them carefully and then choose from the four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D) to answer the questions or complete the statements. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

Passage 1

Applications of game theory are wide-ranging and account for steadily growing interest in the subject. Von Neumann and Morgenstern indicated the immediate utility of their work on mathematical game theory by linking it with economic behavior. Models can be developed, in fact, for markets of various commodities with differing numbers of buyers and sellers, fluctuating values of supply and demand, and seasonal and cyclical variations, as well as significant structural differences in the economies concerned. Here game theory is especially relevant to the analysis of conflicts of interest in maximizing profits and promoting the widest distribution of goods and services. Equitable division of property and of inheritance is another area of legal and economic concern that can be studied with the techniques of game theory.

In the social sciences, n-person game theory has interesting uses in studying, for example, the distribution of power in legislative procedures. This problem can be interpreted as a three-person game at the congressional level involving vetoes of the president and votes of representatives and senators, analyzed in terms of successful or failed coalitions to pass a given bill. Problems of majority rule and individual decision making are also available to such study.

Sociologists have developed an entire branch of game theory devoted to the study of issues involving group decision making. Epidemiologists also make use of game theory, especially with respect to immunization procedures and methods of testing a vaccine or other medication. Military strategists turn to game theory to study conflicts of interest resolved through "battles" where the outcome or payoff of a given war game is either victory or defeat. Usually, such games are not examples of zero-sum games, for what one player loses in terms of lives and injuries is not won by the victor. Some uses of game theory in analyses of political and military events have been criticized as a dehumanizing and potentially dangerous oversimplification of necessarily complicating factors. Analysis of economic situations is also usually more complicated than zero-sum games because of the production of goods and services within the play of a given "game."

1. As mentioned in Para. 1, game theory can be applied to the field of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) mathematics      B) economics  
C) sociology      D) psychology
2. Problems of majority rule and individual decision making are open to the study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) power distribution      B) n-person games  
C) property division      D) structural analysis
3. Why aren't military games regarded as examples of zero-sum games?  
A) Because what the loser loses is not won by the winner.

- B) Because there are no winners and losers in such games.  
C) Because both sides may suffer from heavy casualties.  
D) Because all battles eventually end in either victory or defeat.
4. According to the last paragraph, some uses of game theory in political and military science have been criticized because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) politics and wars don't follow any rules in life  
B) wars and politics are potentially dangerous  
C) political and military sciences are dehumanizing  
D) complicating factors are usually oversimplified
5. What is the main topic of the passage?  
A) Principles of game theory.      B) Development of game theory.  
C) Application of game theory.      D) Validity of game theory.

### Passage 2

Emotion is a term frequently and familiarly used as synonymous with feeling. In psychology it signifies a reaction involving certain physiological changes, such as an accelerated or retarded pulse rate, the diminished or increased activities of certain glands, or a change in body temperature, which stimulate the individual, or some component part of his or her body, to further activity. The three primary reactions of this type are anger, love, and fear, which occur either as an immediate response to external stimuli or are the result of an indirect subjective process, such as memory, association, or introspection. The American psychologist John Watson proved in a series of experiments that infants are capable of these three emotions; he also demonstrated that emotional reactions may be conditioned.

The external stimuli diminish in importance, as a direct cause of the individual's emotional reaction, in proportion to the individual's maturity, and the stimuli that elicit these emotions develop more complexity. Thus, the same environmental condition that inspires anger in a child may cause fear in an adult. As the emotional degree of the reaction rises, however, the resemblance between the various kinds of reaction increases as well; thus extreme anger, fear, or resentment have more in common than the same reactions in less exaggerated phases. Momentary physiological change or distortion accompanies all emotional reactions, as in the instance of the accelerated heart action during a fit of anger. Fear, for example, may result in a violent physical manifestation such as the quaking of the limbs or a momentary loss of voice. It may also, by way of contrast, result in an attempt to disguise itself by means of an assumed coolness or even bravado.

6. Emotional reactions are elicited by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) external stimuli      B) subjective processes  
C) either A) and B)      D) both A) and B)
7. As an individual grows up, his or her emotional reactions tend to be caused by external stimuli  
A) to a lesser degree      B) to the same degree  
C) to a greater degree      D) to a fluctuating degree
8. Sometimes a person may seem cool or at bravado when he or she is actually afraid because he or she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is very brave      B) fears nothing      C) is pretending      D) is shuddering

### Passage 3

Philosophy has always consisted of apparently irreconcilable "schools of thought," so much

so that the question, "Must philosophers disagree?" is a matter of not infrequent discussion. In recent years a new school has developed, so-called Logical Positivism, which has made an important attempt at effecting a reconciliation by formulating a view from which it follows that the disagreements between the various philosophical traditions are not genuine. Its view, in general, is that philosophers do not actually disagree with each other, because the problems with regard to which they seem to disagree are only pseudo problems resulting from linguistic confusions. In other words, recent Positivism has sought to establish intellectual amity amongst philosophers by depriving them of their problems. Regardless of whether their view concerning philosophical problems is correct, it cannot, however, be said that in practice they have been successful. For the year which has just passed has seen the publication of a number of books in a variety of philosophical traditions.

Logical Positivism has been most productive of interesting works, of which only a selection can be discussed here. Prof. Carnap, the outstanding Positivist, in his "Foundations of Logic and Mathematics" (written for the International Encyclopedia of Unified Science) investigates briefly the foundations of logic and mathematics and considers their application to empirical material in the sciences. The study is based on the distinctions, within the theory of language, between pragmatics, the theory of the relations between signs and their users, semantics, the theory of the relations between signs and their meanings, and syntax, the theory of the relations between signs, without reference to their meanings. In his present work, the author develops his theory with regard to foundation problems in logic and mathematics, as formulated in his "Logical Syntax of Language," so as to include the semantical aspect of language. His present view is that syntactical rules are sufficient only for the formation of a calculus, and that only by the addition of semantical rules can a meaningful language be obtained. With regard to the application of mathematics to propositions of science Prof. Carnap's view is that it "consists merely in a transformation of the premises without adding anything to what they say about the facts."

The purpose of Prof. Bloomfield's "Linguistic Aspects of Science" (also written for the International Encyclopedia of Unified Science) is "to state briefly such general considerations of linguistics as may throw light upon the procedure of science." A causal theory of literal meaning is adopted, and on the basis of a view of this sort the speech community is explained: "The biosocial aspect of language consists in the fact that the persons in the community have been trained to produce these sounds in certain situations and to respond to them by appropriate actions." Some of the basic notions of linguistics, e.g., scientific "report," negation, contradiction, implication, etc., are then explained. The view is taken that "In connection with science, language is specialized in the direction of forms which successfully communicate handling-responses and lend themselves to elaborate reshaping (calculation)." Mathematics is considered to be an "art," rather than a science, concerned with the "invention and skilful manipulation of speech forms," while the task of logic is "the critique and theory of scientific speech."

Prof. Schlick's book, "Problems of Ethics," (translated from the German by David Rynin), presents the only detailed Positivist account of ethics. The general view adopted with regard to philosophy is that found in Wittgenstein's "Tractatus," namely: "... philosophy is not a science, that is, it is not a system of propositions. Its task consists in making clear the content of scientific propositions, that is, in determining or discovering their meaning.... This activity constitutes the essence of philosophy; there are no philosophical problems, but only philosophical acts." With regard to ethics in particular Prof. Schlick holds that "If there are ethical questions which have



meaning, and are therefore capable of being answered, then ethics is a science. For the correct answers to its questions will constitute a system of true propositions, and a system of true propositions concerning an object is the 'science' of that object. Thus ethics is a system of knowledge." "Ethics has entirely to do with the actual." "Its task cannot be to produce morality, or to establish it, or to call it to life." Rather its central problem "concerns the causal explanation of moral behavior," and belongs to the field of psychology.

9. As a result of the fact that philosophy has always consisted of irreconcilable schools of thought, the question whether philosophers must disagree \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is not often discussed                      B) becomes an often-discussed topic  
C) turns out to be a taboo                      D) presents the most important issue
10. According to Logical Positivism, different schools of philosophy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) cannot be reconciled                      B) must hold on to their own traditions  
C) disagree because of language problems                      D) are converging to the same view
11. What is the common subject of the different linguistic studies of pragmatics, semantics and syntax?  
A) Meanings.    B) Users.    C) Signs.    D) Sounds.
12. How is the speech community explained in Bloomfield's "Linguistic Aspects of Science"?  
A) By using a causal theory of literal meaning.  
B) By adopting mathematical methods.  
C) By some basic notions of linguistics.  
D) By analyzing sounds produced in certain situations.
13. Which of the following statements cannot be inferred from the last paragraph?  
A) Psychology is one of the major branches of science.  
B) Ethics is a science because it constitutes a system of true propositions.  
C) A science an example of which is philosophy is a system of propositions.  
D) Those studies that do not consist of any systems of propositions cannot be called science.

#### Passage 4

The winners of evolution's race are those who can leave behind the most offspring to carry on their progenitors' genes. So doesn't it seem odd that human females should be hobbled in their prime by menopause?

Most wild animals remain fertile until they die. So do human males: although some may eventually become less fertile, men in general experience no shutdown of fertility, and indeed there are innumerable well-attested cases of old men, including a 94-year-old, fathering children.

But for women the situation is different. Human females undergo a steep decline in fertility from around the age of 40 and within a decade or so can no longer produce children. While some women continue to have regular menstrual cycles up to the age of 54 or 55, conception after the age of 50 was almost unknown until the recent advent of hormone therapy and artificial fertilization.

Human female menopause thus appears to be an inevitable fact of life, albeit sometimes a painful one. But to an evolutionary biologist, it is a paradoxical aberration in the animal world. The essence of natural selection is that it promotes genes for traits that increase one's number of descendants bearing those genes. How could natural selection possibly result in every female member of a species carrying genes that throttle her ability to leave more descendants? Of course, evolutionary biologists (including me) are not implying that a woman's only proper role is to stay

home and care for babies and to forget about other fulfilling experiences. Instead I am using standard evolutionary reasoning to try to understand how men's and women's bodies came to be the way they are. That reasoning tends to regard menopause as among the most bizarre features of human sexuality. But it is also among the most important. Along with the big brains and upright posture that every text of human evolution emphasizes, I consider menopause to be among the biological traits essential for making us distinctively human--something qualitatively different from, and more than, an ape.

Not everyone agrees with me about the evolutionary importance of human female menopause. Many biologists see no need to discuss it further, since they don't think it poses an unsolved problem. Their objections are of three types. First, some dismiss it as a result of a recent increase in human expected life span. That increase stems not just from public health measures developed within the last century but possibly also from the rise of agriculture 10,000 years ago, and even more likely from evolutionary changes leading to increased human survival skills within the last 40,000 years.

According to proponents of this view, menopause could not have been a frequent occurrence for most of the several million years of human evolution, because (supposedly) almost no women or men used to survive past the age of 45 or 50. Of course the female reproductive tract was programmed to shut down by age 50, since it would not have had the opportunity to operate thereafter anyway. The increase in human life span, these critics believe, has occurred much too recently in our evolutionary history for the female reproductive tract to have had time to adjust.

What this view overlooks, however, is that the human male reproductive tract and every other biological function of both women and men continue to function in most people for decades after age 50. If all other biological functions adjusted quickly to our new long life span, why was female reproduction uniquely incapable of doing so?

Furthermore, the claim that in the past few women survived until the age of menopause is based solely on paleodemography, which attempts to estimate age at time of death in ancient skeletons. Those estimates rest on unproven, implausible assumptions, such as that the recovered skeletons represent an unbiased sample of an entire ancient population, or that ancient adult skeletons' age of death can accurately be determined.

14. The word progenitors (Para. 1) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) offspring    B) ancestors    C) species    D) winners
15. Why is human female menopause paradoxical to an evolutionary biologist?  
 A) Because no other female animals have such menopause.  
 B) Because it appears to be an inevitable fact of human life.  
 C) Because it seems to justify inequality between men and women.  
 D) Because it seems to be an exception to the general rule of evolution.
16. The author, as an evolutionary biologist, implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) women's proper role is to stay home and care for babies  
 B) women should also have other experiences than homemaking  
 C) women are inferior to men because of their early fertility shutdown  
 D) women's inferiority to men is determined by the evolutionary forces
17. Which of the following is NOT a reason the author mentions that many biologists disagree to his idea about the evolutionary importance of human female menopause?  
 A) They believe that it is unnecessary to discuss the matter.

- B) They think that no unsolved problem is posed there.
  - C) They feel that the matter is just simple and clear.
  - D) They hold that it is just another advantage of man.
18. What is the author's attitude towards the view presented in Paragraph 6?
- A) He quite admires the wisdom of this smart idea.
  - B) He is skeptical about the evidence it is based upon.
  - C) He ridicules very much the very logic of this fallacy.
  - D) He dismisses it as unimportant and changes the subject.

### Passage 5

That first of judicial virtues, impartiality, is an obligation of justice, partly for the reason last mentioned; as being a necessary condition of the fulfillment of the other obligations of justice. But this is not the only source of the exalted rank, among human obligations, of those maxims of equality and impartiality, which, both in popular estimation and in that of the most enlightened, are included among the precepts of justice. In one point of view, they may be considered as corollaries from the principles already laid down. If it is a duty to do to each according to his deserts, returning good for good as well as repressing evil by evil, it necessarily follows that we should treat all equally well (when no higher duty forbids) who have deserved equally well of us, and that society should treat all equally well who have deserved equally well of it, that is, who have deserved equally well absolutely. This is the highest abstract standard of social and distributive justice; towards which all institutions, and the efforts of all virtuous citizens, should be made in the utmost possible degree to converge. But this great moral duty rests upon a still deeper foundation, being a direct emanation from the first principle of morals, and not a mere logical corollary from secondary or derivative doctrines. It is involved in the very meaning of utility, or the Greatest Happiness Principle. That principle is a mere form of words without rational signification, unless one person's happiness, supposed equal in degree (with the proper allowance made for kind), is counted for exactly as much as another's. Those conditions being supplied, Bentham's dictum, "everybody to count for one, nobody for more than one," might be written under the principle of utility as an explanatory commentary. The equal claim of everybody to happiness in the estimation of the moralist and the legislator, involves an equal claim to all the means of happiness, except in so far as the inevitable conditions of human life, and the general interest, in which that of every individual is included, set limits to the maxim; and those limits ought to be strictly construed. As every other maxim of justice, so this is by no means applied or held applicable universally; on the contrary, as I have already remarked, it bends to every person's ideas of social expediency. But in whatever case it is deemed applicable at all, it is held to be the dictate of justice. All persons are deemed to have a right to equality of treatment, except when some recognized social expediency requires the reverse. And hence all social inequalities which have ceased to be considered expedient, assume the character not of simple inexpediency, but of injustice, and appear so tyrannical, that people are apt to wonder how they ever could have been tolerated; forgetful that they themselves perhaps tolerate other inequalities under an equally mistaken notion of expediency, the correction of which would make that which they approve seem quite as monstrous as what they have at last learnt to condemn. The entire history of social improvement has been a series of transitions, by which one custom or institution after another, from being a supposed primary necessity of social existence, has passed into the rank of a universally stigmatized injustice and tyranny. So it has been with the distinctions of slaves and



freemen, nobles and serfs, patricians and plebeians; and so it will be, and in part already is, with the aristocracies of colour, race, and sex.

19. The main topic of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) equality and impartiality                      B) the Greatest Happiness Principle  
C) the fulfillment of the obligations of justice    D) the principle of utility
20. The author states that the Greatest Happiness Principle is meaningless if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) one person's happiness is counted for exactly as much as another's  
B) one person's happiness is not counted for exactly as much as another's  
C) we apply Bentham's dictum "everybody to count for one, nobody for more than one."  
D) the equal claim to happiness involves an equal claim to all the means of happiness
21. The author of this passage states that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) every maxim of justice bends to every person's ideas of social expediency  
B) every maxim of justice is applied or held applicable universally  
C) every maxim of justice is held to be the dictate of justice in any case  
D) every maxim of justice is by no means applicable
22. From the last sentences of the passage we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) inequalities should be tolerated in as far as they are considered expedient  
B) inequalities just assume the character not of simple inexpediency  
C) inequalities, if left untouched, would eventually turn into injustices  
D) inequalities appear monstrous from the very beginning of their existence

#### Passage 6

Social fraternities and sororities contribute to the social development of members through organized social events and service projects. Campus fraternities or sororities are generally referred to as chapters, and may or may not be affiliated with a national organization. Many chapters maintain houses on or near the campus where members can meet and hold social functions. Most of these houses provide living accommodations for a portion of their members, and some also provide meals.

Social fraternities and sororities are known for their parties, dances, and other social activities. But they also promote academic achievement, offer scholarships, and provide leadership opportunities. They may organize charity events and encourage their members to be active in community service work and other campus organizations. Many of these activities benefit members by helping them adjust to college, make lifelong friends, and prepare them for the future.

However, social Greek organizations have also been plagued by their share of social problems. These problems include discrimination, dangerous initiation rites, high alcohol consumption, sexual assault, and even rape.

Today, only a small percent of college students are members of social fraternities and sororities. About 5 percent of all college students belong to social Greek-letter societies. At four-year colleges, about 7 percent are members. The number of members varies from campus to campus. Some campuses don't have any, while at others more than half the students are members.

Social fraternities and sororities select their members from the student body without regard to academic major or field of study. Social fraternities and sororities restrict membership to a single sex and often consist of persons with similar religious backgrounds or ethnicity.

23. The activities mentioned in the passage which are organized by campus fraternities and sororities do NOT include \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) helping the poor                      B) community service  
C) collage registrations                D) academic activities
24. We can infer from the passage that members of campus fraternities and sororities may include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) college students                      B) university professors  
C) college administrators              D) students' parents
25. Other terms for campus fraternities and sororities include all but \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Greek organizations                B) Geek-letter societies  
C) chapters                                D) student clubs
26. Which of the following does NOT agree with what the author says in the passage?
- A) More senior students join fraternities and sororities than students from lower grades.  
B) Fraternities and sororities select members according to academic majors or specialties.  
C) Some fraternities and sororities organize dishonorable or even antisocial activities.  
D) Fraternities and sororities are often restricted to either the male or the female sex.

### Passage 7

Artificial Intelligence, in its broadest sense, would indicate the ability of an artifact to perform the same kinds of functions that characterize human thought. The possibility of developing some such artifact has intrigued human beings since ancient times. With the growth of modern science, the search for AI has taken two major directions: psychological and physiological research into the nature of human thought, and the technological development of increasingly sophisticated computing systems.

In the latter sense, the term AI has been applied to computer systems and programs capable of performing tasks more complex than straightforward programming, although still far from the realm of actual thought. The most important fields of research in this area are information processing, pattern recognition, game-playing computers, and applied fields such as medical diagnosis. Current research in information processing deals with programs that enable a computer to understand written or spoken information and to produce summaries, answer specific questions, or redistribute information to users interested in specific areas of this information. Essential to such programs is the ability of the system to generate grammatically correct sentences and to establish linkages between words, ideas, and associations with other ideas. Research has shown that whereas the logic of language structure--its syntax--submits to programming, the problem of meaning, or semantics, lies far deeper, in the direction of true AI.

In medicine, programs have been developed that analyze the disease symptoms, medical history, and laboratory test results of a patient, and then suggest a diagnosis to the physician. The diagnostic program is an example of so-called expert systems--programs designed to perform tasks in specialized areas as a human would. Expert systems take computers a step beyond straightforward programming, being based on a technique called rule-based inference, in which preestablished rule systems are used to process the data. Despite their sophistication, systems still do not approach the complexity of true intelligent thought.

Many scientists remain doubtful that true AI can ever be developed. The operation of the human mind is still little understood, and computer design may remain essentially incapable of analogously duplicating those unknown, complex processes. Various routes are being used in the effort to reach the goal of true AI. One approach is to apply the concept of parallel processing--interlinked and concurrent computer operations. Another is to create networks of



experimental computer chips, called silicon neurons, that mimic data-processing functions of brain cells. Using analog technology, the transistors in these chips emulate nerve-cell membranes in order to operate at the speed of neurons.

27. Which of the following may NOT be considered essential to the search for AI?  
A) The nature of human thought.      B) Anthropological studies.  
C) Computer technology.      D) Information processing.
28. In order for a computer system to have true AI, which of the following should we try to enable the computer system to do?  
A) To understand written or spoken information.  
B) To produce summaries of what is input to the system.  
C) To understand the syntactic and semantic relationships in the input.  
D) To redistribute information to users interested in specific areas of information.
29. What does the author of the passage say about expert systems?  
A) They represent what true artificial intelligence should be.  
B) They possess what has so far been the closest to true AI.  
C) their sophistication has approached that of human thought.  
D) They provide a basis on which to make rule-based inferences.
30. The author states that many scientists remain doubtful that true AI can ever be developed because  
A) still too little has been understood about the operation of the human mind.  
B) computers are able to duplicate the human thinking processes only analogously  
C) silicon neurons are clumsy imitations of brain cells in data-processing functions  
D) computer chips can emulate the speed, not the complexity, of nerve-cell membranes

## Par II Structure and Vocabulary (40 points)

### Section A (20 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

31. The probability density of a particle gives the \_\_\_\_\_ of finding the particle at a certain point.  
A) likeness    B) liking    C) likelihood    D) likening
32. Common phobias include fear of heights ( \_\_\_\_\_ ), fear of enclosed places (claustrophobia), fear of insects, snakes, or other animals, and fear of air travel.  
A) acrophobia      B) agoraphobia  
C) aquaphobia      D) arachnophobia
33. In present-day \_\_\_\_\_, a cesarean section is performed for cases in which the size of the birth canal is too small to allow the fetus to pass.  
A) pediatrics      B) obstetrics  
C) psychiatrics      D) obelisk
34. The Christian doctrine of the Trinity is regarded by some as incompatible with \_\_\_\_\_, a belief in one God.  
A) monotheism    B) pantheism    C) polytheism    D) henotheism
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the definition of knowledge and related concepts, the sources and criteria of knowledge, the kinds of knowledge possible and the degree to which each is certain, and the exact relation between the one who knows and the object known.

- A) Cosmology B) Phenomenology C) Epistemology D) Ideology
36. By gradual extension of its meaning, the word skepticism has also come to signify doubt about what is generally accepted as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) orthodox B) justifiable C) real D) true
37. No one knows quite what it was, the first encyclopedia. Still less what was, or ought to have been, in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it B) that C) such D) all
38. Locke further held that revolution was not only a right but often an obligation, and he advocated a system of \_\_\_\_\_ and balances in government.  
A) controls B) checks C) reins D) counters
39. The age was enormously impressed by Isaac Newton's discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ gravitation.  
A) common B) overall C) general D) universal
40. Human aspirations, they believed, should not be centered on the next life, but \_\_\_\_\_ on the means of improving this life.  
A) rather B) also C) even D) too
41. For instance, the sound p requires complete closure of the lips, \_\_\_\_\_ that air coming from the lungs builds up pressure in the mouth, giving rise to the characteristic popping sound when the lip closure is released.  
A) such B) now C) so D) but
42. Hixkaryana, spoken by about 400 people on a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Amazon River in Brazil, has a basic word order of object-verb-subject.  
A) tributary B) tribune C) tribe D) treachery
43. People also learn second languages more successfully in cultures in which \_\_\_\_\_ a second language is expected, as in most African countries, than they do in cultures in which second-language proficiency is considered unusual, as in most English-speaking countries.  
A) acquire B) acquires C) acquiring D) acquired
44. The earliest deciphered contemporary inscriptions in the Indian subcontinent are the edicts issued by the Mauryan Emperor Asoka and \_\_\_\_\_ on rock surfaces and pillars.  
A) prescribed B) ascribed C) inscribed D) subscribed
45. Paradoxically the vacuum tube, which made all this possible, has now become a bottleneck \_\_\_\_\_ further progress in electronics.  
A) permitting B) impeding C) facilitating D) controlling
46. The reader sees the symbols on a page, transmitting the \_\_\_\_\_ from the eye to the brain.  
A) view B) figure C) sight D) image
47. Confidentiality and the possession of information can be \_\_\_\_\_ by shoulder surfing; tricking authorized users into revealing confidential information; wiretapping; and stealing computers or information.  
A) violated B) consolidated C) denied D) stipulated
48. Consumers need sufficient information in order to choose wisely \_\_\_\_\_ the competing products and services available.  
A) between B) among C) with D) by
49. The societies of the ancient world that made substantial advances in knowledge and government, however, were those in which specially designated people \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for educating the young.

A) assumed B) resumed C) consumed D) presumed

50. The early linear teaching machines could not judge the student's response nor, indeed, even determine that the student \_\_\_\_ responded.

A) is B) was C) have D) had

Section B (20 points)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that has the same meaning with the underlined part. Please mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letter in front of your choice.

51. The bears sleep through the winter and revive with the advent of the spring.

A) incarnate B) renovate C) hibernate D) connive

52. Some people have difficulty in recalling or recognizing past events and experiences.

A) Esthetics B) Emetics C) Amnesiacs D) Insomnias

53. At the alumnus club, we looked back on our student days with a feeling of auld lang sync.

A) nostalgia B) nausea C) memoirs D) memorial

54. "Dr. Johnson drank his tea in oceans." This sentence is an example of inordinate exaggeration.

A) litotes B) hyperbole C) oxymoron D) synecdoche

55. In the 20th century, mass media and rapid travel have speeded up both the circulation and the demise of slang terms.

A) creation B) terminal C) spread D) disuse

56. On December 29, 1845, Texas was officially taken over by the United States as the 28th state.

A) conceded B) forfeited C) annexed D) granted

57. Impairment may also be the consequence of unconscious imitation of poor speech models or inadequate perception of auditor stimuli.

A) oral B) oracular C) labial D) acoustic

58. Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

A) proposal B) suggestion C) statement D) offer

59. We have met" To uplift woman's fallen divinity/Upon an even pedestal with man's.

A) an equal basis B) a higher level C) a smooth surface D) a lower plain

60. But in two days of talks, sweeping tentative agreements were reached in major arms control areas, including strategic (long-range) and intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

A) defective B) decisive C) provisional D) permanent

61. It is not known whether mass standings are triggered by navigational error, disease, or both, but it is clear that the close-knit society of pilot whales is so interconnected that when several individuals strand themselves, others will do so as well.

A) initiative B) inherited  
C) coherent D) cohesive

62. The Holocaust, which led to the establishment of international laws against human rights violations, was the worst mass murder in history.

A) suicide B) genocide C) homicide D) patricide

63. James Prior was the most exposed of the "wets" as employment minister for much of the year; responsible for the government's dealings with trade unions, he doggedly resisted party pressure to wage legislative warfare against the unions.

A) tenaciously B) half-heartedly C) meticulously D) tactically



64. From the early 1930s until the mid-1940s, empirical research in educational psychology was conducted by only a few people.  
A) experimental    B) theoretical    C) developmental    D) fundamental
65. When I asked him about the palace, he said that he had no words for its magnificence.  
A) didn't know about    B) had no comments on  
C) wasn't impressed by    D) was unable to describe
66. Everybody knows that the shabbily-dressed man has in fact got a Midas touch.  
A) wise judgment    B) a dirty hand  
C) a power to make profits    D) a quick mind
67. The villagers took what the soothsayer had said with a pinch of salt.  
A) with displeasure    B) with delight    C) with doubt    D) with trust
68. After the final game was lost, the team just refused to lower their sail.  
A) leave the field    B) stop their efforts  
C) throw in their hand    D) claim victory
69. The garden party went like a house on fire.  
A) was a total failure    B) set the house on fire  
C) was brief and short    D) seemed to be exciting
70. The hotel was expensive, the food was poor, and the weather in that area was the last straw.  
A) the thing that made the stay unbearable  
B) the thing that made the stay just bearable  
C) the thing that gave us the last ray of hope  
D) the thing that gave us a little comfort

### Par III Paraphrasing (15 points)

Directions: The following sentences are taken from the reading comprehension passages in Part I. You should explain them in your own words in English. To properly understand the sentences, you may refer back to the passages.

71. The external stimuli diminish in importance, as a direct cause of the individual's emotional reaction, in proportion to the individual's maturity, and the stimuli that elicit these emotions develop more complexity. (Pass. 2, Para. 2)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
72. So do human males: although some may eventually become less fertile, men in general experience no shutdown of fertility, and indeed there are innumerable well-attested cases of old men, including a 94-year-old fathering children. (Pass. 4, Para. 2)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
73. The equal claim of everybody to happiness in the estimation of the moralist and the legislator, involves an equal claim to all the means of happiness, except in so far as the inevitable conditions of human life, and the general interest, in which that of every individual is included, set limits to the maxim; and those limits ought to be strictly construed. (in the middle of Pass. 5)
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
74. However, social Greek organizations have also been plagued by their share of social problems.

These problems include discrimination, dangerous initiation rites, high alcohol consumption, sexual assault, and even rape. (Passage 6, Para. 3)

75. Many scientists remain doubtful that true AI can ever be developed. The operation of the human mind is still little understood, and computer design may remain essentially incapable of analogously duplicating those unknown, complex processes. (Pass. 7, Para. 4)

#### Par IV Cloze (20 points)

Directions: Fill in each blank with ONE appropriate word to complete the passage.

All species of organisms originate through the process of biological evolution. In this process, new species arise from a series of natural changes. In animals that reproduce sexually, including humans, the term species refers to a group whose adult members regularly interbreed, resulting in fertile offspring. Scientists classify each species with a unique, two-part scientific name. In this system, modern humans are classified as *Homo sapiens*.

The Scopes trial, 76 known as the "Monkey Trial," is one of the most famous courtroom dramas in United States history. At the 77 of the American Civil Liberties Union, Tennessee high school biology teacher John T. Scopes agreed to help test a state 78 known as the Butler Act that forbade the teaching of 79 theories. The court refused to consider the validity of the law. Instead, it asked the jury to 80 only whether Scopes had violated that law. Renowned criminal lawyer Clarence Darrow argued for the defense, and famed orator 81 three-time presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan served as prosecutor. The defense did not deny that Scopes had 82 the law and sought to test the law's constitutionality before a higher court. Scopes's conviction was later overturned on a technicality, but the law 83 on the books until the 1960s.

The mechanism for evolutionary change resides 84 genes—the basic units of heredity. Genes affect how the body and behavior of an organism develop during 85 life. The information contained in genes can change—a process known as mutation. The way particular 86 are expressed—how they affect the body or behavior of an organism—can also change. 87 time, genetic change can alter a species' overall way of life, such as what it eats, how it grows, and where it can live.

Genetic 88 can improve the ability of organisms to survive, reproduce, and, in animals, raise offspring. This process is called 89. Parents pass adaptive genetic changes to their offspring, and ultimately these changes become common throughout a population—a group of organisms of the same species that share a particular local 90. Many factors can favor new adaptations, but changes in the environment often play a role. Ancestral human species adapted to new environments 91 their genes changed, altering their anatomy, physiology, and behavior. Over long periods, evolution dramatically transformed 92 and their ways of life.

Scientists estimate that the human line began to 93 from that of the African apes between 8 million and 5 million years ago. This 94 comes from comparing differences in the genetic makeup of humans and 95, and then calculating how long it probably took for those differences to develop. Using similar techniques and comparing the genetic variations among human populations around the world, scientists have calculated that all people may share common genetic

ancestors that lived sometime between 290,000 and 130,000 years ago.

76. \_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_ 78. \_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_ 80. \_\_\_\_\_ 81. \_\_\_\_\_ 82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
 84. \_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_ 86. \_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_ 88. \_\_\_\_\_ 89. \_\_\_\_\_ 90. \_\_\_\_\_ 91. \_\_\_\_\_  
 91. \_\_\_\_\_ 92. \_\_\_\_\_ 93. \_\_\_\_\_ 94. \_\_\_\_\_ 95. \_\_\_\_\_

### Par V Proof-reading (15 points)

Directions: There may be either ONE word erroneous or NO error at all in each line of the following paragraph. Please proof, read the paragraph, and do as instructed below:

- 1) If you think that there is no error in a line, put a tick (✓) in the space provided at the end of the line.
- 2) If you think that there is an extra word, draw a slash (/) through the word you wish to cross out and write the word in the space provided.
- 3) If you think that a word is missing, first mark the position of the missing word with a (^) sign and then write it in the space provided.
- 4) If you think that there is a wrong word, underline ( ) the wrong word and write the correct version in the space provided.

EXAMPLE: 1. When an art museum wants a new exhibit, ✓  
 2. it buys things in finished form and hang hangs  
 3. them on the wall. When ^ natural history a  
 4. museum wants an exhibit, it often must ~~to~~ to  
 build it.

Modern civilization of the West, built on the foundation of the search for human happiness, not only has definitely increased material enjoyment to no small degree, but can also definitely satisfy the spiritual demands of mankind.

98. It has cast aside the arbitrarily asserting transcendence of the individual soul, has \_\_\_\_\_  
 97. utilized to the high degree the power of man's new imagination and new intellect \_\_\_\_\_  
 98. to promote a new religion and new ethics that is fully socialized, and has endeavored \_\_\_\_\_  
 99. to work to the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number of people \_\_\_\_\_  
 100. Contented Easterners satisfied with their simple life and therefore do not seek \_\_\_\_\_  
 101. to increase their material enjoyment. They are satisfied with ignorance and with \_\_\_\_\_  
 102. "not understanding and not knowing" and therefore have devoted much attention \_\_\_\_\_  
 103. to the discovery of truth and the invention of techniques and machine. They are \_\_\_\_\_  
 104. satisfied with their future lot and environment and therefore do not want to conquer \_\_\_\_\_  
 105. nature but merely be at home with the nature and at peace with their lot. They do not \_\_\_\_\_  
 106. want to change systems and rather to mind their own business. They do not want a \_\_\_\_\_  
 107. revolution, but rather to remain disobedient subjects. The civilization under which \_\_\_\_\_  
 108. people are restricted and controlled by a material environment into which they \_\_\_\_\_  
 109. cannot escape, and under it they cannot utilize human thought and intellectual \_\_\_\_\_  
 110. power to change environment and improve conditions, are the civilization of a lazy \_\_\_\_\_  
 and non-progressive people. It is truly a materialistic civilization. Such civilization only obstruct but cannot satisfy the spiritual demands of mankind.

### Key to 2004 外国语言学及应用语言学专业《英语水平测试》

#### I Reading

30 X 2 = 60 points

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1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B  
15. D 16. B 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. B 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. A 25. D 26. B  
27. B 28. C 29. B 30. A

## II. Vocabulary & Structure 40×1 = 40 points

31. C 32. A 33. B 34. A 35. C 36. D 37. A 38. B 39. D 40. A 41. C 42. A  
43. C 44. C 45. B 46. D 47. A 48. B 49. A 50. D 51. C 52. C 53. A 54. B  
55. D 56. C 57. D 58. C 59. A 60. C 61. D 62. B 63. A 64. A 65. D  
66. C 67. C 68. C 69. D 70. A

## III. Paraphrasing 5×3 = 15 points

(Key to problems 71-75 is omitted.)

## IV. Cloze 20×1 = 20 points

(There may be other possible answers than those suggested here.)

76. also 77. request 78. law 79. evolution 80. determine 81. and  
82. broken 83. remained 84. in 85. its 86. genes 87. Over 88. changes  
89. adaptation 90. habitat 91. as 92. humans 93. diverge 94. figure 95. apes

## V. Proof-reading 15×1 = 15 points

96. It has cast aside the arbitrarily ~~asserting~~ transcendence of the individual soul, has asserted  
97. utilized to the ~~high~~ degree the power of man's new imagination and new intellect highest  
98. to promote a new religion and new ethics that is fully socialized, and has endeavored ✓  
99. to work ~~to~~ the greatest amount of happiness for the greatest number of people, for  
100. Contented Easterners ^ satisfied with their simple life and therefore do not seek are  
101. to increase their material enjoyment. They are satisfied with ignorance and with ✓  
102. "not understanding and not knowing" and therefore have devoted ~~much~~ attention no  
103. to the discovery of truth and the invention of techniques and machine. They are machinery  
104. satisfied with their ~~future~~ lot and environment and therefore do not want to conquer present  
105. nature but merely be at home with ~~the~~ nature and at peace with their lot. They do not the  
106. want to change systems ~~and~~ rather to mind their own business. They do not want a but  
107. revolution, but rather to remain ~~disobedient~~ subjects. The civilization under which obedient  
108. people are restricted and controlled by a material environment ~~into~~ which they from  
109. cannot escape, and under ~~it~~ they cannot utilize human thought and intellectual which  
110. power to change environment and improve conditions, ~~are~~ the civilization of a lazy is