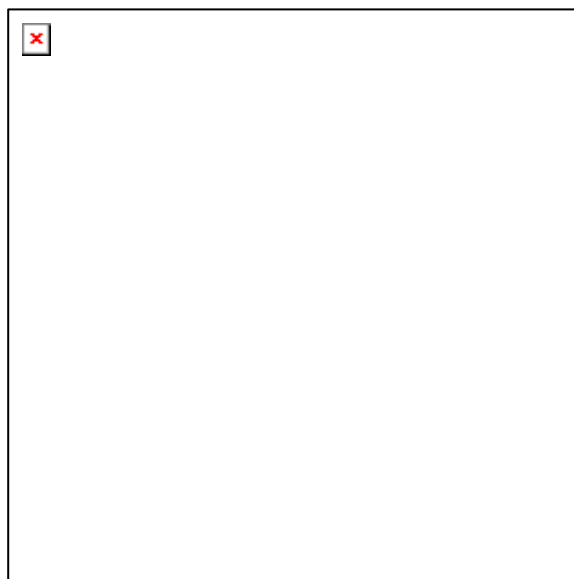


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2000 年 10 月高级英语试题及答案

课程代码：0600

本试题分两部分，第一部分考核课程内容，1 页至 4 页；选择题 42 分，非选择题 18 分。

第二部分考核水平，4 页至 8 页；选择题 20 分，非选择题 20 分。本试题共 8 页，满分 100 分。考试时间 150 分钟。全部题目用英语作答（英语汉题目除外），并将答案写在答题纸的相应位置上，否则不记分。

Part One 1. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (0.5 point each, 12 points)

. Programmers live in (1) fear of losing anyone's attention -anyone's. The (2) way to avoid doing so is to (3) everything brief, not to (4) the attention of anyone but instead to provide constant (5) through variety, novelty, action and (6).

. But before he ever begins to write he will have (7) an emotional attitude from which he will never completely (8). It is his job, no doubt, to (9) his temperament and (10) getting stuck at some (11) stage, or in some (12) mood.

. His car needs mechanics, and mechanics grow more expensive and less (13). The gadgets in the home are cheaper to (14) than repair. The more efficiently (15) the home seems to be, the more dependent it is on the great (16) corporations, as well as a diminishing army of servitors. Skills at the lowest level have to be (17) slavishly and exorbitantly (18).

. It is only lately that I have (19) how much science of genetics is (20). Agronomists have taken to (21) all sorts of vegetables and fruits (22) their original nature. This sounds wonderful and often is insane. For the scientists have not as a rule (23) any interest whatsoever in the taste of the things they have (24) with!

A. acquired B. avoid C. breeding D. changing E. constant

F. discipline G. efficient H. escape I. found J. impersonal

K. involved L. keep M. movement N. perverse

O. premature P. replace Q. rewarded R. self-contained S. stimulation T. strain U. surest V. taken

W. tempered X. wooed

II. There are 15 sentences with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (1 point each, 15 points)

25. In a hot summer day you would find the village children () in the small pond behind the woods. 26. I don't like the dishes in some Chinese restaurants abroad; for they () the local taste too much and the result is that the food is neither Chinese nor foreign. 27. Two pupils from the "Hope Schools" were () to represent Chinese children in the Euro 2000 ceremonies.

28. I think there is too much () made by all people concerned, the parents, the media, and the authorities, about the university entrance examinations.

29. Suddenly the lights went out. She () in the dark for the matches.

30. He was very sad because he had tried very hard in the last three years but () very little.

31. I'm afraid what you have said just now is not () to the subject under discussion.

32. Poor food and overwork finally () his health.

33. From the samples they had chosen (), they found 80 percent of the products were not up to the standard quality.

34. As a result of the accident, the child was () bed for six weeks.

35. When you teach children, you should try to () your explanation for them.

36. You will have to learn to make difficult decisions if you are to () in business.

37. The dam was not strong enough to () the pressure of the rising water.

38. He had always been rather () on the issue of internal decoration of the house. But when his son wanted to install a bar in it ,he said no.

39.He was actually a spy but () a journalist when he went abroad.

A.accompanied B.accomplished C.at random D.cater to

E.confined to F.defined to G.fumbled fuss

H.impaired J.impressed K.live L.mumble

M.noncommittal N.passed for O.passed out P.relative

Q.relevant R.pointed out S.simplify T.singled out

U.splash V.sprinkle W.survive X.withhold

III. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (1 point each, 15 points)

40.At the moment of its ([A]concept, [B] conception), every detail of a great musical work would become clear in Mozart's mind.

41.The very idea of cheating her is ([A] distasteful, [B] tasteless) to me.

42.Be careful. You are driving on a road with many ([A] quick, [B] abrupt) turns.

43.It is ([A] mysterious, [B] miraculous) how much weight you have lost.

44.We all paid her a ([A] compliment, [B] adopted) for primary school teaching.

45. The masses are the real heroes, while we ourselves are often ([A] childish, [B] childlike) and ignorant.

46.Difficult books are sometimes ([A] adapted, [B] adopted) for primary school teaching.

47.He turned down her kind invitation with a ([A] regrettable, [B] regretful) smile.

48.The Asian financial crisis caught many Asian governments ([A] on, [B] off) guard.

49.Our protest was successful, ([A] in so far as, [B] as long as) the Minister agreed to reconsider the matter.

50.It is socially impolite for a man to attend a partywearing a terribly ([A] folded, [B] wrinkled) shirt.

51. He threw it away with a ([A] contemptible, [B] contemptuous) gesture, but he didn't say anything in front of the host.

52.Half drunk, he ([A] stumbled, [B] tumbled) along the street humming a pop song to himself.

53.A significant feature of China's table-tennis is the constant ([A] emergence, [B] emergency) of promising new players.

54.She finally realized that she had lost her way on an island ([A] inhabited, [B] lived) only by birds.

IV. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your answer sheet. (55-59 2 points each, 8 points for 60, 18 points)

55、我想，知道自己愚蠢的人是聪明的，而知道自己撒谎的人是诚实的。

56、总的说来，在那少量的时间进而电视比这个国家的报纸做得更好。

57、丑陋是疾病的症状之一，美则是健康的象征。

58、我对法律的兴趣是出于对黑人区未来的关切。

59、摇滚乐与其说是一种音乐的力量，不如说是一种社会心理的表现。

60、在一个星期天的下午，布里尔小姐像往常一样来到公园。她在一条长登上坐下来，看着周围的一切。她仿佛是在观看一部生活的戏剧。突然她意识到自己在剧中也扮演了一个角色，也在舞台上表演。顿时她感到不那么孤独了。

Part Two

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding four items: V, VI, VII and VIII.

1)How shall we begin to talk with one another all around the globe? What language shall we use? Must we forever be dependent on interpreters? The realization of the dream of world-wide communication and the growing belief that men can plan for change are opening new potentialities for human relationships. But there is a paradox. For although our ability to see and hear has been vastly expanded, we still cannot talk with one another easily or on an equal basis. With every door of communication opening wide, we are held back by the barrier of language.

2) In the past, when only a few travelers made their way to far-off places, they translated their experiences of new landscapes and new

peoples, strange sights and sounds and smells, as best they could into their own tongue. And when people went abroad as conquerors, traders or colonists, two things were very likely to happen. Those who were dominant imposed their own language as the high-level mode of communication; and very often they made use of a trade language or "pidgin" as a low-level mode of communication. Both practices accentuated the differences of those who came into contact with one another.

3) Today all this is changing, and perhaps the necessity of making a new choice presents to us a unique opportunity. The very rapid movement of jokes and slangs, fashions and fads and slogans from one continent to another suggests that even now people, especially young people, are struggling to create a kind of common idiom in spite of language barriers. This may well be the moment to establish a secondary world language that all the world's peoples will learn, in addition to their own, for use around the whole earth.

4) There are those who believe that the choice is already being made. They point to the number of people everywhere who are using one or another of the major languages for business, science and international politics. If they are right, sooner or later the languages of the most populous and powerful advanced nations will swamp the smaller languages and the world will be more strongly than ever divided into blocs. But I believe the choice is still open. If we can move fast enough, we may arrive at a decision that will bring people everywhere into more meaningful contact.

5) A few decades ago, some people campaigned for a world language. They believed that the beginning of world community depended on the invention of a new, artificial language for world-wide use. Since this would be the language of no nation, it could, without offending anyone, become everyone's language.

6) What these pioneers did not notice, however, was that each of these invented languages, because it was basically a simplification of existing European languages, would still give tremendous advantages to those who spoke any one of them. Conversely, these artificial languages offered little to all those with a different linguistic tradition. So the various candidate languages were tried out --- in vain. This, of course, did a great deal of harm, for with each failure the danger increased that more people would treat the idea and the advocates of an auxiliary universal language as silly, boring and cranky.

7) Why, then, are we coming back to the idea? In fact, we have not "come back" but moved in a new direction. Recently students of the relationship between language and culture, working together with the new scientists of the cybernetic* revolution, have learned about the natural languages---all languages that have been moulded by the speech of many people over many generations.

8) A language that works has been shaped by its people. A natural language allows for the whole range of human intelligence and responsiveness and it is far richer and more expressive than are any individual's capacities for using it. And this is why, if we are to have a universal language, it must be a natural language. It must have the complex resources on which all the world's people can draw. But it cannot be one of the present-day major languages now in competition. For we need to protect all the languages there are. Soon diversity of language will be the principal remaining evidence of man's extraordinary inventiveness in creating different ways of living.

9) In time, this is also what a universal secondary language must carry for the peoples of the whole world---the significance of worldwide talking with one another within a shared civilization. If we chose as a secondary language the natural language of a small, politically unimportant, non-European literate people, we could accomplish our several purposes.

10) It can be done now. It may be very difficult to do later.

*cybernetic:控制论的

V. There are 10 incomplete statements, followed by four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (1 point each, 10 points)

61. At the beginning of the passage, the author seems to be uncertain about ()

- A. the barrier of language
- B. the abilities of interpreters
- C. human communication on equal basis
- D. human relationships in the world

62. 'Both practices' in Paragraph 2 refers to ().

- A.the practices by the travelers and those who went abroad as conquerors, traders or colonists.
- B.the fact that the dominant treated their own language and the trade-language differently.
- C.the fact that the travelers translated their experiences of both new landscapes and new people
- D.the fact that those who were dominant treated the high-level language and low-level language equally

63.According to the author, the following statement that () is NOT true.

- A.people speaking different languages could also exchange ideas
- B.the conquered people would not be allowed to speak their own language
- C.pidgin is often used as a means of communication among businessmen
- D. people speaking the ruler's language are held superior in communication

64.Those who believe the choice is already being made base their view on the fact that().

- A. one or another of the major languages is used in world affairs
- B.English is widely used as a world language
- C.an artificial language has been invented
- D.a natural European language is used

65.According to the author, the following statement about artificial language that () is NOT true.

- A.only non-European language speakers consider it as silly, boring and cranky
- B.while an English speaker can pick it up easily, a French speaker may not
- C.it possesses no complex resources on which all the people can draw
- D.it will never replace the major languages in the world today

66.Those who advocated the invention of a new, artificial language believed that it could

- A.not make any one happy
- B.make some people upset
- C.be widely accepted
- D.be rejected

67.According to the author, to choose a world language()

- A.should be done as soon as possible
- B.may be postponed
- C.can be done whenever possible
- D.can be accomplished immediately

68. It can be inferred from the author's view that the candidate for a universal language might be()

- A.a language of literate people of a small, politically insignificant nation not using any European language
- B.an artificial language based on none of the European languages
- C.any natural language winning the campaign for a world language
- D.one of the major languages used for commerce, science and world politics

69.The invented languages would give more advantages to some nations because().

- A.they are simple in structure
- B.they are based on existing European languages
- C.they are simplified forms of small languages
- D.they take all languages into consideration

70.The most suitable title for this passage is ().

- A.Natural Language and Artificial Language
- B.Farewell to Interpreters

C.Towards a Dominant Language

D.Towards a Shared Language

VI. There is one underlined part in each of the following sentences, followed by four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one that is the closest in meaning to the underlined part. (2 points each, 10 points)

71."Both practices accentuated the differences of those who came into contact with one another" means that both modes of communication ().

A.helped different speakers exchange ideas

B.brought different speakers closer together

C.made it possible for different speakers to converse

D.emphasized the differences between different speakers

72.This would be the language of no nation..

A.the language accepted by no nation

B.the language derived from the language of any nation

C.the language used by no nation

D.the language specific to no nation

73.What these pioneers did not notice...

A.artificial language designers

B.non-European language speakers

C.linguists who never offended anyone

D.participants in the campaign for a world language

74."A language that works has been shaped by its people"

A.A language that is understood is usually formed by its speakers.

B.A language that is used by a community has been moulded by its people.

C.A language that is used as a working language is usually built up by its speakers.

D.If people need a workable language, they would invent one.

75.A natural language allows for the whole range of human intelligence and responsiveness.

A.needs a lot of

B.includes the whole scope of

C.permits the list of

D.approves a series of

VII. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your translation on your answer sheet. (2 points each, 10 points)

76.With every door of communication opening wide, we are held back by the barrier of language.

77.The realization of the dream of world-wide communication and the growing belief that men can plan for change are opening new potentialities for human relationships.

78.So the various candidate languages were tried out -in vain.

79.If they are right, sooner or later the languages of the most populous and powerful advanced nations will swamp the smaller languages.

80.Soon diversity of language will be the principal remaining evidence of man's extraordinary inventiveness in creating different ways of living.

VIII. Answer the following essay question in English within 80-100 words, write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 points)

What does the author mean by saying that "In fact, we have not 'come back' but moved in a new direction"? Support your points.

高级英语试题参考答案及评分标准

I. 按课文填空 (本大题共 24 题, 每小题 0.5 分, 共 12 分)

1.E 2.U 3.L 4.T 5.S 6. M 7.A 8.H 9.F 10.B 11.O 12.N 13.G 14.P 15.R 16.J 17.X 18.Q 19.I 20.K 21.C 22.D 23.V 24.W

[评分标准]与答案不符则错,每错两题扣 1 分,如错题总数为偶数 2,4,6,8,10 则分别扣 1,2,3,4,5,分;如错题总数为奇数 1,3,5,7,9 则分别扣 0,1,2,3,4,分.

II. 选词填空 (本大题在 24 个选词中选择 15 个进行填空, 每题 1 分, 共 15 分)

25.U 26.D 27.T 28.H 29.G 30.B 31.Q 32.I 33.C 34.E 35.S 36.W

37.X 38.M 39.N

III. 填空 (本大题中, 在每小题的两个选择中选择一个完成全句, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

40.B 41.A 42.B 43.B 44.A 45.A 46.A 47.B 48.B 49.A 50.B 51.B

52.A 53.A 54.A

IV. 汉译英(本大题共 6 小题, 前 5 小题每题 2 分, 第 6 小题 8 分, 共 18 分)

55.It's a wise man, I guess, who knows he's dumb, and an honest person who knows he's a liar.

56.Television does a better job in that little time than the nation's press as a whole.

57.Ugliness is one of the symptoms of disease, beauty of health.

58.My interest in law stems from a concern about the future of the black ghetto.

59.Rock music is really a sociological expression rather than a musical force.

60.On a Sunday afternoon, Miss Brill came to the park as usual . She sat down on a bench, watching everything around her. She felt as if she was watching a play on life. Suddenly she realized that she was also playing a part in the play and that she was also acting on the stage. At once she felt much less lonely.

[评分标准]

1. 译文准确, 句子连贯, 无严重语法错误, 得满。

2. 虽然译文与答案不完全相符, 但能够正确表达原意, 不扣分。

3. 译文不准确, 内容不连贯, 出现一个严重错误, 扣 1 分。

4. 以句为单位, 拼写错误每 5 个扣 1 分, 不重复扣分, 不满 5 个不扣分, 不得出现负分。

5. 第 6 题包含 6 个短句, 每句 1 分, 按前 4 项标准评分。另外, 译文的连贯性 1 分, 印象分 1 分。

Part Two

V. 选择题 (本大题共 10 题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分) 61.C 62.B 63.B 64.A 65.B 66.C 67.A 68.A 69.B 70.D

VI. 选择题(本大题共 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

71.D 72.D 73.A 74.B 75.B

VII. 英译汉(本大题共 5 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

76.With every door of communication opening wide, we are held back by the barrier of language.

A. 面对(每一扇)敞开着的交际的大门, 我们却被语言障碍羁绊着/阻挡着.

B. 尽管交流的大门已扇扇打开, 但我们仍然受到语言藩篱的阻挡.

77.The realization of the dream of world-wide communication and the growing belief that men can plan for change are opening new potentialities for human relationships.

A. 实际世界范围内交流的梦想以及人类能够规划变革的日益加深的信念, 正在为人际关系开创着新的可能性.

B. 进行全球交流的梦想得以实现, 而人们越来越相信人类有能力制定变革的规划, 这些都是为人类交往的发展开创着新的可能性.

78.So the various candidate languages were tried out -in vain.

于是各种有可能的语言都被一一试过, 然而却均以失败告终.

79.If they are right, sooner or that the language of the most populous and powerful advanced nations will swamp the smaller languages.

A. 如果他们是对的,人口最多和最强大的发达国家的语言迟早会把小语种淹没.

B. 如果他们的观点是正确的,那么人口最多、国力最强的发达国家的语言将迟早会淹没较小的语言.

80. Soon diversity of language will be the principal remaining evidence of man's extraordinary inventiveness in creating different ways of living.

A. 不久,语言的多样性将成为人类在创造不同生活方式中表现出的非凡的创新精神的一个尚存的/仍然存在的重要的证据.

B. 不久,语言的多样性将成为一个尚存的重要的证据.这个证据显示了人类在创造不同生活方式中表现出的非凡的创新精神.

[评分标准]

1. 译文准确,句子连贯,无严重理解错误,得满分.

2. 虽然译文与答案不完全相符,但能够正确表达愿意,不扣分.

3. 译文不准确,内容不连贯,出一个严重理解错误,扣 1 分.

4. 出现关键的内容上的漏译,每一个扣 1 分;出现关键词汇的漏译,每两个扣 1 分,但不出现负分.

VIII. 回答问题(10 分)

[答题要点]

The old approach to a world language:

a) The world language was an artificial language based on European languages, and

b) Therefore, it gave great advantages to those who spoke any one of them and disadvantages to those who did not.

The new approach to a world language proposed by the author:

c) It should be a natural language, and

d) It should be a language of a small, politically unimportant, non-European literate people.

Conclusion:

e) Although we have to come back to the idea that we will need a world language, we should move in a new direction, adopting the new approach instead of the old.

[评分标准]

1) a) , b) , c) , d) 每一点各 2 分,每一点不全面均扣 1 分.2) e) 1 分.3) 印象分(语言质量)1 分.

2001 年 10 月高级英语试题及答案

Part One

The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (0.5 point each, 12 points)

We are going the wrong way 1 all this. Everyone must draw 2. This isn't the last draw we shall have, and 3 to yourselves what it will be 4 in this cell if we have a 5 class ? the ones who are left to the 6. The rest of you will soon begin to hate us.

· But the press isn't the only party in this country that's 7 of this rampant insensitivity. When I went to the chairman of the board of a large New York 8 firm and asked him for money to help us get 9 of the testimony to 10 to each member of Congress so that we can press our demands for open 11, I was told in seriousness: "I don't think you can market war 12."

· Operationally excellent companies 19 a combination of quality, price, and ease of purchase that no one else 20 their market can 21. They are not product or service innovators, 22 do they 23 one-to-one relationships with customers. They execute extraordinarily well, and their proposition to customers is 24 low price or hassle-free service, or both.

A. obtained B. crimes C. deliver D. associations E. about
F. on G. based H. match I. nor J. lots
K. way L. present M. cultivate N. picture O. like
P. end Q. transcripts R. in S. privileged T. guilty
U. guaranteed V. hearings W. for X. false

. There are 15 sentences with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (1 point each, 15 points)

25. "Oh, no!" he said quickly, smiling at her out of that unfailing _____ of contrition ? a sort of chivalry.

26. At last, with the Vietnam War, Americans are beginning to realize that they are _____ original sin as much as Europeans are.

27. The value of snobbery in general, its humanistic "point", consists in its power to _____ activity.

28. It is not altogether easy to decide what is the _____ of the love of excitement.

29. The American dream promised older people that if they worked hard enough all their lives, things would _____ well for them.

30. I believe that over a period of decades newspapers have become a habit _____ a function.

31. Her time was _____, but she continued to sit by the window, leaning her head against the window curtain, inhaling the odour of dusty cretonne.

32. They are always on trial, always on the _____ of failure, collectively and individually.

33. He ends it by _____ to end his life ? with a guillotine.

34. In one of the world's biggest countries, euthanasia is condemned by the medical establishment, secretly practiced many times more often, and almost never _____.

35. She _____ to me because she was like people I had never met personally.
36. Once in bed, most folks I know seem to find no difficulty in plunging their earthly parts into _____.
37. We watched while pride allowed unimportant battles to be _____ the most important stands of the war.
38. Women are _____ on other things than their faces.
39. The letter you received last month was sent after we _____ over two thousand third-year students at the best schools.

A. appealed B. running out C. stimulate D. verge
E. excite F. oblivion G. Ridge H. Comes to light
I. Instead J. screened K. Escalated into L. Running over
M. Comes into being N. root cause O. rather than P. Subject to
Q. Turn up R. retrenching S. Increased T. retaining
U. Turn out V. pretending W. Reason X. impulse

. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (1 point each, 15 points)

40. The burn needs a (an) ([A] application, [B] treatment) of ointment three times a day, or it will get infected.
41. Porters laden with heavy bags were now ([A] walking, [B] working) their way slowly across a rope bridge.
42. The ([A] studied, [B] learned) casualness of the stranger's manner put us on guard immediately.
43. This pretty girl seems to have plenty of confidence, but appearances are sometimes ([A] deceptive, [B] deceitful).
44. To get ([A] permitted, [B] admitted) to the university, a student must have good results from the junior college.
45. Some plants are very ([A] sensible, [B] sensitive) to light; they prefer the shade.
46. The TV announcer apologized for the breakdown and said that normal service would be ([A] resumed, [B] returned) as soon as possible.
47. If you accept the offer, please ([A] confirm, [B] affirm) it in writing.
48. My brother is ([A] credible, [B] credulous) enough to believe anything you tell him.

49. Why do you make such a loud noise in the dead of night? You are so ([A] inconsiderable, [B] inconsiderate).

50. As Managing Director of the firm, Mr. Smith is the ([A] dominant, [B] dominated) figure in the eyes of the staff.

51. You must ([A] explore, [B] execute) all the possibilities before giving up hope.

52. His factory ([A] yielded, [B] manufactured) big profits last year.

53. Conservationists call upon all citizens to protect natural resources which are not ([A] inexhaustible, [B] inexorable).

54. A small country without a good defense is ([A] vulnerable, [B] venerable) to outside invasion.

. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your answer sheet. (55-59 2 points each, 8 points for 60, 18 points)

55. 她示意我们不必站起来。

56. 在美国，妇女的报酬比做同样工作的男人低大约 20 %。

57. 毕业后，他找到一份使他有机会成功和实现抱负的工作。

58. 他的车子刚刚开上通向他家的大街，他就啪的一声打开收音机。

59. 我不想因为自己来自黑人区而引起人们的好奇。

60. 美国食品虽然包装考究和富有营养，但味道却一年比一年逊色。有些蔬菜味道就像图书馆里的浆糊。低温冷藏过的肉变成了皮革。这就是所谓的科学和经济学应用到食品生产上的恶果。

Part Two

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding four items: , , and .

The Birth of Computing:

The Forgotten Father Figure

1) It seems curious that Charles Babbage is remembered today as the grandfather of computing, for Babbage never completed a single one of his clunky mechanical calculating machines, and his work was largely forgotten after his death in 1871. It was only with the construction of the first electronic computers in the 1940s, by people who were unaware of Babbage's work, that the groundbreaking nature of that work became apparent. Had Babbage never lived, in other words, the rise of the computer would have happened anyway. That is because today's computers owe their ancestry not to Babbage but to the work of another 19th-century pioneer, Hermann Hollerith.

2) In contrast to Babbage, who wanted to automate the business of mathematical calculation, Hollerith was interested in the field of data processing. Babbage intended his elaborate "calculating engines" to be used by scientists, in much the same way that specialist supercomputers are today. The particular application he had in mind was the production of error-free mathematical and astronomical tables. Hollerith, on the other hand, made his name building machines to handle an enormous data-processing task: the analysis of the results of the United States' census.

3) When the first American census took place in 1790, tabulating the data it collected took nine months. As the country's population grew larger, however, and the number of questions asked in each census increased, a problem of delay gradually emerged. The results of the 1880 census took seven years to compile 梈aking them out of date by the time they were published.

4) This was unsatisfactory because, for example, seats in the House of Representatives were (and are) assigned according to census data. It became apparent that a new way would have to be found to compile the results of the 1890 census, in order to keep up with rapid demographic changes. Indeed, without a new approach the 1900 census would already have been under way by the time the 1890 results became available.

5) Hollerith, a former employee of the Census Bureau, had the idea of building a tabulating machine. His first design, patented in 1884, used a long strip of paper into which holes were punched to represent information. The record for each person was to be punched across the strip, which would then be run through the machines. Electrical contacts made through the holes in the strip would drive electro-mechanical counters. In this way the number of records matching particular criteria could be counted.

6) Before long, Hollerith improved this scheme, by using combinations of holes to represent more complex pieces of information. At the same time, he switched from a paper strip to punched cards. By clever wiring of the tabulating machine, it was possible to count the number of cards with particular combinations of attributes.

7) Hollerith also invented a sorting machine, to facilitate the tabulation of subsets of the population. When a card was inserted into the tabulating machines, the counters would be updated accordingly, and the appropriate drawer in the sorting machine would open.

8) When it came to choosing a tabulating machine for the 1890 census, Hollerith's design was one of three contenders. The other two machines used colour-coded slips of paper and chips of wood to represent information. In a competition between them it took 72 hours to record all the data on to Hollerith's punched cards, which was not vastly faster than the 144 hours and 100 hours taken by the other two machines.

9) The real advantage of Hollerith's system became clear, however, when it came to manipulating the stored data and compiling the results. Hollerith's machines took less than six hours; the other machines took 55 and 44 hours respectively. His design was chosen, and his machines compiled the results of the 1890 census in a mere six weeks, at a saving to the Census Bureau of \$5 million in staff costs 梈en times more than expected.

10) This success enabled Hollerith to expand his Tabulating Machine Company into overseas markets. In 1911, the company merged with two others, and in 1924 the new firm changed its name to International Business Machine 梈ow better known as IBM. There is, in other words, a direct line from Hollerith's tabulating machines to mainframe computers and, in 1981, to the first IBM PC.

11) It is ironic that today's computer industry has its origins in a data-processing project carried out in 1890 that was completed on time and under budget. Modern computerisation Projects, in contrast, tend to have far more in common with Babbage's ill-fated attempt to build a mechanical computer, which cost a fortune and was eventually abandoned. Perhaps the fact that Hollerith is forgotten, While Babbage is remembered, should not be surprising at all.

tabulate: 制表

. There are 10 incomplete statements, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the

corresponding letter on your answer sheet.(1 point each,10 points)

61. Babbage is regarded as the grandfather of computing because _____.

- [A] today's computers have developed directly from his mechanic computer
- [B] his calculating machine was a mechanic one
- [C] today's computers share a lot more with his idea of computing
- [D] people were unaware of his work when the first electronic computers were constructed in the 1940s

62. The forgotten father figure refers to Hollerith as _____.

- [A] a former employee of the American Census Bureau
- [B] the founder of IBM
- [C] the first designer of a calculating machine
- [D] the founder of modern computers

63. "As the country's population grew larger, ... a problem of delay gradually emerged." Here "a problem of delay" means _____.

- [A] a problem of delay in starting the census
- [B] a problem of delay in starting to compile the census results
- [C] a problem of delay in bring about the census results
- [D] a problem of delay in finding a tabulating machine to compile the census results

64. " seats in the House of Representatives were (and are) assigned according to the census data." This sentence means that _____.

- [A] the seat of the House of Representatives was decided according to the census results
- [B] the number of chairs in the House of Representatives was decided according to the census results
- [C] the number of chairs in the House of Representatives was decided according to the census results
- [D] the chairs in the House of Representatives were arranged according to the census results

65. The primary purpose of Hollerith's design was _____.

- [A] to provide a quicker approach to compile the results of the 1890 census
- [B] to provide a new approach to reduce the staff costs of the 1890 census
- [C] to provide a quicker approach to determine seats in the House of Representatives
- [D] to provide a new approach to do mathematical calculation

66. Hollerith's data-processing project included the following except _____.

- [A] an electronic computer
- [B] a tabulating machine
- [C] an electro-mechanic counter
- [D] a sorting machine

67. Hollerith's tabulating machine _____.

- [A] was completed on time but it cost more than previously estimated
- [B] was not completed on time though it cost less than previously estimated

- [C] was not completed on time and it cost more than previously estimated
- [D] was completed on time and it cost less than previously estimated

68. Hollerith's tabulating machine was chosen for the 1890 census mainly because of _____.

- [A] its advantage in recording data
- [B] its advantage in saving staff costs
- [C] its advantage in processing stored data
- [D] its advantage in shape

69. The following statements are true except _____.

- [A] the first IBM PC was projected in 1981
- [B] the results of the 1880 census was not published until 1887
- [C] the results of the 1890 census were compiled in six weeks
- [D] the first electronic computers were constructed in the 1900s

70. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- [A] Hollerith was not only interested in invention but also in politics
- [B] Hollerith was not only good at invention but also at business
- [C] Hollerith did a good job not only as an employee of the Census Bureau but also as the manager of his firm
- [D] Hollerith was merely luckier than ill-fated Babbage

. There is one underlined part in each of the following sentences, followed by four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is the closest in meaning to the underlined part. (2 points each, 10 points)

71. Had Babbage never lived, ... the rise of the computer would have happened anyway.

- [A] Thanks to Babbage we have had the computer.
- [B] Without Babbage we would still have had the computer.
- [C] Without Babbage we would not have had the computer.
- [D] After Babbage's death we had the computer.

72. The particular application he had in mind was the production of error-free mathematical and astronomical tables.

- [A] to manufacture accurate tables for mathematicians and astronomers
- [B] to use mathematical and astronomical tables free from error
- [C] to make tables for mathematicians and astronomers who were free from error
- [D] to work out accurate tables for use in mathematics and astronomy

73. Hollerith, on the other hand, made his name building machines...

- [A] made himself well known
- [B] gave himself a name
- [C] gave his machine a name
- [D] named himself well

74. In 1911, the company merged with two others,...

- [A] the company defeated two others
- [B] the company bought over two others
- [C] the company combined with two others
- [D] the company acquired two others

75. ... which cost a fortune and was eventually abandoned.

- [A] which ended in failure with the loss of a good chance
- [B] which was given up at last as decided by fate
- [C] which resulted in the expense of a lot of money and was given up as an event
- [D] which resulted in the expense of a lot of money and was given up in the end

. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your translation on your answer sheet. (2 points each, 10 points)

76. Babbage intended his elaborate "calculating engines" to be used by scientists, in much the same way specialist supercomputers are today. (in paragraph 2)

77. His first design, patented in 1884, used a long strip of paper into which holes were punched to represent information. (in paragraph 5)

78. At the same time, he switched from a strip to punched cards. (in paragraph 6)

79. The other two machines used colour-coded slips of paper and chips of wood to represent information. (in paragraph 8)

80. This success enabled Hollerith to expand his Tabulating Machine Company into overseas markets. (in paragraph 10)

. Answer the following essay question in English within 80 - 100 words. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 points)

What have you learned about Hollerith's invention from the text?

参考答案

Part One

. 按课文填空

1. [E]
2. [J]
3. [N]
4. [O]
5. [S]
6. [P]
7. [T]
8. [G]

- 9.[Q]
- 10.[L]
- 11.[V]
- 12.[B]
- 13.[A]
- 14.[D]
- 15.[K]
- 16.[F]
- 17.[W]
- 18.[X]
- 19.[C]
- 20.[R]
- 21.[H]
- 22.[I]
- 23.[M]
- 24.[U]

. 选词填空

- 25.[X]
- 26.[P]
- 27.[C]
- 28.[N]
- 29.[U]
- 30.[O]
- 31.[B]
- 32.[D]
- 33.[V]
- 34.[H]
- 35.[A]
- 36.[F]
- 37.[K]
- 38.[R]
- 39.[J]

. 填空

- 40.[A]
- 41.[B]
- 42.[A]
- 43.[A]
- 44.[B]
- 45.[B]
- 46.[A]

47.[A]

48.[B]

49.[B]

50.[A]

51.[A]

52.[A]

53.[A]

54.[A]

. 汉泽英

【参考答案】

55. She motioned for us not to stand up.

56. In the United States, women are paid about 20 % less than a man for the same job.

57. After graduation, he found a job that gave him chances of success and opportunities for ambition.

58. No sooner did his car touch the boulevard heading home than he flicked on the radio.

59. I did not want my being from a black ghetto to arouse curiosity.

60. Although American food is handsomely packaged and nutritious, it tastes less good year by year. Some vegetables have the flavor of the library paste. Deep-frozen meats turn into leather. This is the consequence of the so-called science and economics applied in food production.

Part Two

. 选择题

61.[C]

62.[D]

63.[C]

64.[B]

65.[A]

66.[A]

67.[D]

68.[C]

69.[A]

70.[B]

. 选择题

71.[B]

72.[D]

73.[A]

74.[C]

75.[D]

. 英译汉

【参考答案】

76. 拜倍格打算把他的精心设计的“计算机”(用于计算的机器) 提供给科学家使用, 使用方式差不多就象现在专家使用的超级计算机一样。

77. 他的第一次设计在 1884 年获得专利, 是在一条长长的纸条上打孔来表达信息。

78. 同时, 他从使用长纸条改为使用打孔的卡片。

79. 另外两台机器使用含有彩色代码的纸片和木片来表达信息。

80. 这一成功使赫勒瑞斯能够把他的制表机公司的业务扩展到海外市场。

. 回答问题

【答题要点】

There are four points to the answer:

1. What his invention was.(a tabulating machine)

2. What led to the invention.(It took too long to compile the census results.)

3. What advantages the invention had.(It recalled, manipulated and compiled census much faster.)

4. How the invention served its purpose.(It compiled the census results in merely six weeks. It also saved \$5 million in staff costs for the Census Bureau.)

2002 年 10 月高级英语试题

课程代码 : 00600

PARTONE

. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (12 points,0. 5 point each)

? Consider the 1 assumptions that television tends to 2 : that complexity must be 3 , that visual stimulation is a 4 for thought, that verbal 5 is an anachronism. It may be old-fashioned, but I was taught that thought is words, 6 in grammatically precise ways.

? She moved from that chair to this one 7 here, and just sat there with her hands 8 together and looking down. I got a 9 that I ought to 10 some conversation, so I said I had come in to see if John wanted to 11 in a telephone, and 12 that she started to laugh.

? At that I 13 my teeth in disgust. 14 only they wouldn't use the word 'hurt' I might be able to get 15 . But I did not 16 myself to be hurried or 17 but speaking quietly and slowly I 18 the child again.

? Downtown, she parked her car in a 19 . Everything was getting ready for this 20 . She did not carry the flowers in her car but she carried them in her 21 . Now she was going to 22 out whether it was death or 23 . Either she could 24 .

A. held B. substitute C. if D. put
E. at F. tolerate G. over H. arranged
I. moment J. make K. allow L. disturbed
M. casual N. somewhere O. feeling P. approached
Q. precision R. life S. avoided T. heart
U. find V. garage W. ground X. cultivate

. There are 15 sentences from the textbooks, with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (15 points, 1 point each)

25. Operationally excellent companies _____ a combination of quality, price, and ease of purchase that no one else in their market can match.
26. Students were not conscious of the ghetto as a _____ phenomenon.
27. It is not possible to make the very best cheese in vast quantities at a low average _____.
28. I didn't mind _____ Saturdays, but until eleven, twelve Friday nights was too much.
29. American individualism, on the face of it an admirable philosophy, wishes to _____ itself in independence of the community.
30. Those of us who are not old _____ ourselves from discussions of old age by declaring the subject morbid, boring or in poor taste.
31. I am speaking of the local press which in hundreds of American communities is the only news available, aside from those recitals of ticker tape that _____ radio news.
32. The sun was breaking through clouds, _____ a smell of earth to heaven.
33. We demanded justice for the body _____ for the soul.
34. When she breathed, something light and sad- no, not sad, exactly - something gentle seemed to move in her _____.
35. There was a little patch beside the rocky road, and Mrs. Flowers walked in front _____ her arms and picking her way over the stones.
36. "Jagger," he said, "grabs a half-gallon jug of water and runs along the front platform, _____ its contents over the first few rows of sweltering listeners..."
37. I must confess that I always suspect the men who _____ that they unvaryingly fall asleep as soon as they get into bed.
38. Another worry is that a legal framework for euthanasia, permitting a doctor to comply with a dying man's request set in a prescribed of circumstances, might pose dangers for society by setting a _____ for killing.
39. But for the poor in spirit, with low levels of both energy and pride, it may be the least _____ choice available.

A. working B. swinging C. as well as D. poison
E. insoluble F. manifest G. cost H. intolerable
I. divided J. to work K. releasing L. act as
M. had rather N. boast O. blurt out P. deliver
Q. sprinkling R. so long as S. sample T. barricade
U. pass for V. precedent W. separate X. bosom

. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (15 points, 1 point each)

40. Jane and Tom have ([A] broken out, [B] fallen out) and do not speak to each other now.
41. Although the heavy rain stopped, it was at least an hour later when the flood began to ([A] retreat, [B] recede).
42. I've put on so much weight that my clothes don't([A] fit, [B] suit) me.
43. We([A] replaced, [B] renewed) the stolen car when the insurance money arrived.
44. Many people found([A] current, [B] contemporary) art very difficult to understand.
45. Because of the heavy storm, the residents in this region were ([A] rescued, [B] evacuated) to a safe place.

46. China is big and rich in minerals which have not been properly ([A] exploded, [B]exploited) .
47. Modern machines will certainly increase factory ([A] output, [B] outcome) at a considerable rate.
48. Mr. Brown went to the hospital for a ([A] conventional,[B]routine) physical check-up.
49. Some naughty students tried to ([A]provoke,[B]stir) the new teacher into losing her temper.
50. I was extremely exhausted at first, but after two hours' sleep, I felt considerably ([A] refreshed,[B]relaxed).
51. Since we don't have the key, we must use([A]force,[B]strength)to open this locked door.
52. She([A] attributed,[B]attached) a check to the letter and sent it out.
53. You'd better put your small electrical apparatus in a place that is not ([A] available [B] accessible) to your children.
54. The eloquent speaker succeeded in([A] appealing,[B]arousing) to the emotions of the audience.

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding four items: , , and .

Drivers in China

- 1) I am in my mid-fifties, a senior citizen, living in Minnesota. Three summers ago, I left my family of three and spent six months in Shanghai, China, on a teaching tour. Like all other tourists, the experiences were new, exciting and somewhat strange to me.
- 2) Like all other tourists I brought home many souvenirs, some warm friendship and many memories. Unlike the others, I also brought home some questions. I am still looking for answers to some of them. One of them is about Chinese driving habits.
- 3) Chinese drivers, whether they be bus, taxi or truck drivers, have had to put up with endless traffic jams and unruly bicyclists. They also have had another chore on the unbelievably crowded streets; the scene you can only appreciate by picturing yourself amongst a crowd in a state fair. They turn the engine on and off during stops on intersections or traffic jams. They turn lights off in the night at intersections as well as on brightly lit streets. Every time I was close to a driver in a vehicle, I could not help noticing the poor driver putting the extra work to himself. It drove me so crazy that I had to find out the reasons.
- 4) But the answers they gave me were always the same: to save gas and to avoid traffic accidents.
- 5) Later, I was informed that several traffic accidents were caused by beaming lights that blinded the bikers and pedestrians as well as drivers from the opposite direction. I was somewhat satisfied with that answer. One question lingered however: how many accidents have been caused by invisible cars because the lights were turned off? Between the two evils which one is worse?
- 6) I was not happy with the answer about gas saving. One day, I was traveling with my colleague Mr. Liu. I told him I never turned off my engine during short stops because restarting not only was hard on the battery but also would cause wear and tear on the starter. Cutting the engine during stops really saved very little gas. Apparently amused by my observation, Mr. Liu relayed the question to the driver.
- 7) "To save gas. " Click, the driver turned the engine off while answering. A few seconds later, he turned the key to start on the green light. The old engine coughed and failed to catch fire until after several attempts.
- 8) "Professor Smith here," Mr. Liu said to the driver, "has driven at least 20 years in America. He told me that to restart after a brief stop does not save much gas, and it is not good for the starter. It also wastes your battery power. "
- 9) "I was told to do this in my driving classes. "
- 10) "Your trainer could be wrong, you know," said Mr. Liu. I guessed he was on my side because of my 20 years of driving experience.
- 11) Why are Chinese drivers told to kill engines during short stops? What good does it do to ... anything? How long have they done this? Who or what started that notion? I left China the following year puzzled.
- 12) I had my questions partially answered in Japan, where I visited Jack, on my way back to the States.
- 13) In the evening on the third day of my visit, he drove me back to the hotel in his Toyota(丰田车). I noticed the same curious maneuver that had bothered me in the streets of Shanghai.
- 14) "Why do you turn the lights off every time you stop?" I decided to ask the easier question first.
- 15) "We have strict regulations on handling vehicles in Japan. The regulation requires a driver to turn lights off at the intersections so they will not blind drivers from the other direction," he said. "Now this practice has been accepted by the general population as a polite thing for a driver to do. A pedestrian will stop in front of your car and give you a disgusted stare if you leave lights on while stopping," he added.

16) "Why do you turn the engine off on red lights?" I continued with the second, more controversial question.

17) "Well..." It took him a while to put his thoughts together and his words in proper places. " I was told that it would preserve battery power. You Americans are able to recharge batteries because you drive faster on freeways. Our driving speed hardly ever exceeds 35 miles per hour. "

18) "That might be a good reason a few years ago, but batteries are made better now. You should not have to worry about running out of power," I argued. I didn't want to debate with him over the issue. My understanding was quite the contrary. Starting an engine requires a power surge, hence more battery power.

19) Yes, this must be where the notion had come from, Japan. The Japanese have almost monopolized the entire automobile market in China. It is logic to assume that they would be the people to provide drivers' education. But where has that notion of fuel saving come from?

20) "But they do it for different reasons. They told me they did it to save gas. "

21) "... I wonder where have they got that idea from? It does not make sense..." He started to ponder. "Even if it does conserve gas, the saving is so minute it is not worth the trouble. "

22) "Yes... I wonder ..." I said. To this day I am still wondering.

. There are 10 incomplete statements, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (10 points, 1 point each)

55. The writer brought home ____.

- [A] a lot of gifts and memories and friendship
- [B] a lot of questions as well as numerous gifts, souvenirs and friendship
- [C] souvenirs, memories as well as some questions
- [D] some warm friendship, gifts and memories

56. Chinese drivers have had to put up with endless traffic jams. They are ____.

- [A] bus-drivers, truck- – drivers and car drivers
- [B] bus- – drivers, taxi-drivers, truck- drivers but not car-drivers
- [C] taxi-drivers, tractor- drivers and bus- drivers
- [D] all drivers

57. "...the scene you can appreciate by picturing yourself amongst a crowd in a state fair. "Here "you can appreciate" means____.

- [A] you can understand
- [B] you can enjoy
- [C] you can entertain yourself with
- [D] you can recognize

58. ... I could not help noticing the poor driver putting the extra work to himself. This sentence shows ____.

- [A] he was very sympathetic with the driver
- [B] he didn't want to see the poor driver suffer
- [C] he didn't want to, yet always saw the driver putting the extra work to himself
- [D] he hated noticing the driver putting the extra work to himself

59. Between the two evils which one is worse? In this sentence, the author thinks____.

- [A] one evil is not as bad as the other.
- [B] one evil is much worse than the other.
- [C] there is little difference between the two.
- [D] there is a little difference between the two.

60. The author's 20-year driving experience convinced him that he should not turn off his engine during short stops because ____.

- [A] engines were expensive and broke down easily
- [B] it would waste battery power and to harm to the starter
- [C] it was very difficult to start the car again and it would give the driver a headache
- [D] the starter was easy to break down and you would have to replace it

61. Mr. Liu relayed the author's question to the driver because ____.

- [A] he thought the question was ridiculous
- [B] he was not interested in the question
- [C] he was too lazy to answer the question himself
- [D] he might have the same question on his mind

62. I had my questions partially answered in Japan. It means ____.

- [A] most of my questions were answered in Japan
- [B] my questions were more or less answered in Japan
- [C] all my questions were answered in Japan
- [D] my questions were hardly answered in Japan

63. A pedestrian will stop in front of your car and give you a disgusted stare if you leave lights on while stopping. The sentence means a pedestrian will ____.

- [A] give you a cold and inquiring look
- [B] look at you and make you hate yourself
- [C] look at you with fixed eyes to let you know that he doesn't like you
- [D] look at you with an unnatural and vague expression

64. The author thought the Japanese might be those who started the practice of cutting the engine during stops and the Chinese followed their example because ____.

- [A] the Japanese played a controlling role in China's automobile market
- [B] Japan is an advanced automobile producer in the world
- [C] the Japanese have good rules and regulations on how to drive
- [D] the Japanese are aggressive and they enforce their rules on the Chinese

. There is one underlined part in each of the following sentences, followed by four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is the closest in meaning to the underlined part. (10 points, 2 points each)

65. They also have had another chore on the unbelievably crowded streets.

- [A] impossible problem
- [B] difficult job
- [C] tedious job
- [D] unsolvable problem

66. It drove me so crazy that I had to find out the reasons.

- [A] I could no longer put up with it so I had to ...
- [B] I was so interested in it that ...
- [C] I was so curious about it that ...
- [D] I was so touched that ...

67. The old engine coughed and failed to catch fire.

- [A] it was ill and had a bad cold
- [B] it made some short and harsh noises
- [C] it was tired and didn't want to start

[D] it made a long and loud noise

68. Starting an engine requires a power surge, hence more battery power.

[A] a power recharge

[B] an over-loaded power

[C] a wave of power jumping up and down

[D] a sudden increase of power

69. Even if it does conserve gas, the saving is so minute it is not worth the trouble.

[A] it really does not save gas at all

[B] the amount of gas it saves is extremely small

[C] the gas it saves is not enough

[D] the gas it saves is not noticed

PART TWO

. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your translation on your answer sheet. (10 points, 2 points each)

70. Later, I was informed that several traffic accidents were caused by beaming lights that blinded the bikers and pedestrians as well as drivers from the opposite direction. (in paragraph 5)

71. One question lingered however: how many accidents have been caused by invisible cars because the lights were turned off?(in paragraph 5)

72. In the evening on the third day of my visit, he drove me back to the hotel in his Toyota. I noticed the same curious maneuver that had bothered me in the streets of Shanghai. (in paragraph 13)

73. "Now this practice has been accepted by the general population as a polite thing for a driver to do". (in paragraph 15)

74. "Well..." It took him a while to put his thoughts together and his words in proper places. "I was told that it would preserve battery power. You Americans are able to recharge batteries because you drive faster on freeways. "(in paragraph 17)

. Answer the following essay question in English within 80 - 100 words. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 Points)

What questions did the author have about driving in China? Why?

. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your answer sheet. (18 points, 2 points each from 75 to 79, 8 points for 80)

75. 她告诉我对无知绝不能宽容，但应理解未受过教育的人。

76. 因而对美貌的狂热崇拜必定体现了经济领域以外产生的变化。

77. 埃斯将啤酒在小床的两根栏杆相交处放稳，在椅子底下寻找晨报。

78. 我对美国当时发生的暴乱不感到耻辱使我感到震惊。

79. 艺术品的集藏就是文化象征的集藏，文化象征仍然具有社会声望。

80. 最后他们一致同意抽签决定他们当中哪三个人应该先死。一位职员把他的一封信撕成 30 小片，并用铅笔在其中三片上画了个十字。接着，他把所有的小片折叠好，放进一只大鞋子里面。然后他们就按他们名字的字母顺序开始抽签。

2002 年 1 月高级英语试题及答案

课程代码 : 00600

The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks followed by a list of words and expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (0.5 point for each, 12 points)

1. They are always on _1_, always on the _2_ of failure, collectively and individually. They _3_, even the most secure and self-assured of them, to look good on paper; and there is much paper for them to look good on. Each week, for example, a _4_ of the sales results of the _5_ week for each sales office and for the Sales Department as a whole for each division of the company is kept and compared to the sales results for the _6_ week of the year before.

2. She had _7_ to go away, to leave her home. Was that wise? She tried to _8_ each side of the question. In her home anyway she had _9_ and food; she had those whom she had known all her life about her. Of course she had to work hard, both in the house and at business. What would they say of her in the Stores when they found out that she had run away with a fellow? Say she was a _10_, perhaps; and her place would be filled up by _11_. Miss Gavan would be glad. She had always had an _12_ on her, especially whenever there were people listening.

3. Most people, when they are free to fill their own time _13_ according to their own choice, are _14_ to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be _15_ doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling _16_ something else would have been pleasanter. To be able to _17_ leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization, and _18_ very few people have reached this level.

4. Most disturbing of all was our discovery of the population explosion. It _19_ us rather suddenly that the number of _20_ on the small spaceship we inhabit is doubling about every forty years. _21_ the earth's population keeps growing at this cancerous rate, all of the other problems appear virtually _22_. Our cities will continue to become more crowded and noisome. The _23_ will get more cluttered, the air and water even dirtier. The quality of life is _24_ to become steadily worse for everybody.

A. advertisement B. at a loss C. at present D. consented

E. corresponding F. dawned on G. edge H. fill I. fool

J. insoluble K. landscape L. left M. likely

N. passengers O. preceding P. record Q. shelter

R. so long as S. strain T. that U. trial V. verge

W. weigh X. worth

There are 15 sentences with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (1 point for each, 15 points)

1. This subject is not within the ____ of our investigation.

2. Archeological discoveries strengthened the ____ that Troy once existed.

3. ____ your report we have decided to buy some new machines.

4. Miss Robin went through the typescript carefully, to ____ all errors from it.

5. Worded like that, the sentence ____ a rhetorical flavor.

6. Having been called upon to present her thesis at the annual conference, she spent several weeks) ____* it.

7. Everyone ____ for the weather to change, after this bitter winter.

8. He was rather capricious, and his moods ____ from great friendliness to sullen anger.

9. ____ we admire Shakespeare's comedies, we cannot agree that they are superior to the tragedies.

10. One of the problems the local authorities have to deal with is the ____ of plastic containers.

11. They were prepared to ____ the possibility of finding empty seats in the theater.

12. The chain store should make a substantial profit ____ satisfactory labor relations are maintained.

13. Jack is very keen on sport; ____, he plays tennis twice a week.

14. It is generally acknowledged that television is the most powerful and of the media.

15. He ____ along as best he could, because he got a bad sprain in his ankle.

A. among other things B. disposal C. disposition D. eliminate

F. fluctuated G. gamble on H. hobbled I. hypothesis J. liberal K. liver

L. Much as M. multiple N. national O. on the strength of P. pervasive

Q. polishing R. politics S. provided that T. register U. scope

V. takes on W. yearns X. yielding

. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (1 point for each, 15 points)

1. She heard his footsteps clacking along the concrete pavement and afterwards (A. crunching, B. ambling) on the cinder path before the new red houses.

2. The fact is that although network television still allots too little time to the vital service of informing the public, it does a better job in that little time than the nation's press (A. on the whole, B. as a whole).

3. Americans find it difficult to think about old age until they are (A. compelled, B. propelled) into the midst of it by their own aging and that of relatives and friends.

4. "Somebody (A. stuffed, B. slipped) a rope round his neck and strangled him and you didn't wake up?" says Harry.

5. I don't know what it is but it's a (A. lone, B. lonesome) place and always was.

6. I find cooking a good way of (A. releasing, B. freeing) tension.

7. Away from the madding crowd, many city dwellers spend their weekends in the countryside to enjoy (A. peace, B. tranquility)

8. Obviously they were getting nowhere with their experiment, so they decided to (A. resist, B. desist) from it for the time being.

9. "I'll come and give you a hand tomorrow." " (A. Terrific, B. Terrifying)!"

10. The oil tanker was safely secured at the river mouth (A. by means of, B. by way of) steel cables.

11. Some children are never thankful to their parents. They (A. take it for granted, B. take for granted) what their parents have done for them.

12. The theater would have closed (A. if, B. unless) the municipal government had refused to give extra money.

13. To carry out this plan will (A. require, B. acquire) increasing our staff by 20 percent.

14. The very sight of the police handcuffs sent (A. trembling, B. shivers) down his spine.

15. He hardly knew that it was the medicine he had taken that (A. tempted, B. induced) his drowsiness.

. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your answer sheet. (3 points each for 1-4, 6 points for 5)

1. 人们常说，广泛阅读是可供选择的最佳方案，但即使在这一方面也需要进行某些选择。

2. 也许你一生下来就具有诗人，音乐家或天文学家的才能，但在时间还不算太晚的时候，没有人拉你一把，时间一过，就再也无法唤醒在你身上沉睡的这些才能了。

3. 人真是集矛盾之大成！毫无疑问，惟有幽默才是弥足珍贵的美德。

4. 我们公司并不招聘太多的人，每隔一年大约招聘一名，因此我们非常挑剔。

5. 语言是人类创造的，是人与人进行交际的工具。口头语言和书面语言的一个不同之处在于口头语言能用声音表达文字所具有的细微的意义差别。弗劳尔丝太太在朗读《双城记》时就像是在唱歌，好听极了，使我认识到语言的神奇，认识到了文学作品的语言是多么的美。

Read the following passage carefully and complete the following four items:

The Birth of Rock

In some ways, the origin of rock and roll can be traced to a rivalry between two economic organizations in the music industry: ASCAP and BMI. The American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) was formed in 1914 to guarantee that its members received a fee for the playing of their songs. ASCAP's right to collect this fee from the radio stations stood one court test after another. ASCAP charged each radio station a blanket amount to use its material. In 1941 it announced a 100 percent fee increase. Radio stations refused to go

along, and as a result all songs protected by ASCAP were taken off the air. This included the work of many of the popular songwriters of the time and left radio stations with little music. The dispute was settled, at least temporarily, towards the end of 1941, but by that time radio stations had begun to rely on music provided by a new guild of composers.

Broadcast Music, Incorporated (BMI), was formed to scout for fresh talent who could provide radio stations with music. This became increasingly important as more stations switched to the deejay format. BMI was looking for a new sound. The sound they found was rock and roll. By the mid-1950s BMI was a powerful force and so was the new sound.

In 1956 the Anti-Trust Committee of the House Judiciary Committee investigated BMI's domination of the recording industry. Songwriter Billy Rose, an ASCAP member, outlined BMI's role in the rise of rock and roll.

Not only are more of the BMI song junk, but in some cases they are obscene junk pretty much on the level with dirty comic magazines...

It is the current climate on radio and TV which makes Elvis Presley and his animal posturings possible...

When ASCAP's songwriters were permitted to be heard, Al Jolson, Nora Bayes, and Eddie Cantor were all big salesmen of songs. Today it is a set of untalented twitches and twisters whose appeal is largely to the zootsuits and the juvenile delinquent.

But of course there was much more to it than that. Rock and roll had come at a time when young people were finding it difficult to relate to the likes of Doris Day and Patti Page. There had been too many "adult" bands and too many tired crooners. Youth now wanted a sound of its own, something new, different, and vital.

Rock was actually a blend of country music and rhythm and blues (R&B) that was popular among black people during the early 1950s. But record producers suspected that national white audiences would never idolize a black popular singer, no matter how much they liked the R&B beat. Sam Phillips, a lawyer and former disco jockey who formed Sun Records in the early 1950s, was a tireless researcher. He drove all over the South looking for new talent and promoting his records. "What I need," he said, unabashedly, "is a white boy who can sing colored."

In 1954 he found him. Elvis Presley recorded "That's Alright Mama", and the song enjoyed moderate success on the country music charts. Within two years Presley became the Sinatra of the 1950s, and by the end of the decade, the older generation was explaining to the young that Sinatra had been the Elvis Presley of the 1940s.

The father of rock and roll was Cleveland Deejay Alan Freed, who had started mixing R&B songs with Al Martino and Frank Sinatra records as early as 1951 on W/W. It was he who coined the term rock and roll to make R&B palatable to his white audience. In 1954 Freed moved to WINS in New York, where his Moodog's Rock and Roll Party was an instant success. WINS was soon the number one station in New York. Freed helped introduce Bill Haley's "Rock around the Clock", the first rock and roll single to reach the top of the charts.

The Blackboard Jungle, a film about juvenile delinquency, featured "Rock around the Clock" as part of the soundtrack. The pulsating, uninhibited new sound was linked with restless, rebellious youth. Young people flocked to the screen to see that film and others in a similar vein. Radio, movies, and print media all contributed to the rise of rock and roll as the king of popular music.

"Rock around the Clock" was the best-selling song of 1955. In 1956 Elvis Presley had five of the year's 16 best sellers, including the number one and number two records, "Don't Be Cruel" and "Heartbreak Hotel". I was one of the millions of kids who stood in front of the mirror with a plastic guitar and tried my best to imitate his wild pelvic movements.

Dick Clark's American Bandstand sent the latest songs out to millions of America's teenagers. Many artists like Frankie Avalon, Fabian, Paul Anka, Bobby Dorin, and Bobby Rydell used the dance show as a stepping stone in their careers. Every one of them was a teenage idol in the mold of Sinatra and Presley; all made millions of dollars and were worshiped everywhere they went. But none surpassed Presley; he remained "the King". Though he died in 1977, his music and the impact it had on American youth will be felt for decades to come.

Another change that happened during the 1950s was the disappearance of the 78- rpm discs that had taken over from Edison's cylinders. The 78s were too large and too breakable, so they were replaced by the smaller, more durable 45- rpm records. Teenagers could pick up a couple of dozen of these and take them to a "sock hop". This helped records and the music to become an important part of the youth culture.

Despite the anguished pleas of the older generation and of songwriters like Billy Rose, rock and roll was here to stay.

. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (1 point for each, 10 points)

- 1.The subject of the article is _____.
 - A.the music industry
 - B.Elvis Presley
 - C.the popularity of rock and roll
 - D.beginnings of rock and roll
- 2.The main idea is _____.
 - A.several factors contributed to the rise of rock and roll
 - B.music is a reflection of the times
 - C.rock and roll music is unique
 - D.rock and roll began in the conflict between ASCAP and BMI
- 3.Rock and roll _____.
 - A.came from modern jazz
 - B.was a mix of country music and rhythm and blues
 - C.began in Europe
 - D.began in the 1940's
- 4.The father of rock and roll was _____.
 - A.Elvis Presley B.Sam Phillips
 - C.Alan Freed D.Dick Clark
- 5.Rock and roll artists were promoted by _____.
 - A.ASCAP B.BMI
 - C.all radio stations D.Billy Rose
- 6.The 1956 Anti-Trust Committee investigated _____.
 - A.Elvis Presley B.ASCAP
 - C.BILLY Rose D.BMI
- 7.Rock and roll started in the United States because _____.
 - A.Europeans are too traditional to appreciate it
 - B.white Americans admired black musicians
 - C.ASCAP was looking for a new sound
 - D.the United States had a variety of cultures that could combine to form something new
- 8.If ASCAP hadn't raised its fee,_____.
 - A.rock and roll would never have developed
 - B.there would have been no difficulty in the rise of rock and roll
 - C.Elvis Presley would never have been discovered
 - D.rock and roll would probably have developed later
- 9.ASCAP didn't like BMI because _____.
 - A.they produced different types of music
 - B.BMI undermined the ASCAP fee hike
 - C.they were competitors
 - D.all of the above are true
- 10.Elvis Presley became famous because _____.
 - A.he had connections in the music industry
 - B.he had a unique style for a white singer

- C.he was already a famous crooner
- D.he appeared in Blackboard Jungle

.Choose the one that is the closest in meaning to the underlined words or expressions.(1 point for each, 10 points)

1.ASCAP's right to collect this fee from the radio stations stood one court test after another.

- A.supported themselves in B.performed
- C.remained unmoving in D.accepted successfully

2.Broadcast Music, Incorporated(BMI),was formed to scout for fresh talent who could provide radio stations with music.

- A.search B.investigate
- C.reconcile D.appeal

3.The snobbish posturings of the newly rich prevent them from shopping for bargains.

- A.conversations B.poses
- C.neighbors D.portraits

4.The rivalry between the Dodgers and the Giants started many years ago, when both were New York baseball teams.

- A.lawsuit B.contention
- C.competitions D.agitation

5.It was he who coined the term rock and roll to make R&B palatable to his white audience.

- A.fragrant B.pleasant
- C.good – – looking D.abominable

6.The Blackboard Jungle,a film about juvenile delinquency,featured “Rock around the Clock” as part of the soundtrack.

- A.senior B.quite experienced
- C.childish and foolish D.sophisticated

7.The pulsating,uninhibited new sound was linked with restless,rebelling youth.

- A.abashed B.unabashed
- C.hostile D.frightened

8.But none surpassed Presley;he remained “the King”.

- A.disappointed B.outdated
- C.go by D.go beyond

9.There are too many “adult”bands and too many tired crooners.

- A.composers B.songwriters
- C.singers D.playwright

10.Not only are more of the BMI songs junk,but in many cases they are obscene junk pretty much on the level with dirty comic magazines.

- A.offensive B.difficult
- C.pleasant D.incorrect

.Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your translation on your answer sheet.(2 points for each,10 points)

1.Radio stations refused to go along,and as a result all songs protected by ASCAP were taken off the air.

2.Rock was actually a blend of country music and rhythm and blues (R & B) that was popular among black people during the early 1950's.

3.Radio,movies and print media all contributed to the rise of rock and roll as the king of popular music.

4.Though he died in 1977,his music and the impact it had on American youth will be felt for decades to come.

5.Despite the anguished pleas of the older generation and of songwriters like Billy Rose, rock and roll was here to stay.

.Answer the following essay question in about 100 words.Write your answer on the answer sheet.(10 points)

In what way did Alan Freed contribute to the rise of rock and roll?Use specific examples to support your answer.

浙江省 2002 年 1 月高等教育自学考试

高级英语试题参考答案

课程代码：00600

.按课文填空(每小题 0.5 分，共 12 分)

1.U 2.V 3.S 4.P 5.O
6.E 7.D 8.W 9.Q 10.I
11.A 12.G 13.L 14.B 15.X
16.T 17.H 18.C 19.F 20.N
21.R 22.J 23.K 24.M

.选词填空(每题 1 分，共 15 分)

1.U 2.I 3.O 4.D 5.V
6.Q 7.W 8.F 9.L 10.B
11.G 12.S 13.A 14.P 15.H

.选词填空(每题 1 分，共 15 分)

1.A 2.B 3.B 4.B 5.B
6.A 7.B 8.B 9.A 10.A
11.B 12.A 13.A 14.B 15.B

.汉译英(前 4 小题每题 3 分，最后 1 题 6 分，共 18 分)

1.It is often said that wide reading is the best alternative course of action but even here it is necessary to make some kind of selection.
2.No one grasps you by the shoulder while there is still time and naught awakens in you the sleeping poet or musician or astronomer that possibly inhabits from the beginning.
3.What a bundle of contradiction a man is.Surely humor is the only saving grace of us.
4.Our company does not hire too many people,about one every other year.So we are very selective.
5.Language is a creation of human beings, and is a tool for people to communicate among themselves.One of the differences between spoken and written languages lies in the fact that the former can express various shades of difference that the latter has.When Mrs Flowers was reading aloud "A Tale of Two Cities",she was nearly singing.I came to realize the miraculousness of words and came to see how beautiful literary language was.

.选择题(每题 1 分，共 10 分)

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.B
6.D 7.D 8.D 9.D 10.B

.选择题(每题 1 分，共 10 分)

1.D 2.A 3.D 4.B 5.C
6.C 7.B 8.D 9.C 10.A

.英译汉(每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

1.电台拒绝干下去，结果所有受 ASCAP 注册保护的歌曲全部停播/从节目单上撤了下来。
2.五十年代初期黑人中非常流行的是节奏布鲁士音乐，而摇滚乐实际上是乡村音乐和节奏布鲁士音乐的混合体。
3.电台，电影院和媒体都为摇滚乐的发展起了很大的作用，使其成为通俗音乐之王。
4.虽然他在 1977 年就去世了，但在尔后的岁月里仍然能感受到他的音乐及其对美国青年的影响。
5.尽管老一辈人和像比利·罗滋那样的歌词作家极为悲痛地抗辩，摇滚乐却经久不衰。 .回答问题(10 分)

答题要点：

Alan Freed-

- 1.father of rock and roll
- 2.Cleveland deejay at WJW
- 3.started mixing rhythm and blues with standards
- 4.coined the term rock and roll
- 5.had instant sucess after moving to New York in 1954
- 6.made station number one in New York
- 7.helped introduce Bill Haley's "rock around the clock"

2003 年 10 月高级英语试题及答案

. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (12 points, 0.5point each)

? Rumors 1 quickly that I was a FBI agent. I was 2 because I was not 3 to return. Some people said I was either a federal agent or a 4 , for no 5 man, they said, returns to Watts by 6 .

? Television 7 on advertising to an even greater 8 than newspapers, and since advertising is big business, advertising is by 9 Republican. Yet nowhere in network newscasts in network commentaries on current events have I 10 the intense partisanship, the often rabid 11 that colors the editorial 12 of the majority of newspapers in this country.

? The chances had 13 to one in eight when the 14 clerk drew the second slip. He 15 his throat and 16 his pince-nez as though he had to make sure he was not 17 . "Ah, Monsieur Voisin," he said with a 18 undecided smile, "May I join you?"

? Some people believe that the time of death is 19 by God and that no man should 20 the clock back on another. 21 if a patient's philosophical views embrace 22 , it is not clear why the religious 23 of others should intrude 24 his death.

A. reasonable B. put C. bias D. choice

E. nature F. yet G. mistaken H. lives

I. thin J. encountered K. euthanasia L. fool

M. spread N. objections O. pages P. extent

Q. elderly R. suspect S. cleared T. narrowed

U. put on V. on W. supposed X. appointed

. There are 15 sentences from the textbooks, with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (15 points, 1point each)

25. From the start of that campaign, I faced _____ hostility because of my sex.

26. A beautiful woman came along and _____ her bunch of violets, and a little boy ran after to hand them to her, and she took them and threw them away as if they'd been poisoned.

27. Words mean more than what is set down on paper. It takes the human voice to _____ them with the shades of deeper meaning.
28. If it be true that our thoughts and mental images are perfectly _____ things, like our books and pictures, to the inhabitants of the next world, then I am making for myself a better reputation there than I am in this place.
29. Although I had to search, and did search, for the right words, I seemed to be making this descriptive effort almost against my will, under a kind of _____ from outside.
30. _____ a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigor he is likely to find more zest in his free time than an idle man could possibly find.
31. And so we are suddenly _____ a sickening situation in this country.
32. With three job _____ from three of the most prestigious firms in the country, he did not need this interview, this firm.
33. Disease-snobbery is only one out of a great multitude of _____, of which now some, now others take pride of place in general esteem.
34. I once befriended two little girls from Esthonia, who had narrowly escaped death from _____ in a famine.
35. There's bound to be trouble _____ me every day of my life, because trouble it's always been and always will be.
36. It has been assumed that the youth of America has been in the _____ of the discovery of both the disease and the cure.
37. Somehow we just don't see how it is with other folks until – something _____.
38. The figures are photocopied and distributed throughout the company to all the people and departments whose work is _____ selling.
39. Her hands and her neck began to sweat. But she knew that no emotion was _____.

A. come across B. undisguised C. recognized D. in store for
 E. cascade F. oppression G. vanguard H. faced with
 I. fell J. snobberies K. pioneer L. starvation
 M. dropped N. tangible O. compulsion P. provided
 Q. even if R. relative S. comes up T. offers
 U. related to V. pertinent W. correct X. infuse

. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions, Choose the right one to complete the sentence and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (15 points, 1 point each)

40. As the living standard improves, the (A. span, B. length) of life is getting longer and longer.
41. The poor emperor was forced by the usurper to (A. abandon, B. abdicate).
42. I find it difficult to operate this computer. Can you (A. demonstrate, B. exemplify) it for me?
43. The formal declaration of the news went four (A. documents, B. drafts) before it was submitted to the conference.
44. I had a fantastic (A. stretch, B. stroke) of luck last weekend. I picked up a genuine Stradivarius violin for only \$20.
45. In the A-series football match, AC-Milan (A. beat, B. defended) all the other teams and became the champion as expected.
46. The accountant (A. specializes, B. scrutinizes) the figures very carefully before commenting on them.
47. On hearing that her best friend bought a fur coat, Susan felt (A. tempted, B. coaxed) to buy one, too.
48. When the rescue party found the wounded young man, he was (A. keeping, B. clinging) on to the side of the broken boat.
49. He (A. resigned, B. relinquished) all control over the company business to his son.
50. The witness refused to (A. disclose, B. enclose) the identity of the man who supplied the information.
51. Usually my brother is rather (A. reserved, B. conservative), but if you pick up a topic he is interested in, he will talk freely about it.
52. The common (A. custom, B. practice) in English law is to consider someone innocent unless he is proved guilty.
53. He was a highly (A. conscientious, B. conscious) teacher who took his duties seriously but he seemed to have neither the personality

nor the ability to achieve further success.

54. This group of young men felt a great sense of (A. inspiration, B. achievement) when they finally reached the top of the mountain.

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding four items: , , and .

Our Greedy Colleges

1) Many of our colleges are at it again. As they have done annually for the past six years, they have begun to unveil tuition increases that far outstrip the inflation rate. Next year, tuition is expected to rise 6 percent to 8 percent – even though inflation during 1986 was about 1.8 percent. Yale's president, Benno C. Schmidt Jr., attributes his university's tuition hike in part to "continuing cutbacks of governmental support for student aid." This assertion flies in the face of the facts. Since 1982, money available through Federal student aid programs has increased every single year. Overall, Federal outlays for student aid are up 57 percent since 1980. Since 1980, inflation has been just 26 percent. That is why the former chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, recently dismissed the claim of huge cuts in student aid programs as a "myth."

2) If anything, increases in financial aid in recent years have enabled colleges and universities blithely to raise their tuitions, confident that Federal loan subsidies would help cushion the increase. In 1978, subsidies became available to a greatly expanded number of students. In 1980, college tuitions began rising year after year at a rate that exceeded inflation. Federal student aid policies do not cause college price inflation, but there is little doubt that they help make it possible.

3) At the same time that higher education has been cutting a bigger piece of the Federal pie, it has also received huge infusions of cash from state governments, from corporations, from foundations and from loyal alumni. The total increase in higher education spending from all these non-Federal sources is staggering. Spending for higher education now consumes about 40 percent of all money spent in America for education.

4) It is by no means clear that the performance of many of our colleges and universities justifies this level of expenditure. As I said on the occasion of Harvard's 350th anniversary, too many students fail to receive the education they deserve at our nation's universities. The real problem is not lack of money but failure of vision.

5) Unfortunately, when it comes to higher education, this distinction is frequently lost. Stanford University's vague justification for increased charges – "new knowledge is inherently more expensive" – only underscores the lack of focus and purpose at some of our nation's most prestigious universities.

6) Higher education is not underfunded. It is under-accountable and underproductive. Our students deserve better than this. They deserve an education commensurate with the large sums paid by parents and taxpayers and donors.

7) That our universities are places where students can receive a good education, or at least learn a lot, I have no doubt. But too often our universities leave education to chance – a good professor here and a great course there. There is too little real and sustained attention to education in the broader sense, to making sure that when our students leave after four years they leave as educated men and women.

8) It is also false to assert, as some have, that the Reagan Administration's student aid policies deprive disadvantaged students of the opportunity to attend college. In fact, the Administration has consistently sought to redirect aid to the neediest students.

9) Under the Administration's fiscal 1988 budget proposal, all students presently receiving aid would continue to be eligible for the same

dollar amount of aid. One in six of all college students would still be eligible to receive Federal grants. Those less needy would still have access to aid in the form of loans.

10) One particular Administration proposal, Income Contingent Loans, represents the most serious attempt to improve student aid in 15 years. The loans would permit repayment schedules to be tailored to a student's income. A graduate's payments would never have to exceed 15 percent of his adjusted gross income, and he could have as long as necessary to repay.

11) An advantage of the Administration's proposals is that they would help make colleges and universities accountable to the prime beneficiaries of their services – the students.

12) Because students would pay a market-based interest rate, they would bear the true cost of borrowing the additional capital needed to finance tuition increases. Instead of insulating colleges and universities from such market forces, the Administration's policies would make colleges and universities more readily accountable to them.

13) Higher education clearly provides benefits to society in general. Recognizing this, the American people have generously provided the tax dollars, grants and highly subsidized loans necessary to support higher education. But the chief beneficiaries of a college education are the students. On average, college graduates earn \$640,000 more over their lifetimes than nongraduates do. It is simply not fair to ask taxpayers, many of whom do not go to college, to pay more than their fair share of the tuition burden.

. There are 10 incomplete statements, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (10 points, 1 point each)

55. The author intends to _____.

- A. compare the inflation rate and tuition increases
- B. criticize the federal government in cutting the financial aid in education
- C. defend the federal government and accuse colleges of unnecessary and excessive tuition increases
- D. criticize the low quality of higher education in the United States

56. The author thinks that the colleges and universities can raise the tuition because they believe that _____.

- A. there are Federal loan subsidies
- B. every student can get Federal loan subsidies easily
- C. governmental support for student aid becomes less
- D. higher quality education needs more money

57. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Higher education gets all its financial support from the federal government.
- B. Higher education gets all its financial support from nonfederal sources.
- C. Higher education gets its financial support from various sources.
- D. Higher education gets most of its financial support from student tuition.

58. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Colleges and universities in America can't provide justifiable education.
- B. Colleges and universities can get enough financial support.
- C. Students should learn a lot more at colleges and universities.
- D. Students don't learn what they deserve at colleges and universities.

59. According to the author, the government has consistently _____.

- A. helped the disadvantaged students
 - B. tried to re-distribute the financial aid to the students who need it most
 - C. offered financial aid to most students who need it
 - D. spent enough money for the students who need it most
60. From this article, we know that a graduate _____.
- A. is allowed enough time to repay the borrowed money
 - B. has to take more than 15 percent of his gross income to repay the loan
 - C. doesn't have to pay an interest
 - D. can put off the repayment as long as he/she likes
61. In Paragraph 11, which of the following is the best to substitute for "accountable to"?
- A. devoted to
 - B. responsible for
 - C. suitable for
 - D. desirable
62. American people support higher education because _____.
- A. they can reduce the burden of colleges and universities
 - B. they want to improve it
 - C. the students can get benefits from it
 - D. they can get benefits from it
63. What is implied by the author?
- A. It is not fair to ask those who do not go to college to pay more than they should for higher education.
 - B. College graduates earn more than nongraduates do.
 - C. A person's income is closely related to his or her education.
 - D. Some nongraduates do not mind paying for higher education.
64. The tone of this article is _____.
- A. informative
 - B. ironic
 - C. persuasive
 - D. narrative

. There is one underlined part in each of the following sentences, followed by four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is the closest in meaning to the underlined part. (10 points, 2 points each)

65. ...they have begun to unveil tuition increases that far outstrip the inflation rate.
- A. that surpass
 - B. that are much more than
 - C. that can compete with
 - D. that are beyond
66. This assertion flies in the face of the facts.
- A. agrees with the facts
 - B. fails to face the facts
 - C. finds its base in the facts
 - D. is contrary to the facts

67. They deserve an education commensurate with the large sums paid by parents and taxpayers and donors.
- A. an education which concentrates on
 - B. an appropriate education designed according to
 - C. an education in right proportion to
 - D. a first class education because of
68. ... that the Reagan Administration's student aid policies deprive disadvantaged students of the opportunity to attend college.
- A. make it impossible for disadvantaged students to get college education
 - B. deny that disadvantaged students should have a chance to go to college
 - C. offer unequal opportunities for disadvantaged students to gain college education
 - D. offer more opportunities for the advantaged students to attend college
69. The loans would permit repayment schedules to be tailored to a student's income.
- A. to be made in consideration of a student's income
 - B. to be changed by a student's income
 - C. to be adaptable to a student's income
 - D. to match a student's income
70. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your translation on your answer sheet. (10 points, 2 points each)
70. Federal student aid policies do not cause college price inflation, but there is little doubt that they help make it possible.
71. Spending for higher education now consumes about 40 percent of all money spent in America for education.
72. Stanford University's vaguer justification for increased charges – "new knowledge is inherently more expensive" – only underscores the lack of focus and purpose at some of our nation's most prestigious universities.
73. But too often our universities leave education to chance – a good professor here and a great course there.
74. Under the Administration's fiscal 1988 budget proposal, all students presently receiving aid would continue to be eligible for the same dollar amount of aid.

75. Answer the following essay question in English within 80-100 words. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 points)

Do you agree with the author that the American colleges are greedy and unaccountable? Why or Why not?

76. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your answer sheet. (18 points, 2 points each from 75 to 79, 8 points for 80)

75. 前事不忘，后事之师。
76. 美国人比看电视花时间更多的事只有工作和睡眠。
77. 知道自己愚蠢的人是聪明的，而知道自己撒谎的人是诚实的。
78. 依我看，科学就是应用诚实，是我们所掌握的用来发现真理的唯一可靠手段。
79. 无论你得到多少，你总想得到更多，完全的满足是一个永远无法实现的梦想。
80. 我现在经常对工作非常厌烦。每项常规的工作我总是交给其他人处理。而这使我更加感到厌烦。要判断究竟是干令人生厌的工作烦人，还是将令人生厌的工作交给他人处理，然后无所事事更烦人，这真是个问题。

参考答案

I. 1.M 2.R 3.W 4.L 5.A 6.D 7.H 8.P 9.E 10.J 11.C 12.O 13.T 14.Q 15.S 16.U 17.G 18.I 19.X 20.B 21.F 22.K 23.N 24.V

II. 25.B 26.M 27.X 28.N 29.O 30.D 31.H 32.T 33.J 34.L 35.D 36.G 37.S 38.U 39.V

III. 40.A 41.B 42.B 43.B 44.B 45.A 46.B 47.A 48.B 49.B 50.A 51.A 52.B 53.A 54.B

IV. 55.C 56.D 57.C 58.A 59.B 60.A 61.B 62.D 63.A 64.B

V. 65.A 66.D 67.B 68.A 69.C

VI. 70.聯邦學生援助政策不會造成學費的上漲,但並不排除它促成學費上漲的可能性.

71.現在高等教育的開支占了美國教育總支出的40%左右.

72.斯坦福大學在解釋學費上漲時給了個更晦澀的現由,即新知識當然更昂貴.但是這理由

僅僅突出顯示了目前在大多數有名望的大學里教育經費的使用缺乏重點,目標不明確的問題.

73.但是通常我們的大學留給教育的是機會----能夠聽到優秀教授的授課和能夠學到大量的課程.

74.在1998年的政府財政預算計劃中,目前所有接受援助的學生將繼續有資格享受同等金額的援助.

VIII. I agree with the author that the American colleges are greedy and unaccountable.

As we know,higher education needs much money which is the main investment for the university.

Under the market economysystem,the result of the investment is very key.If people invest much

but get little,they will stop or transfer their money.This will happen in educational field too.

When the money is invested in the higher education, people want to see progress.

So the American colleges shouldn't increase their tuitions with any progress in their education quality.

When they want to open their mouth to apply for more fiscal support, they should think about

what they can bring for the money-payers.

So the American colleges should transfer their attention from how much money they get to

how many good students they cultivate.

75.On the evidence of the past,it can be handled in the same way that hard problems have been coped with before.

76.The only thing American do more than watching tv are work and sleep.

77.The man who knows he is foolish is clever and the man who knows he is lying is honest.

78.Science,to my mind, is applied honesty,the one reliable means we have to find out truth.

79.However much you may acquire you will always wish to accquire more, satiety is a dream which will always elude you.

80.I am bored with my work every day.Everything routine that comes in I pass along to somebody else.

This makes my more boredbom worse.It's a real problem to decide whether it's more boring

to do something boring than to pass along everything boring that comes in to somebody else

then have nothing to do at all.

2003 年 1 月高级英语试题及答案

课程代码 : 00600

I. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks followed by a list of words and expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (0.5 point for each. 12 points)

1. Women have not even reached the level of 1 that blacks are reaching. No women sit on the Supreme Court. Only two have held Cabinet 2 , and none do 3 . Only two women hold ambassadorial rank. But women 4 in the lower-paying, menial, unrewarding, dead-end jobs, and when they do 5 better positions, they are 6 paid less than a man for the same job.

2. The satisfaction of killing time and of affording some 7 , however modest, for ambition, belongs to most work, and is 8 to make even a man whose work is dull happier 9 than a man who has no work at all. But when work is interesting, it is capable of giving satisfaction of a far higher) 10 * than mere relief from 11 . The kinds of work in which there is some interest may be arranged in a 12 . I shall begin with those which are only mildly interesting and end with those that are worthy to absorb the whole energies of a great man.

3. A grocer used to be very 13 about his cheese. Cheddar was made and 14 by hundreds of little factories. Representatives of the factories had 15 customers, and cheese was 16 by hand to suit the grocers, who knew precisely what their 17 wanted. Some liked them 18 ; some liked them yellower; some liked anise seed in cheese, or caraway.

4. It has been 19 that the youth of America has been in the vanguard of the discovery of both the disease and the 20 . The various escapist movements, however, have committed the gross error of assuming that original sin 21 their elders, their rulers, and that they themselves could manifest their essential 22 by building little neo-Edens. The drug 23 could confirm that the paradisa vision was available to all who 24 it.

A. tokenism B. on the average C. culture D. sold E. outlet F. invariably
G. hierarchy H. sought I. order J. at present K. fussy L. sufficient
M. predominate N. particular O. assumed P. rested with Q. prepared
R. tedium S. cure T. patrons U. innocence V. reach W. rank X. sharper

. There are 15 sentences with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (1 point for each, 15 points)

1. He used to _____ his frustrations by throwing glasses onto the ground.
2. Many people still cannot accept the idea of euthanasia though some _____ it.
3. However hard he had tried to keep the truth from _____, everybody got to know what he had done.
4. It never _____ me that he should be the murderer.
5. About 90% of the population in this village are _____. They cannot read or write.
6. The signature in the contract is quite clear and _____. That helps us to find out who should be responsible for it.
7. I have not even read the first chapter, _____ finished the book.
8. The prices of agricultural products always _____ seasonally.
9. Italy is one of the richest countries in the world _____ art treasures
10. This essay is very difficult to understand _____ there are many technical terms.
11. There was not much time left. So I _____ my mother to help me.
12. As soon as you were captured by fresh air that you scream against _____ you came out.
13. It is a beautiful morning, the sun _____ across the garden.
14. An exhibition of art works by _____ artists was held last week in the art gallery.
15. I don't know, _____, I don't care.

A. instead of B. in terms of C. intelligent D. legible E. flashing
F. the minute G. so long as H. act out I. indigenous J. affectionate
K. occurred to L. in that M. at all N. coming to light O. embrace
P. exhaled Q. roped in R. dominant S. for that matter T. illiterate
U. slanting V. arbitrary W. let alone X. fluctuate

. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. (1 point for each, 15 points)

1. I caught a (A. glimpse, B. glance) of the falls when the train passed by.
2. She had been on the (A. defensive, B. defensible) before but now she attacked.
3. When he was saying all those things against the government and against the council, he became more and more ugly and (A. agitated, B. embittered).
4. If you fit the statistical averages, by the age of 20 you will have been (A. disposed, B. exposed) to at least 20,000 hours of television.
5. Whether or not he can be the chairman is (A. debatable, B. arguable).
6. The sweet (A. odor B. scent) of vanilla had met us as she opened the door.
7. The young man was (A. recruited, B. registered) by the company.
8. She answered all the questions from the strangers and gave them an (A. ingenuous B. ingenious) smile.
9. Being extremely (A. sensitive, B. sensible) to cold, I care for neither skiing nor skating.
10. But (A. at large, B. by and large) the news reports and commentaries on CBS and NBC and ABC make every effort to present viewers with more than one aspect of an issue.
11. Nobody trusts him any more because of his (A. fraudulent, B. false) behaviour.

12. There is some (A. resemblance, B. similarity) between cheese and cheese foods, but they taste different.

13. The word "ghetto" had not even entered the (A. lexicology, B. lexicon) of race relations.

14. One boy stood with his back to the camera, leaning (A. stooped, B. stooped) against a gate lintel.

15. A teacher should not be (A. segmental, B. partial) to any of his students.

. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your Answer Sheet. (3 points each for 1-4, 6 points for 5)

1. 我晚上睡不着时, 就同想象中的朋友说话, 直到我大笑或睡着为止。

2. 她认为他对上白人的大学已经不感兴趣了。但我说他应该知道这个消息, 自己决定是否去上大学。

3. 很多人认为美国的教育在世界上是一流的, 但作者却认为美国的教育存在严重的问题。4. 许多黑人青年都纷纷离开瓦茨。他们认为, 只有在黑人区外才能干出一番事业。

5. 这些摇滚乐歌星们唱出了青年人对民权、战争与和平的态度, 唱出了他们对社会的不满, 也唱出了爱与恨之间的各种情感。总之, 他们把自己对美国社会的信仰及情感给以全新的解释。早期的摇滚乐的主要代表人物都是青年人崇拜的文化英雄。

: Proficiency Test (40%):

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

A Good Night's Sleep

1) The would-be sleeper who refights his daily battles in bed – or rehearses tomorrow's problems – finds it hard to fall asleep. Then he starts worrying about his inability to sleep which increases his insomnia, which increases his worries, which.... In a new development that may help the insomniac to break this vicious cycle, Dr. Werner P. Koella of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology has discovered a chemical in the brain that may control normal sleep.

2) The substance, known as serotonin, is one of a number of so-called neurohormones in the brain that researchers suspect play an important part in controlling the mind and the emotions. Such chemicals, researchers have learned, assist in transmitting nerve impulses from one nerve cell to another. Serotonin, Koella notes, is produced in particularly high concentrations in the hypothalamus, the "primitive" lower part of the brain and the brain stem, which joins the brain to the top of the spinal cord and is known to contain the centers controlling the level of consciousness. Conceivably, Koella reasoned, serotonin was the transmitter substance in the brain stem and hypothalamus that regulated sleep.

3) In preliminary experiments, Koella found that giving serotonin to cats produced signs of sleep. Electrode leads were implanted in the cats' brains and attached to an EEG (electroencephalogram) machine to record the brain waves; next, the serotonin was injected directly into the brain or an artery in the neck. The pupils of the animals' eyes narrowed and the electro-encephalograms showed "slow" waves characteristic of deep sleep within five to ten minutes.

4) More recently, Koella deprived cats of serotonin. The animals, again equipped with implanted electrodes, were given PCPA, a drug that blocks the formation of serotonin. They were then placed in small compartments fitted with one-way mirrors and watched round the clock.

5) Normally cats sleep about fifteen hours a day; but Koella's cats, after receiving PCPA, spent about 30 minutes of each day sleeping. Most of the time, their EEG's showed the brainwave patterns of arousal. Occasionally the cats would curl up as if to go to sleep, but would soon get back on their feet to wander about. The animals showed signs of irritability and often meowed complainingly after a few days of sleep deprivation, but had normal reflexes. The effects of the PCPA wore off eight days to two weeks after administration of the drug; the cats returned to their normal sleeping patterns as serotonin levels in their brains rose again.

6) Koella believes that at least some types of chronic insomnia may be caused by a drop in brain-serotonin levels. The Worcester physiologist is now working on chemical ways to raise the brain's serotonin levels and produce, in his words, "a truly physiological sleeping pill". Synthetic sleeping pills, such as barbiturates, bring sleep, but at a price: they depress the central nervous system, reduce heart action and respiration – and they can become habit-forming or even addictive.

7) In one promising experiment toward the goal of letting the body "make its own pill", Koella has found that administration of 5-hydroxytryptophan, the chemical substance from which the body derives serotonin, will quickly restore a normal sleeping pattern to

cats lacking in serotonin.

A. Choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.(10%):

1. The main idea of this article is that

A. Dr. Koella has done many experiments with cats.

B. Dr. Koella has discovered a chemical called serotonin which might be the body's natural hormone for controlling sleep.

C. Serotonin might be a better sleeping aid because it is a natural hormone.

2. In Paragraph 1, the second sentence ends with several periods (....) to show that

A. the cycle being described continues on and on without end.

B. the author did not know how to finish the sentence.

C. a typographical error was made.

3. The brain stem is located (Paragraph 2)

A. in the hypothalamus.

B. between the brain and spinal cord.

C. in the transmitter nerve cells.

4. Paragraph 2 explains

A. where the hypothalamus is located.

B. why Dr. Koella chose to experiment with serotonin.

C. important information about serotonin.

5. The main idea of Paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 is that

A. Dr. Koella experimented on cats to determine the effects of various amounts of serotonin on the cats' sleeping habits.

B. cats have a tendency to sleep more if they are given serotonin.

C. Dr. Koella found cats more appropriate for his experiments than other animals.

6. The information in Paragraph 5 indicates that PCPA was responsible for

A. a lack of sleep. B. the cats' meowing.

C. normal sleeping patterns.

7. In Paragraph 6, Dr. Koella implies, but does not directly state, that

A. he has developed a natural sleeping pill which will raise the serotonin level in the body.

B. a natural sleeping pill would be superior to synthetic pills because it would have no bad effects on the body.

C. sleeping pills are habit-forming.

8. The language used in this article indicates that Dr. Koella

A. is positive that serotonin controls sleep.

B. is quite uncertain whether serotonin controls sleep.

C. thinks that serotonin might control sleep.

9. A good title for this article would be

A. "The Cats Want to Sleep."

B. "I Can't Sleep Tonight."

C. "Some New Sleep Research"

10. To get a good night's sleep, Dr. Koella is A a B sleeping pill. (Fill in the spaces with one word from Group A and one word from Group B.)

A: 1) using 2) developing 3) sleeping 4) giving

B: 1) cat 2) EEG 3) artificial 4) natural

B. Choose the best answer and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.(6%):

1. "The would-be sleeper who refights his daily battles in bed – – or rehearses tomorrow's problems – – finds it hard to fall asleep." The italicized words mean

- A. He cannot fall asleep but he wants to.
- B. He doesn't want to fall asleep, but he can't stay awake.
- C. He wants to fall asleep, and he does.
- D. He doesn't want to fall asleep, and he doesn't.

2. "Conceivably, Koella reasoned, serotonin was the transmitter substance in the brain stem and hypothalamus that regulated sleep." The italicized words indicate that

- A. Koella was sure that serotonin regulated sleep.
- B. Koella thought it was possible that serotonin regulates sleep.

3. "They were ... watched round the clock" means that

- A. the cats walked around a clock.
- A.B. the cats were watched 24 hours a day.
- A.C. there was a round clock in the cats' compartments.

A.4. "In preliminary experiments, Koella found that giving serotonin to cats produced signs of sleep. More recently Koella deprived cats of serotonin, and they spent only about 30 minutes of each day sleeping." The italicized word indicates that

- A. when Koella increased the serotonin, the cats could not sleep.
- B. when Koella took away the usual amount of serotonin, the cats could not sleep.

5. "Dr. Koella has discovered a chemical in the brain that may control sleep." This means

- A. it is possible that this chemical controls sleep.
- B. this chemical definitely controls sleep.

6. "Synthetic sleeping pills bring sleep, but at a price: they can be habit -forming or even addictive." The italicized words mean

- A. with possible dangerous effects
- B. they are very expensive
- C. not easily

C. Choose an appropriate synonym from the list below for the italicized word. Be sure to use correct verb tenses and singular or plural forms for nouns. Then write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (10%):

circle first practice habitual control place stand in the way of
excite inability to sleep man-made

- 1. Before we presented the play, we rehearsed for three weeks.
- 2. Rayon is a synthetic fiber.
- 3. Serotonin seems to regulate sleep.
- 4. Koella's preliminary studies on serotonin produced interesting results.
- 5. The policeman blocked the angry people who were trying to enter the building.

- 6. An artificial heart was implanted in the man's body.
- 7. I have chronic insomnia.
- 8. The people were aroused by the politician's speech.
- 9. Insomnia is very frustrating.
- 10. When you can't sleep, you worry and when you worry, you can't sleep; it is a vicious cycle.

D. Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese and write your translation on the Answer Sheet.(9%):

1. The would-be sleeper who refights his daily battles in bed – or rehearses tomorrow's problems – finds it hard to fall asleep.
2. Electrode leads were implanted in the cats' brains and attached to an EEG (electroencephalogram) machine to record the brain waves.
3. Occasionally the cats would curl up as if to go to sleep, but would soon get back on their feet to wander about.

E. Answer the following question in English within 80-100 words and write your answer on the Answer Sheet.(5%):

This article mentions that people take various drugs which artificially cause them to fall asleep. Do you think a person should take drugs to make him fall asleep, wake up easily, or change his personality? What if such drugs are known to be habit-forming? (For example: sleeping pills, tranquilizers, stimulants.)

2004 年 10 月高级英语试题

PART ONE(62 POINTS)

I. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (12 points, 0.5 point each)

? We parked the car, Elgie came over and 1 himself in the back seat of the car. A police car moved slowly to the corner where we were 2 and the patrolmen looked at the three of us 3 and we pretended not to 4 . The patrol car 5 down the empty street and I turned 6 toward Elgie.

? She 7 to me because she was like people I had never met 8 . Like women in English novels who walked the moors with their 9 dogs racing at a 10 distance. Like the women who sat in front of roaring 11 , drinking tea 12 from silver trays.

? Actually, I enjoy my work when the 13 are large and 14 and somewhat frightening and will 15 the attention of many people. I get scared, and am unable to 16 at night, but I usually 17 at my best under this stimulating kind of 18 and enjoy my job the most.

? And Americans ought to note that, 19 things may seem to be 20 apart, arts and the humane scholarship are 21 here. I'm not suggesting that writers and artists have the task of finding a 22 to the American 23 , but they can at least clarify its 24 and show how it relates to the human condition in general.

A. inched B. perform C. assignments D. personally

E. appealed F. however G. nature H. come to

I. fireplaces J. intently K. parked L. settled

M. respectful N. loyal O. notice P. cautiously

Q. pressure R. mess S. flourishing T. sleep

U. incessantly V. solution W. urgent X. falling

. There are 15 sentences from the textbooks, with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (15 points, 1 point each)

25. The senior partner studied the resume for the hundredth time and again found nothing he disliked about Mitchell Y. McDeere, at least not _____.
26. For this and other reasons I was somewhat lonely, and I soon developed disagreeable mannerisms which made me _____ throughout my schooldays.
27. On three pieces he made a cross in pencil, and then _____ each piece.
28. But the press isn't the only party in this country that's guilty of this _____ insensitivity.
29. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from _____.
30. The modern _____ of beauty is not exclusively a function (in the mathematical sense) of wealth.
31. The Beatles showed there was a _____ of emotions between love and hate.
32. Our generation views the adult world with great _____ ... there is also an increased tendency to reject completely that world.
33. She just nodded her head, not getting a bit _____, but rocking back and forth.
34. I have met several adolescent consumption-snobs, who thought that it would be romantic to _____ in the flower of youth.
35. For that matter she would drive herself and keep the whole event within her _____.
36. Undoubtedly the desire for food has been, and still is, one of the main _____ of great political events.
37. Companies that pursue this are not primarily product or service innovators, _____ cultivate deep, one-to-one relationships with customers.
38. Such as it is, the _____ is regarded as no place to make a career for those who have a future.
39. I agree that our food is nutritious and that the _____ of most of us is well-balanced.

A. range B. diet C. skepticism D. cult
 E. unsuitable F. nor do they G. optimism H. causes
 I. excited J. nor they K. unpopular L. folded
 M. courses N. rampant O. district P. exciting
 Q. control R. fade away S. stage T. drudgery
 U. ghetto V. menu W. shuffled X. on paper

. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (15 points, 1 point each)

40. As a businessman, he would often stay away from the city for three or four weeks at a (an) (A. extent, B. stretch).
41. He can only have (A. caught up, B. picked up) such excellent English by living in the English-speaking country for some years.
42. To be a writer, you need among other things a (an) (A. vivid, B. acute) imagination.
43. Although there were several witnesses who had seen him at the spot, he still (A. declined, B. denied) it.
44. It is most (A. regretful, B. regrettable) that Mr. Smith has decided to resign.
45. During this season, the weather often (A. alters, B. alternates) between heavy rains and bursts of sunshine.
46. A newspaper (A. supplement, B. complement) will sometimes be distributed free with the newspaper.
47. My father was (A. sensitive, B. allergic) to this kind of medicine, so we decided to try another

kind.

48.The painter was (A. inspired, B. initiated) to paint by the grandeur of the sunrise.

49.The theater in this small town has a seating (A. capability, B. capacity) of 1000.

50.We could all see clearly that this newcomer had (A. fake, B. false) teeth.

51.Before going to the party, she had to iron out the (A. creases, B. creaks) in her dress.

52.The patient (A. replied, B. responded) quickly to the medicine and was well in a few days.

53.Although my father has (A. detective, B. defective) hearing, he still refuses to wear a hearing aid.

54.During their teaching practice, the students had to visit some local schools for the (A. observation, B. operation) of lessons in progress.

Read the following passage carefully and complete the succeeding four items:

_____, _____, and _____.

Success

1) A young man of humble origins came to New York from the Midwest to seek his fortune. He dreamed, in the American way, of becoming a millionaire. He tried his luck on Wall Street. He was diligent and shrewd and, when he had to be, devious. He put together the deal and he did some things with an electronics acquisition that wouldn't bear explaining. He succeeded even beyond his dream: he made twelve million dollars.

2) At first the young man assumed that everything was working out splendidly. "Isn't it grand?" he said to his wife, once it was apparent that he had made twelve million dollars. His wife told him that it wasn't grand, and he was a nobody.

3) "But that's impossible," the young man said. "I'm a rich person. We live in an era that celebrates rich people. Rich people are shown in the newspapers in the company of movie stars and famous

novelists and distinguished dress designers. The names of the richest corporate raiders are known to every schoolboy. There are rich real estate sharks whose faces appear on the covers of glossy magazines." But his wife said that his face would not, because he was a nobody. When he stressed the fact that he had twelve million dollars, his wife retorted that a lot of people did, but they were still nobodies.

4) "I could buy our way onto the committees of important charity balls," the young man said, "then we'd be mentioned in the columns." "Don't kid yourself," his wife said. "The important committees are already filled up with people who are really rich. People like us would end up working on something like a dinner-dance to benefit the American Psoriasis (牛皮癣) Foundation." The young man mentioned that he owned a co-op apartment on Fifth Avenue that was worth two million dollars. His wife argued that, to a certain extent, two million-dollar co-ops were a dime a dozen. Then the young man boasted of owning a stretch limousine and said it was twenty-one and a half feet long. His wife brushed the idea aside, saying that nobody famous had ever ridden in something like that, and neither Henry Kissinger nor Calvin Klein had ever heard of him, so he was still a nobody.

5) The young man was silent for a while. "Are you disappointed in me?" he finally said to his wife. "Of course I'm disappointed in you," she said. "When you asked me to marry you, you said you would surely amount to something. How was I to know that you'd turn out to be a nobody?"

6) For a moment the young man looked defeated. Then he squared his shoulders and cleared his throat. "I'll make them pay attention," he said. "I'll buy a professional football team and argue a lot with the coach in public. Celebrities will join me to watch big games from the owner's box." The wife ridiculed him, saying that nobody could buy a professional football team for twelve million dollars, because professional football teams cost big bucks.

7) "Then I'll buy a magazine and appoint myself chief columnist," the young man said. "A tiny but exceedingly flattering picture of me will run next to my column every week. The owners of professional football teams will invite me to watch big games from the owner's box." The wife believed that he might be able to buy one of those weekly-shoppers throwaways for twelve million dollars, but not a real

magazine. One couldn't buy a real magazine for chicken feed.

8) The young man was very much hurt and asked his wife whether twelve million dollars were chicken feed. But his wife insisted, "it's not big bucks."

9) "But that's not fair," the young man said. "I'm a young man of humble origins who made twelve million dollars. I succeeded even beyond my dream." "Some of those things you did with the electronics acquisition probably weren't fair either," his wife said. "Fair isn't being measured these days. What they measure is money." Then the young man said, if that was the case, he would get more money by going back to Wall Street and making fifty million dollars.

10) But before the young man could make fifty million dollars a man from the Securities and Exchange Commission came and arrested him for having committed insider-trading violations in the electronics acquisition.

11) The young man was taken away from his office in handcuffs. A picture on the front page of the afternoon paper showed him leaving his arraignment trying to hide his face behind an \$850 Italian overcoat. A long article in the morning paper used him as an example of a new breed of Wall Street traders who were the victims of their own greed, probably because of their humble origins. His friends and associates avoided him.

12) Only his wife stuck by him. She tried to see the bright side. "For someone with only twelve million dollars," she said to the young man, "you're getting to be pretty well known."

. There are 10 statements, followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. (10 points, 1 point each)

55. He tried his luck on Wall Street.

- A. He became lucky in the financial world.
- B. He tried to get a job in Wall Street.
- C. He got a job in the financial world and tried to make a lot of money there.
- D. He went to Wall Street to see if he could get a job and to make a lot of money there.

56.with an electronics acquisition that wouldn't bear explaining.

The underlined part means:

- A. that couldn't be explained as it was against the law
- B. that was against the law to explain to the public
- C. that he wouldn't explain to others
- D. that he found difficult to explain

57. I could buy our way onto the committees of important charity balls...

- A. I could buy tickets to get to the places where committees work
- B. I could use money to become committee members
- C. I could buy tickets to get into important charity balls
- D. Committees of important charity balls could be bought

58.two million-dollar co-ops were a dime a dozen.

- A. two million-dollar co-ops were cheap
- B. you could buy a dozen two million-dollar co-ops
- C. it was easy to get two million-dollar co-ops
- D. there were a lot of two million-dollar co-ops

59.and appoint myself chief columnist...

- A. make myself chief of the magazine
- B. give myself the job of writing chief columns
- C. assign myself to the position of the magazine's main columnist

D. order myself to do the job of writing a main column each week

60. A tiny but exceedingly flattering picture of me...

The underlined part means:

A. a photo in which I look better than in real life

B. a very good photo that I like very much

C. a very clear photo

D. a photo in which I look nice

61....one of those weekly-shoppers throwaways

A. one of those weekly magazines of little value that shoppers buy, read and then throw away

B. one of those magazines shoppers buy once a week, but they don't like it, so they throw it away

C. one of those magazines shoppers who shop once a week would buy, after reading it, would throw it away

D. one of those magazines that appear once a week for special shoppers to buy, read and throw away

62. One couldn't buy a real magazine for chicken feed.

A. One could buy enough feed for chickens with that money, but not a good magazine.

B. If one bought chicken feed with that money, then one could not buy a real magazine with what was left.

C. If one wanted to raise chickens, one couldn't buy a real magazine.

D. One couldn't buy a good magazine for so little money.

63. Fair isn't being measured these days. What they measure is money.

A. Now people don't want to be fair to others, they only want to be rich themselves.

B. Now people don't judge others by how fair they are, but by how much money they have.

C. Now people don't treat others fairly, they only want money from others.

D. Now people are not fair, but they are rich.

64....who were the victims of their own greed...

A. the more things they wanted, the more they suffered

B. they suffered because they were never satisfied

C. they came to a bad end as the result of their greed

D. they only had themselves to blame as they were greedy

. There is one underlined part in each of the following sentences, followed by four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is the closest in meaning to the underlined part. (10 points, 2 points each)

65. He was diligent and shrewd and, when he had to be, devious.

A. secret B. determined

C. deceitful D. devoted

66. There are rich real estate sharks whose faces appear on the covers of glossy magazines.

A. big shots in dealing with housing properties

B. people who are really rich

C. people who own a lot of housing properties

D. managers of real big enterprises

67. People like us would end up working on something like a dinner-dance...

A. finally find ourselves B. finally stop

C. be doing everything but D. realize our dreams by

68.... for having committed insider-trading violations in the electronics acquisition.

A. illegally making money by doing business

- B. illegally doing business with insiders to make money
- C. illegally making money by exchanging information
- D. illegally using information from one's job to make money

69. Only his wife stuck by him.

- A. was still in love with him
- B. stayed with and supported him
- C. didn't leave him though it was against her wish
- D. sometimes went to visit him

PART TWO (38 POINTS)

. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and write your translation on your answer sheet. (10 points, 2 points each)

70. A young man of humble origins came to New York from the Midwest to seek his fortune.

71. We live in an era that celebrates rich people.

72. Rich people are shown in the newspapers in the company of movie stars and famous novelists and distinguished dress designers.

73. When you asked me to marry you, you said you would surely amount to something. How was I to know that you'd turn out to be a nobody?

74. For a moment the young man looked defeated. Then he squared his shoulders and cleared his throat.

. Answer the following essay question in English within 80 – 100 words. Write your answer on your answer sheet. (10 points)

What brought about the downfall of the young man? Prove your points.

. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your answer sheet. (18 points, 2 points each from 75 to 79, 8 points for 80)

75. 毫无疑问，幽默是帮助我们摆脱矛盾的良药，因为要是没有它，我们就会死于烦恼。

76. 一生中所形成的品格与积累的经验可享用终身。

77. 我生活中的每一天都必将遇到麻烦，因为麻烦总会有，以后还会有。

78. 这个孩子脸上没有任何表情，用冷漠的目光死死地盯着我，象要把我吃掉似的。

79. 报纸有权利，甚至有责任持有某种态度，采取某一立场。

80. 我们与众不同，并且以此为荣。我们有四十一位律师，因此和其他公司相比我们很小。我们不雇佣过多的人，每两年招聘一个。我们提供全国最高的薪水和最好的福利，我没有夸大其词。

2004 年 1 月高级英语试题

课程代码：00600

Part one:

I. The following paragraphs are taken from the textbooks followed by a list of words and expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank

only. (0.5 point for each. 12 points)

1. At the same time, my generation was discovering that reforming the world is a little like ____1____ a military campaign in the Apennines, as soon as you ____2____ one mountain range, another one ____3____ just ahead. As the big problems of the thirties were brought under some kind of ____4____ control, new problems took their place— the ____5____ problems of an affluent society, of racial justice, of keeping our cities from becoming ____6____, of coping with war in unfamiliar guises.

2. The trouble with television is that it discourages ____7____. Almost anything interesting and rewarding in life requires some constructive, consistently ____8____ effort. The dullest, the least ____9____ of us can achieve things that seem ____10____ to those who never concentrate on anything. But television encourages us to apply no effort. It sells us instant ____11____. It diverts us only to divert, to make the time pass without ____12____.

3. When a salesman ____13____ a large order or brings in an important new account, his ____14____ is brief, for there is danger he might lose that large order or important new account to a salesman from a ____15____ company the next time ____16____. It might even be canceled before it is ____17____, in which case no one is certain if anything was gained or lost. So there is crisis and ____18____ even in their triumphs.

4. When white men first ____19____ contact with some unspoiled race of savages, they ____20____ them all kinds of benefits, from the light of the Gospel to pumpkin pie. These, however, ____21____ we may regret it, most savages receive with indifference. What they really ____22____ among the gifts that we bring to them is intoxicating liquor, which enables them, for the first time in their lives, to have the ____23____, for a few ____24____ moments, that it is better to be alive than dead.

A. around B. gratification C. capture D. illusion E. uninhabitable

F. fighting G. looms H. rough I. miraculous J. competing

K. brief L. elation M. offer N. much as O. applied

P. unprecedented Q. effect R. alarm S. pain T. gifted

U. lands V. value W. concentration X. filled

II. There are 15 sentences with a blank in each, followed by a list of words or expressions marked A to X. Choose the one that best completes each of the sentences and write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet. One word or expression for each blank only. (1 point for each, 15 points)

1. When he heard about the air crash, he felt _____ for his sister's safety.

2. The newly-launched satellite is expected to obtain data on solar radiation, sky brightness and other important _____.

3. She has been in America for five years, still she can't _____ the life there.

4. _____, a lot of television usurps one of the most precious of all human gifts, the ability to focus your attention yourself, rather than just

passively surrender it.

5.They tried hard to find a solution to the problem, but their efforts were _____.

6.They managed to trace his whereabouts _____ checking on his credit card expenditures.

7.After they moved into the new house, the old couple paid a lot of attention to its _____.

8.He got up early in the morning and walked on to the balcony and _____ the fresh air.

9.The sweet words of the little girl _____ him into believing that what she said was true.

10.I don't know, _____,I don't care.

11.Chain groceries shut out the independent stores and "standardization" became a _____ means of cutting cost.

12.The bus came to a(an) _____ stop, and some passengers lost their balance.

13.He stood in the dark,_____ in his pocket for the key.

14.You could not ignore the bait for ever,_____ it meant trouble.

15.The boy _____ the truth that he didn't go to school yesterday.

A. by all means B. inhaled C. of no avail D. amounting to

E. in short F. by means of G. even though H. prejudice

I. instead of J. phenomenon K. lulled L. held himself back

M. toiling N. principal O. decayed P. for that matter

Q. get used to R. fumbling S. blurted out T. in place

U. ushering in V. upkeep W. apprehension X. abrupt

III. Each of the following sentences is given two choices of words or expressions. Choose the right one to complete the sentence and mark the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.(1 point for each,15 points)

1.His feet were numb with cold, as soon as he got into the room he started(A. rubbing, B. scrubbed) them vigorously.

2.Whoever(A. evades, B. escape)paying tax due will be punished.

3. It is women who can bring(A. sympathy, B. empathy), tolerance, insight, patience, and persistence to government.
4. They(A. scolded, B. scoffed) at my idea that the boss will give up the factory.
5. He achieved great success in that he(A. infused, B. fill) life into his works.
6. He wanted a(A. transcript, B. manuscript) of the report to show to his friends.
7. The workers were filled with(A. indignity, B. indignation) when they discovered that they were secretly watched during working hours.
8. In handling(A. straight, B. straighten) news, it is easier to assume the pious mantle of objectivity than to edit.
9. When she opened the box, a small vase dropped and(A. went, B. broke) to pieces.
10. The young boys(A. lulled, B. lolled) against a gate frame and a plank wall.
11. Homes and restaurants would discard it(A. on the spot, B. on the beat).
12. I don't think his suggestion(A. contributed, B. attributed) to the success of the experiment.
13. It(A. shattered, B. splashed) the notion that my individual progress could be hailed as an advance for all Negroes.
14. SPLUTCH!– the big hook(A. flapped, B. clapped) itself into your mouth and you were caught.
15. The son felt(A. contented, B. relieved) upon learning that his mother was out of danger.

IV. Translate the following into English and write your translation on your Answer Sheet. (3 points for each 1– 4, 6 points for 5)

1. 在母亲去世前她答应过要尽一切可能不让这个家散掉。但是，回忆起母亲的悲惨生活使她感到恐怖。
2. 顺从适应，标准统一，相似相仿正在取代美国人具有的多彩的自由与高贵的个性的伟大观念。
3. 新闻过于简短，不能提供有效的交流，并且破坏了思维的连贯性。
4. 他根本不顾妻子的需要。他们这个家没有欢乐，连邻居都不愿来。
5. 他想尽快离开工厂，离开城市，到安静的乡村去，一个人坐在河边钓鱼。这是最好的休息，也是忘记一切烦恼的最佳办法。那里风景如画：新鲜的空气，春光明媚，处处绿树青草，大地散发出一股清香。工厂是地狱，乡村是天堂。

Part two

V. Proficiency Test(40%)

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Go to Bed; Get A Good Night's Dream

1)Everybody talks about "the dream I had last night." In fact, dreams and dream interpretations have been acknowledged from the beginning of recorded history. Biblical Joseph interpreted a dream of Egypt's Pharaoh that saved the country from famine. Freud used dreams in an attempt to solve people's psychological troubles. Artists or writers Federico Fellini, John Keats, August Strindberg, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Ingmar Bergman, and Anais Nin have all used dreams in their works.

2)"Dreams are a vehicle for knowledge not open to the waking mind," declared Robert Abrams, University of Washington assistant professor of English, who taught a class on dreams and literature last year. "In some ways, our dreams may be smarter than we are," he continued. "Our waking conscious mind is culturally contaminated, constricted" – by things like media and current morality.

3)Nineteenth-century writers– the Romantics– were fascinated by dreams and encouraged people to look inward and be more receptive to irrationality, according to Abrams. They believed that the greatest minds should have a negative capability– the ability to be in doubt, mystified, or uncertain without any irritable reaching after fact or reason.

4)Ignoring the Romantics, 20th-century psychologists, psychiatrists, and doctors have come up with some startling facts about dreams:

- Everybody dreams every night (with few exceptions). Some don't remember.
- Everybody dreams in color; if awakened in the middle of a dream, you will report it in brilliant technicolor, but if awakened 15-plus minutes after a dream, you may remember the dream, but in black and white. The more time that elapses after a dream, the more the color fades.
- Most people dream about 20 minutes out of every hour and one half. Dreams have been shown to take about as much time as events would take in waking life.
- A dream may last up to 20 minutes, or you could have several during the 20-minute dreaming phase.
- You dream more toward morning as you enter into lighter phases of sleep.
- Depressants like alcohol or barbiturates can suppress dream phases.
- Dream-deprived people become irritable, anxious, less tolerant in stressful and emotional situations.
- During nightly dream phases, our eyes move although the lids are closed and our other muscles are relaxed. (This muscle relaxation tends to account for one of the common dreams everybody has– the dream in which somebody or something chases or bears down on you and you feel unable to move, according to Dr. Neal Ely, University of Washington clinical professor in Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.) Watch for this rapid eye movement (REM) in people sleeping. If you wake them up during the REM phase, they'll have a dream to tell you. If you wake them up during a non-rapid-eye-movement phase, they will probably remember only something vague or nothing

at all.

5)Everybody has some idea of the nature of his dreams, but what are the dreams of others like?Two medical studies done in the United States by Drs.Calvin Hall and Fred Snyder proved that most people's dreams are not very exciting; the majority of the dreams reported were of a familiar nature to the dreamer and quite reasonable.

6)Dreams are not lonesome places, the studies show. In 95 percent of the dreams analyzed by Hall, another person besides the dreamer was present. Also, the majority of dreams included unpleasant emotions.

7)The question of what causes us to dream still has scientists scratching their heads. Dr.Ely felt that we may have dreams because we have needs that are unmet in our daily lives. British psychologist Ann Farady, in her book Dream Power, sets forth a different reason."REM sleep is important for brain growth and renewal,"she says, citing studies that show that unborn babies in the month or two before birth may spend up to 80 percent of their total sleep in REM sleep.(It is just before birth that the brain grows most rapidly.)Senile people and mentally defective people have little REM sleep, other studies show.

8)One hypothesis considered in Dr.Ernest Hartmann's book, The Functions of Sleep, is that dreaming may be the major function of sleep and the role of sleep may be merely to allow a state such that dreams may emerge.

9)In Sleep the Gentle Tyrant, author psychologist Wilse Webb notes three main beliefs about dreams: dreams as another reality, dreams as omens, and dreams as reflections of waking life. The first belief occurs in people like the Eskimos of Hudson Bay or the Pantani Malay who claim that one leaves one's body during sleep and enters another world. The second belief is that dreams have a prophetic nature: Pharaoh's dream in the Old Testament caused him to stock up on food after Joseph interpreted his dream to mean seven fat years followed by seven lean years. And finally, dreams can be an "echo" of a point in the individual's waking world which is heard in the dream world.

A. Choose the best answer and write its corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.(10%):

1.The main idea of this article is that ____.

- a. all people dream
- b. dreams are interesting
- c. dreams are important

2.Paragraph 1 discusses in general:

- a. biblical interpretations of dreams.
- b. how artists and writers use dreams.
- c. the uses of dreams throughout history.

3. Read Paragraph 1, Sentences 2 and 3:

- a. Sentence 2 is an example of Sentence 3.
- b. Sentence 3 is an example of Sentence 2.
- c. Sentence 3 is not related to Sentence 2.

4. According to Paragraph 3, the Romantics were probably most interested in:

- a. emotional responses.
- b. scientific methods.
- c. writing about dreams.

5. The information in Paragraph 4 implies, but does not directly say, that:

- a. experts now know a great deal about dreams.
- b. experts know very little about dreams.
- c. experts are not concerned with studying dreams.

6. In the last section of Paragraph 4, why is REM in parentheses the first time it is mentioned?

- a. To show that rapid eye movement isn't too important.
- b. To show how important rapid eye movement is.
- c. To show the abbreviation of "rapid eye movement".

7. The main idea of Paragraphs 5 and 6 is that:

- a. most people's dreams are similar in nature.
- b. some people dream about other people, while others dream about unpleasant emotions.
- c. two medical studies have been done in the United States on dreams.

8. In Paragraph 8, "One hypothesis..." is an example of:

- a. Paragraph 6, Sentence 1.

b. Paragraph 7, Sentence 1.

c. Paragraph 7, Sentence 2.

9. A good title for this article would be:

a. The Dream I Had Last Night

b. Why Do People Sleep?

c. Some Facts About Dreams

10. Dreams may be ____A____ to the ____B____ of the brain. (Fill in the spaces with one word from Group A and one word from Group B.)

A. reflection– unpleasant – important– belief

B. development – majority– reality– echo

B. Choose the best answer and write its corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (10%):

1. Our conscious mind is culturally contaminated.

a. affected by our culture

b. destroyed by our culture

c. enhanced by our culture

2. The greatest minds should have the ability to be in doubt.

a. forgetful

b. undecided

c. disagreeable

3. Doctors have come up with some startling facts.

a. discovered

b. brought

c. remembered

4. I dreamed that a big animal was bearing down on me.

a. a bear following me

b. running downhill with me

c. catching up with me

5. The question still has scientists scratching their heads.

a. with headaches

b. itching

c. wondering

6. We have needs that are unmet in our daily lives.

a. not confronted b. not joined c. not fulfilled

7. "The role of sleep may be merely to allow a state such that dreams may emerge" means:

a. we sleep because we are tired.

b. we sleep in order to dream.

c. sleep causes dreams to occur.

8. In Question 7 (above), is the author of the statement sure of his hypothesis?

a. Yes. b. No. c. I don't know.

9. The Pharaoh stocked up on food after he heard there would be a famine.

a. accumulated lots of b. bought many cows as c. ate lots of

10. "Dreams can be an 'echo' of a point in the individual's waking world which is heard in the dream world" means:

a. we hear things in dreams as well see them.

b. we dream of things that never happened when we were awake.

c. we recreate in our dreams things that happened when we were awake.

C. Choose an appropriate synonym from the list below for the italicized words. Be sure to use correct verb tenses and singular or plural forms for nouns(10%):

aware period refer to come out propose scarcity of food cramped

put up with surprise go by

1.The lack of rain in northern Africa caused a severe famine._____

2.Were you conscious of what you were doing when you were drunk at the party?_____

3.I felt very constricted in a small car because I'm so tall._____

4.You came in so quietly, you startled me!_____

5.How much time has elapsed since this class began?_____

6.My daughter is entering a new phase of development now that she is starting school._____

7.I find it very difficult to tolerate my noisy neighbors. _____

8.Let me set forth my ideas, and then you tell me yours. _____

9.The lawyer cited several similar cases to prove his point._____

10.Detectives often gather lots of unrelated information and study it until a pattern emerges._____

D. Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese(5%):

1.Dreams are a vehicle for knowledge not open to the waking mind.

2.Dream-deprived people become irritable, anxious, less tolerant in stressful and emotional situations.

E. Answer the following question in English within 80-100 words(5%):

Is the question as to what causes the dream settled? What do you think causes the dream?

Skipped, please register!