

浙江师范大学 2008 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 651

科目名称: 综合英语(含英汉互译)

提示:

- 1、本科目适用专业: 英语语言文学; 外国语言学及应用语言文学
- 2、请将所有答案写于答题纸上, 写在试题上的不给分;
- 3、请填写准考证号后 6 位: _____。

Part I Vocabulary (30%)

Directions: In this part you must complete the following sentences by choosing one suitable word or phrase from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Write your answers on the *ANSWER SHEET*.

1. The snake _____ smoothly through the long grass.
A. crawled
B. skidded
C. crouched
D. strolled
2. Opponents of the expansion of the market economy, although in _____, continued to constitute _____ political force throughout the century.
A. error...an inconsequential
B. retreat...a powerful
C. disarray...a disciplined
D. command...an ineffective
3. The law proved so unpopular that it was _____ by the Government a year later.
A. taken back
B. repealed
C. reinforced
D. repulsed
4. Despite assorted effusions to the contrary, there is no necessary link between scientific skill and humanism, and, quite possibly, there may be something of a _____ between them.
A. generality
B. fusion
C. congruity

D. dichotomy

5. The sociologist responded to the charge that her new theory was ___ by pointing out that it did not in fact contradict accepted sociological principles.

- A. unproven
- B. complex
- C. supernatural
- D. heretical

6. The interpreter gave only a ___ version of the old man's long rambling account.

- A. condensed
- B. miniature
- C. marginal
- D. minimum

7. Our new tools of systems analysis, powerful though they may be, lead to ___ theories, especially, and predictably, in economics and political science, where productive approaches have long been highly _____.

- A. pragmatic...speculative
- B. inelegant...efficacious
- C. simplistic...elusive
- D. wrongheaded...convergent

8. The powers and satisfactions of primeval people, though few and meager, were ___ their few and simple desires.

- A. simultaneous with
- B. ruined by
- C. commensurate by
- D. substantiated by

9. Heavily perfumed white flowers, such as gardenias, were favorites with collectors in the eighteenth century, when ___ was valued much more highly than it is today.

- A. scent
- B. variety
- C. sacredness
- D. elegance

10. Although the revelation that one of the contestants was a friend left the judge open to charges of lack of ____, the judge remained adamant in her assertion that acquaintance did not necessarily imply _____.

- A. prudence...tolerance
- B. detachment...foreknowledge
- C. prejudice...preference

D. disinterestedness...partiality

11. Having no sense of moral obligation, Shipler was as little subject to the ____ of conscience after he acted as he was motivated by its ____ before he acted.

A. rewards...chastisement

B. reproaches...prompting

C. balm...eloquence

D. qualms...atonement

12. At several points in his discussion, Graves, in effect, ____ evidence when it does not support his argument, tailoring it to his needs.

A. addresses

B. creates

C. alter

D. substitute

13. After a slow sales start in the year, mobile homes have been gaining favor as ____ to increasingly expensive conventional housing.

A. addiction

B. alternative

C. a challenge

D. investment

14. During periods of social and cultural stability, many art academies are so firmly controlled by ____ that all real creative work must be done by ____.

A. managers...reactionaries

B. reformers...dissatisfied

C. specialists... authorities

D. dogmatists...disenfranchised

15. The evening's entertainment was _____ by an electric power cut.

A. compressed

B. abridged

C. curtailed

D. agitated

16. The reduction of noise has been ____ in terms of ____ its sources, but the alternative of canceling noise out by adding sound with the opposite wave pattern may be more useful in practice.

A. justified...diffusing

B. conceived...concealing

C. explained...isolating

D. approached...eliminating

17. As the sky darkened it soon became obvious that a violent thunderstorm was _____.

- A. simultaneous
- B. instantaneous
- C. eminent
- D. imminent

18. When people are happy, they tend to give ___ interpretations of events they witness; the eye of the beholder is ___ by the emotions of the beholders.

- A. charitable...colored
- B. vague...sharpened
- C. coherent...confused
- D. conscientious...deceived

19. In an age without radio or recordings, an age ___ by print, fiction gained its greatest ascendancy.

- A. emphasized
- B. dominated
- C. denigrated
- D. resurrected

20. The discovery that, friction excluded, all bodies fall at the same rate is so simple to state and to grasp that there is a tendency to ___ its significance.

- A. control
- B. underrate
- C. praise
- D. eliminate

21. Noting that few employees showed any ___ for complying with the corporation's new safety regulations, Peterson was forced to conclude that acceptance of the regulations would be ___, at best.

- A. aptitude...unavoidable
- B. regard...intermediate
- C. enthusiasm...grudging
- D. respect...negotiable

22. Even though they tended to be ___ strangers, fifteenth-century Europeans did not automatically associate ___ with dangers.

- A. trusting of...diversity
- B. interested in...enmity
- C. hostile to...foreignness
- D. haughty with...nonconformity

23. A very large cat was watching us intently from the top of a ___ car.

- A. stationery
- B. immovable
- C. stationary

D. motionless

24. While it is assumed that the mechanization of work has a ___ effect on the lives of workers, there is evidence available to suggest that, on the contrary, mechanization has served to ___ some of the traditional roles of women.

- A. salutary...improve
- B. debilitating...weaken
- C. revolutionary...reinforce
- D. dramatic...undermine

25. Some customs travel well; often, however, behavior that is considered the epitome of ___ at home is perceived as impossibly rude or, at the least, harmlessly bizarre abroad.

- A. urbanity
- B. coarseness
- C. tolerance
- D. eccentricity

26. The ___ of the early Greek philosophers' attempts to explain the operations of the cosmos led certain later thinkers to inquire into the ___ of human reason.

- A. meaning...supremacy
- B. difficulty...origin
- C. failures...efficacy
- D. equivocations...subtlety

27. The availability of oxygen is an essential ___ for animal life, while carbon dioxide is equally ___ for plant life.

- A. luxury...harmful
- B. choice...optional
- C. conversion...exchangeable
- D. duplication...selective

28. This poetry is not ___; it is more likely to appeal to an international audience than is poetry with strictly regional themes.

- A. impulsive
- B. democratic
- C. technical
- D. provincial

29. The Gibsons were little given to ___ in any form; not one of them was afraid of ___, of being and seeming unlike their neighbors.

- A. humility...absurdity
- B. excellence...mediocrity
- C. anger...confrontation
- D. conformism...singularity

30. Their ____ of loyalty is first to oneself, next to kin, then to fellow tribe members, and finally to compatriots.

- A. merging
- B. hierarchy
- C. cognizance
- D. judgment

Part II Cloze (10%)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with ten blanks. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word to complete the passage. Write your answers on the *ANSWER SHEET*.

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it is 31? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has new explanation. He has proved that everyone has daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work, you may say that you are “hot”. That is true. The time of the day when you feel most 32 is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. 33 one has discovered why

this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues as: “Get up, John! You’ll be late for work again!” The possibly explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling 34 up when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can’t change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Jr. Leitman believes. Maybe you’re 35 in the evening but feel you must stay up later anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up 36 than you want to. If your energy cycle is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise 37 your usual hour. This won’t change your cycle, but you’ll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and 38. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the 39 search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever 40, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

Part III Proofreading & Error Correction (15%)

Directions: Proofread the given passage and correct errors in it. Each indicated line contains a maximum of one error. You should write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET** in the way the following example shows:

For a **MISSING** word, mark the position with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an **UNNECESSARY** word, write it in the blank provided at the end of the line and cross it with a slash “ / ”.

For a **WRONG** word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an
it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and (2) never
hangs them on the wall. When a natural
history museum wants an exhibition, it (3) exhibit
must often build it.

Now, proofread the following passages and write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

One of America’s most important export is her 41. ____
modern music. American popular music is playing all 42. ____
over the world. It is enjoyed by people of all ages in all
countries. Because the lyrics are English, nevertheless 43. ____
people not speaking English enjoy it. The reasons for its
popularity are its fast pace and rhythmic beat.

The music has many origins in the United States.
Country music, coming from the suburban areas in the 44. ____
southern United States, is one source. Country music
features simple themes and melodies describing
day-to-day situations and the feelings of country people.

Many people appreciate this music because the emotions 45. ____
expressed by country music songs. A second origin of
American popular music is the blues. It depicted mostly 46. ____
sad feelings reflecting the difficult lives of American
blacks. It is usually played and sung by black musicians,
but it is not popular with all Americans. 47. ____

Rock music is a newer form of music. This music
style, featuring fast and repetitious rhythms, was

influenced by the blues and country. It is first known as rock-and-roll in the 1950's. Since then there have been many forms of rock music, hard rock, soft rock, punk rock, disco music and others. Many performers of popular rock music are young musicians. 48. ____

American popular music is marked to a demanding audience. Now popular songs are heard on the radio several times a day. Some songs become popular all over the world. People hear these songs sing in their original English or sometimes translated into other languages. 49. ____

The words may coincide but the enjoyment of the music is universal. 50. ____

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are five passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions, each with four suggested answers marked with A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE you think is the best answer and then write your answers on the *ANSWER SHEET*.

Text A

Whenever we are involved in a creative type of activity that is self-rewarding, a feeling overcomes us—a feeling that we can call “flow.” When we are flowing we lose all sense of time and awareness of what is happening around us; instead, we feel that everything is going just right.

A rock dancer describes his feeling of flow like this: “If I have enough space, I feel I can radiate energy into the atmosphere. I can dance for walls, I dance for floors. I become one with the atmosphere.” “You are in an ecstatic state to such a point that you don’t exist,” says a composer, describing how he feels when he “flows.” Players of any sport throughout the world are familiar with the feeling of flow; they enjoy their activity very much, even though they can expect little extrinsic reward. The same holds true for surgeons, cave explorers, and mountain climbers.

Flow provides a sort of physical sensation along with an altered state of being. One man put it this way: “Your body feels good and awake all over. Your energy is flowing.” People who flow feel part of this energy; that is, they are so involved in what they are doing that they do not think of themselves as being separate from their activity. They are flowing along with their enjoyment. Moreover, they concentrate intensely on their activity. They do not try to concentrate harder, however; the concentration comes automatically. A chess

player compares this concentration to breathing. As they concentrate, these people feel **immersed** in the action, lost in the action. Their sense of time is altered and they skip meals and sleep without noticing their loss. Sizes and spaces also seem altered: successful baseball players see and hit the ball so much better because it seems larger to them. They can even distinguish the seams on a ball approaching them at 165 kilometers per hour.

It seems then that flow is a “floating action” in which the individual is aware of his actions but not aware of his awareness. A good reader is so absorbed in his book that he knows he is turning the pages to go on reading, but he does not notice he is turning these pages. The moment people think about it, flow is destroyed, so they never ask themselves questions such as “Am I doing well?” or “Did everyone see my jump?”

Finally, to flow successfully depends a great deal on the activity itself; not too difficult to produce anxiety, not too easy to bring about boredom; challenging, interesting, fun. Some good examples of flow activities are games and sports, reading, learning, working on what you enjoy, and even day-dreaming.

51. What is the main purpose of the article?

- A. to illustrate the feeling of “flow”
- B. to analyze the causes of a special feeling
- C. to define the new psychological term “flow”
- D. to lead people to acquire the feeling of “flow”

52. In this article, “flow” refers to a feeling which probably results from

- _____.
- A. awareness
 - B. ecstasy
 - C. unconsciousness
 - D. self-rewarding

53. The word “immersed” (in boldface) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. occupied
- B. engrossed
- C. soaked
- D. committed

54. What does one usually act while “flowing” in reading?

- A. thinks what he is doing
- B. wonders how fast he can read
- C. turns the pages
- D. minds the page number

Text B

During the holiday I received no letter from Myrtle and when I returned to the town she had gone away. I telephoned each day until she came back, and then she said she was going to a party. I put up with her new tactics patiently. The next time we spent an evening together there was no quarrel. To avoid it, I took Myrtle to the cinema. We did not mention Haxby. On the other hand it was impossible to pretend that either of us was happy. Myrtle's expression of unhappiness was deepening. Day by day I watched her sink into a bout of despair, and I concluded it was my fault—had I not concluded it was my fault, the looks Myrtle gave me would rapidly have concluded it for me.

The topic of conversation we avoided above all others was the project of going to America. I cursed the tactlessness of Robert and Tom in talking about it in front of her before I had had time to prepare her for it. I felt aggrieved, as one does after doing wrong and being found out. I did not know what to do.

When you go to the theatre you see a number of characters caught in a dramatic situation. What happens next? Then everything is changed. My life is different. I never have scenes, and if I do, they are discouragingly not dramatic. Practically no action arises. And nothing whatsoever is changed. My life is not as good as a play. Nothing like it.

All I did with my present situation was try and tide it over. When Myrtle emerged from the deepest blackness of despair — nobody after all, could remain there definitely — I tried to comfort her. I gradually unfolded all my plan, including those for her. She could come to America, too. She was a commercial artist. She could get a job and our relationship could continue as it was. And I will not swear that I did not think: "And in America she might even succeed in marrying me." It produced no effect. She began to drink more. She began to go to parties very frequently; it was very soon clear that she had decided to see less of me.

I do not blame Myrtle. Had I been in her place I would have tried to do the same thing. Being in my place I tried to prevent her. I knew what sort of parties she was going to: they were parties at which Haxby was present.

We began to wrangle over going out with each other. She was never free at the times I suggested. Sometimes, usually on a Saturday night, she first arranged to meet me and then changed her mind. It rubbed me up the wrong way. But her behavior, I think, perfectly sensible. By seeing less of me she stood a chance of finding somebody else, or of making me jealous, or of both. Either way she could not lose.

55. When Myrtle was avoiding him, the author ____
- A. saw through her plan and behaved calmly.
 - B. became angry and could not put her out of his mind.
 - C. was worried and uncomprehending.
 - D. decided that he could not bear the way she treated him.
56. The author felt guilty and angry because ____
- A. his friends had discovered that he had not told Myrtle anything.
 - B. Tom and Robert had told Myrtle about their plans.
 - C. Myrtle had found out their plans when Tom and Robert talked.
 - D. he had told Myrtle their plans before Tom and Robert mentioned them.
57. The author complains that his life was not like a play in which ____
- A. the characters solve their problems by violence.
 - B. the violence that follows action solves the characters' problems.
 - C. the action that follows quarrels solves the characters' problems.
 - D. the characters solved their problems in spite of violence.
58. The real reason why Myrtle was angry and upset was that ____
- A. she had never wanted to go to America with the author.
 - B. the author would not agree to take her as his wife.
 - C. she did not want him to go to America with his enemies.
 - D. she did not want to be kept in suspense about the project.

Text C

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both sides, who would in other respects appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence – as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, and the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it harder and harder to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous

to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution. Our strength is sapped by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social programme. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. "Talk, talk, talk," the advocates of violence say, "all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser." It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the wiser. "Possible, my lord," the barrister replied, "none the wiser, but surely far better informed." Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom: the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

59. What is the best title for this passage?
- A. Advocating Violence.
 - B. Violence Can Do Nothing to Diminish Race Prejudice.
 - C. Important People on Both Sides See Violence As a Legitimate Solution.
 - D. The Instincts of Human Race Are Thirsty for Violence.
60. It can be inferred that truly reasonable men
- A. can't get a hearing.
 - B. are looked down upon.
 - C. are persecuted.
 - D. have difficulty in advocating law enforcement.
61. "He was none the wiser" means
- A. he was not at all wise in listening.
 - B. he was not at all wiser than nothing before.
 - C. he gains nothing after listening.
 - D. he makes no sense of the argument.
62. According to the author, the best way to solve race prejudice is ____.
- A. law enforcement.
 - B. knowledge.
 - C. nonviolence.
 - D. Mopping up the violent mess.

Text D

Scholars and students have always been great travelers. The official case for “academic mobility” is now often stated in impressive terms as a fundamental necessity for economic and social progress in the world, and debated in the corridors of Europe, but it is certainly nothing new. Serious students were always ready to go abroad in search of the most stimulating teachers and the most famous academies; in search of the purest philosophy, the most effective medicine, the likeliest road to gold.

Mobility of this kind meant also mobility of ideas, their transference across frontiers and their simultaneous impact upon many groups of people. The point of learning is to share it, whether with students or with colleagues; one presumes that only eccentrics have no interest being credited with a startling discovery, or a new technique. It must also have been reassuring to know that other people in other parts of the world were about to make the same discovery or were thinking along the same lines, and that one was not quite alone, confronted by inquisition, ridicule or neglect.

In the twentieth century, and particularly in the last 20 years, the old footpaths of the wandering scholars have become vast highways. The vehicle which has made this possible has of course been the airplane, making contact between scholars even in the most distant places immediately feasible, and providing for the very rapid transmission of knowledge.

Apart from the vehicle itself, it is fairly easy to identify the main factors which have brought about the recent explosion in academic movement. Some of these are purely quantitative and require no further mention: there are far more centers of learning, and a far greater number of scholars and students.

In addition, one must recognize the very considerable multiplication of disciplines, particularly in the sciences, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced an enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation if they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated groups in other countries.

Frequently these specializations lying in areas where very rapid developments are taking place, and also where the research needed for developments is costly and takes a long time. It is precisely in these areas that the advantages of collaboration and sharing of expertise appear most evident. Associated with this is the growth of specialist periodicals, which enable scholars to become aware of what is happening in different centers of research and to meet each other in conferences and symposia. From these meetings come the personal relationships which are at the bottom of almost all formalized schemes of co-operation, and provide them with their most satisfactory stimulus.

But as the specializations have increased in number and narrowed in range,

there has been an opposite movement towards interdisciplinary studies. These owe much to the belief that one cannot properly investigate the credibly complex problems thrown up by the modern world, and by recent advances in our knowledge along the narrow front of a single discipline. This trend has led to a great deal of academic contact between disciplines, and a far greater emphasis on the pooling of specialist knowledge, reflected in the broad subjects chosen in many international conferences.

63. What, in the writer's opinion, happens to a scholar who shares his idea with colleagues?

- A. He gains recognition for his achievement.
- B. He attracts large numbers of students.
- C. He risks his ideas being stolen.
- D. He is considered slightly mad.

64. According to the passage, the recent growth in air travel has meant that _____.

- A. more students from remote areas can attend university
- B. universities can be built in remote place
- C. scholars can meet each other more easily
- D. textbooks have wide circulation

65. The writer claims that it is important for specialists to be able to travel because _____.

- A. their fellow experts are scattered round the world
- B. their laboratories are in remote places
- C. there are so people working in similar fields
- D. there is a lot of social unrest at universities

66. In the writer's opinion, interdisciplinary studies are important because they _____.

- A. make scholars aware of problems outside their own field
- B. encourage scholars to concentrate on their own specializations
- C. allow scholars to change disciplines more easily
- D. allow overworked scholars to relax

Text E

In a complex world of constant change, where knowledge becomes outdated every few years, education can no longer be something that one acquires during youth to serve for an entire lifetime. Rather, education must focus on developing the ability to continue learning throughout life. Fortunately, the information-technology revolution is creating a new form of electronic, interactive education that should blossom into a lifelong learning system that allows almost anyone to learn almost anything from anywhere at anytime.

The key technology in future education is interactive multimedia — a

powerful combination of earlier technologies that constitutes an extraordinary advance in the capability of machines to assist the educational process. Interactive multimedia combines computer hardware, software, and peripheral equipment to provide a rich mixture of text, graphics, sound, full-motion video, data, and other information. Although multimedia has been technically feasible for many years, only recently has it become a major focus for commercial development.

Interactive multimedia systems can serve a variety of purposes, but their great power lies in highly sophisticated software that employs scientifically based educational methods to guide the student through a

path of instruction individually tailored to suit the special needs of each person. As instruction progresses and intellectual systems are used, the system learns about the student's strengths and weakness and then uses this knowledge to make the learning experience fit the needs of that particular student. Interactive multimedia has several key advantages.

- ✓ Students receive training when and where they need it. An instructor does not have to be present, so students can select the time best suited to their personal schedules.
- ✓ Students can adjourn training at any point in the lesson and return to it later.
- ✓ The training is highly effective because it is based on the most powerful principles of individualized learning. Students find the program interesting, so they stick with it. Retention of the material learned is excellent.
- ✓ The same videodisc equipment can be used to support a variety of training paths.
- ✓ Both the training and the testing are objectively and efficiently measured and tracked.

Educational systems of this type, offered by IBM under the product label Ultimedia, engage students in an interactive learning experience. The ability to control the learning experience makes the student an active rather than passive learner.

“Multimedia is the preferred method of training,” says Nancy Kenworthy at the International Training Company. Studies of the multimedia training programs show that learning time is shortened by 50%, retention is increased by 80%, and costs are cut in half. Hewlett-Packard has used this approach to eliminate 90% of its former classroom training and Apple Computer has reduced its classroom

training by 75%. “We aim to get (classroom instruction) down to zero as soon as the technology is ready,” says Lucy Carter, a training director at Apple.

67. In the present-day world, education should concentrate on ____.
- A. utilizing the fruits of the information-technology revolution
 - B. designing lifelong learning systems that reflect the changing world
 - C. helping people make their college education serve them all their life
 - D. teaching people how to continue their education during their lifetime
68. The advantage of interactive multimedia is that ____.
- A. It is a powerful combination of earlier technologies
 - B. it is technically feasible and very versatile
 - C. it can adapt learning to suit individual needs
 - D. it makes use of highly sophisticated educational software
69. What is a significant benefit offered by IBM multimedia educational systems?
- A. The same video equipment can be used for a variety of educational purposes.
 - B. Students can become active learners by controlling the learning experience.
 - C. They make it possible for people to learn almost anything, anywhere and at anytime.
 - D. Students can learn geography by reliving the voyage of great explorers like Columbus.
70. What does Lucy Carter mean by saying “We aim to get (classroom instruction) down to zero as soon as technology is ready”?
- A. Apple Computer plans to do away with classroom teaching entirely when conditions permit.
 - B. Apple Computer intends to make multimedia its most common method of training.
 - C. Apple Computer like most corporations uses multimedia instead of classroom instruction as a form of training.
 - D. Apple Computer considers classroom instruction a relatively costly way of training employees.

Part V Translation (55%)

Section A: Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on the *ANSWER SHEET*. (30%)

纯净

沈从文先生曾写道：“我行过许多地方的桥，看过许多次数的云，喝过许多种类的酒，却只爱过一个正当好年龄的人。”这是六十年前沈从文的青春爱语。张兆和先生作为一个女子，一个妻子，抚养儿女，操持家务，也遭过战乱的颠沛，也受过生活的煎迫，但不管如何的境况，她的一腔真诚居然毫不褪色，在她审核的《从文家书》后记中，她

不完全理解他。但是，真正懂得他的为人，懂得他一生承受的重压，是在整理选编他遗稿的现在。……为什么在他有生之年，不能发掘他，理解他，从各方面去帮助他，反而有那么许多的矛盾得不到解决！悔之晚矣。”这样的坦率，这样的勇气，这样的豁达和大度，是足以叫人钦佩的。

这样的诚挚，不带一点虚伪；这样透明的心，不着一丝瑕疵，让我切实感受到了兆和先生的纯净。

Section B: Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the *ANSWER SHEET*. (25%)

A Guide to Understanding Rude Parisians

You don't need to speak French to understand the Parisians. You just need to know how to gesture. Or so claims a new guide issued by French tourism officials to help foreign tourists understand Parisians with a list of commonly used gestures with meanings like "shut up."

"Blend in by using them the next time you're in Paris. People will start mistaking you for a native in no time," says the online guide issued by the Ile-de-France (巴黎大区) regional committee of tourism at www.cestsoparis.com. The city's famously rude inhabitants have long been a headache for tourism authorities who have made repeated attempts to persuade Parisians to be more friendly to foreign visitors. The latest campaign appears to cede to the notion that if you can't beat them, join them. Its website promises to show people "How to Cop the Parisian Attitude" with games to help them learn commonly employed gestures. These range from the quintessential "Bof," a non-committal shrug used to deny knowledge or agreement, to "Camembert," when the thumb and forefinger are brought together into a circle to tell someone to shut up. And just in case it is taken too literally, it also includes a cautionary note suggesting that visitors may see some even ruder Parisian expressions if they use the gestures too freely.