1. Structure and vocabulary (30%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any _____ of it at all.
   A. explanation   B. meaning   C. sense   D. interpretation

2. You should have your eyes tested every year in case the _____ of your spectacles need changing.
   A. lenses   B. glasses   C. sights   D. crystals

3. The school committee hoped that their choice of play would be _____ with the students and their parents.
   A. recognized   B. popular   C. favorable   D. fascinated

4. By cutting down trees we _____ the natural home of birds and animals.
   A. harm   B. hurt   C. injure   D. damage

5. Mr. Robinson knew that the most trivial chore could prove to be a _____ if approached with enthusiasm.
   A. prize   B. reward   C. refund   D. bonus

6. Attendances at basketball matches have _____ since the coming of television.
   A. dropped in   B. dropped down   C. dropped off   D. dropped out

7. The meeting _____ at midnight and we all went home.
   A. broke through   B. stopped off   C. stopped up   D. broke up

8. How long did it take you to realize he was dishonest? I _____ from the start.
   A. looked him through   B. saw through him   C. look forward to him   D. saw him through

9. In the coming term she will _____ the advanced class.
   A. take advantage of   B. take an account of   C. take charge of   D. take care of

10. The clouds have _____ the sun.
    A. blocked in   B. blocked off   C. blocked out   D. blocked up

11. All of us know, color-blind people often find it difficult to _____ between blue and green.
    A. separate   B. distinguish   C. compare   D. contrast

12. Many artists predict that this brilliant young actor _____ to be a shining star.
    A. destines   B. will be destined   C. is destined   D. has been destined
Bill Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers and then as chief economist at the World Bank—have the flavor of a morality play. Our goodhearted but slightly native hero, on leave from Stanford University, sets out for the nation's capital to serve his country and improve the lot of the developing world. Once there he finds a morass of political opportunism, ideologically motivated decision-making and bureaucratic inertia. Undeterred, he battles valiantly on behalf of impoverished nations against the unrelenting globalisers of the International Monetary Fund.

* Comparison of the significance of two economic books.  
* Stiglitz's prestige in the field of economics.  
* Stiglitz's criticism of those who exaggerated the power of markets in developing countries.  
* Policy making should consider local conditions.  
* The intervention of government is the way to assist globalization.  
* Stiglitz's dedication to the development of poor countries.  
* Stiglitz's preference of one type of economic policy over another one.  
* More people joined Stiglitz in criticizing free trade and globalization  
* Stiglitz's points have been supported by what actually happened in the country.  
* Mainly gives positive comments on Stiglitz and his new book.

IV. Translation (30%)
Section A: (15%)  
Directions: Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

The word "winner" and "loser" have many meanings. When we refer to a person as a winner, we do not mean one who makes someone else lose. To us, a winner is one who responds authentically by being credible, trustworthy, responsive, and genuine, both as an individual and as a member of a society.

Winners do not dedicate their lives to a concept of what they imagine they should be; rather, they are themselves and as such do not use their energy putting on a performance, maintaining pretense, and manipulating others. They are aware that there is a difference between being loving and acting loving, between being stupid and acting stupid, between being knowledgeable and acting knowledgeable. Winners do not need to hide behind a mask.

Winners are not afraid to do their own thinking and to use their own knowledge. They can separate facts from opinions and don't pretend to have all the answers. They listen to others, evaluate what they say, but come to their own conclusions. Although winners can admire and respect other people, they are not totally defined, demolished, bound, or awed by them.

Winners do not play "helpless", nor do they play the blaming game. Instead, they assume responsibility for their own lives.
Section B: (15 %)

Directions: Translate the following paragraph into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

朋友之间，情投相投、脾气相合，则交，反之，则离、则绝。朋友之间再熟悉、再亲密，也不能随便过头、不恭不敬，这样，默契和平衡将被打破，友好关系将不复存在。

每个人都希望拥有自己的一片私密空间，朋友之间过于随便，就容易侵入这片禁区，从而引起冲突，造成隔阂。待友不敬，有时或许只是一件小事，却可能已埋下了破坏性的种子。维持朋友亲密关系的最好办法是往来有节，互不干涉。

VI. Writing (35%)

Write a composition of about 300 words to express your point of view on this topic.

Some people believe that university students should be required to attend classes. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with? Use specific reasons and details to explain your answer.
13. The local government leaders are making every effort to ___ the problem of poverty.
   A abolish     B tackle     C remove     D encounter

14. His companions have threatened to ___ his crimes to the police.
   A impose     B express     C enclose     D expose

15. All their ___ have been shown up by their own deeds.
   A debates     B decorations     C deductions     D deceptions

16. ___ dull he may be, he is certainly a very successful top executive.
   A. Although     B. Whatever     C. As     D. However

17. If only I ___ play the guitar as well as you!
   A. would     B. could     C. should     D. might

18. The party, ___ I was the guest of honour, was extremely enjoyable.
   A. by which     B. for which     C. to which     D. at which

19. It's high time we ___ cutting down the rainforests.
   A. stopped     B. had to stop     C. shall stop     D. stop

20. The student said there were a few points in the essay he ___ impossible to comprehend.
   A. has found     B. was finding     C. had found     D. would find

21. Tom has been a vegetarian ___ principle for years.
   A. in     B. on     C. for     D. by

22. When I got out of the car and walked about among them, ___ one old man who shook his head disapprovingly, they all began to cheer.
   A. see that     B. except that     C. provided that     D. except for

23. ___ the water left in the kettle, the doctor put several things he unwrapped from a handkerchief.
   A. At     B. To     C. Within     D. Into

24. I am ___ grateful for the many kindnesses you have shown my son.
   A. excessively     B. much     C. certainly     D. exceedingly

25. The ___ of AIDS has led to an expansion in research seeking a cure.
   A. innovation     B. selection     C. proliferation     D. conviction

26. I am sorry I have no time at present to ___ more detail or give you an account of other cities of interest.
   A. bring into     B. take into     C. come into     D. go into

27. When the idea of winning in sports is carried to excess, ___ competition can turn into disorder and violence.
   A. honestly     B. honest     C. honorable     D. honorary

28. Unless all the members agree to ___ to the plan there may be further development in the course of action.
   A. tumble     B. stick     C. come     D. adjust

29. You must pay import ___ on certain goods brought into this country.
   A. money     B. fees     C. bills     D. duties

30. We expect Mr. White will ___ Class One when Miss Jane retires.
   A. take over     B. take up     C. take off     D. take to
II. Close (20%)  
Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. Supply only ONE word for each blank that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Among the raft of books, articles, jokes, romantic comedies, self-help guides and other writings discussing marriage, some familiar ideas often crop up. Few appear more often than the (31) ___ that many old couples look alike. You have probably seen it before—two elderly people walking hand-in-hand down the street or sitting at a cafe, (32) ___ each other so strongly that they could be siblings. Do these couples actually look alike, and if (33) ___, what has caused them to develop this way?

A study published in the March 2006 issue of Personality and Individual Differences may have the (34) ___. Twenty-two people, divided equally (35) ___ male and female, (36) ___ in the study. They were asked to judge the looks, personalities and ages of 160 married couples. The participants viewed photographs of men and women separately and were (37) ___ told who was married to (38) ___. The subjects consistently judged people who were married (39) ___ being similar (40) ___ appearance and personality. The researchers also found that couples who had been together longer appeared (41) ___ similar.

This result (42) ___ itself may not seem surprising, but the study also offered some answers on (43) ___ couples may look alike. To start, consider that life experiences can end up (44) ___ reflected physically. Someone (45) ___ is happy and smiles more will develop the facial muscles and wrinkles related to smiling. The years of experience of an elderly couple’s marriage, happy (46) ___ not, would then be reflected in their (47) ___.

The genetic influence is (48) ___ factor. A past study showed that genetically similar people have better marriages. Such families have (49) ___ incidents of child abuse and a lower rate of miscarriages. People also appear to be more selfless (50) ___ involved with genetically similar partners.

III. Reading comprehension. (35%)  
Part A. (15%)  
Directions: The following passages are followed by some questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn’t biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn’t cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she’d like to, either. Most of her clients spend $12 to $50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I’m a good economic indicator," she says, "If I provide a service that people can do without when they’re concerned about saving some dollars. " So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard’s department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don’t know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan’s admission that America’s red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to gap outlets,
sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took
in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at
a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't
sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain
optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes
still feel pretty good. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the $4 million to $10
million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San
Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now
maybe you only get two or three," says John Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still
feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job. Many folks see silver linings to this
slowdown. Potential homebuyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little
fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market
swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an
upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible.
Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means
A. Spero can hardly maintain her business B. Spero is too much engaged in her work
C. Spero has grown out of her bad habit D. Spero is not in a desperate situation

52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
A. Optimistic  B. Confused  C. Carefree  D. Panicked.

53. When mentioning "the $4 million to $10 million range" (Line 2, Paragraph 3) the author is talking
about________.
A. gold market B. real estate C. stock exchange D. venture investment

54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?
A. They would benefit in certain ways.
B. The stock market shows signs of recovery.
C. Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
D. The purchasing power would be enhanced.

55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?
A. A new boom on the horizon  B. Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
C. Caution all right, panic not.  D. The more ventures, the more chances.

Passage 2
The Village Green in New Milford, Connecticut, is a snapshot of New England charm: a carefully
manicured lawn flanked by scrupulously maintained colonial homes. Babysitters dandle kids in the
wooden gazebo, waiting for commuter parents to return from New York. On a lazy afternoon last week
Caroline Nicholas, 16, had nothing more pressing to do than drink in the early-summer sunshine and
discuss the recent events in town. "I don't think a lot of older people knew there were unhappy kids in
New Milford," she said, "I could see it coming."

In a five-day period in early June eight girls were brought to New Milford Hospital after what
hospital officials call suicidal gestures. The girls, all between 12 and 17, tried a variety of measures, including heavy doses of alcohol, over-the-counter medicines and cuts or scratches to their wrists. None was successful, and most didn't require hospitalization; but at least two attempts, according to the hospital, could have been vital. Their reasons seemed as mundane as the other happenstances of suburban life. "I was just sick of it all," one told a reporter, "Everything in life." Most alarming, emergency-room doctor Frederick Lohse told a local reporter that several girls said they were part of a suicide pact. The hospital later backed away from this remark. But coming in the wake of at least sixteen suicide attempts over the previous few months, this sudden cluster—along with the influx of media—has set this well-groomed suburb of 23,000 on edge. At a town meeting last Wednesday night, Dr Simon Sobo, chief of psychiatry at the hospital, told more than 200 parents and kids, "We're talking about a crisis that has really gotten out of hand." Later he added, "There have been more suicide attempts this spring than I have seen in the 13 years I have been here."

Sobo said that the girls he treated didn't have serious problems at home or school. "Many of these were popular kids," he said, "They got plenty of love, but beneath the reassuring signs, a swath of teens here are not making it." Some say that drugs, both pot and 'real drugs', are commonplace. Kids have shown up with LIFE SUCKS and LONG LIVE DEATH penned on their arms. A few girls casually display scars on their arms where they cut them-selves. "You'd be surprised how many kids try suicide," said one girl, 17. "You don't want to put pain on other people; you put it on yourself. "She said she used to cut herself "just to release the pain."

Emily, 15, a friend of three of the girls treated in June, said one was having family problems, one was "upset that day" and the third was "just upset with everything else going on." She said they weren't really trying to kill themselves—they just needed concern. As Sobo noted, "What's going on in New Milford is not unique to New Milford. "The same underlying culture of despair could be found in any town. But teen suicide, he added, can be a "contagion". Right now New Milford has the bug—and has it bad.

56. What is the main subject of the passage?
   A. Eight girls committed suicide in New Milford. B. The village Green is not a charming place.
   C. Teenager suicide. D. Dr. Simon Sobo's achievements.

57. In the 3rd sentence of the first paragraph the word "pressing" is closest in meaning to _____.
   A. urgently important B. pushing C. inviting D. charming

58. What is NOT true about the eight girls?
   A. They are all between 12 and 17. B. They have tried a variety of measures.
   C. They attend a suicide squad. D. All their attempts to commit suicide are vital.

59. Which of the statements about the teens is NOT true?
   A. They are ill-bred students in school. B. Some of them take "real drugs".
   C. Teens need attention. D. A few casually display scars on their arms.

60. According to the passage, the teens in Village Green can be called ________
   A. depressed generation B. cool generation C. attractive generation D. prosperous generation
Passage 3

The history of responses to the work of the artist Sandro Botticelli (1444 - 1510) suggests that widespread appreciation by critics is a relatively recent phenomenon. Writing in 1550, Vasari expressed an unease with Botticelli's work, admitting that the artist fitted awkwardly into his evolutionary scheme of the history of art. Over the next two centuries, academic art historians defamed Botticelli in favor of his fellows Florentine, Michelangelo. Even when anti-academic art historians of the early nineteenth century rejected many of the standards of evaluation adopted by their predecessors, Botticelli's work remained outside of accepted taste, pleasing neither amateur observers nor connoisseurs. (Many of his best paintings, however, remained hidden away in obscure churches and private homes.)

The primary reason for Botticelli's unpopularity is not difficult to understand: most observers, up until the mid-nineteenth century, did not consider him to be noteworthy, because his work, for the most part, did not seem to these observers to exhibit the traditional characteristics of the fifteenth-century Florentine art. For example, Botticelli rarely employed the technique of strict perspective and, unlike Michelangelo, never used chiaroscuro.

Another reason for Botticelli's unpopularity may have been that his attitude toward the style of classical art was very different from that of his contemporaries. Although he was thoroughly exposed to classical art, he showed little interest in borrowing from the classical style. Indeed, it is paradoxical that a painter of large-scale classical subjects adopted a style that was only slightly similar to that of classical art.

In any case, when viewers began to examine more closely the relationship of Botticelli's work to the tradition of the fifteenth century Florentine art, his reputation began to grow. Analyses and assessments of Botticelli made between 1850 and 1870 by the artists of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, as well as by the writer Pater (although he, unfortunately, based his assessment on an incorrect analysis of Botticelli's personality), inspired a new appreciation of Botticelli throughout the English-speaking world. Yet Botticelli's work, especially the Sistine frescoes, did not generate worldwide attention until it was finally subjected to a comprehensive and scrupulous analysis by Home in 1908. Home rightly demonstrated that the frescoes shared important features with paintings by other fifteenth-century Florentines features such as skillful representation of anatomical proportions, and of the human figure in motion. How-ever, Home argued that Botticelli did not treat these qualities as ends in themselves—rather, that he emphasized clear depletion of a story, a unique achievement and one that made the traditional Florentine qualifies less central.

Because of Home's emphasis crucial to any study of art, the twentieth century has come to appreciate Botticelli's achievements.

61. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
A. The Role of Standard Art Analyses and Appraisals
B. Sandro Botticelli: From Rejection to Appreciation
C. The History of Critics' Responses to Art Works
D. Botticelli and Florentine: A Comparative Study

62. We can learn from the text that art critics have a history of
A. suppressing painters' art initiatives
B. favoring Botticelli's best paintings
63. The views of Vasari and Home on Botticelli's products are
A. identical  B. complementary  C. opposite  D. similar

64. The word "connoisseurs" (Paragraph 1) most probably means
A. representatives in the Pre-Raphaelite Movement  B. people who are in favor of Florentine
C. critics who are likely to make assessments  D. conservatives clinging to classical art

65. What does the author think of Botticelli's representation skills?
A. They are to be fully appreciated.  B. They evolve from an uncertain source.
C. They underlie his personality.  D. They conform to the classical style.

**Part B (10%)**

**Directions:** In the following article some paragraphs have been removed. For Questions 66-70, choose the most suitable paragraph from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There is one paragraph which does not fit in any of the gaps. Write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

With unfamiliar human beings, when we acknowledge their humanness, we must avoid staring at them, and yet we must also avoid ignoring them. To make them into people rather than objects, we use a deliberate and polite inattention. We look at them long enough to, make it quite clear that we see them, and then we immediately look a-way.

66._________

The important thing in such an exchange is that we do not catch the eye of one whom we are recognizing as a person. We look at him without locking glances, and then we immediately look away. Recognition is not permitted.

67._________

If you pass someone in the street, you may eye the oncoming person until you are about eight feet apart, then you must look away as you pass. Before the eight-foot distance is reached, each will signal in which direction he will pass. This is done with a brief look in that direction. Each will veer slightly and the passing is done smoothly.

68._________

To strengthen this signal, you look directly at the other's face before looking away.

69._________

It becomes impossible to discover just what they are doing. Are they looking at you too long, too intently? Are they looking at you at all? The person wearing the glasses feels protected and assumes that he can stare without being noticed in his staring. However, this is a self-deception. To the other person, dark glasses seem to indicate that the wearer is always staring at him.

We often use this look-away technique when we meet famous people. We want to assure them we are respecting their privacy and that we would not dream of staring at them. The same is true of the crippled or physically handicapped. We look brief and then look away before the stare can be said to be a stare.

70._________
Of course, the opposite is also true. If we wish to put a person down, we may do so by staring longer than is acceptably polite. Instead of dropping our gazes when we lock glances, we continue to stare. The person who disapproves of interracial marriages or dating will stare rudely at the interracial couple. If he dislikes long hair, short dresses, or beards, he may show it with a longer-than-acceptable stare.

A. There are different formulas for the exchange of glances depending on where the meeting takes place.

B. In the subway or bus where long rides in very close circumstances are a necessity, we may be hard put to find some way of not staring. We sneak glances, but look away before our eyes can lock. If we look with an unfocused glance that misses the eyes and settles on the head, the mouth, the body for any place but the eyes is an acceptable looking spot for the unfocused glance.

C. Actually in this way we are saying, in body language, "I know you are there, "and a moment later we add, "But I would not dream of intruding on your privacy."

D. It is the technique we use for any unusual situation where too long a stare would be embarrassing. When we see an interracial couple, we also use tifs technique. We might use it when we see a man with an unusual beard, with extra longhair, with outlandish clothes, or a girl with a minimal miniskirt may attract this look-and-away.

E. For this passing encounter Dr. Erring Goffman in behavior in public places says that the quick look and the lowering of the eyes is body language for, "I trust you. I am not afraid of you."

F. Sometimes the rules are hard to follow, particularly if one of the two people wears dark glasses.

Part C (10%)

Directions: Answer questions 71-80 by referring to the following book reviews.

Note: Answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D and mark it on the Answer Sheet.

Some choices may be required more than once.


Which book review(s) contain(s) the following information?

A. The main point of the book is simple: globalization is not helping many poor countries. Incomes are not rising in much of the world, and adoption of market-based policies such as open capital markets, free trade, and privatization are making developing economies less stable, not more. Instead of a bigger dose of free markets, Stiglitz argues, what's needed to make globalization work better is more and smarter government intervention. While this has been said before, the ideas carry more weight coming from someone with Stiglitz' credentials. In some ways, this book has the potential to be the liberal equivalent of Milton Friedman's 1962 classic Capitalism and Freedom, which helped provide the intellectual foundation for a generation of conservatives. But Globalization and Its Discontents does not rise to the level of capitalism and freedom. While Stiglitz makes a strong case for government-oriented development policy, he ignores some key arguments in favor of the market. "The book's main villain is the International Monetary Fund, the Washington organization that lends to troubled countries", Stiglitz' contempt for the IMF is boundless, "It is clear that the IMF has failed in its mission, " he declares, "Many of the policies that the IMF pushed have contributed to global instability."

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While parts of this book are disappointingly shallow, Stiglitz's critique of the market-driven 90's still resonates, especially when the business page is full of stories about white-collar crime and the stock market seems stuck in a perpetual rut. Even the United States cannot blithely assume that financial markets will work on autopilot. It is testament to the salience of Stiglitz's arguments that many economists—even some Bush Administration officials—now embrace his view that economic change in the developing world must evolve more with local conditions, not on Washington's calendar. Without a thorough makeover, globalization could easily become a quagmire. Stiglitz shared a Nobel Prize last year for his work analyzing the imperfections of markets. His main complaint against Rubin and Summers, who served as Treasury Secretaries, and against Fischer, the NO. 2 official and de facto chief executive of the International Monetary Fund, is that they had too much faith that markets could transform poor countries overnight. He labels these three men market fundamentalists, who fought to maintain financial stability with the same urgency that an earlier generation struggled to contain communism. Worse, he suggests, they shilled for Wall Street, conflating the interests of the big banks with the financial health of the world.

Stiglitz, 58, is hardly the first person to accuse the IMF of operating undemocratically and exacerbating Third World poverty. But he is by far the most prominent and his emergence as a critic marks an important shift in the intellectual landscape. Only a few years ago, it was possible for pundits to claim that no mainstream economist, certainly nobody of Stiglitz's stature, took the criticism of free trade and globalization seriously. Such claims are no longer credible, for Stiglitz is part of a small but growing group of economists, sociologists and political scientists, among them Dani Rodrik of Harvard and Robert Wade of the London School of Economics, who not only take the critics seriously but warn that ignoring their concerns could have dire consequences. "Over the past several years, Stiglitz, a celebrated theorist who was awarded the 2001 Nobel Prize in economics for his work on asymmetric information, has grown accustomed to being at the center of controversy. From 1997 to 2000, he served as senior vice president and chief economist at the World Bank—a title that did not stop him from publicly criticizing the bank's sister institution, the International Monetary Fund, Stiglitz's outspokenness, unprecedented for a high-ranking insider, infuriated top officials at the IMF and US Treasury Department, and eventually led James Wolfensohn, the World Bank's president, to inform him that he would have to mute his criticism or resign, Stiglitz chose to leave.

"Stiglitz's book makes a compelling case that simple-minded economic doctrine, inadequately tailored to the realities of developing countries, can do more harm than good, and that the subtleties of economic theory are actually quite important for sound policy advice. But simplistic political advice—give developing countries more voice and the institutions of global governance will be rendered more legitimate and efficient—is equally problematic. Political reform is as subtle and complex as economic reform. Evidently, the best minds among us have only begun to think about it. "Joseph Stiglitz's memoirs of his years in Washington, D. C.—first as chair of President