

Part I Grammar & Vocabulary (30%)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Which of the following phrases indicates a verb-object relationship?
A. The struggle of the exploited. B. The city of Rome.
C. The release of the prisoners. D. A friend of his daughter.
2. Paul earns very little as a classical cellist, _____ his brother's pop musicals have made millions.
A. in spite of B. since C. in contrast to D. whereas
3. I won't have a whisky, thank you. It's not that I don't drink, _____ that I don't drink and drive.
A. otherwise B. but rather C. except D. so
4. _____ is she in London than she rings up her old friend Yvonne.
A. No sooner B. Rarely C. Hardly D. Once
5. _____ I realized the consequences, I would never have contemplated getting involved.
A. Had B. If C. When D. Unless
6. It is _____ pity that you cannot come to the wedding.
A. such a B. so C. such as D. many a
7. I _____ be most grateful if you could let me have the details as soon as possible.
A. ought to B. intend to C. should D. might
8. She managed to save _____ little money she could out of her wages to help her brother.
A. which B. what C. how D. so
9. The left wing of the party prospers _____ the right wing seems to be losing ground.
A. until B. whether C. unless D. while
10. _____ a true word is spoken in jest.
A. Much B. Many C. Many a D. Very
11. Let us hope that _____ a nuclear war, the human race might still survive.
A. in the event of B. with reference to
C. in relation to D. within the realms of
12. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time _____ the guards discovered what had happened.
A. until B. since C. before D. when
13. Optical _____ deceive the eye with tricks of perception.

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16. A corporate reputation consultant believed that Tiger Woods, whose admission to _____ had caused his favorable rating to plunge, should hold his head high and avoid a _____ *mea culpa*.
- A. infidelity ... groveling B. stupendous harangue
C. lofty mistress D. downright libretto
17. The _____ people of Australia were called Aborigines by the English settlers.
A. indigenous B. ingenuous C. innate D. indigent
18. The cars of the future will not be suitable for long trips, because these cars by petrol can only go 450 kilometers before needing to stop for _____.
A. replenishing B. refueling C. renewing D. resurrecting
19. Even a passing _____ with real hunter-gatherer societies suggests there are considerable disadvantages to the cash-free life.
A. knowledge B. acquaintance C. experience D. idea
20. The old gentleman _____ to be an old friend of his grandfather s.
A. turned over B. turned up C. turned out D. turned in
21. The rules stated that anyone who had held office for three years was not _____ for re-election.
A. inclusive B. permissible C. eligible D. admissible
22. Two of my friends have decided to get married: I saw the announcement of their _____ in *The Times* last week.
A. courtship B. engagement C. avowal D. pledge
23. There s no need for you to _____ like that, Tom, just because your sister s been told off for once.
A. smoulder B. smug C. smirk D. shirk
24. Although she was dying to rip open the present, she exercised some _____.
A. restraint B. authority C. moderation D. control
25. It s very easy for the undereducated and vulnerable to be _____ by slick-talking salesman.
A. put up B. put aside C. taken in D. taken away
26. The child _____ her grandmother in the hope of getting more sweets.
A. cuddled down to B. cuddled up to
C. sidled through to D. sidled up to
27. I really wanted to say something at the meeting, but eventually _____ from it.
A. prevented B. restrained C. refrained D. restricted
28. The court would not accept his appeal unless _____ evidence is provided.
A. conclusive B. eventual C. concluding D. definite
29. Everyone in the office knows that Bill takes *infinite* care over his work. The italicized part means _____.
A. much B. limited C. overdue D. unnecessary
30. The child nodded, *apparently* content with his mother s promise. The italicized part means _____.
A. as far as one is concerned B. as far as one can see
C. as far as one has learnt D. as far as one is told

Part II Cloze (20%)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding

blanks.

Learning theorists emphasize the role of environmental influences in shaping the way a person develops. 31 their view, child development is guided by both deliberate and 32 learning experiences in the home, peer groups, school, and community. Therefore, childhood growth is significantly 33 by the efforts of parents, teachers, and others to 34 children in desirable ways. According to learning theories, the same 35 that explain how people can use a bicycle or computer also explain how children acquire social skills, emotional self-control, reasoning strategies, and the 36 skills of walking and running.

37 by a reward or punishment. A reward, also called a reinforcer, increases the probability that behavior will be repeated. For example, a young child may 38 draw pictures because she receives praise from her parents after 39 each one. A punishment decreases the probability that behavior will be repeated. For example, a child who touches a hot stove and burns his fingertips is not 40 to touch the stove again.

41 kind of learning, classical conditioning, occurs when a person makes a 42 association between two events. For example, babies begin sucking when they are put in a familiar nursing 43, children fear dogs whose barking has startled them in the past. A third kind of learning 44 of imitating the behavior of others. A boy may acqui

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46 the court. In doing so, he also acquires
47 about the consequences of these behaviors.

Learning theories provide extremely useful ways of understanding how developmental changes in behavior and thinking 48 and, for some children, why behavior problems arise. These theories can be

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Text A

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7- with some 16-

hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The case, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls insistently for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

One answer would seem to be longer periods on each shift, a month, or even three months. Recent research by Bonj

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52. Why is the question no mere academic one (Para.2)?
- A. Because of research by Bonjer and Brown.
 - B.

Attitudes of the past? Not at all. Even today many local politicians and welfare officers will defend the punitive conditions of hostels for the homeless as a necessary incentive to the homeless to find alternative accommodation no matter that it is sheer lack of accommodation that makes them homeless in the first place.

ic item of furniture was a cheap, wooden bed, with a mattress made of coarsest kind. Few people enjoyed the luxury of a single bed, and some beds, both single and double, were arranged in two tiers, like bunks in an army barrack room ... The only decorations on the walls were the lists of regulations, enjoining instant obedience to the master ... There were no newspapers, no books, and for the younger inmates no games and no toys. The children, like their elders, fought, teased each other,

Details of the past? Not at all. I have seen homeless families packed into one dormitory in conditions almost exactly the same.

56. This passage seems to be taken from _____.

- A. a history book
- B. an article on the poor
- C. a book review
- ~~D. an~~ article on the workhouse

credit. He conducted from the keyboard of course, during the series, but that was comparatively simple for impudence?); he also, however, conducts opera (*Figaro* at the Edinburgh Festival this year), and does a lot of chamber-music and television, and I expect to sing soon.

Anyway, the concerts three last autumn and the remaining four just completed have been enormously refreshing and exhilarating. (There is something especially rewarding about hearing, in a short period, the entire range of a particular form; I always used to go to the regular cycle of the Beethoven symphonies, and before that, long before you were born, my dear, to Furtwängler with huge success – goodness, I had a splendid time last year.) But the experience did raise, once again, and in an acute form, the Mozart Problem.

The Mozart Problem consists, in essence, of the question: how did the music he wrote get into his head in the first place? Obviously, the sources of artistic creation are always invisible and inexplicable; we can trace influences and see how ideas developed, but we still cannot say what creation actually *is*. Yet I cannot see how the case there is a gap of an entirely different order from that which separates us from the work of other composers. Wagner, if you will pardon the expression, who was probably the most stupendously original mind in the entire history of art, presents no problems of the kind that Mozart does, and Beethoven certainly until the last quartets is transparent by comparison. The heart of Beethoven beat in a recognisably human way; that of Wagner in an all too human way; nay, Schubert himself is explicable – the feelings, the sufferings, the love, the fecundity of invention, all are recognisable in him as human qualities. But Mozart?

Their music, with all its harmonies, rhythms, melodies, colours and texture, cannot be separated except by pedantic analysis from the mind and sensibility of the artist who happens to be

ghosts, or at the very least ouija-boards. If you read

that you have been run over by a tank, and that, too, is an appropriate response. But if you read Mozart's letters and he was a hugely prolific letter-writer you have no clue at all to the power that drove him and the music it squeezed out of him in such profusion that death alone could stop it; they reveal nothing – *nothing* – that explains it. Of course it is absurd (though the mistake is frequently made) to seek external causes for particular works of music; but with Mozart it is also absurd, or at any rate useless, to seek for internal ones either. Mozart was an instrument. *But who was playing it?*

That is what I mean by the Mozart Problem and the anxiety it causes me. In all art, in all anything, there is nothing like the perfection of Mozart, nothing to compare with the range of feeling he explores, nothing to equal the contrast between the simplicity of the materials and the complexity and effect of his use of them. The piano concertos themselves exhibit these truths at their most intense; he was a greater master of this form than of the symphony itself, and to hear every one of them, in the astounding abundance of genius they provide, played as I have so recently heard them played, is to be brought face to face with a mystery which, if we could solve it, would solve the mystery of life itself.

We can see Mozart, from infant prodigy to unmarked grave. We know what he did, what he wrote, what he felt, whom he loved, where he went, what he died of. We pile up such knowledge as a child does bricks; and then we hear the little tripping rondo tune of the last concerto – with which Barenboim, though he had made no attempt at chronological order otherwise, fittingly concluded the series – and the bricks collapse; all our knowledge is useless to explain a single bar of it. It is almost enough to make me believe

in but I have run out of space, and t. Put K.595 on the gramophone and say it for me.

61. Why does the writer say that Mozart is troubling him again (Para. 1)?
- A. Because he has recently been to some Mozart concerts.
 - B.
 - C. Because Mozart is a mysterious composer.
 - D. Because of the Mozart Problem.
62. Why does the writer seem to admire Barenboim ?
- A. Because Barenboim is young.
 - B. Because he is always experimenting.
 - C. Because he can do a lot of different things very well.
 - D. Because he conducts opera.
63. (Para. 3), is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. by any means
 - B. in whatever way they were performed
 - C. in fact
 - D. to return to the point
64. a gap of an entirely different Line 4, Para.4) suggests that _____.
- A. te than that of other composers
 - B. Mozart arranged his work differently from other composers
 - C. came from is much bigger in
 - D. te than that of other composers
65. , as defined by the author, is that _____.
- A. it is difficult
 - B. it is e and personality and his music
 - C. Mozart said nothing about his music in his letters
 - D. posers like Beethoven or Wagner

Text D

It is often helpful when thinking about biological processes to consider some apparently similar yet better understood *non*-biological process. In the case of visual perception an obvious choice would be colour photography. Since in many respects eyes resemble cameras, and percepts photographs, is it not reasonable to assume that perception is a sort of photographic process whereby samples of the external world become spontaneously and accurately reproduced somewhere inside our heads? Unfortunately, the answer must be no. The best that can be said of the photographic analogy is that it points up what perception is not. Beyond this it is superficial and misleading. Four simple experiments should make the matter plain.

In the first a person is asked to match a pair of black and white discs, which are rotating at such a speed as to make them appear uniformly grey. One disc is standing in shadow, the other in bright illumination. By adjusting the ratio of black to white in one of the discs the subject tries to make it look the same as the other. The results show him to be remarkably accurate, for it seems he has made the proportion of black to white in the brightly illuminated disc almost identical with that in the disc which stood in shadow. But there is nothing photographic about his perception, for when the matched discs, still spinning, are photographed, the resulting print shows them to be quite dissimilar in appearance. The disc

in shadow is obviously very much darker than the other one. What has happened? Both the camera and the person were accurate, but their criteria differed. One might say that the camera recorded things as they look, and the person things as they are. But the situation is manifestly more complex than this, for the person also recorded things as they look. He did better than the camera because he made them look as they really are. He was not misled by the differences in illumination. He showed perceptual constancy. By reason of an extremely rapid, wholly unconscious piece of computation he received a more accurate

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- B. To change the lighting so that the pictures look equally bright.
C. To describe the brightness.
D. To move the pictures nearer or further away.
70. The group of experiments, taken together, proves that human perception is _____.
A. unreliable
B. mysterious and unpredictable
C. less accurate than a camera
D. related to our knowledge, experience and needs

Part IV Translation (20 Points)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.*

Part V Writing (40%)

Section A Composition (30%)

Recent decades have seen the popularity of electronic books and the bankruptcy of traditional book stores. Will our reading habit change? Will electronic books replace traditional books? This has been an intensely discussed question. Write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic:

Will Electronic Books Replace Traditional Books?

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Section B Note-writing (10%)

Write a note of about 100 words based on the following situation:

Your good friend Mike has been in two minds about his future job: whether to be a civil servant or start his own business. Write a note to him, giving him some advice and encouraging him to make a wise decision.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness.