

# Fudan English Test

(Paper A, June 27, 2011)

注意：所有答案  
需书写或填涂  
在答题纸上。写  
在本试题册上  
不给分。

## Part I Listening (20 minutes)

### Section A Spot Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice. The passage is printed on the **first** page of the Answer Sheets with eight blanks. It will be read at the normal speed with a 30-second pause afterwards. You are required to fill in the blanks numbered from L1 to L8 with the exact word or words that are missing.

### Section B Multiple Choice Questions Based on Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear several conversations only once. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the questions together with the choices marked A), B), C) and D), and choose the best answer for each question. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **first** page of the Answer Sheets.

#### Conversation One

1. According to Dr. Peterson, what can stress do to us in the short term?

- A) It deprives us of energy.
- B) It makes us feel under threat.
- C) It motivates us.
- D) It enables us to achieve more.

2. According to Ann, how much does stress cost the American industry?

- A) 300 million dollars a year.
- B) More than 300 million dollars.
- C) 300 billion dollars a year.
- D) More than 300 billion dollars a year.

#### Conversation Two

3. Which of the following is true according to the man?

- A) Women are especially vulnerable to shopping addiction.
- B) Men are actually more prone to shopping addiction than women.
- C) Both men and women may have the compulsion to just shop.
- D) Women's shopping psychology is different from men's.

4. How many Americans are addicted to shopping?

- A) 15%.
- B) 20%.
- C) One out of twenty.

D) One out of ten.

5. According to the man, what is one of the reasons for shopping compulsion?

- A) To reduce stress.
- B) To show off.
- C) To follow fashion.
- D) To fix problems.

6. What is the woman's attitude toward shopping compulsion?

- A) Positive.
- B) Negative.
- C) Neutral.
- D) It cannot be known from this conversation.

### Conversation Three

7. What are the two men mainly talking about?

- A) Comparing the nuclear crisis in Japan and that in Chernobyl.
- B) The current condition of the damaged reactors in Japan.
- C) How the nuclear crisis in Japan might develop next.
- D) What will happen to the oceans as a result of the nuclear crisis in Japan.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the conversation?

- A) Skin cancer.
- B) Food safety.
- C) Economic development.
- D) Ocean contamination.

### Section C Multiple Choice Questions Based on Academic Lectures

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two lecture clips only once. After each clip, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the questions together with the choices marked A), B), C) and D), and choose the best answer for each question. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **first** page of the Answer Sheets.

#### Lecture One

9. What will the speaker concentrate on in the conclusion of his lecture?

- A) The dangerous activities that many people are engaged in.
- B) The overestimated areas of technology.
- C) The possible technological achievements that might come about in the future.
- D) The way technology has developed in the last few decades.

10. What is the first area in which technology will continue to develop in the speaker's opinion?

- A) The ability to solve larger and larger problems.

- B) The ability to identify objects and people.
  - C) Medical technologies.
  - D) The Internet.
11. What can we do in the next 20 years according to the speaker?
- A) 100% accuracy in weather forecasting.
  - B) The elimination of poverty.
  - C) Zero accident rates on the roads and railways.
  - D) Almost no mistakes in hospitals.
12. What will happen in the future with the development of the radio frequency tags?
- A) There will be no need for keys or money as we know today.
  - B) People don't have to go to the supermarket for shopping.
  - C) There will be more security checks in public places.
  - D) People will take part in more public affairs.
13. Which of the following is not predicted by the speaker in the area of medicine?
- A) The control and even the curing of AIDS.
  - B) The use of nanotechnology in cancer treatment.
  - C) The creation of artificial hip and knee joints that will last a lifetime.
  - D) The remarkable increase in life expectancy.

## **Lecture Two**

14. What is the main topic the speaker wants to talk about in his lecture?
- A) How to build good relationships with others.
  - B) Mystical beliefs.
  - C) How beliefs shape reality.
  - D) Success and failure.
15. What does the speaker think of notion of creating our reality through our thoughts?
- A) It is too idealistic.
  - B) It is partially truthful.
  - C) It is very dangerous.
  - D) It is totally impossible.
16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this part of the speaker's lecture?
- A) The science behind our belief.
  - B) The danger behind our belief.
  - C) The correlation between beliefs and our performance.
  - D) The origin of all religions.
17. Who said "we are what we think"?
- A) Benson.

- B) Bandura.
- C) Buddha.
- D) Branden.

## **Part II Writing (50 minutes)**

### **Section A Essay Writing**

**Directions:** In this section, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the topic of *Beliefs* based on the content of the second lecture clip that you heard in Part I. You can either agree or disagree with the speaker, but have to support your own viewpoint effectively. You should provide a title for your essay and write at least 180 words on the **second** page of the Answer Sheets.

### **Section B Practical Writing**

**Directions:** In this section, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a business letter based on the following information. You should write at least 120 words on the **third** page of the Answer Sheets.

*Suppose you are a businessman and have just received an order(订单) of cotton shirts (see below). Unfortunately, the large size is out of stock. You don't want to lose the order. Write a reply letter and offer one or two alternative solutions so that you may keep the order.*

*February 15, 2011*

*Dear Sir,*

*The price quote of cotton shirt (item number: Z10020112-1) contained in your catalog gained favorable attention with us. We would like to order the following items:*

*Large 2000 dozen*

*Medium 4000 dozen*

*Small 2000 dozen*

*As the sales season is approaching, we would like to receive the total order quantity by April 30. Please confirm the order and E-mail a shipping schedule.*

*Sincerely,*

*Mr. Thompson*

*Purchasing Department, Wal-Mart*

### Part III Reading (40 minutes)

#### Section A Multiple Choice Questions Based on Short Reading Passages

**Directions:** There are three short reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the **first** page of the Answer Sheets.

#### Passage 1

You are where you live, scientists who study genetic variations among people from different geographic regions are finding. For example, people who live in locations that get lots of solar radiation are more likely to have a sweat gland gene variant that may help them cool off more efficiently, geneticist Anna Di Rienzo reported. Humans have settled across the globe, contending with vastly different landscapes, heat, UV radiation levels, food types and pathogens(病原体). By sorting through loads of genetic data from around the globe, Di Rienzo and her colleagues found that one version of a gene that produces a protein found in sweat glands is more common among people living in hot, sunny locales.

The team divided up the world's regions, classifying them by factors such as polar, dry, tropical and humid. They also sorted out how inhabitants got their food, including data such as whether they were farmers or foragers(觅食者) and what they ate. A variant of a gene called *keratin 77*, which has a role in the sweat gland, was associated with locations that get high levels of solar radiation in the summer.

The study also found many other gene variants that are tied to climatic gradients such as precipitation (降水量). This approach is different from other ways that researchers look for gene-environment associations because it allows environmental categories to guide researchers' predictions about what the gene variants do, rather than taking a more "agnostic" view that ignores the ways that different habitats can influence the prevalence of certain genes, Di Rienzo says.

On the other hand, Peter Zimmerman of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland says that all sorts of things can influence the genome: "It's environmental effects, and exposure to different food, different diseases, and different amount of sunlight." Zimmerman says that while it's true the environment can sculpt the human genome, its effects are likely to come at a glacial pace. "How rapidly the human genome responds to change, I would say it's going to be slow. Our generation time is not fast."

18. The study of Di Rienzo and her colleagues shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) people from different geographic regions are vastly different
- B) people living in hot, sunny locales are more vulnerable to radiation
- C) genetic variation is more common among people living in hot, sunny locales
- D) the environment may play a role in changing the human genome

19. Which statement is true about *keratin 77* (Paragraph 2)?

- A) It was discovered by geneticist Anna Di Rienzo.
- B) It produces a protein to protect people from some viruses.
- C) It may help people cool off more efficiently.

- D) It only exists in a small number of people.
20. Other approaches do not yield the same useful results as Di Rienzo's study because those researchers do not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) divide the world into different regions  
B) consider the influence of habitat on genes  
C) predict what the gene variants do  
D) include climatic factors in their study
21. According to Zimmerman, the environmental impact on genetic change \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is trifling enough to be neglected  
B) cannot be separated from other factors  
C) causes many problems in our generation time  
D) takes a long time to be seen
22. The purpose of this piece of writing is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) advertise  
B) inform  
C) clarify  
D) criticize

## Passage 2

The most famous swimmer among the English poets, Lord Byron, wrote a jaunty poem on the activity that made him legendary throughout Europe in his lifetime. "Written After Swimming from Sestos to Abydos" reverses and updates the old myth of Leander, who braved the Hellespont every evening to visit Hero on the other side. Whereas the lissome (敏捷的) Greek swam for love, Byron allows that he, "degenerate modern wretch," aimed for fame and glory on the one-mile swim in strong currents he took on May 3, 1810. And where Leander perished in his pursuit, Byron comes out of his adventure with nothing nobler than "the ague," a cold. He took to the water for the same reason that he took so easily to horseback: he could do anything but walk normally. Swimming hid a congenital deformity, a clubfoot, and allowed him to forget it temporarily.

With Byron, swimming really enters English literature. The 19th century is full of swimming writers, most notably Arthur Hugh Clough and Algernon Charles Swinburne, the latter of whom preferred dangerous coasts. But there aren't many of them before Byron, aside from Marlowe. Even after the 19th century, writers have tended to ignore the activity: not just poets but also fiction writers and journalists. For every sports writer with an interest in baseball, boxing, or football there has been almost no one to testify to the beauties and pleasures of this loneliest of physical activities, as either an observer or a participant.

The reasons for the activity's relative literary neglect are not hard to find. By definition, swimming excludes husbands and wives, lovers, everyone else in the world, indeed everything else except for one's thoughts. Swimming, unique among physical activities, diminishes and almost eliminates the sense of sight, our primary means of engagement with the physical world.

Swimming does not come naturally to anyone, except perhaps to those newborns whose mothers decide to return them to a new equivalent of amniotic fluid soon after they emerge from the womb. Otherwise, it's an activity fraught with fear--of sinking, drowning, losing sight, losing control--until one learns to give oneself in or up to water's buoyancy. In addition, before the Salk vaccine more or less eliminated the polio virus, public swimming pools, like drinking fountains, were places burdened with danger. Unlike walking, which we can do without being taught, or even running, which kids do automatically, swimming requires not only instruction but also a kind of courage. My first instructions probably took place at summer day camp under the supervision of a patient counselor, or perhaps even at the hands of my own unathletic parents at a local pool or at the beach in Atlantic City. I must have made it from one end of the pool to the other in high school gym class. I must have splashed in back-yard or country-club pools when I was a teenager. I know I did, but I also know that I was by no stretch of the imagination a swimmer.

23. According to Byron himself, he swam the one-mile swim because he wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) seek inspiration to write a poem  
B) relive the old myth of Leander  
C) pursue a romantic adventure  
D) let people look up to him
24. Byron liked swimming mainly because swimming could \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) boost his sense of pride  
B) cover his natural disability  
C) build up his wretched constitution  
D) let him forget everything
25. There were many swimming writers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) before the 19th century  
B) during the 19th century  
C) after the 19th century  
D) in ancient Greece
26. Writers may not take to swimming probably because swimming \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) deprives them of visual inspiration  
B) requires them to stop thinking about anything  
C) demands much physical strength  
D) is too difficult for them to learn
27. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the writer's parents \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are very good swimmers  
B) taught the writer how to swim from the very beginning  
C) are not very good at swimming  
D) don't like swimming as much as other physical activities

### Passage 3

The financial crisis came about because we got complacent, depending on all-knowing financial experts — mortgage lenders, Wall Street sharpers, the Federal Reserve — to run our system expertly. But then the experts did the same thing, imagining that they had laid off all their risks on other experts. Until finally the last expert down the line turned out to be just another greater fool, and the system crashed.

We still need experts. But we can no longer abdicate judgment to them or to the system they've cobbled together. This country, after all, was created by passionately engaged amateurs. The American spirit really is the amateur spirit. The great mass of European settlers were amateur explorers, and their grandchildren and great-grandchildren who created the U.S. were amateur politicians. "I see democracy," the late historian Daniel Boorstin wrote, as "government by amateurs, as a way of confessing the limits of our knowledge." In the early 19th century, Alexis de Tocqueville approvingly noted the absence of "public careers" in America — that is, the scarcity of professional politicians.

Amateurs do the things they want to do in the ways they want to do them. They don't worry too much about breaking rules and aren't paralyzed by a fear of imperfection or even failure. Active citizenship is all about tapping into one's amateur spirit. "But hold on," you say. "I will never understand credit-default swaps or know how to determine the correct leverage ratio for banks." Me neither, and I don't want to depend on an amateur physician telling me how to manage my health. But we can trust our reality-based hunches about fishy-looking procedures and unsustainable projects and demand that the supposed experts explain their supposed expertise in ways we do understand. The American character is two-sided to an extreme and paradoxical degree. On the one hand, we are sober and practical and commonsensical, but on the other hand, we are wild and crazy speculators. The full-blown amateur spirit derives from this same paradox.

I like paradoxes, which is why, even though I'm not particularly religious, Zen Buddhism has always appealed to me. Take the paradoxical state that Buddhists seek to achieve, what they call *sho-shin*, or "beginner's mind." The 20th century Japanese Zen master Shunryu Suzuki, who spent the last dozen years of his life in America, famously wrote that "in the beginner's mind there are many possibilities, but in the expert's mind there are few." Which sounds to me very much like the core of Boorstin's amateur spirit. "The greatest obstacle to discovery is not ignorance," Boorstin wrote, "but the illusion of knowledge."

28. According to the writer, the financial crisis occurred mainly due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) our ignorance of risks
- B) the foolishness of experts
- C) our blind trust in experts
- D) the ill-running of the system

29. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that, compared with all-knowing experts, the late historian Daniel Boorstin was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) less arrogant
- B) less knowledgeable
- C) more practical



D) more energetic

30. The writer encourages people to tap into their amateur spirit and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) take care of their own affairs  
B) break old rules fearlessly  
C) make their own judgment about things around them  
D) determine the correct leverage ratio for banks
31. What the amateur spirit and the "beginner's mind" in Zen Buddhism have in common is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the openness of the mind  
B) the illusion of knowledge  
C) the paradox of belief  
D) the ignorance of one's own strength
32. Which of the following descriptions does not apply to the amateur spirit?  
A) commonsensical  
B) reality-based  
C) open-minded  
D) religious

## **Section B      Short Answer Questions Based on Long Reading Passages**

**Directions:** There are two long reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. Read the passages and answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Put your answer on the **fourth** page of the Answer Sheets.

### **Passage 1**

In kids 3 to 7 years old, acupuncture plus glasses helped vision improve compared with just glasses alone, said study co-author Dr. Dennis Shun-Chiu Lam, who chairs the Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences at the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Amblyopia, or lazy eye, is when vision in one eye is worse than the other. About two to three in 100 people have lazy eye, according to the American Academy of Ophthalmology. (It's not the same as "wandering eye," or strabismus — when the eyes point in two different directions — although people often use "lazy eye" to describe both.)

At the beginning of the study, all of the kids' vision in the bad eye was about the same, around 20/63. The kids who got acupuncture as well as glasses had about 20/32 vision in their bad eye, on average. This is compared to about 20/40 vision in kids that only wore the glasses.

The difference between 20/32 and 20/40 is about the equivalent of being able to read about one line further down on the eye chart, said Dr. Marc Lustig, an assistant professor in department of ophthalmology at the New York University Medical Center.

But there's not much of a difference between these two vision scores in real-life terms, Lustig, who did not work on the study, told Reuters Health. And this study is not going to change how eye

doctors treat lazy eye in kids, he noted.

Lazy eye is usually treated with glasses or patches to train the bad eye to work better, he said.

If left untreated, kids may lose depth perception, or the vision loss may become permanent. After age 9 or so, it can no longer be corrected, according to the American Academy of Ophthalmology.

A previous study by the same group suggested that acupuncture may work as well as patches for treating lazy eye. (See Reuters Health story of December 16, 2010.)

The researchers gave 83 kids with lazy eye in China corrective glasses, then measured how well they could see out of both eyes. Half of the kids were treated with acupuncture five times a week for 15 weeks, then the groups switched. Their eyes were tested at 15, 30, and 60 weeks.

After 30 weeks, when both groups had received both the glasses and acupuncture, vision in the bad eye was around 20/30 in both groups.

The study, published in the journal Ophthalmology, was what's called a crossover study. That meant that the groups' treatments alternated, so that both had some time with only glasses, and with and without acupuncture.

"With a crossover design, every child would be promised to have a chance to receive acupuncture, so that it is easier to recruit study subjects and lower the dropout rate," Lam told Reuters Health by email.

This is a serious limitation, said Dr. Peter Lipson, an internist in southeastern Michigan, who did not work on the study.

"I don't think there's any malicious intent, but if you already know that these are people who like acupuncture, they're going to be extremely susceptible to a nice placebo effect," he told Reuters Health.

Since both groups received the acupuncture, this anticipation of benefit would be similar in both groups, Lam said, and the placebo effect should have been minimized.

Overall, past research has shown that acupuncture is something that makes use of the placebo effect, Lipson said, "which a warm handshake and a smile can do as well."

Acupuncture costs vary widely depending on where you live, but ranges anywhere from \$25 to \$120 a treatment. At this rate, the treatments in the study would cost somewhere between \$1,875 and \$9,000. Disposable patches cost about \$10 a month, Lustig said.

It's an interesting study, he said, "but I don't think it's going to change clinical practice in Western medicine, because you're taking an un-invasive treatment and kind of making it invasive."

"At least in the U.S., I don't see people sending their 5-year-olds for acupuncture," Lustig said.

SAQ 1. From the information we have in the passage, we can know that ophthalmology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_ and diseases that affect them.

SAQ 2. Amblyopia is different from strabismus as people with amblyopia can see with their eyes pointing \_\_\_\_\_.

SAQ 3. At what age should lazy eye be treated?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

SAQ 4. The crossover study was designed because the researchers wanted to recruit children with amblyopia and \_\_\_\_\_.

SAQ 5. People who are against the use of acupuncture believe that it's the \_\_\_\_\_ that makes the children see or feel better after the treatment.

## Passage 2

There is no more pressing topic in education today than closing the achievement gap, and there is no one in America who knows more about the gap than Ronald Ferguson.

Although he is a Harvard professor based in Cambridge, Mass., Dr. Ferguson, 60, spends lots of time flying around the country visiting racially mixed public high schools. Part of what he does is academic, measuring the causes of the gap by annually surveying the performance, behaviors and attitudes of up to 100,000 students. And part is serving as a de facto educational social worker, meeting with students, faculty members and parents to explain what steps their schools can take to narrow the gap.

The gap is about race, of course, and it inevitably inflames passions. But there is something about Dr. Ferguson's bearing — he is both big (6-foot-3) and soft-spoken — that gets people to listen.

Morton Sherman, the Alexandria school superintendent, watched him defuse the anger at a meeting of 300 people. "He talks about these things in a professorial way, a kind way," Dr. Sherman said. "It's not about him. He doesn't try to be a rock star, although he is a rock star in this field."

While he has a personal stake in closing the gap as an African-American parent who has raised three boys, Dr. Ferguson does not get emotional in tense situations — he gets factual.

Geoffrey Canada, president of the Harlem Children's Zone and star of the documentary "Waiting for Superman," calls him a "national treasure." Michael Casserly, director of the Council of the Great City Schools says, "He has done more to help us understand the dynamics behind the achievement gap than anyone else in the country." Marian Wright Edelman, founder of the Children's Defense Fund, calls him "thoughtful, careful, fearless."

And yet, as best he can remember — and he is a busy man with lots on his mind — he has never been the subject of a profile in the news media.

One reason may be that his views on the gap are too research-based and nuanced to accommodate in a sound bite.

He is not as famous as John Ogbu, the late African-born Berkeley professor who argued that the gap could be explained by the cultural behavior of African-Americans, like mocking hard-working classmates for "acting white."

Nor is he as famous as Charles Murray, co-author of "The Bell Curve," who suggested that the achievement gap is explained by inherited low intelligence.

Unlike Dr. Ogbu, an anthropology professor, and Dr. Murray, a political scientist, Dr. Ferguson has his doctorate in economics from M.I.T.; he has been trained to quantify everything. From his surveys of students in dozens of wealthy, racially mixed suburbs — including Evanston, Ill.; Maplewood, N.J.; and Shaker Heights, Ohio — he has calculated that the average grade of

black students was C-plus, while white students averaged a B-plus. The gap.

At the high school here, T. C. Williams — the setting of the movie “Remember the Titans” — he found that 55 percent of white girls reported having an A or A-minus average, compared with less than 20 percent of black girls and boys.

His research indicates that half the gap can be predicted by economics: even in a typical wealthy suburb, blacks are not as well-to-do; 79 percent are in the bottom 50 percent financially, while 73 percent of whites are in the top 50 percent.

The other half of the gap, he has calculated, is that black parents on average are not as academically oriented in raising their children as whites. In a wealthy suburb he surveyed, 40 percent of blacks owned 100 or more books, compared with 80 percent of whites. In first grade, the percentage of black and white parents reading to their children daily was about the same; by fifth grade, 60 percent to 70 percent of whites still read daily to their children, compared with 30 percent to 40 percent of blacks.

He also works with teachers to identify biases, for instance: black children are less likely to complete homework because they are lazy. His research indicates that blacks and whites spend the same amount of time on homework, but blacks are less likely to finish. “It’s not laziness,” he says. “It’s a difference in skills.”

How these messages get delivered is crucial. “I don’t want to be another one of those people lecturing black parents,” he says. “I tell them we in the black community — we — need to build stronger intellectual lives at home.”

He recalls speaking to a primarily white group at Georgia State University. Afterward, a black parent came up to him. “He told me, ‘I’m not saying you’re wrong, but I’m not comfortable with you saying it in front of this audience,’ ” Dr. Ferguson said. “And I said, ‘It’s not ideal, but this was an opportunity to get these things to you.’ ”

SAQ 6. Dr. Ronald Ferguson does his job both as an academic researcher and as an \_\_\_\_\_.

SAQ 7. At various meetings, while the listeners may show their anger at the situation in the country, Dr. Ferguson does not \_\_\_\_\_.

SAQ 8. What are the three adjectives Edelman uses to describe Dr. Ferguson?

\_\_\_\_\_

SAQ 9. How does Dr. Ferguson's research method differ from Ogbu's or Murray's?

\_\_\_\_\_.

SAQ 10. According to Dr. Ferguson's research, the achievement gap is caused by two factors. 1. Blacks are not \_\_\_\_\_. 2. Black parents are not as academically oriented as whites.