2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (一) 试题

**Section I Use of English**

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and m~~ar~~k

A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 poi~~n~~ts)

In 1924 America's National Research Co~~u~~ncil sent two engineers to s~~u~~pervise a

series of e~~x~~periments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experime~~n~~ted upon ch~~an~~ged subjects'behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to \_\_5 of the experiments, their hourly out~~p~~ut rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not \_\_6 what was done in the

e~~x~~periment; 7 something was changed, prod~~u~~ctivity rose. A(n)  ~~8 th~~at

they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers'

behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15 lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18

a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

1. [A] affected [B] achieved [C] extracted [D] restored

2. [A] at [B] u~~p~~ [C] with [D] off

3. [A] truth [B] sight [C] act [D] proof

4. [A] controversial [B] perplexing [C] mischievous [D] ambiguous

5. [A] requirements [B] explanations [C] accounts [D] assessments

6. [A] conclude [B] matter [C] indicate [D] wo~~r~~k

7. [A] as far as [B] for fear that [C] in case that [D] so long as

8. [A] awareness [B] e~~x~~pectation [C] sentiment [D] illusion

9. [A] suitable [B] excessive [C] enough [D] abundant

10.[A] about [B] for [C] on [D] by

11.[A] compared [B] shown [C] subjected [D] co~~n~~veyed

12.[A] Contrary to [B] Consistent with [C] Parallel with [D] Peculiar to

13. [A] evidence [B] guid~~an~~ce [C] implication [D] source

14.[A] disputable [B] enlightening [C] reliable [D] misleading

15. [A] In contrast [B] For example [C] In conseq~~u~~ence [D] As usual

16.[A] duly [B] accidentally [C] u~~np~~redictably [D] suddenly

17.[A] failed [B] ceased [C] started [D] contin~~u~~ed

18.[A] Therefore [B] Furthermore [C] However [D] Meanwhile

19.[A] attempted [B] tended [C] chose [D] intended

20.[A] breaking [B] climbing [C] surpassing [D] hitting

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following fou~~r~~ texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

**Text 1**

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past ~~qua~~rter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of i~~mp~~ossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big- city newspapers. Yet a considerable ~~num~~ber of the most signific~~an~~t collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suit~~a~~ble for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the tum of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time ~~w~~hen newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the p~~u~~blications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end u~~p~~ in journalism, " Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 6journalism’ as 6a term of con~~tempt ap~~plied by writers who are not read to writers who ~~ar~~e ’."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgott~~e~~n. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the Manchester Guardian from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England’s foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his Autobiography (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus’s criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Joumalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodem readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

[A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city new~~spap~~ers.

[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more ~~a~~rts reviews.

[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body ofreaders.

[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

22. Newspaper reviews in England before WorldWar II were characterized by

[A] free themes.

[B] casual style.

[C] elaborate layout.

[D] radical viewpoi~~n~~ts.

23. Which of the following would Sh~~aw an~~d Newm~~an~~ most probably agree on?

[A] It is writers’ duty to fulfill journalistic goals.

[B] It is contemptible for writers to be jou~~rn~~alists.

[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into jo~~u~~rnalism.

[D] Not all ~~w~~riters are capable ofjo~~u~~rnalistic ~~w~~riting.

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.

[B] His reputation as a ~~m~~usic critic has long been in dispute.

[C] His style caters largely to modem ~~s~~pecialists.

[D] His writings fail to follow the am~~ateur~~ tradition.

25. What would be the best title for the text?

[A] Newsp~~ap~~ers of the Good Old Days

[B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers

[C] Mo~~u~~rnful Decline of Journalism

[D] Prominent Critics in Memory

**Text2**

Over t**h**e **pa**st de**ca**de, t**ho**us**a**nds **o**f **pa**tents **ha**ve **b**een gr**a**nted for w**ha**t **a**re **ca**lled **b**usiness met**ho**ds. Am**a**z**o**n.**co**m re**c**eived **o**ne for its "**o**ne-**c**li**c**k" **o**nline **pa**yment

system. Merrill Lyn**ch** g**o**t leg**a**l **p**r**o**te**c**ti**o**n for **~~a~~**~~n~~ **a**sset **a**ll**oca**ti**o**n str**a**tegy. One

i~~nven~~t**o**r **pa**tente**d a** te**ch**nique for lifting **a bo**x.

N**o**w t**h**e n**a**ti**o**n’s t**op pa**tent **co**urt **app**e**a**rs **co**~~m~~**~~p~~**letely re**ad**y t**o** s**ca**le **bac**k **o**n **b**usiness-met**hod pa**tents, w**h**i**ch ha**ve **b**een **co**ntr**o**versi**a**l ever sin**c**e t**h**ey were first **a**ut**ho**rize**d** 10 ye**a**rs **a**g**o**. In **a** m**o**ve t**ha**t **ha**s intelle**c**tu**a**l-**p**r**op**erty l**a**wyers **ab**uzz, t**h**e

U.S. C**o**urt **o**f A**~~p~~p**e**a**ls for t**h**e Fe**d**er**a**l Cir**c**uit s**a**i**d** it w**o**ul**d** use **a pa**rti**c**ul**a**r **ca**se t**o**

**co**ndu**c**t **a b**r**oad** review **o**f **b**usiness-met**hod pa**tents. In re Bilski, **a**s t**h**e **ca**se is kn**o**~~w~~n**,** is "**a** very **b**ig **d**e**a**l**,**" s**a**ys Dennis D. Cr**o**u**ch o**f t**h**e University **o**f Miss**o**uri S**choo**l **o**f

L**a**w. It "**ha**s t**h**e **po**tenti**a**l t**o** elimin**a**te **~~a~~**~~n~~ entire **c**l**a**ss **o**f**pa**tents."

Cur**b**s **o**n **b**usiness-met**hod c**l**a**ims w**o**ul**d b**e **a** dr**a**m**a**ti**c abo**ut-fa**c**e**, b**e**ca**use it w**a**s t**h**e Fe**d**er**a**l Cir**c**uit itself t**ha**t intr**od**u**c**e**d** su**ch pa**tents wit**h** its 1998 **d**e**c**isi**o**n in t**h**e s**o**-**ca**lle**d** St**a**te Street B**a**nk **ca**se**, app**r**o**ving **a pa**tent **o**n **a** w**a**y **o**f **poo**ling ~~m~~utu**a**l-fun**d a**ssets. T**ha**t ruling **p**r**od**u**c**e**d a**n ex**p**l**o**si**o**n in **b**usiness-met**hod pa**tent filings**,** initi**a**lly **b**y emerging Internet **co**m**pa**nies trying t**o** st**a**ke **o**ut ex**c**lusive rig**h**ts t**o** s**p**e**c**ifi**c** types **o**f **o**nline tr**a**ns**ac**ti**o**ns. L**a**ter**,** m**o**re est**ab**lis**h**e**d co**m**pa**nies r**ac**e**d** t**o add** su**ch pa**tents t**o** t**h**eir files**,** if **o**nly **a**s **a d**efensive m**o**ve **a**g**a**inst riv**a**ls t**ha**t mig**h**t **b**e**~~a~~**t t**h**em t**o** t**h**e **p**~~u~~n**ch**. In 2005**,** IBM n**o**te**d** in **a co**urt filing t**ha**t it **had b**een issue**d** m**o**re t**ha**n 300 **b**usiness-met**hod pa**tents**, d**es**p**ite t**h**e fa**c**t t**ha**t it questi**o**ne**d** t**h**e leg**a**l **ba**sis for

gr**a**nting t**h**em. Similarly**,** s**o**me W**a**ll Street investment firms **a**rme**d** t**h**emselves wit**h pa**tents for fin**a**n**c**i**a**l **p**r**od**~~u~~**c**ts**,** even **a**s t**h**ey t**oo**k **po**siti**o**ns in **co**urt **ca**ses **oppo**sing t**h**e **p**r**ac**ti**c**e.

T**h**e Bilski **ca**se in~~v~~**o**lves **a c**l**a**ime**d pa**tent **o**n **a** meth**od** for **h**e**d**ging risk in t**h**e energy m**a**rket. T**h**e Fe**d**er**a**l Cir**c**uit issue**d a**n ~~unu~~su**a**l **o**r**d**er st**a**ting t**ha**t t**h**e **ca**se w**o**ul**d b**e **h**e**a**r**d b**y **a**ll 12 **o**f t**h**e **co**urt’s ju**d**ges**,** r.**a**t**h**er t**ha**n **a** typi**ca**l **pa**nel **o**f t**h**ree**, a**n**d** t**ha**t **o**ne issue it w**a**nts t**o** ev**a**lu**a**te is w**h**et**h**er it s**ho**ul**d** ·"re**co**nsi**d**er" its St**a**te St~~r~~eet B**a**nk ruling.

T**h**e Fe**d**er**a**l Cir**c**uit’s **ac**ti**o**n **co**mes in t**h**e w**a**ke **o**f **a** series **o**f re**c**e~~n~~t **d**e**c**isi**o**ns **b**y t**h**e Su**p**reme C**o**urt t**ha**t **ha**s n**a**rr**o**we**d** t**h**e s**cop**e **o**f **p**r**o**te**c**ti**o**ns for **pa**tent **ho**l**d**ers. L**a**st A**p**ril**,** for ex**a**m**p**le**,** t**h**e justi**c**es sign**a**le**d** t**ha**t t**oo** m**a**ny **pa**te~~n~~ts were **b**eing u**ph**el**d** for "inventi**o**ns" t**ha**t **a**re **ob**vi**o**us. T**h**e ju**d**ges **o**n t**h**e Fe**d**er**a**l Cir**c**uit **a**re "re**ac**ting t**o** t**h**e **a**nti-**pa**tent tren**d a**t t**h**e Su**~~p~~**reme C**o**urt**,**" s**a**ys H**a**r**o**l**d** C. Wegner**, a pa**tent **a**tt**o**rney **~~a~~**~~n~~**d p**r**o**fess**o**r **a**t Ge**o**rge W**a**s**h**ingt**o**n University L**a**w S**choo**l.

26. Business-method patents h~~a~~ve recently aroused concern because of

[A] their limited value to businesses.

[B] their connection with asset allocation.

[C] the possible restriction on their granting.

[D] the controversy over their authorization.

27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?

[A] Its ruling complies with the co~~u~~rt decisions.

[B] It involves a very big business transaction.

[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.

[D] It may ch~~an~~ge the legal practices in theU.S.

28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, P~~ara~~. 3) most probably me~~an~~s

[A] loss of goodwill.

[B] increase of hostility.

[C] change of attitude.

[D] enhancement of dignity.

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents

[A] are imm~~u~~ne to legal challenges.

[B] are often unnecessarily issued.

[C] lower the esteem for patent holders.

[D] increase the incidence of risks.

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

[A] A looming threat to business-methodpatents.

[B] Protection for business-method patent holders.

[C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.

[D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

**Text3**

In his book The Tipping Point, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" ~~are dr~~iven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, b~~u~~t it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sou~~n~~ding but largely untested theory called the "two-step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers h~~a~~ve e~~m~~braced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find ~~an~~d influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, b~~ran~~ds, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds th~~a~~t some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their rece~~n~~t work, however, some rese~~ar~~chers have come u~~p~~ with the finding

that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally s~~u~~pposed.

In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

The researchers' ~~ar~~gument stems from a si~~mp~~le observation about social

influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey - whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not i~~n~~terpersonal, influence - even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected ~~m~~ust then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influe~~n~~tial. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on this basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, m~~an~~ipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requireme~~n~~t for what is called "global cascades" - the widespread propagation of influence through networks - is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book The Tipping Point, the author intends to

[A] anal~~y~~ze the consequences of social epidemics.

[B] discuss influentials’ function in spreading ideas.

[C] exemplify people’s intuitive response to social epidemics.

[D] describe the essential characteristics ofinfluentials.

32. The ~~a~~uthor suggests that the "two-step-flow theory"

[A] serves as a solution to marketing problems.

[B] has helped e~~x~~plain certain prevalent trends.

[C] has won s~~u~~pport from influentials.

[D] requires solid evidence for its validity.

33. What the rese~~ar~~chers h~~a~~ve observed recently shows that

[A] the power of influence goes with social interactions.

[B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media.

[C] influentials have more channels to reach the public.

[D] most cel~~e~~brities enjoy wide media attention.

34. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who

[A] stay outside the network of social influence.

[B] have little contact with the source ofinfluence.

[C] are influenced and then influence others.

[D] are influenced by the initial influe~~n~~tial.

35. What is the essential eleme~~n~~t in the dynamics of social influence?

[A] The eagerness to be accepted.

[B] The impulse to influence others.

[C] The readiness to be influenced.

[D] The inclination to rely on others.

**Text4**

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accou~~n~~ting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be wo~~r~~king. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairm~~an~~, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use ofjudgme~~n~~t by m~~an~~agement."

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not w~~an~~t to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a Europe~~an~~ commissioner, w~~arn~~ed the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" b~~u~~t "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks'shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to b~~uy~~ all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with.

America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers ﬁnd attractive. Successful markets require independent and even

combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning u~~p~~ rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests.

B~~u~~t by giving in to critics now they are inviting press~~u~~re to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to

[A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.

[B] collect pa~~y~~ments from third parties.

[C] cooperate with the price managers.

[D] reevaluate some of their assets.

37. According to the ~~a~~uthor, the rule changes of the FASB m~~a~~y result in

[A] the diminishing role ofmanagement.

[B] the revival of the banking system.

[C] the banks' long-term asset losses.

[D] the weakening of its independence.

38. According to Paragr~~ap~~h 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to

[A] keep away from political influences.

[B] evade the pressure from their peers.

[C] act on their o~~w~~n in rule-setting.

[D] take gradual measu~~r~~es in reform.

39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they

[A] misinterpreted market price indicators.

[B] exaggerated the real value of their assets.

[C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts.

[D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets.

40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of

[A] satisfaction.

[B] skepticism.

[C] objectiveness.

[D] sympathy.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. **Paragraph E** has been

correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark

your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 poi~~n~~ts)

[A] The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out:

the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 perce~~n~~t in 2000 ~~an~~d is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This developme~~n~~t is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Eu~~ro~~pe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.

[B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading

retailers ha~~v~~e already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion

·abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own

backyard: the ~~w~~holesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

[CJ Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and

drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible

trends dominated by potential b~~u~~yers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather

than the seller, to decide what to buy. At ~~an~~y rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international

consu~~m~~ers, regardless of how long the curre~~n~~t consumer pattern will take hold.

[D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in ~~w~~hich big retailers could profitably

apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, ~~an~~d proven skills in the

management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers

that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in

s~~u~~bstantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer

inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets,

especially in their customer segments and wholesale structu~~r~~es, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched

co~~mp~~etitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

[EJ Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been

closely examined - F~~ra~~nce, Germany, Italy and Spain - ~~ar~~e made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent

morn-and-pop grocery stores which, ~~u~~nlike large retail chains, are too small to

buy straight from producers, ~~an~~d food service ope~~ra~~tors that cater to consumers

~~w~~hen they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack

machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are

kno~~w~~n in the trade as "horeca" : hotels, restaurants, and cafes. Overall, Europe's

~~w~~holesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the

retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing t~~r~~ends.

[F] For example, wholesale food ~~an~~d drink sales came to $ 268 billion in F~~ran~~ce, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000 - more than 40 percent

of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in

retail; ~~w~~holesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more

Europe~~an~~s eat out more often; ~~an~~d changes in the competitive dynamics of this

fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

[GJ However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some

l~~ar~~ge food producers and existing wholesalers) from t~~r~~ying their h~~an~~d, for those

that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe st~~an~~d to re~~ap~~ considerable



gams.



**Part C**

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into

Chinese. You~~r tran~~slation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 poi~~n~~ts)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled tocontin~~u~~ance.

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us u~~p~~ if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us. ·

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds.

(48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of g~~am~~e by killing the physically weak2 or that they prey only on "worthless" ~~s~~pecies. · Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake ofbenefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe2 where forestry is ecologically more advanced2 the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest co灬unity2 to be preserved as such2 within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore2 and thus eventually to eliminate2 many elements in the land community that lack commercial value2 but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomicparts.

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates, Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and the other information which you think is relevant.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Postgraduates, Association" instead. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)

