2015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 ~~num~~bered bl~~ank an~~d mark

A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (1Opoints)

Though not biologically related, friends are as "related" as fourth cousms, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both\_\_\_5\_\_

While 1% may seem 6 , it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, "Most people do not even

7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin."

The study\_\_\_9\_\_ found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10 as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there 1s more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends \_D

"functional kinship" of being friends with 14

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people's -18一 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

1. [A] when [B] ~~w~~hy [C] how [D] what

2. [A] defended [B] concluded [C] withdrawn [D] advised

3. [A] for [B] with [C] on [D] by

4. [A] compared [B] sought [C] separated [D] connected

5. [A] tests [B] objects [C] sa~~mp~~les [D] examples

6. [A] insignificant [B] ~~unex~~pected [C] unreliable [D] incredible

7. [A] visit [B] miss [C] seek [D] know

8. [A] rese~~m~~ble [B] influence [C] favor [D] su~~rp~~ass

9. [A] again [B] also [C] instead [D] th~~u~~s

10. [A] Me~~an~~while [B] Furthermore [C] Likewise **[D]** Pe~~rhap~~s

11. [A] about [B] to [C] from [D] like

12. [A] drive [B] observe [C] confuse [D] limit

13. [A] according to [B] rather than [C] regardless of [D] along with

14. [A] chances [B] responses [C] missions **[D]** benefits

15. [A] later [B] slower [C] faster [D] earlier

16. [A] forecast [B] remember [C] understand [D] express

17. [A] unpredictable [B] contrib~~u~~tory [C] controllable [D] disruptive

18. [A] endeavor [B] decision [C] arrangement [D] tendency

19. [A] political [B] religious [C] ethnic [D] economic

20. [A] see [B] show [C] prove [D] tell

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following fo~~u~~r texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 poi~~n~~ts)

**Text 1**

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted "kings don't abdicate, they die in their sleep." But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magniﬁcent uniforms and majestic lifestyles?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for ~~an~~d against mon~~ar~~chy. When

p~~u~~blic opinion is particularly polarised, as it was following the end of the Franco

regime, monarchs can rise above "mere" politics and "embody" a spirit of national

u~~n~~ity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity as heads of state. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican city

and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most

royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public ﬁgure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history - and sometimes the way they behave today - embodies outd~~a~~ted ~~an~~d indefensible privileges ~~an~~d inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modem democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic

ways. Princes ~~an~~d princesses h~~a~~ve day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international

1%, ~~an~~d media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to mai~~n~~tain the right



1mage.

While E~~u~~rope's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen ~~w~~ho has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) gr~~ann~~y style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an e~~x~~pensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to u~~n~~derstand that monarchies have largely su~~r~~vived bec~~a~~use they provide a service -as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not rep~~u~~blicans, who ~~ar~~e the monarchy's worst enemies.

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carl ofSpain

[A] eased his relationship with his rivals.

[B] used to enjoy high public support.

[C] was unpopular among European royals.

[D] ended his reign in embarrassment.

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly

[A] to give voters more p~~u~~blic figures to look ~~u~~p to.

[B] to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.

[C] owing to their undoubted and respectable stat~~u~~s.

[D] due to their everlasting political embodiment.

23. Which of the following is sho**w**n to be odd, according to Paragr~~ap~~h 4?

[A] Aristoc~~ra~~ts’excessive reliance on i~~n~~herited **w**ealth.

[B] The role of the no**b**ility in **m**odem de**m**ocracies.

[C] The si**~~m~~**~~p~~le lifestyle of the aristoc~~ra~~tic fa**m**ilies.

[D] The no**b**ility**’**s adherence to their pri**v**ileges.

2**4**. The Briti**s**h royal**s "**ha**ve m**o**s**t to fear**" be**cau**se** Charl**es**

[A] fail**s** to adapt hi**mse**lf to hi**s** futur**e** rol**e**.

[B**]** fail**s** to chang**e** hi**s** life**s**tyl**e as a**d**~~v~~**i**se**d.

[**C]** t.**a**k**es** r**e**p~~u~~**b**lic.**a**n**s as** hi**s** pot**e**nti**a**l **a**lli**es**.

[D**]** t**a**k**es a** tough lin**e** on politic**a**l i**ss**u**es**.

25. Which o**f** th**e** follo**w**ing i**s** th**e bes**t titl**e** o**f** th**e** t**e**xt? [A**] Ca**rlo**s,** Glory **a**nd Di**s**gr**a**c**e C**om**b**in**e**d

[B**] C**h**a**rl**es,** Anxiou**s** to **S**ucc**ee**d to th**e** Thron**e**

[**C] Ca**rlo**s, a** L**ess**on for All **E**urop**ea**n **M**on**a**rch**s** [D**] C**h**a**rl**es, S**lo**w** to R**ea**ct to th**e C**o**m**ing Thr**ea**t**s**

**Text2**

Just how m~~u~~ch does the Constitution protect your digital data? The S~~u~~preme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone witho~~u~~t a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that ~~u~~psets the old assumption that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects .at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice.

Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justices can

and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the

contents of a smartphone - a vast storehouse of digital information - is similar to,

say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocketbook of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, fin~~an~~cial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing", me~~an~~while, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private ~~an~~d protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line- drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly burdensome for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still invalidate Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered ~~w~~hile waiting for a warrant. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument ~~w~~hole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st cent~~u~~ry with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort o~~u~~t how the Fo~~u~~rth Amendment applies to digital information now.

26. The Supreme Court will wo~~r~~k out whether, during an arrest, it is legitim~~a~~te to

[A] prevent su~~s~~pects from deleting their phone contents.

[B] search for suspects’mobile phones without a warrant.

[C] check suspects’phone contents without being authorized.

[D] prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

27. The author’s attitude toward California’s argument is one of

[A] disapproval.

[B] indifference.

[C] tolerance.

[D] ca~~u~~tiousness.

28. The ~~a~~uthor believes th~~a~~t exploring one’s phone co~~n~~tents is co~~mpara~~ble to

[A] going through one’s wallet.

[B] handling one’s historical records.

[C] scanning one’s correspondences.

[D] getting into one’s residence.

29. In Paragr~~ap~~hs 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that

[A] principles are hard to be clearly expressed.

[B] the court is giving police less room for action.

[C] phones .are used to store sensitive information.

[D] citizens’privacy is not effectively protected.

30. Orin Kerr’s comparison is quoted to indicate that

[A] the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.

[B] principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

[C] California’s argument violates principles ofthe Constit~~u~~tion.

[D] new technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.

**Text3**

The journal Science is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

"Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Associ~~atio~~n, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscripts will be flagged u卫 for additional scrutiny by the journal’s internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 6statistics board’was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is p~~a~~rt of Science's overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to "play prim~~ar~~ily ~~an~~ advisory role." He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting i~~mp~~act. This impact will not only be through the publications in Science itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after Science."

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, sa~~y~~s that the policy is "a most welcome step forward" and "long overdue". "Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review," he says, but he noted that biomedical journals such as Annals of Internal Medicine, the Journal of the American Medical Association and The Lancet pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyse data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Rese~~ar~~chers should improve their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, "engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process". Vaux says that Science's idea to pass some papers to statisticians "has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify 6the papers that need scrutiny’in the first place".

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that

[A] Science intends to simplify its peer-review process.

[B] journals are strengthening their statistical checks.

[C] few journals are bl~~am~~ed for mistakes in data analysis.

[D] lack of data analysis is common in research projects.

32. The phrase "flagged ~~u~~p" (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to

[A] found.

[B] revised.

[C] marked.

[D] stored.

33. Giova~~nni Parmigian~~i believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may

[A] pose a threat to all its peers.

[B] meet with strong opposition.

[C] increase Science's circulation.

[D] set an example for other jou~~rn~~als.

34. Da~~vid Vaux~~ holds that ~~w~~hat Science is doing now

[A] adds to researchers'workload.

[B] diminishes the role of reviewers.

[C] has room for further improvement.

[D] is to fail in the foreseeable future.

35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

[A] Science Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers [B] Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect [C] Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors'Desks [D] Statisticians A~~r~~e Coming Back with Science

**Text4**

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch's daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the "unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions". Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only "sorting mechanism" in society should be profit and the market. But "it's us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit."

Driving her poi~~n~~t home, she co~~ntin~~ued: "It's inc~~r~~easingly apparent that the

absence of p~~u~~rpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom." This same absence of moral purpose was wou~~n~~ding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its wa~~y~~ as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes - finding guilty one ex-editor of the News of the World, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, ~~an~~d finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge - the wider issue of dearth of integrit~~y~~ still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of u~~p~~ to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by the News of the World in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never in~~quir~~ed how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In today's world, it has become normal that well-paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a gene~~ra~~tion, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business-friendly, wealth generation, sales, i~~mp~~act ~~an~~d, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing the News of the World was not to promote reader ~~u~~nderstanding, to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or ma~~y~~ not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, ga~~v~~e no instructions - nor received traceable, recorded answers.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by

[A] the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.

[B] companies’financial loss due to immoral practices.

[C] governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.

[D] the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.

37. It c~~an~~ be inferred from Paragraph 3 th~~a~~t

[A] Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.

[B] more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.

[C] Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.

[D] phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.

38. The author believe**s** that Rebekah Brook**s**’**s** defence

**[**A] w**as ha**rdl**y** convincing.

**[**B] centered on trivi**a**l i**ss**u**es**.

**[**C] r**e**v**ea**l**e**d **a** c**u**nning p**e**r**s**on**a**lity.

**[**D] w**as** p**a**rt o**fa** con**s**pir**a**c**y**.

39. T**he au**t**h**or **h**old**s** t**ha**t t**he** c**u**rr**e**~~n~~t coll**e**cti**ve** doctrin**e sh**ow**s**

**[**A**] a** m**a**rgin**a**liz**e**d life**s**t**y**l**e**.

**[B] u**nfair w**ea**lt**h** di**s**tri**bu**tion.

**[**C**]** g**e**n**e**r**a**ll**y** di**s**tort**e**d **va**l**ues**.

**[D] a** rigid mor**a**l cod**e**.

40. W**h**ic**h** o**f** t**he** following i**s su**gg**es**t**e**d in t**he** l**as**t p**a**r**a**gr**a**p**h**?

**[**A**]** T**he qua**lity o**f** writing**s** i**s** o**f** prim**a**ry import**a**nc**e**.

**[B] M**or**a**l **a**w**a**r**e**n**ess** m**a**tt**e**r**s** in **e**diting **a** n**e**w**s**p**a**p**e**r.

**[**C**]** Common **hu**m**a**nit**y** i**s** c**e**ntr**a**l to n**e**w**s** r**e**porting.

**[D]** Jo**u**rn**a**li**s**t**s** n**ee**d **s**trict**e**r indu**s**tri**a**l r**e**g**u**l.**a**tion**s**.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

In the following text, some sentences h~~a~~ve been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, ~~w~~hich do not fit in an~~y~~ of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (1Opoi~~n~~ts)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to co~~mp~~rehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working o~~u~~t relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar. (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_You begin to infer a co~~n~~text for the text, for i**n**sta**n**ce by maki**n**g decisio**n**s about what ki**n**d of speec**h** eve**n**t is

i**~~n~~**volved: W**h**o is maki**n**g t**h**e uttera**n**ce, to w**h**o**m**, w**h**e**n** a**nd** w**h**ere.

T**h**e w**a**ys of re**ad**i**n**g **indi**c**a**te**d h**e**r**e **ar**e w**i**t**h**out **d**ou**b**t k**inds** of co**m**p**r**e**h**e**nsi**o**n**.

But t**h**ey **sh**ow co**~~m~~**~~p~~**r**e**h**e**nsi**o**n** to co**nsis**t **n**ot ju**s**t of p**assiv**e **assimila**t**i**o**n b**ut of **a**ct**iv**e e**n**g**a**ge**m**e**n**t **in in**fe**r**e**n**ce **~~an~~d** p**r**o**bl**e**m-s**o**lvin**g**.** Yo**u in**fe**r in**fo**rma**t**i**o**n** yo**u** fee**l** t**h**e w**ri**te**r has invi**te**d** yo**u** to g**ras**p **b**y p**r**e**s**e**n**t**in**g yo**u** w**i**t**h s**pec**i**fic e**vid**e**n**ce **and** c**lu**e**s.** (42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Co**n**ce**iv**e**d in** t**his** way**,** co**m**p**r**e**h**e**nsi**o**n** w**ill n**ot fo**ll**ow e**xa**ct**l**y t**h**e **sam**e t**ra**ck

fo**r** e**a**c**h r**e**ad**e**r.** W**ha**t **is in** q**u**e**s**t**i**o**n is n**ot t**h**e **r**etr**i**e**val** o**f an abs**ol**u**te**,** fi**x**e**d** o**r** "t**r**ue" **m**ea**nin**g t**ha**t c**an b**e **r**e**ad** off **and** c**h**ecke**d** fo**r a**cc**ura**cy**,** o**r s**o**m**e t**im**e**l**e**ss r**e**la**t**i**o**n** o**f** t**h**e te**x**t to t**h**e wo**rld.** (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

S**u**c**h ba**ckg**r**o**und ma**te**rial in**e**vi**t**abl**y **r**eflect**s** w**h**o we **~~ar~~**e**.** (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ T**his d**oe**sn**'t**, h**owe**v**e**r, ma**ke **in**terp**r**et**a**t**i**o**n m**e**r**e**l**y

**r**e**la**t**iv**e o**r** e**v**e**n** po**in**t**l**e**ss.** P**r**ec**is**e**l**y **b**ec**aus**e **r**e**ad**e**rs** fro**m di**ffe**r**e**n**t **his**to**ri**c**al** pe**ri**o**ds,** p**la**ce**s and s**oc**ial** e**x**pe**ri**e**n**ce**s** p**r**o**du**ce **di**ffe**r**e**n**t **b~~u~~**t o**v**e**rla**pp**in**g **r**e**adin**g**s** o**f** t**h**e **sam**e wo**rds** o**n** t**h**e p**a**ge - **in**c**ludin**g fo**r** te**x**t**s** t**ha**t e**n**g**a**ge w**i**t**h** fu**ndam**e**n**t**al****human** co**n**cern**s** - **d**e**ba**te**s ab**o**u**t te**x**t**s** c**an** p**l**ay **an im**po**r**t**an**t **r**o**l**e **in s**oc**ial dis**c**ussi**o**n** o**f b**e**li**e**fs** .**and valu**e**s.**

How we **r**e**ad a** g**iv**e**n** te**x**t **als**o **d**epe**nds** to **s**o**m**e e**x**te**n**t o**n** o**~~u~~r** p.**ar**t**i**c**ular in**te**r**e**s**t **in r**e**adin**g **i**t**.** (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_S**u**c**h dim**e**nsi**o**ns** o**f r**e**adin**g **su**gge**s**t - **as** ot**h**e**rs in**t**r**o**d~~u~~**ce**d la**te**r in** t**h**e **b**ook w**ill als**o **d**o - t**ha**t we **brin**g **an i**mp**li**c**i**t ( ofte**n una**ck**n**ow**l**e**d**ge**d**) **a**ge**nda** to .**an**y **a**ct o**f r**e**adin**g**. I**t **d**oe**sn**'t t**h**e**n n**ece**ssaril**y fo**ll**ow t**ha**t o**n**e k**ind** o**f r**e**adin**g **is** fu**ll**e**r, m**o**r**e **advan**ce**d** o**r m**o**r**e wo**r**t**h**w**hil**e t**han an**ot**h**e**r. Id**e**all**y**, di**ffe**r**e**n**t k**inds** o**f r**e**adin**g **in**fo**rm** e**a**c**h** ot**h**e**r, and a**ct **as us**efu**l r**efe**r**e**n**ce po**in**t**s** fo**r and** co**un**te**rbalan**ce**s** to o**n**e **an**ot**h**e**r.** Toget**h**e**r,** t**h**ey **ma**ke **u**p t**h**e **r**e**adin**g co**m**po**n**e**n**t o**f** yo**ur** o**v**e**rall li**te**ra**cy**,** o**r r**e**la**t**i**o**nshi**p to yo**ur surr**o**undin**g te**x**tu**al** e**nvir**o**nm**e**n**t.

[A] Are we studying that text and trying to re~~s~~pond in a way that fulfils the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it

for information? Ways of reading on a t~~ra~~in or in bed ~~ar~~e likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.

[BJ Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will enco~~u~~rage us towards certain interpretations

but at the same time obscure or even close off others.

[q If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their me~~an~~ing, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become

relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.

[D] In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely me~~an~~ings or effects th~~at an~~y given

sentence, image or reference might ha~~v~~e had: These might be the ones the author intended.

[EJ You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text ma~~y~~ be

significant to you, or about its validity - inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.

[\_F] In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.

[GJ Rather, we ascribe me~~an~~ings to texts on the basis of interaction between what

we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its

language structures) ~~an~~d various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief.and attitude that we bring to the text.

**Directions:**

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

Chinese. Your t~~ran~~slation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration - one of the great folk wanderings of history - swept from Europe to America. (46) This movement, driven by powerful and ·diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, sha卫ed the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces - the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the im卫act of a new country which modiﬁed these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world. (48) But the force of geogra卫hic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national grou卫s u卫on one another, and the sheer difficulty .of maintaining old-world ways in a raw, new continent caused signiﬁcant changes. These changes were gradual and at ﬁrst scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

(49) .The ﬁrst shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th-and- ·16th-century e~~x~~plorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and So~~u~~th America. These tra~~v~~elers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six- to twelve-week voyage, they survived on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely s~~u~~rvived the jo~~u~~rney. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost ine~~x~~pressible relief. Said one recorder of events, "The air at twelve leagues' distance smelt as sweet as a new-blown garden ." The colonists' ﬁrst glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50) ·The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure-house which extended from Maine all the way do~~w~~n to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming " instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

1) describe the picture briefly,

2) interpret its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

