

2020 年攻读浙江财经大学硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 681 科目名称: 综合英语

答案请写答题纸上

Part I VOCABULARY(10 MIN, 10 Points)

There are ten words or phrases underlined in the following sentences. You are required to use other English words or phrases to explain with the meanings that best suit those sentences.

For example: Using his knowledge and judgment, he is to promote the electorate's goals as he understands them.

Answer: constituents'

1. Alexis' mother was literally unable to speak. All that she could do was listen as I tried to console and comfort her.
2. However, a longtime confidante stated more bluntly: "She is NOT running."
3. He was moved to solitary confinement at another facility without notice, an explanation or a chance to make a case against it.
4. He stopped answering questions for their investigation, invoking his constitutionally protected right against self-incrimination.
5. Charlotte Library rules dictate that when items are a week overdue, the library calls, texts or emails the person who checked them out, depending on the individual's preference when they sign up for an account.
6. The 18-year-old student of Fivay High School in Pasco County is charged with conspiring to commit murder.
7. The incident, which unfolded in a foreign language class at Lehman High School in Kyle, Texas, was captured by other students in cell phone videos that later circulated online.
8. Democrats have made a concerted effort to shift their rhetoric to clearly convey to the public a more concise message.
9. Pelosi made clear that she didn't believe that concerns over obstruction of justice alone were enough to use as the basis of an impeachment inquiry.
10. In 2020, the next lunar mission is due to land on the moon, while preliminary plans are underway for a manned lunar mission in the 2030s.

Part II READING COMPREHENSION (60 MIN, 70Points)

Section A

In this section, there are five reading passages followed by a total of 25

multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and finish the multiple choices.
(50 Points)

Text A

Racket, din, clamor, noise. Whatever you want to call it, unwanted sound is America's most widespread nuisance. But noise is more than just a nuisance. It constitutes a real and present danger to people's health. Day and night, at home, at work, and at play, noise can produce serious physical and psychological stress. No one is immune to this stress. Though we seem to adjust to noise by ignoring it, the ear, in fact, never closes and the body still responds—sometimes with extreme tension, as to a strange sound in the night.

The annoyance we feel when faced with noise is the most common outward symptom of the stress building up inside us. Indeed, because irritability is so apparent, legislators have made public annoyance the basis of many noise abatement programs. The more subtle and more serious health hazards associated with stress caused by noise traditionally have been given much less attention. Nevertheless, when we are annoyed or made irritable by noise, we should consider these symptoms fair warning that other things may be happening to us, some of which may be damaging to our health.

Of the many health hazards related to noise, hearing loss is the most clearly observable and measurable by health professionals. The other hazards are harder to pin down. For many of us, there may be a risk that exposure to the stress of noise increases susceptibility to disease and infection. The more susceptible among us may experience noise as a complicating factor in heart problems and other diseases. Noise that causes annoyance and irritability in healthy persons may have serious consequences for those already ill in mind or body.

Noise affects us throughout our lives. For example, there are indications of effects on the unborn child when mothers are exposed to industrial and environmental noise. During infancy and childhood, youngsters exposed to high noise levels may have trouble falling asleep and obtaining necessary amounts of rest.

Why, then, is there not greater alarm about these dangers? Perhaps it is because the link between noise and many disabilities or diseases has not yet been conclusively demonstrated. Perhaps it is because we tend to dismiss annoyance as a price to pay for living in the modern world. It may also be because we still think of hearing loss as only an occupational hazard.

1. The phrase “immune to” (Line 5, Para. 1) are used to mean _____.
 - A. unaffected by
 - B. hurt by
 - C. unlikely to be seen by
 - D. unknown by
2. The author’s attitude toward noise would best be described as _____.
 - A. unrealistic
 - B. traditional
 - C. concerned
 - D. hysterical
3. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Noise is a major problem; most people recognize its importance.
 - B. Although noise can be annoying, it is not a major problem.
 - C. Noise is a major problem and has not yet been recognized as such.
 - D. Noise is a major problem about which nothing can be done.
4. The author condemns noise essentially because it _____.
 - A. is against the law
 - B. can make some people irritable
 - C. is a nuisance
 - D. is a danger to people’s health
5. The author would probably consider research about the effects noise has on people to be _____.
 - A. unimportant
 - B. impossible
 - C. a waste of money
 - D. essential

Text B

We can begin our discussion of “population as global issue” with what most persons mean when they discuss “the population problem”: too many people on earth and a too rapid increase in the number added each year. The facts are not in dispute; it was quite right to employ the analogy that likened demographic growth to “a long, thin powder fuse that burns steadily and haltingly until it finally reaches the charge and explodes”.

To understand the current situation, which is characterized by rapid increases in population, it is necessary to understand the history of population trends. Rapid growth is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Looking back at the 8,000 years of demographic history, we find that populations have been virtually stable or growing very slightly for most of human history. For most of our ancestors, life

was hard, often nasty, and very short. There was high fertility in most places, but this was usually balanced by high mortality. For most of human history, it was seldom the case that one in ten persons would live past forty, while infancy and childhood were especially risky periods. Often, societies were in clear danger of extinction because death rates could exceed their birthrates. Thus, the population problem throughout most of history was how to prevent extinction of the human race.

This pattern is important to notice. Not only does it put the current problems of demographic growth into a historical perspective, but it suggests that the cause of rapid increase in population in recent years is not a sudden enthusiasm for more children, but an improvement in the conditions that traditionally have caused high mortality.

Demographic history can be divided into two major periods: a time of long, slow growth which extended from about 8000 B.C. till approximately 1650 A.D. In the first period of some 9,600 years, the population increased from some 8million to 500 million in 1650. Between 1650 and 1975, the population has increased from 500 million to more than 4 billion. And the population reached 6.2 billion throughout the world by the year 2000. One way to appreciate this dramatic difference in such abstract numbers is to reduce the time frame to something that is more manageable. Between 8000 B.C. and 1650, an average of only 50,000 persons was being added annually to the world's population. At present, this number is added every six hours. The increase is about 80,000,000 persons annually.

6. The word "demographic" (Line 4, Para. 1) means _____.
A. statistics of human
B. surroundings study
C. accumulation of human
D. development of human
7. Which of the following demographic growth patterns is most suitable for the long thin powder fuse analogy?
A. A virtually stable or slightly decreasing period and then a sudden explosion of population.
B. A slow growth for a long time and then a period of rapid, dramatic increase.
C. Too many people on earth and a few rapid increase in the number added each year.
D. A long period when death rates exceed birthrates and then a short period with higher

8. During the first period of demographic history, societies were often in danger of extinction because _____.
- A. only one in ten persons could live past 40
 - B. there was higher mortality than fertility in most places
 - C. it was too dangerous to have babies due to the poor conditions
 - D. our ancestors had little enthusiasm for more children
9. Which statement is TRUE about population increase?
- A. There might be an increase of 2.2 billion persons from 1975 to the year 2000.
 - B. About 50,000 babies are born annually at present
 - C. Between 8000 B.C. and the present, the population increase is about 80,000,000 persons.
 - D. The population increased faster between 8000 B.C. and 1650 than between 1650 and the 1975.
10. The author of the passage intends to _____.
- A. warn people against the population explosion in the near future
 - B. compare the demographic growth pattern in the past with that after 1650
 - C. find out the cause for rapid increase in population in recent years
 - D. present us a clear and complete picture of the demographic growth

Text C

To understand how astrology works, we should first take a quick look at the sky. Although the stars are at enormous distances, they do indeed give the impression of being affixed to the inner surface of a great hollow sphere surrounding the earth. Ancient people, in fact, literally believed in the existence of such a celestial sphere. As the earth spins on its axis, the celestial sphere appears to turn about us each day, pivoting at points on a line with the earth's axis of rotation. This daily turning of the sphere carries the stars around the sky, causing most of them to rise and set, but they, and constellations they define, maintains fixed patterns on the sphere, just as the continent of Australia maintains its shape on a spinning globe of the earth. Thus the stars were called fixed stars.

The motion of the sun along the ecliptic is, of course, merely a reflection of the revolution of the earth around the sun, but the ancients believed the earth was fixed and the sun had an independent motion of its own, eastward among the stars. The glare of sunlight hides the stars in daytime, but the ancients were aware that the stars were up there even at night, and the slow eastward motion of the sun around the sky, at the rate of about thirty degrees each month, caused different stars to be visible at night at different times of the year.

The moon, revolving around the earth each month, also has an independent

motion in the sky. The moon, however, changes its position relatively rapidly. Although it appears to rise and set each day, as does nearly everything else in the sky, we can see the moon changing position during as short an interval as an hour or so. The moon's path around the earth lies nearly in the same plane as the earth's path around the sun, so the moon is never seen very far from the ecliptic in the sky. There are five other objects visible to the naked eye that also appears to move in respect to the fixed background of stars on the celestial sphere. These are the planets Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and the Saturn. All of them revolve around the sun in nearly the same plane as the earth does, so they, like the moon, always appear near the ecliptic. Because we see the planets from the moving earth, however, they behave in a complicated way, with their apparent motions on the celestial sphere reflection both their own independent motions around the sun and our motion as well.

11. The ancient people believed that _____.
 - A. the earth was spinning on the axis of the sky
 - B. the sky was a hollow sphere spinning around the earth
 - C. the patterns of stars on the sky would never change
 - D. the stars around the sky were not stationary
12. Which of the following is true about the motion of the moon?
 - A. The moon and the sun are moving in the same plane.
 - B. The moon revolved along the ecliptic.
 - C. The moon moves faster than the sun.
 - D. The position of the moon can be found changed in an hour's time.
13. It is stated in astrology that _____.
 - A. the sun is so distant from us that it was hard to follow its motion
 - B. the sun was moving westward around the sky
 - C. the motion of the sun is at the rate of about thirty degrees every week
 - D. the motion of the sun is similar to the revolution of the earth around the sun
14. All the other five planets _____.
 - A. always appear near the path of the sun
 - B. are moving in a way more complicated than the earth does
 - C. aren't moving around the sun as independently as the earth does
 - D. are moving around the sun at the same speed as the earth does
15. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - A. A fixed star refers to a star that is always stationary on the sky.
 - B. Scientists can tell the motion of the earth from the motions of other five planets.
 - C. Ancient people had scanty knowledge about the movement of the stars.
 - D. All the stars on the sky can be seen all the year around.

Text D

The modern cult of beauty is a success in so far as more women retain their youthful appearance to a greater age than in the past. "Old ladies" are already becoming rare. In a few years, we may well believe, they will be extinct. White hair and wrinkles, a bent back and hollow cheeks will come to be regarded as mediocrally old fashioned. The crone of the future will be golden, curly and cherry lipped, and slender. This desirable consummation will be due in part to skin foods and injections of paraffin wax, facial surgery, mud baths, and paint, in part to improved health, due in its turn to a more rational mode of life. Ugliness is one of the symptoms of disease, beauty of health. In so far as the campaign for beauty is also a campaign for more health, it is admirable and, up to a point, genuinely successful.

Beauty that is merely the artificial shadow of these symptoms of health is intrinsically of poorer quality than the genuine article. Still, it is a sufficiently good imitation to be sometimes mistakable for the real thing. The apparatus for mimicking the symptoms of health is now within the reach of every moderately prosperous person: the knowledge of the way in which real health can be achieved is growing, and will in time, no doubt, be universally acted upon. When that happy moment comes, will every woman be beautiful, as beautiful, at any rate, as the natural shape of her features, with or without surgical and chemical aid permits? The answer is emphatically: no. For real beauty is as much an affair of the inner as of the outer self. The beauty of a porcelain jar is a matter of shape, of colour, of surface texture. The jar may be empty or tenanted by spiders, full of honey or stinking slime—it makes no difference to its beauty or ugliness. But a woman is alive, and her beauty is therefore not skin deep. The surface of the human vessel is affected by the nature of its spiritual contents. I have seen women who, by the standards of a connoisseur of porcelain, were ravishingly lovely. Their shape, their colour, their surface texture were perfect. And yet they were not beautiful. For the lovely vase was either empty or filled with some corruption. Spiritual emptiness or ugliness shows through. And conversely, there is an interior light that can transfigure forms that the pure aesthetician would regard as imperfect or downright ugly.

There are numerous forms of psychological ugliness. There is an ugliness of stupidity, for example, of unawareness (distressingly common among pretty women). An ugliness is also of greed, of lasciviousness, of avarice. All the deadly sins, indeed, have their own peculiar negation of beauty. On the pretty faces of those especially who are trying to have a continuous "good time", one

sees very often a kind of bored sullenness that ruins all their charm I remember in particular two young American girls I once met in North Africa. From the porcelain specialist's point of view, they were extremely beautiful. But a sullen boredom was so deeply stamped into their fresh faces, their gait and gestures expressed so weary a listlessness that it was unbearable to look at them. These exquisite creatures were positively repulsive.

16. Because of skin foods, paraffin wax, facial surgery, mud baths and paint, _____.

- A. wrinkles and hollow cheeks will not be found
- B. the desirable consummation will be achieved
- C. curly hair will look mediocrally old-fashioned
- D. the elderly women will no longer be able to exist

17. In the second paragraph, beauty is talked about as _____.

- A. an artificial shadow of a genuine article
- B. an apparatus for achieving good health
- C. the poor imitation of true inner health
- D. the good knowledge of health and disease

18. The example of the porcelain jar illustrates the _____.

- A. importance of shape, colour and texture
- B. ugliness of spiders and stinking slime
- C. connection between inner and outer self
- D. gap between appearance and contents

19. The two American girls offer an example of what the author calls _____.

- A. unawareness
- B. greed
- C. deadly sins
- D. stupidity

20. The author probably writes this article to _____.

- A. praise beauty campaign's success
- B. demonstrate the improved living standards
- C. suggest the importance of inner qualities
- D. predict the future of beauty industry

Text E

When it comes to schooling, the Herrera boys are no match for the Herrera girls. Last week, four years after she arrived from Honduras, Martha, 20, graduated from Fairfax High School in Los Angeles. She managed decent grades while working 36 hours a week at a Kentucky Fried Chicken. Her sister, Marlin, 22, attends a local community college and will soon be a certified nurse assistant. The brothers are a different story. Oscar, 17, was expelled two years ago from

Fairfax for carrying a knife and later dropped out of a different school. The youngest, Jonathan, 15, is now in a juvenile boot camp after running into trouble with the law, “The boys get sidetracked more,” says the kids’ mother, Suyapa Landaverde, “The girls are more confident.”

This is no aberration. Immigrant girls consistently outperform boys, according to the preliminary findings of a just-completed, five-year study of immigrant children—the largest of its kind, including Latino, Chinese and Haitian kids—by Marcelo and Carola Suarez-Orozco of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Though that trend holds for U.S.-born kids as well, the reasons for the discrepancy among immigrants are different. The study found that immigrant girls are more adept at straddling cultures than boys. “The girls are able to retain some of the protective features of (their native) culture” because they’re kept closer to the heath, says Marcelo Suarez-Orozco, “while they maximize their acquisition of skills in the new culture” by helping their parents navigate it.

Consider the kids’ experiences in school. The study found that boys face more peer pressure to adopt American youth culture—the dress, the slang, the disdain for education. They’re disciplined more often and, as a result, develop more adversarial relationships with teachers—and the wider society. They may also face more debilitating prejudices. One teacher interviewed for the study said that the “cultural awareness training” she received as part of her continuing education included depictions of Latino boys as “aggressive” and “really macho” and of the girls as “pure sweetness.”

Gender shapes immigrant kids’ experiences outside school as well. Often hailing from traditional cultures, the girls face greater domestic obligations. They also frequently act as “cultural ambassadors,” translating for parents and mediating between them and the outside world, says Carola Suarez-Orozco. An unintended consequence: “The girls get foisted into a responsible role more than the boys do.” Take Christina Im, 18, a junior at Fairfax who arrived from South Korea four years ago. She ranks ninth in a class of 400 students and still finds time to fix dinner for the family and work on Saturdays at her mother’s clothing shop. Her brother? “He plays computer games.” says Im.

The Harvard study bears a cautionary note: If large numbers of immigrant boys continue to be alienated academically—and to be clear, plenty perform phenomenally—they risk sinking irretrievably into an economic underclass. Oscar Herrera, Martha’s dropout brother, may be realizing that. “I’m thinking of returning to school.” he recently told his mother. He ought to look to his sisters

for guidance.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by _____.
A. posing a contrast
B. justifying an assumption
C. making a comparison
D. explaining a phenomenon
22. The statement "They also frequently act as 'cultural ambassadors'" (Line 2-3, Paragraph 4) implies that _____.
A. they work as a translator for their parents
B. they help their parents have a better understanding of the foreign culture
C. they encourage their parents to go into the outside world
D. their parents help them realize their dream of becoming an ambassador
23. Immigrant boys do not fare well in the outside world because of the following reasons, EXCEPT that _____.
A. American youth culture has a bad influence on the boys
B. people have prejudice against them
C. their sense of responsibility is not as strong as that of the girls
D. they do not get well along with the teachers and the outside world
24. Marcelo and Carola Suarez-Orozco have eventually found in their study that _____.
A. the immigrant boys should not be allowed to go into the outside world
B. the immigrant boys have no judgment about the youth culture
C. the immigrant girls do a better job than the immigrant boys
D. the immigrant boys should be severely disciplined
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A. All the dropouts should receive good education.
B. Many immigrant boys are likely to fall into trouble in the future.
C. Schooling education has been neglected.
D. More attention should be paid to the immigrant children.

Section B

In this section, you are going to read a passage. Five sentences from the reading passage have been taken out. You are required to choose from A-G to fill in the blanks. Write the correct letter on your answer sheet. (20 Points)

In brand-new offices with a still-empty game room and enough space to triple their staff of nearly 30, a trio of entrepreneurs is leading an Internet start-up with an improbable mission: to out-Google Google. The three started Powerset, a company whose aim is to deliver better answers than any other search

engine—including Google—by letting users type questions in plain English. And they have made believers of Silicon Valley investors whose fortunes turn on identifying the next big thing.

Powerset is hardly alone. (1)_____. And Wikia Inc., a company started by a founder of Wikipedia, plans to develop a search engine that, like the popular Web-based encyclopedia, would be built by a community of programmers and users.

(2)_____. It also shows how much the new Internet economy resembles a planetary system where everything and everyone orbits around search in general, and around Google in particular.

Silicon Valley is filled with start-ups whose main business proposition is to be bought by Google, or for that matter by Yahoo or Microsoft. Countless other start-ups rely on Google as their primary driver of traffic or on Google's powerful advertising system as their primary source of income. Virtually all new companies compete with Google for scarce engineering talent. (3)_____.

“There is way too much obsession with search, as if it were the end of the world,” said Esther Dyson, a well-known technology investor and forecaster. “Google equals money equals search equals search advertising; it all gets combined as if this is the last great business model.” It may not be the last great business model, but Google has proved that search linked to advertising is a very large and lucrative business, and everyone including Ms. Dyson, who invested a small sum in Powerset—seems to want a piece of it.

Since the beginning of 2004, venture capitalists have put nearly \$350 million into no fewer than 79 start-ups that had something to do with Internet search, according to the National Venture Capital Association, an industry group.

(4)_____. Since Google's stated mission is to organize all of the world's information, they may still find themselves in the search giant's cross hairs. That is not necessarily bad, as being acquired by Google could be a financial bonanza for some of these entrepreneurs and investors.

(5)_____. Powerset recently received \$12.5 million in financing. Hakia, which like Powerset is trying to create a “natural language” search engine, got \$16 million. Another \$16 million went to Snap, which has focused on presenting search results in a more compelling way and is experimenting

with a new advertising model. And ChaCha, which uses paid researchers that act as virtual reference librarians to provide answers to users' queries, got \$6.1 million.

Still, recent history suggests that gaining traction is going to be difficult. Of dozens of search start-ups that were introduced in recent years, none had more than a 1 percent share of the United States search market in November, according to Nielsen NetRatings, a research firm that measures Internet traffic.

- A. Powerset could possibly steal a lead if it improves search results by a significant measure with natural language and simultaneously incorporates a near-equivalent to Google's existing capabilities.
- B. Even as Google continues to outmaneuver its main search rivals, Yahoo and Microsoft, plenty of newcomers—with names like hakia, ChaCha and Snap—are trying to beat the company at its own game.
- C. These ambitious quests reflect the renewed optimism sweeping technology centers like Silicon Valley and fueling a nascent Internet boom.
- D. But in the current boom, there is money even for those with the audacious goal of becoming a better Google.
- E. And divining Google's next move has become a fixation for scores of technology blogs and a favorite parlor game among technology investors.
- F. An overwhelming majority are not trying to take Google head on, but rather are focusing on specialized slices of the search world, like searching for videos, blog postings or medical information.
- G. The venture capitalists made the investment based on an assumption that Powerset would complete the licensing deal.

PART III PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION

(20 MIN, 20 Points)

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage, correct them and write your answer on the Answer Sheet in the following way:

EXAMPLE

When art museum wants a new exhibit, it
museum ...

never buys things in finished form and hangs
in...

1. When an art

2....it never buys things

them on the wall. When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must often build it. it ...

3. ...wants an exhibit,

Teens are cooling on Facebook, a trend suggested by recent research and acknowledged, this week by Facebook itself. The shift was confirmed time and time again in e-mail and phone interviews with dozens of teens and their parents.

While the social-networking juggernaut continues to chug alone among adults, boasting more than 1 billion active users, younger users are flocking to newer, and arguably hipper, net-working tools. Sherman Watson of San Francisco said he's noticed a dip in Facebook use by both his 18-year-old son and the younger employees at the retail store he manage. "I think his generation, and definitely the younger ones, view Facebook like unpleasant and—let's face it—something that their parents use," Watson wrote in respond to a Facebook post seeking thoughts on the issue. "Funny how history repeats itself in this regard." Instead, he said, mobile apps like Facebook-owned Instagram, and Vine, Twitter's video tool, are what teens increasingly go to share.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

For the first time this week, Facebook confirmed the trend is real.

"We did see a decrease in daily users, especially younger teens," Facebook Chief Financial Officer David Ebersman said Wednesday.

While Facebook has downplayed the importance of the trend, the site simultaneous appears to be taking steps to address it. Earlier this month, Facebook changed privacy settings for teens, allow them for the first time to make their profiles public.

6.

7.

The public nature of Twitter has been appealing, teens say, because they can build bigger followings and interact with people up to and including their favorite celebrities. The same does for other apps.

8.

"It makes you feel relevant and wanted because of the number of followers a person can have and the likes you can have on your photos," Uvieghara said, describing Instagram.

She said she doesn't think her Facebook use will ever pick back up.

Hager, meanwhile, wasn't so sure. His thoughts might provide a line of hope for Facebook. Because, giving enough time, the teens who are fleeing Facebook become the adults who still flock to it. "I hope that my peers continue to use Facebook in the future," he said. "It

9.

10.

will be a valuable means of staying in touch as we move on to college

and careers.”

PART IV CLOZE (20 MIN, 20Points)

There are twenty blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best fits into the passage.

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info(information) rich and the info poor. And that ____1____ does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less ____2____ then, however, were the new, positive ____3____ that work against the digital divide. ____4____, there are reasons to be ____5____.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more ____6____, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential ____7____ there are. More and more ____8____, afraid their countries will be left ____9____, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be ____10____ together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will ____11____ rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for ____12____ world poverty that we’ve ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn’t the only way to ____13____ poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has ____14____ potential.

To ____15____ advantage of this tool, some poor countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices ____16____ respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is a/an ____17____ of their sovereignty might well study the history of ____18____ (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn’t have the capital to do so. And that is ____19____ America’s Second Wave infrastructure—____20____ roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. divide | B. information | C. world | D. lecture |
| 2. A. obscure | B. visible | C. invisible | D. indistinct |
| 3. A. forces | B. obstacles | C. events | D. surprises |
| 4. A. Seriously | B. Entirely | C. Actually | D. Continuously |
| 5. A. negative | B. optimistic | C. pleasant | D. disappointed |
| 6. A. developed | B. centralized | C. realized | D. commercialized |
| 7. A. users | B. producers | C. customers | D. citizens |
| 8. A. enterprises | B. governments | C. officials | D. customers |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 9. A. away | B. for | C. aside | D. behind |
| 10. A. netted | B. worked | C. put | D. organized |
| 11. A. decrease | B. narrow | C. neglect | D. low |
| 12. A. containing | B. preventing | C. keeping | D. combating |
| 13. A. win | B. detail | C. defeat | D. fear |
| 14. A. enormous | B. countless | C. numerical | D. big |
| 15. A. bring | B. keep | C. hold | D. take |
| 16. A. at | B. with | C. of | D. for |
| 17. A. offense | B. investment | C. invasion | D. insult |
| 18. A. construction | B. facility | C. infrastructure | D. institution |
| 19. A. why | B. where | C. when | D. how |
| 20. A. concerning | B. concluding | C. according | D. including |

PART IV SUMMARY AND QUESTION (70 MIN, 30Points)

Section A To summarize an essay, you should not include your own thoughts on the matter, but describe the essay as objectively as possible, whether you agree with it or not. Try to use pertinent quotations by the author, working them in gracefully where appropriate. Also, any important or conspicuous words, phrases, or terms should be put in quotation marks. (20Points)

Write a 150-word summary based on the following passage.

Promptly at the beginning of twilight, came again to that quiet corner of that quiet, small park the girl in gray. She sat upon a bench and read a book, for there was yet to come a half hour in which print could be accomplished.

To repeat: Her dress was gray, and plain enough to mask its impeccancy of style and fit. A large-meshed veil imprisoned her turban hat and a face that shone through it with a calm and unconscious beauty. She had come there at the same hour on the day previous, and on the day before that; and there was one who knew it.

The young man who knew it hovered near, relying upon burnt sacrifices to the great joss, Luck. His piety was rewarded, for, in turning a page, her book slipped from her fingers and bounded from the bench a full yard away.

The young man pounced upon it with instant avidity, returning it to its owner with that air that seems to flourish in parks and public places—a compound of gallantry and hope, tempered with respect for the policeman on the beat. In a pleasant voice, he risked an inconsequent remark upon the weather that introductory topic responsible for so much of the world's unhappiness—and stood poised for a moment, awaiting his fate.

The girl looked him over leisurely; at his ordinary, neat dress and his features distinguished by nothing particular in the way of expression.

"You may sit down, if you like," she said, in a full, deliberate contralto. "Really, I would like to have you do so. The light is too bad for reading. I would prefer to talk."

The vassal of Luck slid upon the seat by her side with complaisance.

"Do you know," he said, speaking the formula with which park chairmen open their meetings, "that you are quite the stunningest girl I have seen in a long time? I had my eye on you yesterday. Didn't know somebody was bowled over by those pretty lamps of yours, did you, honeysuckle?"

"Whoever you are," said the girl, in icy tones, "you must remember that I am a lady. I will excuse the remark you have just made because the mistake was, doubtless, not an unnatural one—in your circle. I asked you to sit down; if the invitation must constitute me your honeysuckle, consider it withdrawn."

"I earnestly beg your pardon," pleaded the young man. His expression of satisfaction had changed to one of penitence and humility. "It was my fault, you know—I mean, there are girls in parks, you know—that is, of course, you don't know, but—"

"Abandon the subject, if you please. Of course I know. Now, tell me about these people passing and crowding, each way, along these paths. Where are they going? Why do they hurry so? Are they happy?"

The young man had promptly abandoned his air of coquetry. His cue was now for a waiting part; he could not guess the role he would be expected to play.

"It is interesting to watch them," he replied, postulating her mood. "It is the wonderful drama of life. Some are going to supper and some to—other places. One wonders what their histories are."

"I do not," said the girl; "I am not so inquisitive. I come here to sit because here, only, can I be near the great, common, throbbing heart of humanity. My part in life is cast where its beats are never felt. Can you surmise why I spoke to you, Mr. —?"

"Parkenstacker," supplied the young man. Then he looked eager and hopeful.

"No," said the girl, holding up a slender finger, and smiling slightly. "You would recognize it immediately. It is impossible to keep one's name out of print. Or

even one's portrait. This veil and this hat of my maid furnish me with an incog. You should have seen the chauffeur stare at it when he thought I did not see. Candidly, there are five or six names that belong in the holy of holies, and mine, by the accident of birth, is one of them. I spoke to you, Mr. Stackenpot—"

"Parkenstacker," corrected the young man, modestly.

"—Mr. Parkenstacker, because I wanted to talk, for once, with a natural man—one unspoiled by the despicable gloss of wealth and supposed social superiority. Oh! You do not know how weary I am of it—money, money, money! And of the men who surround me, dancing like little marionettes all cut by the same pattern. I am sick of pleasure, of jewels, of travel, of society, of luxuries of all kinds."

"I always had an idea," ventured the young man, hesitatingly, "that money must be a pretty good thing."

"A competence is to be desired. But when you leave so many millions that—!" She concluded the sentence with a gesture of despair. "It is the monotony of it" she continued, "that palls. Drives, dinners, theatres, balls, suppers, with the gilding of superfluous wealth over it all. Sometimes the very tinkle of the ice in my champagne glass nearly drives me mad."

Mr. Parkenstacker looked ingenuously interested.

"I have always liked," he said, "to read and hear about the ways of wealthy and fashionable folks. I suppose I am a bit of a snob. But I like to have my information accurate. Now, I had formed the opinion that champagne is cooled in the bottle and not by placing ice in the glass."

The girl gave a musical laugh of genuine amusement.

"You should know," she explained, in an indulgent tone, "that we of the non-useful class depend for our amusement upon departure from precedent. Just now it is a fad to put ice in champagne. The idea was originated by a visiting Prince of Tartary while dining at the Waldorf. It will soon give way to some other whim. Just as at a dinner party this week on Madison Avenue a green kid glove was laid by the plate of each guest to be put on and used while eating olives."

"I see," admitted the young man, humbly.

"These special diversions of the inner circle do not become familiar to the common public."

"Sometimes," continued the girl, acknowledging his confession of error by a

slight bow, "I have thought that if I ever should love a man it would be one of lowly station. One who is a worker and not a drone. But, doubtless, the claims of caste and wealth will prove stronger than my inclination. Just now I am besieged by two. One is a Grand Duke of a German principality. I think he has, or has had, a wife, somewhere, driven mad by his intemperance and cruelty. The other is an English Marquis, so cold and mercenary that I even prefer the diabolism of the Duke. What is it that impels me to tell you these things, Mr. Packenstacker?

"Parkenstacker," breathed the young man. "Indeed, you cannot know how much I appreciate your confidences."

The girl contemplated him with the calm, impersonal regard that befitted the difference in their stations.

"What is your line of business, Mr. Parkenstacker?" she asked.

"A very humble one. But I hope to rise in the world. Were you really in earnest when you said that you could love a man of lowly position?"

"Indeed I was. But I said 'might.' There is the Grand Duke and the Marquis, you know. Yes; no calling could be too humble were the man what I would wish him to be."

"I work," declared Mr. Parkenstacker, "in a restaurant."

The girl shrank slightly.

"Not as a waiter?" she said, a little imploringly. "Labor is noble, but personal attendance, you know—valets and—"

"I am not a waiter. I am cashier in" —on the street they faced that bounded the opposite side of the park was the brilliant electric sign "RESTAURANT" — "I am cashier in that restaurant you am there."

The girl consulted a tiny watch set in a bracelet of rich design upon her left wrist, and rose, hurriedly. She thrust her book into a glittering reticule suspended from her waist, for which, however, the book was too large.

"Why are you not at work?" she asked.

"I am on the night turn," said the young man; it is yet an hour before my period begins. "May I not hope to see you again?"

"I do not know. Perhaps—but the whim may not seize me again. I must go quickly now. There is a dinner, and a box at the play—and, oh! the same old round. Perhaps you noticed an automobile at the upper corner of the park as you came. One with a white body—"

"And red running gear?" asked the young man, knitting his brows reflectively.

"Yes. I always come in that. Pierre waits for me there. He supposes me to be shopping in the department store across the square. Conceive of the bondage of

the life wherein we must deceive even our chauffeurs. Good-night.”

“But it is dark now,” said Mr. Parkenstacker, “and the park is full of rude men. May I not walk—”

“If you have the slightest regard for my wishes,” said the girl, firmly, “you will remain at this bench for ten minutes after I have left. I do not mean to accuse you, but you are probably aware that autos generally bear the monogram of their owner. Again, good-night”.

Swift and stately she moved away through the dusk. The young man watched her graceful form as she reached the pavement at the park’s edge, and turned up along it toward the corner where stood the automobile. Then he treacherously and unhesitatingly began to dodge and skim among the park trees and shrubbery in a course parallel to her route, keeping her well in sight.

When she reached the corner she turned her head to glance at the motor car, and then passed it, continuing on across the street. Sheltered behind a convenient standing cab, the young man followed her movements closely with his eyes. Passing down the sidewalk of the street opposite the park, she entered the restaurant with the blazing sign. The place was one of those frankly glaring establishments, all white, paint and glass, where one may dine cheaply and conspicuously. The girl penetrated the restaurant to some retreat at its rear, whence she quickly emerged without her hat and veil.

The cashier’s desk was well to the front. A red-head girl on the stool climbed down, glancing pointedly at the clock as she did so. The girl in gray mounted in her place.

The young man thrust his hands into his pockets and walked slowly back along the sidewalk. At the corner his foot struck a small, paper-covered volume lying there, sending it sliding to the edge of the turf. By its picturesque cover he recognized it as the book the girl had been reading. He picked it up carelessly, and saw that its title was “*New Arabian Nights*,” the author being of the name of Stevenson. He dropped it again upon the grass, and lounged, irresolute, for a minute. Then he stepped into the automobile, reclined upon the cushions, and said two words to the chauffeur:

“Club, Henri.”

Section B

In this section there are two questions. Read the above passage carefully. Then

answer the questions. (10Points)

1. When Mr. Parkenstacker said that he worked in a restaurant, the girl shrank slightly and rose hurriedly to leave. Why?
2. The author mentioned the book both at the beginning and at the end. Why do you think he did so?