

中国海洋大学 2019 年硕士研究生招生考试试题

科目代码： 211 科目名称： 翻译硕士英语

Part I. Vocabulary and Grammar [20 minutes, 20 points]

Directions: There are twenty incomplete sentences in this part. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

1. We were _____ by the news of his success.
A. exhilarated B. exhorted C. exhumed D. exorcized
2. We cannot afford to be _____ about our health.
A. complacent B. complaisant C. complimentary D. concessive
3. The applicant seemed to be _____ when we asked him about his last job.
A. epitomizing B. equivocating C. eradicating D. escalating
4. Both parties showed a _____ desire to make each other's future life utterly miserable.
A. benevolent B. benighted C. malign D. militant
5. We can never promise to sail anywhere in particular, because the weather might _____ against it.
A. avert B. inhibit C. militate D. prevent
6. During the Watergate scandal, President Nixon got caught trying to _____ secret documents.
A. preclude B. predispose C. procure D. promulgate
7. This report indicates a _____ understanding of the daily struggles of the economically disadvantaged.
A. benedictory B. benignant C. bland D. blatant
8. I know that sometimes we all make _____ speeches when we are perhaps fired with enthusiasm.
A. immanent B. impetuous C. omnipresent D. peripatetic

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9. Legislators should return to the work of writing laws to _____ specific conduct rather than to create new bureaucracies to do their dirty work.
A. describe B. circumscribe C. inscribe D. proscribe
10. Both major political parties appear mired in the special interests that _____ openness and accountability and bend the rules of fairness and due process.
A. disoblige B. disparage C. disparate D. dispel
11. Change in teacher candidates is gradual and often _____ and is impacted by diverse developmental events that occur during professional preparation.
A. egregious B. ephemeral C. impeccable D. imperceptible
12. The most general fear is that the proposed structure will become impersonal and that many people will be _____ from the administration.
A. estranged B. expiated C. rejuvenated D. reproached
13. The debate came at a _____ moment in the campaign, particularly for Mr. McCain. He has been losing ground to Mr. Obama in the polls, both nationally and in battleground states.
A. pivotal B. placatory C. punctilious D. punitive
14. His latest ranting utterances are neither novel nor well-thought out national strategies, but quick fixes to confuse and _____ an outraged citizenry and neutralize a mounting opposition.
A. placate B. pledge C. reconcile D. reconstitute
15. Science fiction of the 1950s, with its _____ presentation of a hostile alien force seeking to seize bodies and assume social and political control has been seen as a dramatization of those fears and desires aroused by the cold war.
A. concomitant B. concurrent C. recrudescant D. recurrent
16. We _____ appreciate your invitation.
Which of the following options CANNOT be used?
A. deeply B. highly C. much D. very much
17. _____ cricket, I enjoy watching football and basketball.
A. Apart B. Except C. Except for D. Besides

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18. _____, he did quite well.
 A. Child although he was B. A child although he was
 C. Child though he was D. A child though he was
19. You're not half as clever as you think you are.
 A. not as half clever B. not half as clever
 C. as not half clever D. half not as clever
20. UN Women provides grants to fuel innovative, high-impact programmes by government agencies and civil society groups through two funds, _____ is dedicated to programmes that increase women's economic opportunities and/or political participation at local and national levels.
 A. the larger of them B. the larger of which
 C. the largest of them D. the largest of which

Part II. Language Use

[40 minutes, 20 points]

Section A: Banked Cloze

[20 minutes, 10 points]

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with TEN blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of fifteen choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

alternative	different	major	distributes	equivalent
interaction	dispenses	norms	perfunctory	presence
primary	provides	serves	miscommunication	mutual-understanding

Language 21. _____ many functions, but in all communities the basic functions of referential and affective (or social) meaning have proved useful dimensions of analysis. Every language provides means of expressing social as well as referential meaning, and the choice between 22. _____ ways of saying the "same" thing frequently involves a consideration of these dimensions. Though referentially 23. _____, *Oh it's you!* conveys a

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very different affective message from *How lovely to see you, do come in!* when you open the door to someone. It has been suggested that, at least in casual 24. _____, some women stress the affective rather than the referential function of talk. If this is so, the possibilities for 25. _____ with those who have different 26. _____ are obvious. Similarly, different cultural groups may emphasise affective functions in context where others consider referential information is the 27. _____ focus. A short welcoming greeting to parents at a school meeting, for instance, may strike some groups as too 28. _____, and as indicating that the school does not value their 29. _____. For others, a short greeting may be considered as sensible. It 30. _____ with formalities and enables the meeting to get down to business with minimal delay.

Section B: Error Correction

[20 minutes, 10 points]

Directions: The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way.

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. 1. time/times/period
 Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as 2. having
 a school subject are valid for ^ study of television. 3. the

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes—fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books that 31. _____

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books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and
 dividing minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it
 shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattered, of history that
 it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such
 preconceptions when we read, what would be an admirable beginning.
 Do not dictate to your author: try to become him. Be his fellow-workers
 and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first,
 you are preventing yourself getting the fullest possible value from
 what you read.

But if you open your mind as wide as possible, then signs
 and hints of almost perceptible fineness, from the twist and turn of
 first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being
 unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself in this,
 and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempts
 to give you, anything far more definite.

32. _____
 33. _____
 34. _____
 35. _____
 36. _____
 37. _____
 38. _____
 39. _____
 40. _____

Part III. Reading Comprehension [70 minutes, 30 points]

Section A: Multiple-Choice Questions [30 minutes, 10 points]

Directions: In this section there are four reading passages, with each followed by five multiple-choice questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose ONE answer that best answers the question or completes the statement. Then write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

<Passage One>

The Paleolithic era is the period of history commonly known as the Stone Age. It begins with the appearance of stone tools around 2.5 million years ago and ends approximately 12,000 years ago. It is quite late during the Paleolithic period—only around 40,000 years ago—that cave art first appears in the archaeological record. Found in various locations across the globe, sometimes deep in the inner chambers of caves and sometimes closer to their openings, this art reveals a modern human species that had evolved sufficiently to comprehend and appreciate symbolism.

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Cave art is often divided into two categories: figurative (depicting animals and humans) and non-figurative (shapes that aren't animals or humans). Within both of these categories, the prevailing hypothesis is that the purpose of much of the art was to serve the spiritual practices of early humans. This is particularly likely in cases in which the art has been found deep within distant caverns, in locations that took great effort to reach and that required long, dark treks that might have featured many perilous obstacles, from bears to floods to falling rocks.

Among the oldest cave paintings found to date are those in Indonesia in the Pettakere Cave. Here, paintings of hands, in the form of 26 handprints, date somewhere between 35,000 and 40,000 years ago. The handprints, which are the same color as the cave wall, are outlined in red at the cave's entrance. It is believed that they were created by using the hand as a stencil and then spitting or blowing onto the wall a red dye obtained from certain foliage. Because the handprints appear at the entrance to the cave, it has been suggested that they were created to ward off evil spirits, preventing them from entering. Interestingly, the ritual of marking one's home with a handprint persists among the present-day local population near Pettakere, which has used the cave and others around it for many years. Among contemporary locals, when a new home is erected, both the new owner of a home and a priest will place handprints created with rice flour onto the first new beam of the house.

In Spain's Cantabria province in Europe, there are similar handprint paintings created by using the hand as a stencil and blowing pigment onto the cave wall. The oldest of these has been dated at more than 40,000 years old. The process used to make that determination is called uranium-thorium dating, in which a sample of calcite that has accumulated on the surface of the paint is removed and analyzed for trace amounts of uranium and thorium to determine the sample's age. Scientists can conclude that whatever lies beneath must be at least as old as the calcite itself, but no upper bound can be placed on the age of the underlying paint. This implies that the paintings in Spain could actually be much more than 40,000 years old, potentially placing them very close to the time when modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, first appeared on the European continent.

Prior to that time, Neanderthals dominated Europe. Dating cave art back this far in history, therefore, could have major implications for our understanding of Neanderthals. If cave art were discovered that dates to the period and location in which the Neanderthals reigned, before the presence of modern humans, it would raise the question about who authored the paintings and whether they were indeed created by *Homo sapiens* at all.

Another important site is in the Chauvet cave in the Ardeche region of southern France. The paintings were found in this cave by a team of French cavers in 1994 and have been dated at around 30,000 years old. While the Chauvet paintings are not the earliest cave art discovered in Europe, they are the earliest figurative cave paintings yet discovered there. The Chauvet paintings are also notable for their breadth. They consist of hundreds of paintings of animals

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from over a dozen distinct species, including lions, panthers, and bears—predatory animals that do not frequently appear in other cave paintings from the Paleolithic era. Furthermore, deep inside the Chauvet cave are the cave's only human figures, including an intriguing figure that is half man and half bison, and another that is female.

41. According to paragraph 1, the discovery of cave art first made 40,000 years ago was significant in that it established which of the following?
- A. An archaeological mystery was solved.
 - B. Much of the art was found deep within caves.
 - C. Those who created it understood symbolism.
 - D. Little other cave art was created after about 40,000 years ago.
42. Paragraph 2 indicates that in locations deep within caverns, cave art was _____.
- A. difficult and likely dangerous to access
 - B. impossible to reach without artificial light
 - C. particularly unlikely to have served spiritual needs
 - D. more rarely created than art near cavern openings
43. The word *implies* in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. assures
 - B. suggests
 - C. disproves
 - D. affirms
44. In paragraphs 4 and 5, what evidence supports the claim that dating European cave art to much earlier than 40,000 years ago raises the question of who created the art?
- A. When the art was created, it was created with dyes that modern humans did not have access to.
 - B. Prior to 40,000 years ago, Europe was dominated by Neanderthals, not modern humans.
 - C. Neanderthals seem to have been more capable of making figurative cave art than modern humans.
 - D. No upper bound can be placed on the age of the paintings by the uranium-thorium dating technique.
45. It can be inferred from paragraphs 4 and 5 that calcite that has accumulated on cave paintings must _____.
- A. significantly obscure the painted images underneath
 - B. have preserved the paint from wear and tear, allowing it to survive
 - C. be removed carefully to avoid damage to the art
 - D. be no older than the paintings themselves

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<Passage Two>

In math, simple relationships can often take on critical roles. One such relationship, the Golden Ratio, has captivated the imagination and appealed to mathematicians, architects, astronomers, and philosophers alike. The Golden Ratio has perhaps had more of an effect on civilization than any other well-known mathematical constant. To best understand the concept, start with a line and cut it into two pieces (as seen in the figure). If the pieces are cut according to the Golden Ratio, then the ratio of the length of the longer piece to the length of the shorter piece ($A : B$) would be the same as the ratio of the length of the entire line to the length of the longer piece ($A+B : A$). Rounded to the nearest thousandth, both of these ratios will equal $1.618 : 1$.

The first recorded exploration of the Golden Ratio comes from the Greek mathematician Euclid in his 13-volume treatise on mathematics, *Elements*, published in approximately 300 BC. Many other mathematicians since Euclid have studied the ratio. It appears in various elements of certain regular geometric figures, which are geometric figures with all side lengths equal to each other and all internal angles equal to each other. Other regular or nearly regular figures that feature the ratio include the pentagram (a five-sided star formed by five crossing line segments, the center of which is a regular pentagon) and three-dimensional solids such as the dodecahedron (whose 12 faces are all regular pentagons).

The Fibonacci sequence, described by Leonardo Fibonacci, demonstrates one application of the Golden Ratio. The Fibonacci sequence is defined such that each term in the sequence is the sum of the previous two terms, where the first two terms are 0 and 1. The next term would be $0 + 1 = 1$, followed by $1 + 1 = 2$, $1 + 2 = 3$, $2 + 3 = 5$, etc. This sequence continues: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, and so on. As the sequence progresses, the ratio of any number in the sequence to the previous number gets closer to the Golden Ratio. This sequence appears repeatedly in various applications in mathematics.

The allure of the Golden Ratio is not limited to mathematics, however. Many experts believe that its aesthetic appeal may have been appreciated before it was ever described mathematically. In fact, ample evidence suggests that many design elements of the Parthenon building in ancient Greece bear a relationship to the Golden Ratio. Regular pentagons, pentagrams, and decagons were all used as design elements in its construction. In addition, several elements of the façade of the building incorporate the Golden Rectangle, whose length and width are in proportion to the Golden Ratio. Since the Parthenon was built over a century before *Elements* was published, the visual attractiveness of the ratio, at least for the building's designers, may have played a role in the building's engineering and construction.

Numerous studies indicate that many pieces of art now considered masterpieces may also have incorporated the Golden Ratio in some way. Leonardo da Vinci created drawings illustrating the Golden Ratio in numerous forms to supplement the writing of *De Divina*

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Proportione. This book on mathematics, written by Luca Pacioli, explored the application of various ratios, especially the Golden Ratio, in geometry and art. Analysts believe that the Golden Ratio influenced proportions in some of da Vinci's other works, including his *Mona Lisa* and *Annunciation* paintings. The ratio is also evident in certain elements of paintings by Raphael and Michelangelo. Swiss painter and architect Le Corbusier used the Golden Ratio in many design components of his paintings and buildings. Finally, Salvador Dalí intentionally made the dimensions of his work *Sacrament of the Last Supper* exactly equal to the Golden Ratio, and incorporated a large dodecahedron as a design element in the painting's background.

The Golden Ratio even appears in numerous aspects of nature. Philosopher Adolf Zeising observed that it was a frequently occurring relation in the geometry of natural crystal shapes. He also discovered a common recurrence of the ratio in the arrangement of branches and leaves on the stems of many forms of plant life. Indeed, the Golden Spiral, formed by drawing a smooth curve connecting the corners of Golden Rectangles repeatedly inscribed inside one another, approximates the arrangement or growth of many plant leaves and seeds, mollusk shells, and spiral galaxies.

46. Which of the following is TRUE about the Golden Ratio?
- A. It was invented by mathematicians.
 - B. It has significantly impacted society in general.
 - C. It is most useful to astronomers and philosophers.
 - D. It is used to accurately calculate a length.
47. The word *progresses* in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. calculates
 - B. declines
 - C. continues
 - D. disintegrates
48. Paragraph 4 supports the idea that the designers of the Parthenon _____.
- A. were able to derive the Golden Ratio mathematically before it was formally recorded by Euclid
 - B. were aware of the Golden Ratio on some level, even if they could not formally define it
 - C. were mathematicians
 - D. were more interested in aesthetic concerns than sound architectural principles
49. Why does the author mention that Dalí incorporated a large dodecahedron as a design element in the painting's background?
- A. To demonstrate Dalí's frequent use of geometric shapes
 - B. To illustrate the extent to which the Golden Ratio has influenced some works of art
 - C. To argue that certain style elements in art are more effective than others
 - D. To refer to works by other artists such as da Vinci and Le Corbusier

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50. According to paragraph 5, da Vinci's illustrations in *De Divina Proportione* and two of his paintings, *the Mona Lisa* and *Annunciation* _____.
- A. exhibit evidence that da Vinci's work was influenced by the Golden Ratio
 - B. illustrate that he had a higher commitment to the Golden Ratio than other artists
 - C. provide examples showing that Renaissance art was more influenced by the Golden Ratio than modern art
 - D. demonstrate that da Vinci's work was at least as influential as the work of mathematicians or architects

<Passage Three>

The Sphinx, a mythical creature with a lion's body and human head, has become inextricably linked with ancient Egyptian culture, undoubtedly because of the fame of the Great Sphinx of Giza in Egypt. However, in reality, sphinx-like creatures were prominent in many ancient cultures worldwide. The sphinx's ubiquity and the relative constancy of its meaning and legend in many cultures points to a human commonality whose spread extends far beyond Giza and the Sahara Desert.

The Egyptian sphinx sported a male human head and was apparently considered a benevolent god, although one that possessed great strength. As in many other cultures, sphinxes often guarded temple entrances. The famous Great Sphinx is generally not thought to be the oldest such Egyptian statue; many, but not all, scholars believe that one depicting Queen Hetepheres II, built in approximately 2600 BCE, is probably the oldest in Egypt. However, further north in present-day Turkey, Neolithic sphinx-like figures dating to 9500 BCE have been found.

Like its Egyptian cousin, the Greek sphinx guarded temple entrances and had the body of a lion. However, Greek sphinxes had a female head and often wings. Furthermore, Greek sphinxes were far more malevolent. A prominent Greek myth tells of the Sphinx guarding Thebes; it would pose a riddle to passersby: "What walks on four feet in the morning, two in the afternoon, and three at night?" It then killed the hapless travelers, who all failed to solve it. Finally, according to the myth, Oedipus, immortalized in Sophocles's ancient Greek play *Oedipus Rex*, solved the riddle: Man. As an infant, he crawls on all fours; as an adult, he walks on two legs and in old age, he uses a 'walking' stick. The Sphinx then killed itself. This myth of this Sphinx still resonates in modern cultures; the French playwright Jean Cocteau reworked *Oedipus Rex* as *The Infernal Machine* in the twentieth century.

Sphinxes as gods are far from limited to Greece and the Middle East. On the contrary, such figures have been depicted in myths and legends across the breadth of Asia. Creatures with human heads and the haunches of lions have particular names in the Sanskrit, Tamil, Pali, and Thai languages. They are known and respected throughout the Indian subcontinent, as well as in Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. To this day, in parts of India, sphinxes guard temples and are worshiped in rituals. Even farther afield, there is a similar creature in the Philippines that is

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part man and part eagle. Interestingly enough, local lore has it that this sphinx also asks travelers a riddle and kills those who cannot answer it, much as in Thebes.

India is not the only place where interest in sphinxes survived antiquity. In Europe, an artistic fascination with sphinxes began around 1500 and continued into the 1700s. In Freemasonry, a guild organization that began in medieval times and still exists today, sphinxes as guardians of secrecy are often sculpted in front of temples and adorn several Masonic badges.

While it is thus indisputable that the sphinx has had symbolic importance from prehistory to the present, uncertainty has arisen concerning the age of the most famous sphinx of all, the Great Sphinx of Giza in Egypt. Most scholars still subscribe to the conventional view that the Great Sphinx was built by the pharaoh Khafra around 2500 BCE. However, some point to stylistic features to argue that it must be one to two hundred years older. More radically, one theory suggests that the Great Sphinx is several thousand years older than generally thought. This hypothesis claims that the weathering pattern of the Great Sphinx indicates that extensive rainfall was the agent. As it is accepted that such rainfall ceased to be part of the Egyptian climate around 4000 BCE, this would mean that the Great Sphinx existed at least hundreds of years before that. While the majority opinion, with some scientific justification, argues that the damage to the stone could have been caused by wind erosion and that no other evidence of ancient Egyptians undertaking such constructions before 5000 BCE has surfaced, the rival theories have had enough credence to introduce uncertainty into the discussion. To this day, the exact age of the Great Sphinx remains a secret that it guards.

51. According to paragraph 1, all of the following were true about sphinxes EXCEPT _____.
- A. Sphinxes had characteristics of both humans and other animals.
 - B. In ancient times, sphinxes played a not insignificant role in cultures outside of Egypt.
 - C. The Great Sphinx of Giza in Egypt is the first known example of its kind.
 - D. The symbolic meaning of sphinxes was roughly similar in several cultures.
52. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true about Oedipus?
- A. He was famously portrayed in a Greek play.
 - B. He was killed by the Sphinx of Thebes.
 - C. He was acquainted with Jean Cocteau.
 - D. Upon solving the riddle, he slew the Sphinx of Thebes.
53. Which of the following is named in paragraph 4 as a place in which a sphinx acts like the one in Thebes did?
- A. Myanmar
 - B. Thailand
 - C. India
 - D. the Philippines

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54. The word *adorn* in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. decorate
 - B. entitle
 - C. shape
 - D. represent
55. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is evidence for the theory that the Great Sphinx was built closer to 5000 BCE?
- A. A pattern of erosion seemingly caused by heavy rains
 - B. Certain stylistic aspects possibly indicating an older age
 - C. The lack of evidence of similar constructions in Egypt dating to that time
 - D. Accounts of the reign of the pharaoh Khafra

<Passage Four>

It is a staple of not just the capital of the UK, but of British culture in general. It is used by more than 1.3 billion people per year, and it is more than 400 kilometres long. It has survived fires, floods, terrorist attacks and two world wars, and it has been described as a “form of mild torture”, a “two-penny tube” and a system of “padded cells”. It is London Underground, and it has been around for more than 150 years. But how did it all start?

The idea of an intricate train network running underneath a vibrant and heavily populated city like London might not be such a novelty in contemporary society, but it certainly was one back in the early 19th century when it was first conceived. In fact, the only reason such a notion—at the time described by *The Times* as an “insult to common sense”—was even entertained in the first place was pure desperation: during the Victorian era, London roads were insufferably overcrowded, and a Royal Commission of 1846 meant that central London was out of bounds for railway companies, whose mainline railways all had to stop just outside the City and West End. A way to connect Paddington, Euston and King’s Cross was therefore a necessity to relieve the congested streets, and Charles Pearson, the man who originally envisioned a Fleet Valley rail tunnel just 15 years after the first steam passenger service was opened in 1830, couldn’t have come up with his plan for what was to become London Underground at a better time.

And so the story begins, in 1863, with the opening of the Metropolitan Railway, which ran between Paddington (called Bishop’s Road at the time) and Farringdon, serving a total of eight stations. Five years later, in 1868, the first section of the Metropolitan District Railway (now incorporated into the District and Circle lines) followed, running from South Kensington to Westminster.

Within the first fifty years, much of what is known as Zone 1 of the London Underground system today would be built, all funded by private developers. (Unfortunately for them, none would get the financial returns they had been promised.)

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People nowadays might complain about the atmosphere in London Underground, particularly in the summer, but it is nothing compared to the conditions the Metropolitan Railway's passengers had to weather during the first years of its operation. So foul was the smell in the tunnels that spread under the city that drivers were allowed to grow beards, in hopes that this would protect them from inhaling the billowing smokes. (According to the account of a civil servant from that time, the stink in the underground was comparable to that of a 'crocodile's breath'.) Nevertheless, the line was a smashing success from the very beginning, with more than 11 million passengers in just the first year.

The second spate of construction works arrived with the development of electric traction at the end of the 19th century, which meant that trains no longer had to run through shallow tunnels to allow room for the steam produced by the engines to escape. Instead, new tunnels could now be dug, cutting deeper into the belly of the city. The first deep-level electric railway was opened in December 1890 by the City and South London Railway, connecting King William Street to Stockwell. In the following 50 years, the existing tube lines would systematically be extended, branching into London's various suburbs. Surprisingly, it would take until 1968 for an entirely new line to open again: the Victoria Line (provisionally named the Viking Line), which was followed by the Jubilee Line eleven years later.

As I mentioned above, London Underground's first lines were built by private developers, meaning that each line was owned by different companies. This changed in 1933, when all of those companies were nationalised and merged to form the London Passenger Transport Board, which controlled London's railway, tram, trolleybus, bus and coach services. (Coincidentally, 1933 was also the year the first diagram of the iconic Underground map was first presented by Harry Beck.) The London Passenger Transport Board itself was nationalised in 1948.

The next wave of changes came at the turn of the 21st century, and has continued to unfold well into its second decade: in 2003, the famous Oyster card was introduced—a wireless travel card that can be charged up with money to be used for single fares or weekly, monthly, and yearly travel tickets. Busking was also legalised the same year. In 2007, London Underground achieved its next important milestone, reaching 1 billion passengers per year, and in 2009 it was named the best Metro system in Europe. In early 2016, a new Crossrail line named after Queen Elizabeth II was announced, which is due to open in late 2018. This will be the first new line in nearly forty years. And the story goes on.

So, there you have it. The underground system that every Londoner loves to hate, but without which London never would have become the sort of financial hub and melting pot it is today. A history spanning across three centuries, all of which contributed to the creation of not just a transport system, but a unique, daring brand, and a cultural phenomenon the likes of which the world had never seen before. Perhaps it is, as its critics contend, too busy, too hot, too pricey and too grimy. But it is also a remarkable achievement, for Londoners and non-Londoners alike, and it should be treasured regardless of its shortcomings.

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56. During the first year of its operation, the Metropolitan Railway _____.
- A. encouraged passengers to grow beards to block the smell.
 - B. was not particularly successful.
 - C. had more than 11 million passengers.
 - D. was as bad as it is nowadays during the summer months.
57. After the end of the 19th century, _____.
- A. London Underground stopped using shallow tunnels.
 - B. a new London Underground line was completed.
 - C. a new method of moving trains with electricity was invented.
 - D. the City and South London railway was established.
58. What do we know about the Victoria Line?
- A. It was originally named the Viking Line.
 - B. It was the first London Underground line to use electric traction.
 - C. It was the fourth London Underground line to be built.
 - D. It was built more than 70 years after its predecessor.
59. What is true about the London Passenger Transport Board?
- A. It replaced the private companies that previously owned London Underground.
 - B. It released the first diagram of the Underground map in 1933.
 - C. It was established by private developers.
 - D. It controlled most of London's transport services.
60. Which of the following statement is true?
- A. In the 19th century, railway companies were not allowed to build stations within central London.
 - B. London Underground's first lines were built by the government.
 - C. The electric traction was first introduced in 20th century.
 - D. In 2007, London Underground was named the best Metro system in Europe.

Section B: Short Answer Questions

[20 minutes, 10 points]

Directions: In this section, there is one passage with FIVE open-ended questions. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions briefly by using the information given in the passage. Please write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

<Passage Five>

Greater efficiency in water use is needed to meet the growing demands of a changing world.

The per capita water usage has been on an upward trend for many years. As countries industrialise and their citizens become more and more prosperous, their individual water usage

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increases rapidly. Annual per capita water withdrawals in the USA, for example, are about 1,700 cubic metres, four times the level in China and 50 times the level in Ethiopia. In the 21st century, the world's limited supply of renewable freshwater is trying to meet the demands of both larger total population and increased per capita consumption. The only practicable ways to resolve this problem in the longer term are economic pricing in conjunction with conservation measures.

Agriculture consumes about 70% of the world's freshwater, so improvements in irrigation can make the greatest impact. At present, the average efficiency in the use of irrigated water in agriculture may be as low as 50%. Simple changes could improve the rate substantially, though it is unrealistic to expect very high levels of water-use efficiency in many developing countries, faced as they are with a chronic lack of capital and a largely untrained rural workforce. After agriculture, the industry sector is the second biggest user of water and, in terms of value added per litre used, is 60 times more productive than agriculture. However, some industrial processes use vast amounts of water. For example, production of 1 kg of aluminium might require 1,500 litres of water. Paper production too is often very water-intensive. Though new processes have greatly reduced consumption, there is still plenty of room for big savings in the industrial uses of water.

In rich countries, water consumption has gradually been slowed down by price increases and the use of modern technology and recycling. In the USA, industrial production has risen fourfold since 1950, while water consumption has fallen by more than a third. Japan and Germany have similarly improved their use of water in manufacturing processes. The Japanese industry, for example, now recycles more than 75% of the processed water. However, industrial water consumption is continuing to increase sharply in the developing countries like India. With domestic and agricultural demands also increasing, the capacity of water supply systems is also under growing strain.

Many experts believe that the best way to counter this trend is to impose water charges based on the real cost of supplies. This would provide a powerful incentive for consumers to introduce water-saving processes and recycling. Few governments charge realistic prices for water, especially to the farmers. Even in rich California, farmers get water for less than a tenth of the cost of supply. In many developing countries, there is virtually no charge for irrigation water, while energy prices are heavily subsidised too (which means that farmers can afford to run water pumps day and night). Water, which was once regarded as a free gift from heaven, is becoming a commodity, which must be bought and sold on the open market just like oil. In the oil industry, the price increases which hit the market in the 1970s, coupled with concerns that supplies were running low, led to new energy conservation measures all over the world. It was realised that investing in new sources was a far more costly option than improving efficiency of use. A similar emphasis on conservation will be the best and cheapest option for bridging the gap between water supply and demand.

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One way to cut back on water consumption is simply to prevent leaks. It is estimated that in some of the biggest cities of the Third World, more than half of the water entering the system is lost through leaks in pipes, dripping taps and broken installations. Even in the UK, losses were estimated at 25% in the early 1990s because of the failure to maintain the antiquated water supply infrastructure. In addition, huge quantities of water are consumed because used water from sewage pipes, storm drains and factories is merely flushed away and discharged into rivers or the seas. The modern approach, however, is to see the used water as a resource which can be put to good use—either in irrigation or, after careful treatment, as recycled domestic water. Israel, for instance, has spent heavily on used water treatment. Soon, treated, recycled water will account for most of the farm irrigation there. There are other examples in cities, such as St Petersburg, Florida, where all municipal water is recycled back into domestic systems.

Another way of conserving water resources involves better management of the environment generally. Interference with the ecosystem can have a severe effect on both the local rainfall patterns and the water run-off. Forest clearings associated with India's Kabini Dam project reduced the local rainfall by 25%, a phenomenon observed in various other parts of the world where large-scale deforestation has taken place. Grass and other vegetation act as a sponge which absorb rainfall, both in the plants and around. Removal of the vegetation means that the rainfall runs off the top of the land, accelerating erosion instead of being gradually fed into the soil to renew groundwater.

Global warming is bound to affect the rainfall patterns, though there is considerable disagreement about its precise effects. But it is likely that as sea levels rise, countries in low-lying coastal areas will be hit by the seawater penetration of groundwater. Other countries will experience changes in rainfall which could have a major impact on the agricultural yield—either for better or for worse. In broad terms, it is thought that rainfall zones will shift northwards, adding to the water deficit in Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean—a grim prospect indeed.

61. Why has per capita water usage been increasing for many years?
62. What measures can we take to deal with the water crisis?
63. What's the difference between the rich countries and the poor countries in terms of water consumption?
64. What impact does global warming have on water crisis?
65. According to the author, how should we treat the used water?

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Part IV. Writing

[50 minutes, 30 points]

Directions: Write an essay of NO LESS THAN 400 WORDS to discuss which view you agree and explain your reasoning for the position you take. Marks will be awarded both for your language and your ability to achieve the communicative purpose.

Some people believe that society should try to save every plant and animal species, despite the expense to humans in effort, time, and financial well-being. Others believe that society need not make extraordinary efforts, especially at a great cost in money and jobs, to save endangered species.

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