广东外语外贸大学 2003 年研究生入学考试

英语专业水平考试试题

I. Error correction (30%)		
The following passage	contains FIFTEEN errors. Each line contains a m	aximum of one error
In each case, only one word	is involved. You should correct it in the following	g way:
For a <u>wrong</u> word,	underline the wrong word and write the corr	ect one in the blank
	provided at the end of the line.	
For a missing word,	mark the position of the missing word with a ".	A" sign and write the
	word you believe to be missing in the blank p	
	the line.	
For an <u>unnecessary</u> word,	cross out the unnecessary word with a slash "/	and put the word in
	the blank provided at the end of the line.	$\langle \rangle$
Example	<i>[-]</i> ,	
When A art museum w	ants a new exhibit,	[1] <u>an</u>
It never buys things in finish	hed form and hangs them on the wall.	[2] never
	eum wants an exhibition, it must often build it.	[3] exhibit

Memory processes by that people and other organisms encode, store, and retrieve[1]_____ information. Encoding refers to the initial perception and registration of information. Storage is the retention of encoded information over time. Retrieval refers to the processes involved using stored information. Whenever people successfully recall a former experience, they must have encoded, stored, and retrieved information about the [3]_____ experience. Conversely, memory failure—for example, forgetting an important fact—reflects a breakdown in one of these stages of memory.

Memory is critical to humans and all living organisms. Practically all of our daily[4]_____ activities—talking, understanding, reading, socializing—depend on our having learned and stored information about our environments. Memory allows us to retrieve events from the distant past or from moments before. It enables us to learn new skills and to [5] form habits. Without the ability to access past experiences or information, we would be unable to comprehend language, recognize our friends and family members, find our way to home, or even tie a shoe. Life would be a series of disconnected experiences, [6]_____ each one new and unfamiliar. Without any sort of memory, humans will quickly perish.[7]_____

Philosophers, psychologists, writers, and other thinkers have long been fascinated by memory. The following are among their questions: How does the brain store memories? Why do people remember some bits of information but not others? Can people improve their memories? What is the capacity for memory? Memory also is frequently a subject [8]_____ of controversy because of questions about its accuracy. An eyewitness's memory of a crime can play a crucial role in determining a suspect's guilt or innocence. However,

psychologists agree t	hat people do not a	always recall events	like they actually ha	ppened,[9]
and sometimes people	e mistakingly reca	ll events that never h	nappened.	[10]
Memory and learning	are close related.	and the terms often	describe roughly the	same[11]
processes. The term l				
acquisition or encodi	_			
later storage and retri				
Above all, information				
occur unless informa				
memory process a me				
II. Cloze (40%)	•			X
Fill in each blank wit	h the words given	in the box. Each wo	rd can be used only	once.
degree	while	verge	over	Even
such	ready	as	majored	efficiency
when	once	whom	full	which
held	that	than	growing	because
Heid	tiitt	tituii	Sidwing	occause
seniors. More 7 are traditionally reser While China's reject qualified fema the streamlining of st Also, some emp go on business trips career-minded 1	fair, angry and fruite only female when the posterior women, hot economy is a leapplicants. And aff in government ployers are reluctable alone, cannot serve they get man	istrated and on the _ no feels frozen out its at the exchanges r as secretaried demanding well-edu I the problem is and enterprises to in int to hire women ve14 busing ried and have children	5 of tears. of job markets ead "men only." Eve s and teachers, are be cated talent, bosses 11 worse this y prove 12. 13 they think ess representatives a en.	6 for college on occupations 8 eing taken by men. are 10 to rear. One reason is the women cannot broad and are less
people this year, said secured jobs in Beijin computer programmi perform well in school	d no one respondeng textile mills ng and foreign lar ol are chosen reign Studies Uni owing blanks wit	18 women what was a women what aguages, have to sware 19 them by emissiversity has 300 grains the CORRECT	ns, 17 male to graduate with "ho allow their pride who ployers. duates this year, 60	classmates readily t'' degrees, such as en men who didn't percent of

Example
Prolong, refuse, delay, postpone, lengthen
I hope the of the appointment will not cause you much inconvenience. The key is
postponement.
. able, capable, competent
GPS (Global Positioning System) has been successful in classical navigation applications, and
because its are accessible using small, inexpensive equipment, GPS has also been
used in many new applications.
2. scar, scratch, bruise, blister, spot
If you are so careless as to go on long walks in tight-fitting shoes, you must expect to
get
B. decay, rot, decompose, disintegrate
The of the Soviet Union enabled the Bush administration to scale back dramatically
the enormous defense buildup of the previous decade.
l. ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned
After the Russian Revolution the Soviet government virtually eliminated through the
establishment of various institutions and extension classes for adults.
5. encourage, motivate, award, stimulate
It's of great importance that a(n) mechanism should be introduced to bring the
initiative of the workers into full play.
5. insist, persist, adhere, persevere
As an intellectual, he bestowed upon the games of golf and bridge all the enthusiasm and
that he withheld from books and ideas.
7. likely, possible, probable, plausible / /
Such high temperatures restrict the surface to a barren desert wasteland and rule out the
of life on Venus.
3. landscape, scenery, sight, scene, view
This National Geographic article discusses the, culture, and history that
give the French region of Provence such a distinctive character.
O. combine, partner, unite, ally
As a result of their, the three small independent countries felt less afraid of
their powerful neighbour.
0. obey, observe, abide, conform
He often forgets to do what he has been told and is scolded for being
V. Reading Comprehension (60%)
Text A

Hiring of Grads Is Up, But Terms Are Tough By Shelley Donald Coolidge

With college graduation less than a month away, the topic on many students' minds is the job market.

The good news for the class of 1996 is that hiring is up slightly for the third straight year and so are salaries. But in today's lean and mean corporation culture, where the push is to do more

with less, employers still have the upper hand. The proof is in several trends emerging on the hiring landscape:

Employers are more seriously scrutinizing the skills of new grads.

Internships are often a prerequisite to landing an interview.

Some firms are starting to hire graduates on a contract basis.

"Employers are generally looking at a few more new college grads than they hired a year ago," says Patrick Scheetz, director of Michigan State University's Collegiate Employment Research Institute in East Lansing. "But they're not aggressively hiring larger numbers at all. They're pretty much following the economy."

Hiring will be up 4.7 percent for new graduates, according to the institute's annual survey, and starting salaries are expected to jump as much as 3 percent. Still, the job market is far from returned to the days of robust hiring back in 1988.

But many schools have seen more employers visiting campus this year. The rise, they say, stems from small to mid-sized companies, not Fortune 500 heavyweights.

On-campus recruiting at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, for example, is up 10 to 15 percent this year, says Larry Simpson, director of career planning. He attributes the increase to smaller firms that aren't household names.

To many students, however, a name still means a lot, career counsellors say, so students tend to shy away from the smaller firms.

Computer science, business management, accounting, and health care continue to be hot job markets, while the social sciences, such as communications and psychology, are more competitive.

Melissa chin, for example, a senior at Boston University, decided to major in accounting because it was "practical". Four years later, it's paid off: She has several job offers.

"Them does seem to be better-[job] availability in accounting than other areas," says Ms.Chin, swinging her backpack over her shoulder.

1.	For the class of 1996, the job market is
	A. still the employers market where they have upper hand
	B. up and robust
	C. down slightly for the third straight year
	D. up greatly for the third straight year
2.	often a prerequisite to landing an interview.
	A Skills of new grads are
	B. Internships are
	C. Willingness to accept contract basis is
	D. Employees' interest is
3.	companies are visiting campus and hiring grads.
	A. Heavyweight
	B. Fortune 500
	C. Small to mid-sized
	D. Large
4.	The present job market
	A. is expected to reach the rate of hiring as high as that in 1988

- B. is expected to jump as much as 3 percent in hiring of new graduates
- C. is far from obtaining the rate of hiring in 1988
- D. reaches a higher rate of hiring than in 1988
- 5. ____is more competitive in the job market.
 - A. Computer science
 - B. Business management
 - C. Psychology
 - D. Accounting

Text B

More Judges Say "Cut!" to Cameras in Court By Robert Marquand

The camera may not lie. But an increasing number of jurists from California to Massachusetts now argue television cameras have become an obstruction of justice in the courtroom, and should be removed.

In the electric aftermath of the O.J.Simpson case last November, many lawyers and judges argued that the benefits of cameras in the courtroom, such as civic participation and educational value, have been eclipsed by the potential for unfairness in celebrity trials.

Hours after the Simpson verdict, California Gov Pete Wilson called for the removal of cameras in the state criminal courts. On Jan.8, a California judicial council—the same body that ushered in courtroom cameras in 1984-heard arguments about ending the practice or changing the rules that allow the broadcasts.

"It is time for the judiciary to declare that we are not part of the entertainment industry," said Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Mary Ann Murphy, speaking on behalf of a group of independent judges.

Courtroom drama that is broadcast live certainly has riveted Americans in celebrity trials such as those of Mr. Simpson and William Kennedy Smith and for bizarre crimes like those of the Menendez brothers, Lorena Bobbit, or New Hampshire teacher Pamela Smart, who conspired with her high-school student-lover to murder her husband.

Currently, 47 states allow cameras in the courts. The anticamera jurists, however, want to limit the broadcasts or disallow them entirely, as is the case in federal courts.

In Massachusetts, fallout from the Simpson trial was felt immediately. An Essex County judge barred Court TV from televising the retrial of a man found guilty of murdering his wife, then stealing a plane and strafing the city of Boston with a handgun.

Currently, lawyers for John Salvi, the man accused of murdering several employees in two abortion clinics in Brookline one year ago, say Mr. Salvi cannot get a fair trial if the same atmosphere surrounds his client as surrounded the Simpson trial. Jurors get distracted, and broadcasters try to out-sensationalized each other, says Mr.Salvi's lawyer, J.W. Carney.

In the California case, news organizations argued that eliminating cameras would restrict the public's right to know.

"Flamboyant lawyers like Johnnie Cochrane and F.Lee Bailey behave the same way with or without cameras," says William Bennett Turner, Lawyer for the Society of Professional Journalists.

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Some expe	rts argue the Simpson trial, with its length, its Hollywood locale and its "star
witnesses such a	s Kato Kaelin, should not be used as a typical example or test case. Of 25 recei
studies of the ef	ect of cameras on jurors, judges and witnesses, 24 concluded that the camera di
not preset a sign	ficant problem.
6. <u> </u>	should not be allowed in the courtroom.
A. Television	cameras may lie and
B. Jurists don	t like television cameras and say they
C. More and r	nore judges say television cameras influence the trials and
D. A decreasing	g number of jurists now argue that television cameras
7	courtroom dramas in the United States.
A. Celebrity to	ials become
B. Pamela Sm	art and her lover dominated
C. All murder	trials become
D. Americans	have no interest in
8.Most states in	the U.S
A. allow came	ras in the court
B. want to lim	it the broadcasts
C. do not broa	dcast trials
D. disallow ca	meras entirely in the court
9. <u></u>	argue that the public has the right to know the trials.
A. Lawyers	
B. News organ	uizations V /
C. Jurists	. 2KA
D. Witnesses	
10.Studies indica	nted that cameras problems in trials.
A. presented a	big T
B. presented r	
C. present littl	· /K)
D. might pres	ent some
Text C	
	The Poets and the Housewife
77.	Adopted from Montin Americana

Adapted from Martin Armstrong

Once upon a time, on a summer's day, two poets, having shut up shop, went out into the country to collect copy, for their stock of this commodity was exhausted.

And as they journeyed, poking about with their walking sticks after the precious substance of their quest, there gathered over their heads the devil of a storm.

And at the proper moment the storm burst and the rain came down and the poets left off seeking copy and huddled under a hawthorn tree. And they appeared as two proud exotic birds, lighted down from the Lord knows where.

And there was a lodge near the hawthom tree, and the lodgekeeper's wife looked out and, seeing the two, she exclaimed: "Lord, look what the wet brings out!" And the rain increased fearfully.

And after a while she looked out again and the poets were changed, for their bloom was impaired, the rain had clotted their hair, and the scarlet cravat of the one had become crimson from saturation. And rain dripped from all their extremities.

And the woman was grieved for them and called out: "Young men, will you not come in? Why play the heron who stands lugubrious with his feet in cold water when it is open to you to become as sparrows twittering with gladness beneath the eaves?"

But they bowed politely and replied: "Thanks awfully, ma'am, but we are poets and we like it."

And she was riled and sneered at them, remarking: "They have certainly had a drop too much." But they, smiling deprecatingly upon her, responded: "Madam you are pleased to be dry." "And you," quoth she, "are please to be wet." And she slammed-to the window, easting up her eyes and inquiring rhetorically, "Did you ever?" and "What next?"

And the rain came down like hell, leaping a foot high and sousing all things.

And after another while, the woman looked out again, and the two had gathered closer about the trunk of the hawthorn-tree, and their beaks were down and they were unbelievably disheveled.

And she shouted to them again, for she was a charitable woman, saying: "O miserable gentlemen, in the name of civilization and commonsense, come inside."

But they dared not turn their faces to her, lest the water should run down their necks: so, revolving themselves all of a piece, they replied: "Renewed thanks, ma'am, but we are very well, for we are acquiring copy." And they cowered under the deluge with great earnestness of purpose.

But the lodgekeeper's wife did not understand the word copy, so that she was amazed beyond measure and the power of comment was taken from her.

And the storm, having stormed itself out, abated: and the place was bathed in delicious smells of breathing leaves, and the warm sweetness of hawthorn perfumed the air.

And the woman looked out from the window a fourth and last time, and the poets were in the act of departure. And the tragedy of their appearance was beyond all comparing. For the scarlet of the cravat of one had run down into the bosom of his shirt, so that he was, as it were, a robin-redbreast. And both were soaked to the uttermost.

And when those poets were returned home, the one found that he had lost a shirt and the other that he had gained a cold. Therefore the one went out and bought a new shirt at seven and six and dear at that, and the other got himself a shilling bottle of Ammoniated Quinine which was tolerably cheap considering.

And the one wrote an ode called Midsummer Storm for which he obtained five guineas, so that (deducting fourpence for stamps and seven and six for the shirt) his net profit was nineteen and eightpence.

But the other could only manage a one-guinea sonnet called Rain Among Leaves, so that (deducting fourpence for stamps and a shilling for the quinine) his net profit was four pounds seventeen and twopence.

Thus the two acquired great store of copy (more, indeed, than they bargained for) and the sum of five pounds sixteen shillings and tenpence thrown in.

But the wife of the lodgekeeper knew nothing of all this, so that she still believes, like many another ill-informed person, that poets are nothing more than unpractical dreamers.

11.The meaning of the word copy is
A. poetic book
B. poetic material
C. poetic addition
D. poetic copy
12. The phrase <i>poking about</i> in the third paragraph means
A. digging about
B. touching about
C. finding about
D. idling about
13.In the sentence "Why play the heron who stands lugubrious with his feet in cold water when it
is open to you to become as sparrows twittering with gladness beneath the eaves?" the woman
uses
A. similes
B. metaphors
C. symbols
D. hyperbole
14. This story reveals that the two poets are
A. practical
B. unpractical
C. clever
D. abnormal
15.In the story, the implied author's tone is
A. ironical
B. sympathetic
C. indifferent
D. straightforward
Text D

Certain gases in the atmosphere allow visible light to pass through, but they block much of the heat reflected from Earth's surface-in the same fashion as the glass windows in a green house. Without this greenhouse effect, worldwide temperatures would be lower by 35 degrees Celsius, most of the oceans would freeze, and life would cease or be totally altered. According to the theory of global warming, an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will produce unacceptable temperature increases. A doubling of the volume of gases, for example, would cause temperatures to go up by 1.5 degrees centigrade or more, a phenomenal change by historical

The most dramatic consequence of the warming would be a rise in sea level from the melting of polar ice caps, a rise that the Environmental Protection Agency projects to be 20 feet as early as the year 2300-sufficient to submerge large parts of coastal cities. Global warming would result in profound shifts in agriculture and may, as some have suggested, hasten the spread of infectious diseases.

Aside from water vapour the principal greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, resulting from

the burning of fossil fuels and by the decomposition of chemical fertilizers and by bacterial action; and chlorofluorocarbons, used for industrial and commercial purposes, such as air conditioning. Of these, carbon dioxide is the most important. The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide was 280 parts per million before the Industrial Revolution; with the increasing use of fossil fuels, it has risen to more than 350 parts per million today.

The idea of global warming gained support as temperatures soared to record levels in the 1980s and 1990s, but there are several problems with the theory, including doubts about the reliability of the temperature record. Despite this and other questions, a majority of climatologists feel that a risk of global warming exists, although there is much disagreement concerning the extent and timing. (One of the uncertainties is the possibility that large amounts of methane now locked in Arctic tundra and permafrost could be rapidly released if warming reaches a critical point.) At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environmental and Development, more than 150 countries signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which pledges signatories to control emissions of greenhouse gases.

16.The passage mainly deals with	
A. global warming	B. carbon dioxide emissions
C. greenhouse effect	D. the use of fossil fuels
17. Without certain gases in the atmosphere	,'
A. the each would be too hot to live o	
B. the earth would be too cold to live	on \\
C. light would pass through more easi	ly XXXX
D. temperature would fluctuate consider	derably
18.According to the theory of global warm	ing.
A. a decrease in gases in the atmosphe	ere causes a rise in temperature on the earth
B. a rise in gases in the atmosphere re	sults in an increase in temperature on the earth
C. an increase in gases in the atmosph	ere leads to a drop in temperature on the earth
D. a decline in gases in the atmospher	e produces a fall in snowfall
19. Which of the following statements is TI	RUE?
A. Only some countries show concern	over the increase in worldwide temperatures.
B. Many climatologists are making gr	eat efforts to prevent global warming.
C. Nowadays temperatures on the ear	th are becoming higher than ever before
Climatologists believe that global	warming will be brought under control.
20. The author wants to tell us	
A. global warming does both harm an	d good to the earth
B. people are coming to realize the in	portance of protecting the earth
C. people are arguing over the possibl	e risk of global warming
D	1

Scientists have found a gene for longevity in a break-through that could enable them to prolong human life by more than 40 years. It also raises hopes of delaying the onset of cancer and age-related illnesses such as arthritis and Alzheimer's disease.

Text E

The discovery of the gene, named Age-1, represents the first step towards understanding how

cells that degenerate in later life could be repaired.

Age-1 was found in tiny worms during research in America. Gordon Lithgow, a British scientist and one of the leading investigators, now plans to isolate similar genes in human tissue.

"We have found a major physiological cause of ageing," said Lithgow, a molecular biologist from Glassgow who works at the Institute for Behavioural Genetics at the University of Colorado.

Lithgow believes the research will help to curb the spiraling cost of caring for the elderly by making them healthier. Other scientists think it could also lead to cures for grey hair, wrinkles, deafness and fragile bones.

However, Richard Nicholson, editor of the Bulletin of Medical Ethnics, said: "If you can prevent the diseases of old age, what are people going to die of? We will have to start setting some sort of rule-that you live to 100 and then get a lethal shot from the doctor."

The Age-1 gene was uncovered during experiments on caenorhabditis elegans, a microscopic earthworm. Worms with a mutation of the gene were found to live up to 65% longer.

The scientists established that Age-1 regulated the worms' ability to repair their cells, and that those carrying the mutation displayed remarkable resistance to wear and tear caused by environmental toxins, extremes of heat and cold and ultraviolet radiation. They believe that within 10 years the human equivalent of Age-1 will be understood. Work will then begin to develop "gene therapy" based on the find.

Such therapies could reduce the impact of debilitating illnesses such as Alzheimer's by repairing damaged cells. People with a family history of a disease such as breast cancer may be able to seek treatment to protect themselves.

If advanced therapy extended the human life span by the 65% seen in worms, a man would live 16 years longer, dying at 118 instead of today's average of 72. A woman who would survive to 78 on average today could live to 128.

Lithgow plans to join a team at Manchester University, which will analyse blood from centenarians in a search for genes that control the regeneration of cells. Tom Kirkwood, professor of biological gerontology at Manchester, said: "I hope we will be able to use this knowledge to postpone the diseases of old age with the aim of improving the quality of later life."

Lithgow has no doubts that the human equivalents of Age-1 will be used to lengthen lives. "The answers are just down the tunnel and society will have to decide how to use them," he said. "Although countries would go bankrupt overnight if life span was radically lengthened, I am sure this knowledge will be used to do just that."

this knowledge will be used to do just that."
21. According to Lithgow's research, the cause of ageing is
A. illness
B. the deterioration of cells
C. environmental toxins
D. genetics
22. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A. the Age-1 gene could help human beings live for good
B. longevity would also be a problem to human beings

- C. we spend a lot of money on elderly people
- D. "Gene therapy" would prevent genetic diseases

23. "debilitate" in Paragrap	n 9 means	
A. improve	B. alleviate	
C. enhance	D. worsen	
24.Lithgow firmly believes		
A. the human equivale	nt of Age-1 will definitely be used to prolong human life	
B. human beings will	be able to live as long as they wish in future	
C. all diseases will be	cured in future	
D. human beings will	extend the human life span by 65%	
25.The passage implies that	·	
A. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue is as easy as that of Age-1	
B. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue is much more difficult than that of Age-1	
C. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue seems to be out of the question	
D. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue is under way	
Toy t E		

With its common interest in lawbreaking but its immense range of subject-matter and widely-varying methods of treatment, the crime novel could make a legitimate claim to be regarded as a separate branch of literature, or, at least, as a distinct, even though a slightly disreputable, offshoot of the traditional novel.

The detective story is probably the most respectable (at any rate in the narrow sense of the world) of the crime species. Its creation is often the relaxation of University dons, literary economists, scientists or even poets. Fatalities may occur more frequently and mysteriously than might be expected in polite society, but the world in which they happen, the village, seaside resort, college or studio, is familiar to us, if not from our won experience, at least in the newspaper or the lives of friends. The characters, though normally realized superficially, are as recognizably human and consistent as our less intimate associates. A story set in a more remote environment, African jungle or Australian bush, ancient China or gaslit London, appeals to our interest in geography or history, and most detective story writers are conscientious in providing a reasonably authentic background. The elaborate, carefully-assembled plot, despised by the modern intellectual critics and creators of 'significant' novels, has found refuge in the murder mystery, with its sprinkling of clues, its spicing with apparent impossibilities, all with appropriate solutions and explanations at the end. With the guilt of escapism from Real Life nagging gently, we secretly revel in the unmasking of evil by a vaguely superhuman sleuth, who sees through and dispels the cloud of suspicion which has hovered so unjustly over the innocent.

Though its villain also receives his rightful deserts, the thriller presents a less conformtable and credible world. The sequence of fist fights, revolver duels, car crashes and escapes from gas-filled cellars exhausts the reader for more than the hero, who, suffering from at least two broken ribs, on e black eye, uncountable bruises and a hangover, can still chase and overpower an armed villain with the physique of a wrestler. He moves dangerously through a world of ruthless gangs, brutality, a vicious lust for power and money and, in contrast to the detective tale, with a near-omniscient arch-criminal whose defeat seems almost accidental. Perhaps we miss in the thriller the security of being safely led by our imperturbable investigator past a score of red herrings and blind avenues to a final gathering of suspects when an unchallengeable elucidation of

all that as bewildered us is given and justice and goodness prevail. All that we vainly hope for from life is granted vicariously.

- 26. The detective novel may be considered respectable in the sense that ______.
 - A. people need not feel ashamed of reading one
 - B. there are often some well-drawn characters in it
 - C. it deals with conventional people and scenes
 - D. it is written by people of culture and intelligence
- 27. The passage suggests that intellectuals write detective stories because _____
 - A. the stories are often in fact very instructive
 - B. they enjoy writing these stories
 - C. the creation of these stories demands considerable intelligence
 - D. detective stories are an accepted branch of literature
- 28. Which feature of the detective story is said to disqualify it from respectful consideration by intellectual critics?
 - A. the many seemingly impossible events
 - B. the fact that the guilty are always found out and the innocent cleared
 - C. the existence of a neat closely-knit story
 - D. the lack of interest in genuine character revelations
- 29. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as one of the similarities between the detective story and the thriller?
 - A. both have involved plots
 - B. both are condemned by modern critics
 - C. both are forms of escapist fiction
 - D. both demonstrate the triumph of right over wrong
- 30.In what way are the detective story and the thriller unlike?
 - A. in introducing violence
 - B. in providing excitement and suspense
 - C. in appealing to the intellectual curiosity of the reader
 - D. in ensuring that everything comes right in the end

答案部分

广东外语外贸大学 2003 年研究生入学考试

英语专业水平考试试题

I. Error correction (30%)

The following passage contains FIFTEEN errors. Each line contains a maximum of one error. In each case, only one word is involved. You should correct it in the following way:

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provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "A" sign and write the

word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of

For an <u>unnecessary</u> word,	cross out the unnecessary word with a slash the blank provided at the end of the line.	"/" and put the word in
Example		
When A art museum wa	nts a new exhibit,	[1] <u>an</u>
It never buys things in finish	ed form and hangs them on the wall.	[2] never
	um wants an exhibition, it must often build it.	[3] exhibit
Memory processes by the	nat people and other organisms encode, store,	and retrieve[1]
information. Encoding refers	to the initial perception and registration of inf	formation.
Storage is the retention of en	coded information over time. Retrieval refers	to the pro
cesses involved using stored	information. Whenever people successfully re	ecall a [2]
	t have encoded, stored, and retrieved informat	
	mory failure—for example, forgetting an im	
breakdown in one of these st		
Memory is critical to hi	umans and all living organisms. Practically all	of our daily[4]
	nding, reading, socializing—depend on our ha	
	nments. Memory allows us to retrieve events	tring feather and stores
	moments before. It enables us to learn new sk	rills and to [5]
	lity to access past experiences or information.	
	nize our friends and family members, find ou	
	pries of disconnected experiences,	[6]
	. Without any sort of memory, humans will qu	
each one new and annammar	. Without any port of memory, numans win qu	ickry perisii.[7]
Philosophers psycholo	ogists, writers, and other thinkers have lo	ng been fascinated by
	mong their questions: How does the brain stor	
/ //	me bits of information but not others? Can pe	
	capacity for memory? Memory also is frequen	*
	estions about its accuracy. An eyewitness's me in determining a suspect's guilt or innocence.	
	ble do not always recall events like they actual	
- / /// X	singly recall events that never happened.	[10]
and sometimes people mistar	dingry recan events that hever happened.	[10]
Momory and laurning are alo	see related, and the terms often describe rough	ly the como[11]
	is often used to refer to processes involved in	
	formation, but the term memory more often re	
1		
	information. Therefore, this distinction is not	
	rned only when it can be retrieved later, and re	
	s learned. Thus, psychologists often refer to th	
	incorporating all facets of encoding, storage, a	nd retrieval.[15]
参考答案;		

020-27122 - 77	0 1012//50	0401 QQ.5021	1010507	
1. by-are 2. involv	ved-involving 3. fo	ormer-past 4. all 后	加 other 5. before	e-ago
6. shoe-shoelace	7. will-would 8. fo	or-of 9. like-as 10). mistakignly-mistal	kenly
11. close-closely 12	. but-while 13. thi	s-the 14. when-if	15. process 后加 a	s
II. Cloze (40%)				
Fill in each blank w	rith the words given	in the box. Each wo	rd can be used only	once.
degree	while	verge	over	Even
such	ready	as	majored	efficiency
when	once	whom	full	which
held	that	than	growing	because
		Beijing job fair particularly at a time		
for many university	graduates. But Zh	ang, who holds a m	aster's <u>3</u> fro	om Beijing Normal
		cruiters saying "we		
		strated and on the		
		no feels frozen out		6 for college
seniors. More	half of the pos	ts at the exchanges r	ead "men only." Eve	en occupations 8
are traditionally res	erved for women,	9 as secretarie	s and teachers, are b	eing taken by men.
While China's	s hot economy is o	demanding well-edu	cated talent, bosses	s are <u>10</u> to
reject qualified fen	ale applicants. And	the problem is	worse this	year. One reason is
the streamlining of	staff in government	and enterprises to in	nprove12	
Also, some en	nployers are relucta	nt to hire women _	13 they think	the women cannot
go on business trip	s alone, cannot serv	ve 14 busine	ess representatives a	broad and are less
career-minded	15 they get mar	ried and have childre	en.	
Liao Aidong,	who <u>16</u> in	textile engineering,	an industry which	is not hiring many
people this year, sa	aid no one responde	ed to her application	ns, <u>17</u> male	classmates readily
secured jobs in Bei	jing textile mills	18 women wh	o graduate with "ho	ot" degrees, such as
computer programm	ning and foreign lar	nguages, have to swa	allow their pride wh	en men who didn't
perform well in sch	ool are chosen	19 them by em	ployers.	
The Beijing F	oreign Studies Uni	versity has 300 gra	duates this year, 60	percent of20
are women.)			
参考答案:				
1. full 2. when	3. degree 4. that	5. verge 6. held	7. than 8. which	9. such 10. ready
11.growing 12. ef	ficiency 13. becau	use 14. as 15. on	ce 16. majored	17. while 18. Even
19. over 20. whor	n			
Ⅲ. Fill in the fol	lowing blanks wit	h the CORRECT	FORM or the CO	ORRESPONDING
FORM of the	words given accor	rding to the MEAN	ING of the senten	ces. (20%)(本题缺
几道题)				
Example				
Prolong, refus	e, delay, postpone, l	engthen		
I hope the	of the appoi	intment will not caus	se vou much inconv	enience. The key is

	postponement.
1.	able, capable, competent
	GPS (Global Positioning System) has been successful in classical navigation applications, and
	because its are accessible using small, inexpensive equipment, GPS has also been
	used in many new applications.
2.	scar, scratch, bruise, blister, spot
	If you are so careless as to go on long walks in tight-fitting shoes, you must expect to
	get
3.	decay, rot, decompose, disintegrate
	The of the Soviet Union enabled the Bush administration to scale back dramatically
	the enormous defense buildup of the previous decade.
4.	ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned
	After the Russian Revolution the Soviet government virtually eliminated through the
	establishment of various institutions and extension classes for adults.
5.	encourage, motivate, award, stimulate
	It's of great importance that a(n) mechanism should be introduced to bring the
	initiative of the workers into full play.
6.	insist, persist, adhere, persevere
	As an intellectual, he bestowed upon the games of golf and bridge all the enthusiasm and
	that he withheld from books and ideas.
7.	likely, possible, probable, plausible
	Such high temperatures restrict the surface to a barren desert wasteland and rule out the
	of life on Venus.
8.	landscape, scenery, sight, scene, view
	This National Geographic article discusses the, culture, and history that
	give the French region of Provence such a distinctive character.
9.	combine, partner, unite, ally
	As a result of their, the three small independent countries felt less afraid of
	their powerful neighbour.
10	O. obey, observe, abide, conform
	He often forgets to do what he has been told and is scolded for being
参	·考答案
1.	capabilities 2. blisters 3. disintegration 4. illiteracy 5. encouraging 6. perseverance
7.	possibility 8. landscape 9. alliance 10. disobedient
IV	7. Reading Comprehension (60%)
T	ext A
	Hiring of Grade Is IIn Rut Tarms Are Tough

Hiring of Grads Is Up, But Terms Are Tough By Shelley Donald Coolidge

With college graduation less than a month away, the topic on many students' minds is the job market.

The good news for the class of 1996 is that hiring is up slightly for the third straight year and so are salaries. But in today's lean and mean corporation culture, where the push is to do more

with less, employers still have the upper hand. The proof is in several trends emerging on the hiring landscape:

Employers are more seriously scrutinizing the skills of new grads.

Internships are often a prerequisite to landing an interview.

Some firms are starting to hire graduates on a contract basis.

"Employers are generally looking at a few more new college grads than they hired a year ago," says Patrick Scheetz, director of Michigan State University's Collegiate Employment Research Institute in East Lansing. "But they're not aggressively hiring larger numbers at all. They're pretty much following the economy."

Hiring will be up 4.7 percent for new graduates, according to the institute's annual survey, and starting salaries are expected to jump as much as 3 percent. Still, the job market is far from returned to the days of robust hiring back in 1988.

But many schools have seen more employers visiting campus this year. The rise, they say, stems from small to mid-sized companies, not Fortune 500 heavyweights.

On-campus recruiting at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, for example, is up 10 to 15 percent this year, says Larry Simpson, director of career planning. He attributes the increase to smaller firms that aren't household names.

To many students, however, a name still means a lot, career counsellors say, so students tend to shy away from the smaller firms.

Computer science, business management, accounting, and health care continue to be hot job markets, while the social sciences, such as communications and psychology, are more competitive.

Melissa chin, for example, a senior at Boston University, decided to major in accounting because it was "practical". Four years later, it's paid off: She has several job offers.

"Them does seem to be better [job] availability in accounting than other areas," says Ms.Chin, swinging her backpack over her shoulder.

1.	For the class of 1996, the job market is				
	A. still the employers market where they have upper hand				
	B. up and robust				
	C. down slightly for the third straight year				
	D. up greatly for the third straight year				
2.	often a prerequisite to landing an interview.				
	A Skills of new grads are				
	B. Internships are				
	C. Willingness to accept contract basis is				
	D. Employees' interest is				
3.	companies are visiting campus and hiring grads.				
	A. Heavyweight				
	B. Fortune 500				
	C. Small to mid-sized				
	D. Large				
4.	The present job market				
	A. is expected to reach the rate of hiring as high as that in 1988				

- B. is expected to jump as much as 3 percent in hiring of new graduates
- C. is far from obtaining the rate of hiring in 1988
- D. reaches a higher rate of hiring than in 1988
- 5. _____is more competitive in the job market.
 - A. Computer science
 - B. Business management
 - C. Psychology
 - D. Accounting

Text B

More Judges Say "Cut!" to Cameras in Court By Robert Marquand

The camera may not lie. But an increasing number of jurists from California to Massachusetts now argue television cameras have become an obstruction of justice in the courtroom, and should be removed.

In the electric aftermath of the O.J.Simpson case last November, many lawyers and judges argued that the benefits of cameras in the courtroom, such as civic participation and educational value, have been eclipsed by the potential for unfairness in celebrity trials.

Hours after the Simpson verdict, California Gov.Pete Wilson called for the removal of cameras in the state criminal courts. On Jan.8, a California judicial council—the same body that ushered in courtroom cameras in 1984-heard arguments about ending the practice or changing the rules that allow the broadcasts.

"It is time for the judiciary to declare that we are not part of the entertainment industry," said Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Mary Ann Murphy, speaking on behalf of a group of independent judges.

Courtroom drama that is broadcast live certainly has riveted Americans in celebrity trials such as those of Mr. Simpson and William Kennedy Smith and for bizarre crimes like those of the Menendez brothers, Lorena Bobbit, or New Hampshire teacher Pamela Smart, who conspired with her high-school student-lover to murder her husband.

Currently, 47 states allow cameras in the courts. The anticamera jurists, however, want to limit the broadcasts or disallow them entirely, as is the case in federal courts.

In Massachusetts, fallout from the Simpson trial was felt immediately. An Essex County judge barred Court TV from televising the retrial of a man found guilty of murdering his wife, then stealing a plane and strafing the city of Boston with a handgun.

Currently, lawyers for John Salvi, the man accused of murdering several employees in two abortion clinics in Brookline one year ago, say Mr. Salvi cannot get a fair trial if the same atmosphere surrounds his client as surrounded the Simpson trial. Jurors get distracted, and broadcasters try to out-sensationalized each other, says Mr.Salvi's lawyer, J.W. Carney.

In the California case, news organizations argued that eliminating cameras would restrict the public's right to know.

"Flamboyant lawyers like Johnnie Cochrane and F.Lee Bailey behave the same way with or without cameras," says William Bennett Turner, Lawyer for the Society of Professional Journalists.

育明教育针对院校专业开设有专业课一对一、 小班及状元集训 营的课程,更多详情请咨询育明教育考研高级咨询师李老师: 18127950401 QQ:3021818589 020-29122496

	Some experts argue the Simpson trial, with its length, its Hollywood locale and its "star
witne	sses such as Kato Kaelin, should not be used as a typical example or test case. Of 25 recer
studie	es of the effect of cameras on jurors, judges and witnesses, 24 concluded that the camera di
not p	reset a significant problem.
б	should not be allowed in the courtroom.
A.	Television cameras may lie and
B.	Jurists don't like television cameras and say they
C.	More and more judges say television cameras influence the trials and
D.	A decreasing number of jurists now argue that television cameras
7	courtroom dramas in the United States.
A.	Celebrity trials become
В.	Pamela Smart and her lover dominated
C .	All murder trials become
D.	Americans have no interest in
8.Mo	st states in the U.S
A.	allow cameras in the court
В.	want to limit the broadcasts
C.	do not broadcast trials
D.	disallow cameras entirely in the court
9	argue that the public has the right to know the trials.
A.	Lawyers
В.	News organizations
C.	Jurists
D.	Witnesses
10.St	udies indicated that cameras problems in trials.
A.	presented a big
B.	presented no
C.	present little
D.	might present some
Text	c (XX)
	The Poets and the Housewife
	Adopted from Martin Armstrong

Once upon a time, on a summer's day, two poets, having shut up shop, went out into the country to collect copy, for their stock of this commodity was exhausted.

And as they journeyed, poking about with their walking sticks after the precious substance of their quest, there gathered over their heads the devil of a storm.

And at the proper moment the storm burst and the rain came down and the poets left off seeking copy and huddled under a hawthorn tree. And they appeared as two proud exotic birds, lighted down from the Lord knows where.

And there was a lodge near the hawthom tree, and the lodgekeeper's wife looked out and, seeing the two, she exclaimed: "Lord, look what the wet brings out!" And the rain increased fearfully.

And after a while she looked out again and the poets were changed, for their bloom was impaired, the rain had clotted their hair, and the scarlet cravat of the one had become crimson from saturation. And rain dripped from all their extremities.

And the woman was grieved for them and called out: "Young men, will you not come in? Why play the heron who stands lugubrious with his feet in cold water when it is open to you to become as sparrows twittering with gladness beneath the eaves?"

But they bowed politely and replied: "Thanks awfully, ma'am, but we are poets and we like it."

And she was riled and sneered at them, remarking: "They have certainly had a drop too much." But they, smiling deprecatingly upon her, responded: "Madam you are pleased to be dry." "And you," quoth she, "are please to be wet." And she slammed-to the window, easting up her eyes and inquiring rhetorically, "Did you ever?" and "What next?"

And the rain came down like hell, leaping a foot high and sousing all things.

And after another while, the woman looked out again, and the two had gathered closer about the trunk of the hawthorn-tree, and their beaks were down and they were unbelievably disheveled.

And she shouted to them again, for she was a charitable woman, saying: "O miserable gentlemen, in the name of civilization and commonsense, come inside."

But they dared not turn their faces to her, lest the water should run down their necks: so, revolving themselves all of a piece, they replied: "Renewed thanks, ma'am, but we are very well, for we are acquiring copy." And they cowered under the deluge with great earnestness of purpose.

But the lodgekeeper's wife did not understand the word copy, so that she was amazed beyond measure and the power of comment was taken from her.

And the storm, having stormed itself out, abated: and the place was bathed in delicious smells of breathing leaves, and the warm sweetness of hawthorn perfumed the air.

And the woman looked out from the window a fourth and last time, and the poets were in the act of departure. And the tragedy of their appearance was beyond all comparing. For the scarlet of the cravat of one had run down into the bosom of his shirt, so that he was, as it were, a robin-redbreast. And both were soaked to the uttermost.

And when those poets were returned home, the one found that he had lost a shirt and the other that he had gained a cold. Therefore the one went out and bought a new shirt at seven and six and dear at that, and the other got himself a shilling bottle of Ammoniated Quinine which was tolerably cheap considering.

And the one wrote an ode called Midsummer Storm for which he obtained five guineas, so that (deducting fourpence for stamps and seven and six for the shirt) his net profit was nineteen and eightpence.

But the other could only manage a one-guinea sonnet called Rain Among Leaves, so that (deducting fourpence for stamps and a shilling for the quinine) his net profit was four pounds seventeen and twopence.

Thus the two acquired great store of copy (more, indeed, than they bargained for) and the sum of five pounds sixteen shillings and tenpence thrown in.

But the wife of the lodgekeeper knew nothing of all this, so that she still believes, like many another ill-informed person, that poets are nothing more than unpractical dreamers.

11.The meaning of the word copy is
A. poetic book
B. poetic material
C. poetic addition
D. poetic copy
12. The phrase <i>poking about</i> in the third paragraph means
A. digging about
B. touching about
C. finding about
D. idling about
13.In the sentence "Why play the heron who stands lugubrious with his feet in cold water when it
is open to you to become as sparrows twittering with gladness beneath the eaves?" the woman
uses
A. similes
B. metaphors
C. symbols
D. hyperbole
14. This story reveals that the two poets are
A. practical
B. unpractical
C. clever
D. abnormal
15.In the story, the implied author's tone is
A. ironical
B. sympathetic
C. indifferent
D. straightforward
Text D

Certain gases in the atmosphere allow visible light to pass through, but they block much of the heat reflected from Earth's surface-in the same fashion as the glass windows in a green house. Without this greenhouse effect, worldwide temperatures would be lower by 35 degrees Celsius, most of the oceans would freeze, and life would cease or be totally altered. According to the theory of global warming, an increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will produce unacceptable temperature increases. A doubling of the volume of gases, for example, would cause temperatures to go up by 1.5 degrees centigrade or more, a phenomenal change by historical

The most dramatic consequence of the warming would be a rise in sea level from the melting of polar ice caps, a rise that the Environmental Protection Agency projects to be 20 feet as early as the year 2300-sufficient to submerge large parts of coastal cities. Global warming would result in profound shifts in agriculture and may, as some have suggested, hasten the spread of infectious diseases.

Aside from water vapour the principal greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, resulting from

the burning of fossil fuels and by the decomposition of chemical fertilizers and by bacterial action; and chlorofluorocarbons, used for industrial and commercial purposes, such as air conditioning. Of these, carbon dioxide is the most important. The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide was 280 parts per million before the Industrial Revolution; with the increasing use of fossil fuels, it has risen to more than 350 parts per million today.

The idea of global warming gained support as temperatures soared to record levels in the 1980s and 1990s, but there are several problems with the theory, including doubts about the reliability of the temperature record. Despite this and other questions, a majority of climatologists feel that a risk of global warming exists, although there is much disagreement concerning the extent and timing. (One of the uncertainties is the possibility that large amounts of methane now locked in Arctic tundra and permafrost could be rapidly released if warming reaches a critical point.) At the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environmental and Development, more than 150 countries signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, which pledges signatories to control emissions of greenhouse gases.

16. The passage mainly deals with	
A. global warming	B. carbon dioxide emissions
C. greenhouse effect	D. the use of fossil fuels
17. Without certain gases in the atmosphere	,'
A. the each would be too hot to live o	
B. the earth would be too cold to live	on
C. light would pass through more easi	ly XXX
D. temperature would fluctuate considerations	lerably
18. According to the theory of global warm	ing.
A. a decrease in gases in the atmosphe	ere causes a rise in temperature on the earth
B. a rise in gases in the atmosphere re	sults in an increase in temperature on the earth
C. an increase in gases in the atmosph	ere leads to a drop in temperature on the earth
D. a decline in gases in the atmospher	e produces a fall in snowfall
19. Which of the following statements is TF	RUE?
A. Only some countries show concern	over the increase in worldwide temperatures.
B. Many climatologists are making gr	eat efforts to prevent global warming.
C. Nowadays temperatures on the ear	th are becoming higher than ever before
	warming will be brought under control.
20. The author wants to tell us	
A. global warming does both harm an	d good to the earth
B. people are coming to realize the im	portance of protecting the earth
C. people are arguing over the possible	

Scientists have found a gene for longevity in a break-through that could enable them to prolong human life by more than 40 years. It also raises hopes of delaying the onset of cancer and age-related illnesses such as arthritis and Alzheimer's disease.

Text E

The discovery of the gene, named Age-1, represents the first step towards understanding how

cells that degenerate in later life could be repaired.

Age-1 was found in tiny worms during research in America. Gordon Lithgow, a British scientist and one of the leading investigators, now plans to isolate similar genes in human tissue.

"We have found a major physiological cause of ageing," said Lithgow, a molecular biologist from Glassgow who works at the Institute for Behavioural Genetics at the University of Colorado.

Lithgow believes the research will help to curb the spiraling cost of caring for the elderly by making them healthier. Other scientists think it could also lead to cures for grey hair, wrinkles, deafness and fragile bones.

However, Richard Nicholson, editor of the Bulletin of Medical Ethnics, said: "If you can prevent the diseases of old age, what are people going to die of? We will have to start setting some sort of rule-that you live to 100 and then get a lethal shot from the doctor."

The Age-1 gene was uncovered during experiments on caenorhabditis elegans, a microscopic earthworm. Worms with a mutation of the gene were found to live up to 65% longer.

The scientists established that Age-1 regulated the worms' ability to repair their cells, and that those carrying the mutation displayed remarkable resistance to wear and tear caused by environmental toxins, extremes of heat and cold and ultraviolet radiation. They believe that within 10 years the human equivalent of Age-1 will be understood. Work will then begin to develop "gene therapy" based on the find.

Such therapies could reduce the impact of debilitating illnesses such as Alzheimer's by repairing damaged cells. People with a family history of a disease such as breast cancer may be able to seek treatment to protect themselves.

If advanced therapy extended the human life span by the 65% seen in worms, a man would live 16 years longer, dying at 118 instead of today's average of 72. A woman who would survive to 78 on average today could live to 128.

Lithgow plans to join a team at Manchester University, which will analyse blood from centenarians in a search for genes that control the regeneration of cells. Tom Kirkwood, professor of biological gerontology at Manchester, said: "I hope we will be able to use this knowledge to postpone the diseases of old age with the aim of improving the quality of later life."

Lithgow has no doubts that the human equivalents of Age-1 will be used to lengthen lives. "The answers are just down the tunnel and society will have to decide how to use them," he said. "Although countries would go bankrupt overnight if life span was radically lengthened, I am sure this knowledge will be used to do just that."

this knowledge will be used to do just that."	
21. According to Lithgow's research, the cause of ageing is	
A. illness	
B. the deterioration of cells	
C. environmental toxins	
D. genetics	
22. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?	
A. the Age-1 gene could help human beings live for good	
P. Jangayity would also be a problem to human beings	

- C. we spend a lot of money on elderly people
- D. "Gene therapy" would prevent genetic diseases

23. "debilitate" in Paragra	n 9 means			
A. improve	B. alleviate			
C. enhance	D. worsen			
24.Lithgow firmly believe	<u> </u>			
A. the human equiva	ent of Age-1 will definitely be used to prolong human life			
B. human beings wil	B. human beings will be able to live as long as they wish in future			
C. all diseases will be	C. all diseases will be cured in future			
D. human beings wil	D. human beings will extend the human life span by 65%			
25.The passage implies th				
A. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue is as easy as that of Age-1			
B. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue is much more difficult than that of Age-			
C. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue seems to be out of the question			
D. the isolation of the	gene in human tissue is under way			
T 4 F	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

With its common interest in lawbreaking but its immense range of subject-matter and widely-varying methods of treatment, the crime novel could make a legitimate claim to be regarded as a separate branch of literature, or, at least, as a distinct, even though a slightly disreputable, offshoot of the traditional novel.

The detective story is probably the most respectable (at any rate in the narrow sense of the world) of the crime species. Its creation is often the relaxation of University dons, literary economists, scientists or even poets. Fatalities may occur more frequently and mysteriously than might be expected in polite society, but the world in which they happen, the village, seaside resort, college or studio, is familiar to us, if not from our won experience, at least in the newspaper or the lives of friends. The characters, though normally realized superficially, are as recognizably human and consistent as our less intimate associates. A story set in a more remote environment, African jungle or Australian bush, ancient China or gaslit London, appeals to our interest in geography or history, and most detective story writers are conscientious in providing a reasonably authentic background. The elaborate, carefully-assembled plot, despised by the modern intellectual critics and creators of significant novels, has found refuge in the murder mystery, with its sprinkling of clues, its spicing with apparent impossibilities, all with appropriate solutions and explanations at the end. With the guilt of escapism from Real Life nagging gently, we secretly revel in the unmasking of evil by a vaguely superhuman sleuth, who sees through and dispels the cloud of suspicion which has hovered so unjustly over the innocent.

Though its villain also receives his rightful deserts, the thriller presents a less comfortable and credible world. The sequence of fist fights, revolver duels, car crashes and escapes from gas-filled cellars exhausts the reader for more than the hero, who, suffering from at least two broken ribs, on e black eye, uncountable bruises and a hangover, can still chase and overpower an armed villain with the physique of a wrestler. He moves dangerously through a world of ruthless gangs, brutality, a vicious lust for power and money and, in contrast to the detective tale, with a near-omniscient arch-criminal whose defeat seems almost accidental. Perhaps we miss in the thriller the security of being safely led by our imperturbable investigator past a score of red herrings and blind avenues to a final gathering of suspects when an unchallengeable elucidation of

all that as bewildered us is given and justice and goodness prevail. All that we vainly hope for from life is granted vicariously.

- 26. The detective novel may be considered respectable in the sense that ______.
 - A. people need not feel ashamed of reading one
 - B. there are often some well-drawn characters in it
 - C. it deals with conventional people and scenes
 - D. it is written by people of culture and intelligence
- 27. The passage suggests that intellectuals write detective stories because _____
 - A. the stories are often in fact very instructive
 - B. they enjoy writing these stories
 - C. the creation of these stories demands considerable intelligence
 - D. detective stories are an accepted branch of literature
- 28. Which feature of the detective story is said to disqualify it from respectful consideration by intellectual critics?
 - A. the many seemingly impossible events
 - B. the fact that the guilty are always found out and the innocent cleared
 - C. the existence of a neat closely-knit story
 - D. the lack of interest in genuine character revelations
- 29. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as one of the similarities between the detective story and the thriller?
 - A. both have involved plots
 - B. both are condemned by modern critics
 - C. both are forms of escapist fiction
 - D. both demonstrate the triumph of right over wrong
- 30.In what way are the detective story and the thriller unlike?
 - A. in introducing violence
 - B. in providing excitement and suspense
 - C. in appealing to the intellectual curiosity of the reader
 - D. in ensuring that everything comes right in the end