

中国科学院大学
博士研究生入学考试
英语试卷
2012年12月

考生须知:

一、本试卷由试卷一 (PAPER ONE) 和试卷二 (PAPER TWO) 两部分组成。试卷一为客观题, 答卷使用标准化机读答题纸; 试卷二为主观题, 答卷使用非机读答题纸。

二、请考生一律用 HB 或 2B 铅笔填涂标准化机读答题纸, 划线不得过细或过短。修改时请用橡皮擦拭干净。若因填涂不符合要求而导致计算机无法识别, 责任由考生自负。请保持机读答题纸清洁、无折皱。答题纸切忌折叠。

三、全部考试时间总计 180 分钟, 满分为 100 分。时间及分值分布如下:

试卷一:

I	词汇	15 分钟	10 分
II	完型填空	15 分钟	15 分
III	阅读	80 分钟	40 分
小计		110 分钟	65 分

试卷二:

IV	英译汉	30 分钟	15 分
V	写作	40 分钟	20 分
小计		70 分钟	35 分

UNIVERSITY OF CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
ENGLISH ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR
Ph.D PROGRAM
December 2012

PAPER ONE

PART I VOCABULARY (15 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 point each)

Directions: *Choose the word or expression below each sentence that best completes the statement, and mark the corresponding letter of your choice with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.*

1. John made _____ keys for the house: one for his wife and one for himself.
A. facilitated B. sophisticated
C. duplicate D. intricate
2. It's difficult to be great without being _____: a doctor should never belittle a patient's concerns, regardless of how trivial they may seem to the doctor.
A. pathetic B. compassionate
C. fussy D. sentimental
3. Marriage is based upon the complete willingness of the two parties. Neither party shall use _____ and no third party is allowed to interfere.
A. collision B. compensation
C. compulsion D. collaboration
4. They would be _____ buying a product if it had not been tested on animals.
A. deterred from B. derived from
C. dismissed from D. deserted from
5. As long as students can form a sound personality and _____ future well-being, the university has served its purpose.
A. persevere in B. convert into
C. live through D. strive for
6. This is a _____ misconception in many people's minds--that love like merchandise can be "stolen."
A. populated B. prevalent
C. plagued D. pretentious

7. Language may be _____ of as a process which arises from social interaction.
 A. comprised B. conceived
 C. disposed D. deprived
8. Some companies are making _____ efforts to increase the proportion of women at all levels of employment.
 A. solitary B. statistical
 C. susceptible D. strenuous
9. _____, Mr. Hall admits that he pushed too hard, and ultimately his efforts failed.
 A. In retrospect B. In due course
 C. In vain D. In essence
10. The final _____ cry comes when he complains about her selling their story to a newspaper; she was endangering his future and freedom.
 A. patient B. patriotic
 C. pathetic D. prominent
11. When a failing plant began to _____, she believed it was her good work that somehow brought about good results.
 A. perish B. shoot
 C. wither D. thrive
12. As rumor is ungrounded, it can't spread _____; a person is speechless when justice is not on his side.
 A. by and large B. far and wide
 C. back and forth D. hot and cool
13. Japanese firms in the late 1980s used shady accounting practices to _____ financial problems.
 A. conclude B. compromise
 C. conceal D. contaminate
14. Most earthquakes are in remote areas; but every now and then a quake may _____ volcanic eruptions or drown the coastlines with tsunamis, death-dealing tidal waves.
 A. yield B. trigger
 C. transmit D. evolve
15. However, very interesting dynamics regarding the competition and market structure are _____.
 A. seeing the light B. shedding light
 C. bringing to light D. coming to light

16. The politicians also _____ a mixture of tactics in a campaign to defend the Prime Minister.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. employed | B. mobilized |
| C. endeavored | D. experienced |
17. Cancers are described as being more or less _____ in proportion to their more or less rapidly growing and being invasive.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. mischievous | B. miscellaneous |
| C. malicious | D. malignant |
18. Some manufacturers have tried to partially _____ the pain to buyers through straightforward price increases.
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. put out | B. hold up |
| C. pass on | D. hand over |
19. The company has had a lot of problems in the past, but it has always managed to _____.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. turn over | B. hold up |
| C. set up | D. bounce back |
20. Public interest in and support for film festivals have grown throughout the US, giving new filmmakers broad _____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. exposure | B. horizon |
| C. reputation | D. revelation |

PART II CLOZE TEST (15 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the four choices given below. Mark the corresponding letter of your choice with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Kevin Davies sent a sample of his saliva to a genetic testing laboratory in Iceland to learn about his health risks. When he received his results, Mr. Davies learned that, __21__ his genetic makeup, he had an above-average risk of __22__ prostate cancer.

Out of __23__, he checked back three months later and found that the company, called deCODE, had changed its assessment: His risk was now __24__ average.

DeCODE had recalculated its algorithm, based on new data. Davies, who is himself a geneticist by training, wasn't too __25__ by this about-face: "The information that these companies can give you can change and evolve __26__ time," he says.

That isn't the only way today's genetic tests offer __27__ conclusions. According

to a US government study, results often vary __28__ among genetic-testing companies, largely because __29__ has its own way of choosing and analyzing data.

When the project to __30__ human DNA was finally completed in 2003, many predicted a revolution. Drugs could be chosen to match individual patients with maximum therapeutic effect and minimum side effects, the __31__ of so-called personalized medicine.

__32__ a summer downpour of troubling stumbles for genetic-testing companies and programs shows just how long and twisting the road can be __33__ advances in basic scientific research and their application.

It also has __34__ the question of how medicine will be practiced in an era __35__ anyone can research ailments and treatments on the Internet, sometimes becoming more familiar with new therapies and tests than their physicians.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. despite | B. based on | C. in line with | D. in contrast to |
| 22. A. contracting | B. affecting | C. intervening | D. associating |
| 23. A. excitement | B. pleasure | C. curiosity | D. irritation |
| 24. A. above | B. below | C. on | D. off |
| 25. A. satisfied | B. captivated | C. encouraged | D. surprised |
| 26. A. on | B. in | C. over | D. by |
| 27. A. slippery | B. positive | C. complicated | D. convincing |
| 28. A. gradually | B. intensely | C. highly | D. widely |
| 29. A. that | B. each | C. it | D. such |
| 30. A. remove | B. transplant | C. calculate | D. map |
| 31. A. advent | B. censorship | C. cultivation | D. methodology |
| 32. A. But | B. For | C. Thus | D. Though |
| 33. A. at | B. with | C. between | D. on |
| 34. A. enlightened | B. spotlighted | C. provoked | D. modified |
| 35. A. that | B. which | C. where | D. when |

PART III READING COMPREHENSION

Section A (60 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: *Below each of the following passages you will find some questions or incomplete statements. Each question or statement is followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Read each passage carefully, and then select the choice that best answers the question or completes the statement.*

Mark the letter of your choice with a single bar across the square brackets on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Passage One

The Super Bowl and the Oscars are the moon and sun of American communal rituals. Together, more Americans watch them than attend church or vote in presidential elections.

Like it or not, they are America's preeminent means of announcing itself to the world; we can share our ideals with hundreds of millions of our friends (and enemies) around the planet.

Of the two events, one emphasizes the spirit of collective effort, by gathering anonymous men in identical uniforms to sacrifice themselves for the shared ideals of the tribe. The other glorifies the exceptional individual, who is celebrated for the very beauty and talent that sets him or her apart from lesser members of the species. Virtually anywhere there is a television—in Afghanistan, in Uruguay—these grand pageants are watched.

The Super Bowl offers us a model of the kind of moral clarity that can be elusive on the playing fields of our lives. Its scores are settled on neutral territory, and its teams are governed by inflexible rules. There is little room for favoritism or sentimentality or emotional nuance. Football knows right from wrong. The Super Bowl shows us a world we all can agree on—one in which, far removed from the messiness of everyday life, strength and skill and practical intelligence prevail. Its champions earn their trip to Disneyland, because they prove themselves to be rulers of a magical kingdom.

The Oscars, on the other hand, restore us to the commotion of the social world. They allow charm, money, fame and influence to matter. Sex and youth count above all, which is why, to the Oscars' disgrace, women over 40 are rarely on display. Like Greek gods, the stars of the show are magnifications of the best and worst in all of us. No matter that they arrive bedecked with jewels or with a supermodel on their arm or with a complexion whose glow is suspiciously youthful, at the Oscars they are stripped to their most vulnerable selves, utterly at the mercy of the unpredictable. The Oscars give us unfiltered human spectacle, in which one is either called to the stage to meet with approval or forced to sit and contend with feelings of neglect and disappointment.

36. The author holds that the Super Bowl and the Oscars are _____.
- A. two key events that draw most of the world's attention to America
 - B. the moon and the sun to Americans as well as to the rest of the world
 - C. the rituals that are much more important than presidential elections
 - D. two important occasions for the realization of American dreams
37. The Super Bowl and the Oscars are similar in _____.
- A. giving recognition of many personal sacrifices
 - B. conferring an honor on certain achievements
 - C. encouraging an endeavor for national glory
 - D. placing a high priority on individual talent
38. The kind of moral clarity showed in the Super Bowl most probably refers to a sense of _____.
- A. fair play
 - B. social responsibility
 - C. self-discipline
 - D. collective identity
39. According to the author, what we all agree on about the world shown by the Super Bowl is _____.
- A. the possibility that everyone can win
 - B. the types of award to the champions
 - C. the ways of showing one's strength
 - D. the criteria for judging success
40. The author emphasizes that the stars at the Oscars are _____.
- A. a symbol of human dignity
 - B. images of Greek gods
 - C. a mirror of ourselves
 - D. ideals of social elite
41. According to the author, the Oscars offer us a human scene that shows a contrast between _____.
- A. trust and suspicion
 - B. justice and injustice
 - C. wealth and poverty
 - D. delight and dismay

Passage Two

More than 50 years ago, the psychologist Carl Rogers suggested that simply loving our children wasn't enough. We have to love them unconditionally—for who

they are, not for what they do.

As a father, I know this is a tall order, but it becomes even more challenging now that so much of the advice we are given amounts to exactly the opposite. In effect, we're given tips in conditional parenting, which comes in two flavors: turn up the affection when they're good, withhold affection when they're not.

Conditional parenting isn't limited to old-school authoritarians. Some people who wouldn't dream of spanking choose instead to discipline their young children by forcibly isolating them, a tactic we call "time out." Conversely, "positive reinforcement" teaches children that they are loved only when they do whatever we decide is a "good job." The primary message of all types of conditional parenting is that children must earn a parent's love.

The child psychologist Bruno Bettelheim, who readily acknowledged that the version of negative conditional parenting known as time-out can cause "deep feelings of anxiety," nevertheless endorsed it for that very reason. "When our words are not enough," he said, "the threat of the withdrawal of our love and affection is the only sound method to impress on him that he had better conform to our request."

But research suggests that love withdrawal isn't particularly effective at getting compliance, much less at promoting moral development. Even if we did succeed in making children obey us, is obedience worth the possible long-term psychological harm? Should parental love be used as a tool for controlling children?

Albert Bandura, the father of the branch of psychology known as social learning theory, declared that unconditional love "would make children directionless and quite unlovable"—an assertion entirely unsupported by empirical studies. The idea that children accepted for who they are would lack direction or appeal is most informative for what it tells us about the dark view of human nature held by those who issue such warnings.

In practice, unconditional acceptance should be accompanied by actively imagining how things look from the child's point of view. Most of us would protest that of course we love our children without any strings attached. But what counts is how things look from the perspective of the children—whether they feel just as loved when they mess up or fall short.

42. The author thinks what Carl Rogers suggested is _____.

- A. hard to practice today
- B. unlikely to work
- C. harmful to children
- D. unpopular among parents

43. In conditional parenting, when children don't behave themselves, parents will _____.
- A. warn them of the consequences
 - B. give them a physical punishment
 - C. hold back their love of them
 - D. stress their good behavior
44. Bettelheim believes that time-out _____.
- A. is a useful means in some cases
 - B. causes psychological disorder
 - C. is an unconditional parenting style
 - D. causes children's disobedience
45. According to research, love withdrawal would _____.
- A. help children build a sense of independence
 - B. improve a long-term parent-child relation
 - C. do little for fostering children's ethical values
 - D. cause children to develop an aggressive tendency
46. In Albert Bandura's opinion, children accepted for who they are would _____.
- A. disrespect their parents
 - B. lack a sense of responsibility
 - C. be inconsiderate of others
 - D. be disliked by others
47. According to the passage, in practicing unconditional acceptance it is essential for parents to _____.
- A. show respect for children's ideas
 - B. set a moral example for children
 - C. consider environmental factors
 - D. watch for children's frustrations

Passage Three

It's a Monday night at MIT, just a few weeks before final exams. Grad students Tegin Teich and Todd Schenk could be studying or relaxing. Instead, they're hustling through a maze of basement hallways in search of notorious energy hogs: vending machines. The average soda dispenser consumes 3,500 kilowatts a year—more than four times the juice for a home refrigerator. To conserve electricity, MIT's administrators have been installing devices called Vending Misers, which use motion detectors to turn off a machine's lights and cooling systems when people aren't nearby, cutting energy consumption by 50%. Trouble is, MIT isn't exactly sure where

all its vending machines are located, or which ones already have the devices installed. So tonight it's enlisted the MIT Energy Club to help figure it out.

It's just one event on the club's very busy calendar. With 750 students, the four-year-old group is MIT's fastest-growing extracurricular organization. Many of its members aim to build careers in "green tech" fields, and club events offer a chance to network and learn about the challenges and opportunities in emerging energy fields. In recent weeks, members had lunch with the U.S. Energy Secretary and toured a nuclear reactor. Others discussed national biofuel policy as part of a biweekly discussion held over beer and pizza at a local pub. Club members say the group exposes them to people and ideas from other disciplines; as a result, M.B.A. types become better versed in the science of climate change, while science geeks get comfortable reading business plans and understanding concepts like return on investment. In contrast to left-leaning campus environmentalists of a decade ago, who might have joined Greenpeace after school, "most of our members really believe in the power of the tools of capitalism to solve the problem," says founder Dave Danielson, who earned a Ph.D. in material sciences last fall.

Down in the basement at MIT, Teich and Schenk have found a group of eight vending machines. Four of them are hooked up to Vending Misers, but only one is functioning. "This is like wiring a stereo," Schenk says, untangling wires to make the devices work. Teich climbs on top of a different machine to pick off layers of masking tape left over from a paint job that had rendered the gizmo's sensor inoperable. "We probably just saved MIT \$100" in reduced electricity bills, Teich says. It won't save the planet—but every bit counts.

48. Tegin Teich and Todd Schenk are _____.
- A. fourth-year students at MIT
 - B. members of the MIT Energy Club
 - C. good at machine maintenance
 - D. environmental engineering majors
49. What does the passage say about Vending Misers?
- A. They failed to function well as expected.
 - B. They were designed by the MIT Energy Club.
 - C. They can detect the presence of people.
 - D. They keep soda dispensers working consistently.
50. Many members join club's events for _____.
- A. career preparations
 - B. leisure enjoyments
 - C. answering Greenpeace's call
 - D. opposing nuclear energy

51. The club has enabled its members to _____.
- A. help the government with decision-making
 - B. become brave enough to challenge the authorities
 - C. decide to invest in biofuel in the future
 - D. acquire much interdisciplinary knowledge
52. It is implied that Greenpeace _____.
- A. suffered some business losses
 - B. prefers to recruit science students
 - C. is suspicious of capitalism
 - D. was founded by Dave Danielson
53. What does the last paragraph imply about “a paint job”?
- A. It caused a problem to the Vending Miser.
 - B. It was needed for repairing the Vending Miser.
 - C. It improved the Vending Miser’s efficiency.
 - D. It was part of what the Vending Miser did.

Passage Four

No doll outshines Barbie’s celebrity. If all the Barbies and her family members—Skipper, Francie and the rest—sold since 1959 were placed head to toe, they would circle the Earth more than seven times. And sales boomed in 2009, when the fashion doll celebrated her 50th birthday on March 9th.

Barbie starred at an array of global events honouring her milestone, including a glamorous affair at New York’s Fashion Week in February. On her birthday, Mattel, the company that makes her, launched a souvenir doll honouring the original Barbie in her black-and-white striped swimsuit and perfect ponytail. It was available for purchase only that one day. Another Golden Anniversary doll targets collectors. Barbie fans planned hundreds of events, including the National Barbie Doll Collectors Convention in Washington, DC, which was sold out.

When Ruth Handler created Barbie in 1959, a post-war culture and economy thrived but girls still played with baby dolls. These toys limited the imagination; so Handler introduced Barbie the Teen-Age Fashion Model, named after her daughter, Barbara. Jackie Kennedy soon walked onto the world stage and Barbie already had a wardrobe fit for a first lady. Barbie bestowed on girls the opportunity to dream beyond suburbia, even if Ken (Barbie’s fictional boyfriend) at times tagged along.

Barbie entranced Europe in 1961 and now sells in 150 countries. Every second three Barbies are sold around the world. Her careers are **myriad**—model, astronaut, Olympic swimmer, palaeontologist and rock star, along with 100 others, including

president. Like any political candidate, controversy hit Barbie in 1992 when Teen Talk Barbie said “Math class is tough” and girls’ education became a national issue. She has been banned (in Saudi Arabia), tortured (by pre-teen girls, according to researchers at the University of Bath’s School of Management) and fattened (in 1997).

Feminists continue to batter Barbie, claiming that her beauty and curves treat women as objects. But others see her as a pioneer trendsetter, crashing the glass ceiling long before Hillary Clinton cracked it.

High-tech entertainment now attracts girls and Barbie also faces fierce competition from various copycats including the more fashionable, but less charming, Bratz dolls. The Bratz suffered a setback in 2008. Mattel sued MGA Entertainment, Bratz’s producer, for copyright infringement. A judge awarded Mattel \$100m in damages.

54. According to Paragraph One, Barbie _____.
- A. was born earlier than the dolls of any other brands
 - B. has long been number one in the world of dolls
 - C. has beaten other dolls in sales 7 times since 1959
 - D. was once taken aboard a spaceship circling the earth
55. To celebrate Barbie’s 50th birthday, _____.
- A. a Barbie fan club was set up in Washington, DC
 - B. the original Barbie was displayed in New York
 - C. fashion shows were held worldwide on March 9th
 - D. Barbies based on its original design appeared on the market
56. Ruth Handler created Barbie in the hope that it would _____.
- A. dress as attractively as Jackie Kennedy did
 - B. encourage girls to become fashion models
 - C. help girls generate new ideas and wishes
 - D. become her daughter’s constant companion
57. We can infer from Paragraph 4 that Barbie used to _____.
- A. cause a debate in the U.S. about girls learning math
 - B. act as a role model in more than 100 occupations
 - C. face denial by the parents of many pre-teen girls
 - D. become fatter to cater to the overweight girls
58. Feminists hate Barbie mostly because it symbolizes women’s _____.
- A. material comforts
 - B. sexual attraction
 - C. political power
 - D. multiple talents

59. According to the passage, MGA Entertainment _____.

- A. lost a fortune by losing a lawsuit
- B. sold a toy cat to compete with Barbie
- C. beat traditional Barbie with hi-tech
- D. filed a lawsuit against Mattel

Passage Five

As he has done frequently over the last 18 months, Andy Roost drove his blue diesel Peugeot 205 onto a farm, where signs pointed one way for “eggs” and another for “oil.”

He unscrewed the gas cap and chatted casually as Colin Friedlos, the proprietor, poured three large jugs of used cooking oil—tinted green to indicate environmental benefit—into the Peugeot’s gas tank.

Mr. Friedlos operates one of hundreds of small plants in Britain that are processing, and often selling to private motorists, used cooking oil, which can be poured directly into unmodified diesel cars, from Fords to Mercedes.

The global recession and the steep drop in oil prices have now killed many of those large refining ventures. But smaller, simpler ones like Mr. Friedlos’s are moving in to fill the void with their direct-to-tank product, with a flood of offers of free oil from restaurants.

Used cooking oil has attracted growing attention in recent years as a cleaner, less expensive alternative to fossil fuels for vehicles. In many countries, including the United States, the oil is collected by companies and refined into a form of diesel. Some cities use it in specially modified municipal buses or vans. And the occasional environmentalist has experimented with individually filtering the oil and using it as fuel.

Peder Jensen, a transport specialist at the European Environment Agency, said that cooking oil fuel was “feasible” for diesel engines—Rudolf Diesel predicted that his engine, patented in the 1890s, would run on it—and that it was, “from an environmental point of view, a good idea, taking this waste and making it useful.”

Others disagree. Stuart Johnson, manager of engineering and environment at Volkswagen of America, called putting raw vegetable oil in cars “a bad idea” and said, “We don’t recommend it.” The inconsistent quality of cooking oil fuel, he said, means that “it may contain impurities and it may be too viscous,” especially for newer, more complex diesel engines with injection systems.

None of that seems to stir concern in Mr. Nicholson, the Welsh entrepreneur. He said. “There is a lot of resistance,” he said, “to putting something into your precious

car that you brewed in the kitchen sink.”

60. What is true about Andy Roost with respect to using cooking oil fuel for his diesel Peugeot?
- A. He’s been relying on it.
 - B. He’s just started to try it.
 - C. He’s keen on its green color.
 - D. He’s curious about its effect.
61. Unlike those large refining ventures, Mr. Friedlos’s plant _____.
- A. has been enjoying an economic revival
 - B. operates for protecting the environment
 - C. produces its product at a very low cost
 - D. has switched to serve private motorists
62. As to the advantage of used cooking oil over fossil fuels, the former is _____.
- A. based on greater sources of raw material
 - B. more easily processed into a form of fuel
 - C. purer so that it is better for diesel engines
 - D. used more widely in the world as car fuel
63. According to the passage, Rudolf Diesel was _____.
- A. an environmentalist
 - B. a car owner
 - C. an engine designer
 - D. a car producer
64. Some people oppose the use of cooking oil fuel because it may _____.
- A. give little help to environmental protection
 - B. pose a threat to some fossil fuel businesses
 - C. do damage to some kinds of diesel engines
 - D. contain things harmful to the user’s health
65. Mr. Nicholson thinks that the negative opinions about the use of used cooking oil are _____.
- A. understandable
 - B. unimaginable
 - C. unreasonable
 - D. unacceptable

Section B (20 minutes, 10 points)

Direction: *In each of the following passages, five sentences have been removed from*

the original text. They are listed from A to F and put below the passage. Choose the most suitable sentence from the list to fill in each of the blanks (numbered 66 to 75). For each passage, there is one sentence that does not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on your Machine-scoring Answer Sheet.

Passage One

In a survey last year the bosses of small businesses overwhelmingly came out in favour of hard work and a strong character over formal qualifications. Two thirds rated character and attitude as very important, whereas only 3 per cent considered university degrees to be a real asset. 66) _____

Historically, it can be summarised like this: on the one hand the self-educated leaders of small businesses have viewed graduates as time-wasting and costly upstarts, while graduates have sneered at the provincial mindset and paltry pay of the non-corporate office.

But according to David Bishop, of the Federation of Small Businesses, it has got more to do with practical issues. "Because of their size, small businesses look for generalists with broader responsibilities rather than specialists," he says. "They are not like a major employer with hundreds of employees each assigned a specific role."

Take IT, for example. 67) _____

Certainly, there is resistance within the SME (small and medium-sized enterprises) community to employing graduates. The most frequently cited reasons reported by owner managers are: perceived high costs, worries about recruitment, retention and the graduate's commitment, and concern about the high risk of recruiting graduates who are seen as inexperienced and often too academic.

68) _____ "Recruitment is a challenge in terms of competition and costs when you can't offer the package of an international bank, but graduates are valuable because they are on top of innovative research and development."

69) _____ Afzal Akram, chairman of Business Link for London, says that small businesses are beginning to realise the potential employee resources found in universities.

"In today's business environment, people are the real differentiator, so getting the best is crucial. Tapping the graduate recruitment market allows small businesses to access candidates with excellent skills, training and education, who are hungry and motivated."

70) _____ They undertake projects that benefit the host business, ranging from website design, marketing and accounting system implementation to product development.

- A. It is difficult for small manufacturers to find a graduate who can deal with all the equipment across the business, but it is easy to find one with in-depth knowledge.
- B. There is also a lack of awareness of what universities and graduates have to offer.
- C. This data seemed to confirm a longstanding mistrust between small businesses and graduates.
- D. Small businesses know that graduates offer them a great opportunity and want to see more graduates going into small firms in intern positions.
- E. Nonetheless, Bishop says that more and more graduates are finding employment in small businesses.
- F. They can bring fresh ideas and skills to a business, boosting performance and profitability.

Passage Two

Women could increase their retirement benefits by 30 percent if they work as many years as men, expert says.

Latin American and Caribbean women could probably get a 30% higher payout if their retirement age were changed to equal men's retirement age, noted specialist Truman Packard of the World Bank during a recent presentation at IDB headquarters. His new analysis sheds a bit more light on the differences between men's and women's participation in Latin American pension systems.

Is leveling the retirement age for working men and women an equitable and efficient solution for society? 71) _____

Traditionally, women have retired earlier than men, but they tend to live longer than their male counterparts. Thus, most women are in need of a pension guarantee. But few actually have one. 72) _____ While most men are covered by self-financed or independent pensions, over half of women are covered only through survivor's benefits, due to the contribution of their husbands.

The results from Argentina tell the story of the two informal sectors of society that are outside of the social security system: one chooses not to contribute and is largely made up of men who were either self-employed, independent or employers; and the other is composed mostly of women who were employees of small firms and/or employed without a contract and benefits. 73) _____

Additionally, more women than men fail to work the minimum number of years required to be eligible for the pension guarantee. 74) _____

Throughout Latin America and the Caribbean there are significant behavioral differences between men and women in regard to contribution levels. 75) _____

- A. Many of these women would have liked to contribute to pension plans, but could not because their employment circumstances excluded them from participating, noted Packard.
- B. Packard conducted a survey in 2000 in Santiago, Chile, showing that while some 30 percent of men who participate in the social security system never become eligible to receive the minimum government pension guarantee, as many as 50 percent of participating women do not.
- C. Packard said his findings indicate that equalizing retirement ages for both genders is not only a worldwide trend, but a logical option.
- D. Data from a 2003 survey of older adults (average age 60) in Argentina showed a striking difference in pension coverage between men and women.
- E. Packard also suggested moving from the old pay-as-you-go public systems to multi-pillar model private systems based on contribution density.
- F. Packard's study shows that contribution density—the ratio of contributing months to total months worked in the labor force—is lower for women than for men.

PAPER TWO

PART IV TRANSLATION (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your Chinese version in the proper space on your Answer Sheet.*

For a certain breed of consumers, the arrival of Apple's new generation iPad is an occasion of monomaniacal focus and intense anticipation. Visions of how the shiny new gadget will revolutionize their lives fill their heads. (1) They're willing to sacrifice hours waiting in line and hard-earned cash that they can hardly afford to spare, all to get their hands on Apple's hot new toy. Why is it that some consumers are constantly driven to possess the newest and hottest gadget?

The lure of the new applies to consumers with a particular personality style. Psychology researchers have shown that each of us has our own level of craving for new things. They call this “novelty-seeking,” or the sexier alternative, “neophilia.” (2) The curiosity motive, long known to cause both humans and non-humans to seek mental stimulation, exists to different degrees in all of us.

People with high degrees of novelty-seeking are drawn to new situations, experiences, and, of course, possessions. (3) They tend to make impulsive decisions, be disorganized, and are highly oriented toward seeking and getting rewards. Research also shows that novelty-seeking is associated to addictive disorders, including substance abuse.

(4) Generally speaking, people high in neophilia, are among those compelled to be on the lookout for the newest, highest-profile technological advances. They are first in line when the newest gadget shows up in stores. The “high” they experience while cradling their latest gadget is similar to the rush of pleasure that occurs in the reward centers of the brain when any type of addiction is satisfied. (5) Techno-gadgets are particularly appealing because they themselves have addictive qualities. Unfortunately, the “high” will fade quickly as the brain adapts and seeks the next rewarding novelty.

PART V WRITING (40 minutes, 20 points)

Directions: *Write an essay of no less than 200 words on the topic given below. Use the proper space on your Answer Sheet II.*

TOPIC

What is the true spirit of the Olympic Games? Please use examples to illustrate your points.