

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2021)

-GRADE FOUR-

TIME LIMIT: 130 MIN

PART I DICTATION

[10 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage, except the first sentence, will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of fifteen seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given ONE minute to check your work once more.

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE. The first sentence of the passage is already provided.

Now, listen to the passage.

The Meaning of Home

The original meaning of the word home in English was of a safe dwelling place, a village, even a world. _____

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 MIN]

SECTION A TALK

In this section you will hear a talk. You will hear the talk ONCE ONLY. While listening, you may look at the task on ANSWER SHEET ONE and write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. Make sure what you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may use the blank sheet for note-taking.

You have THIRTY seconds to preview the gap-filling task.

Now, listen to the talk. When it is over, you will be given TWO minutes to check your work.

SECTION B CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear two conversations. At the end of each conversation, five questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken ONCE ONLY. After each question there will be a ten-second pause. During the pause, you should read the four choices of A, B, C and D, and mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

You have THIRTY seconds to preview the choices.

Now, listen to the conversations.

Conversation One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on Conversation One.

1. A. Never. B. Just a few. C. Quite a few. D. Few.
2. A. They both enjoy interviews. B. They like being asked questions.
C. They dislike some panel members. D. They have negative feelings.
3. A. Dancer in a night club. B. Children's entertainer.
C. Electronics engineer. D. Shop assistant.
4. A. Ashamed. B. Excited. C. Surprised. D. Afraid.
5. A. To see who gives the lasting impression. B. To select the best among many candidates.
C. To find out who has acting potential. D. To see how one reacts when uncomfortable.

Conversation Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on Conversation Two.

6. A. She failed the course. B. She made much progress.
C. Her performance was a bit worrying. D. Her performance was better than expected.
7. A. It is hard for the required length. B. It is a very familiar subject.
C. It is difficult to draw conclusions. D. It is irrelevant to the topic.
8. A. 75%. B. 45%. C. 30% . D. 25%.
9. A. Russia. B. Saudi Arabia. C. Canada. D. The United States.
10. A. To collect more necessary information. B. To analyze the data she has obtained.
C. To propose some possible solutions. D. To keep up her good work this term.

PART II LANGUAGE USAGE

[10 MIN]

There are twenty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four options marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence or answers the question. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

11. If we _____ abused by the power of the social rule, we must take steps to defuse its energy.
A. were not to be B. are not to be C. should not be D. would not be
12. A team of engineers has been developing a space cleanup satellite to eliminate man-made orbital debris , _____ broken-down satellites or tossed-away rocket stages.
A. be it B. if it is C. whether it is D. no matter

13. Meiling returned from abroad a totally different person. The italicized part functions as a(n) _____ in the sentence.
- A. Appositive B. object C. adverbial D. complement
14. Welcome to this special edition of TV Picks, featuring things that must be read to be consumed, let alone _____ : books.
- A. being understood B. to understand C. understood D. understand
15. When you have finished with that novel, don't forget to return it to Tom, _____?
- A. will you B. do you C. don't you D. won't you
16. Cities have nonprofit associations, usually made up of Fire Department personnel working on their own time to provide _____ inspections.
- A. fire-safety home free B. home free fire-safety
C. fire-safety free home D. free home fire-safety
17. There is no means _____ a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking.
- A. Where B. to which C. when D. that
18. Person A : Where is Tim ?
- Person B : He might be next door.
- What is the function of the modal auxiliary verb "might" in the reply?
- A. To express relief. B. To dramatize a fact.
C. To indicate possibility. D. To ask for permission.
19. "After a confused silence, the speaker attempted a weak reply only to halt midway to confer with his assistant and finally to admit that he had made a mistake." The two infinitive phrases after "midway" are used to _____.
- A. show purpose B. indicate result C. indicate manner D. predict consequence
20. Which of the following italicized phrases is INCORRECT?
- A. The town is now ten times its original size.
B. The seller asked for double the usual price.
C. I wish I had two times his strength.
D. They come here four times every year.
21. The program includes an _____ of program options for ESL/EFL teachers.
- A. Array B. arrangement C. agreement D. assortment
22. The volcano _____ on Friday, opening up an 800-meter-long crack in its crater.
- A. Ejected B. erupted C. spewed D. ignited

23. As previously suspected, the inhabitants of the region had been hunter-gatherers living relatively _____ lifestyles.
- A. Separated B. remote C. lonely D. solitary
24. The governor posted a statement online saying he "misspoke" and tried to _____ his comments.
- A. Cleanse B. clear C. clarify D. clean
25. The country is making progress on its bailout reform commitments but bad bank loans could _____ a fledgling recovery.
- A. divert B. derail C. distract D. deconstruct
26. The parents almost collapsed upon learning that their child had been diagnosed _____ a rare disease.
- A. with B. as C. for D. over
27. Major airlines have banned the transport of hunting trophies from Africa in the _____ of the outrage over the shooting death of a lion in Zimbabwe.
- A. call B. midst C. result D. wake
28. The _____ cited study suggested that parental involvement in homework can boost a student's academic performance.
- A. Widely B. likely C. popularly D. eventually
29. Salespeople here are paid on a commission basis; however, continued employment is based on their ability to sell service contracts rather than _____.
- A. Commodity B. product C. produce D. merchandise
30. Anthropologists were intrigued to learn that Kennewick Man was _____ different from today's native Americans.
- A. Anonymously B. autonomously C. anatomically D. analogously

PART IV CLOZE

[10 MIN]

Decide which of the words given in the box below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blank. The words can be used ONCE ONLY. Mark the letter for each word on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

A. Actually	B. cultural	C. digitized	D. grammar	E. if
F. Intervention	G. obviously	H. path	I. though	J. transition
K. Transmission	L. unmediated	M. virtual	N. visual	O. way

There is a curious cliché that says pictures don't lie. It is part of that greater cliché that says seeing is believing. Somehow a thing seen directly- -or through a(n) (31)_____representation like a painting, photograph, or a film- -brings us closer to some actual reality. Words are too (32)_____not things themselves; words are made-up sounds, developed throughout the life of a culture, represented by made-up letters, put together in a contrived (33)._____that everyone in a culture uses to communicate through a decision that the particular words will refer to particular things. Language is clearly(34)_____and not natural: It is human made and accepted with some variations throughout a particular culture. Every English speaker understands what the word “food” refers to, even(35)_____the particular kind of food that comes to mind may vary to each individual. But seeing a thing seems to bring us something very close to the thing itself- to “ reality”. Things that are seen appear to be and even feel as if they are (36)_____; that is, they seem to be conveyed directly to us, not conveyed indirectly. Nothing stands in their (37)_____. They are true.

But, in fact, an image, whether photographed, painted, or (38)_____is not the thing itself. It is a representation of a mediated (39)_____, composed through the camera lens, or a computer, and transferred onto film or through binary code onto the computer screen, appearing to be the thing itself. But even when we acknowledge the (40)_____of optics, computer science, and the human hand and eye of the photographer in recording and developing the photographic image, we still haven't considered all the mediation that goes on. An image of the thing is not the thing.

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

[35 MIN]

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

In this section there are three passages followed by ten multiple choice questions. For each multiple choice question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PASSAGE ONE

(1) AS I write this, I have half an eye on an old James Bond film that is showing on my computer. But this is a story about how I stopped watching TV and began reading again for pleasure,

after ten years in which I hardly turned a page.

(2) I suppose I was an avid reader of “literature” between the ages of nine and fourteen. I had enough time to be White Fang, Robinson Crusoe, and Bilbo Baggins and Jeeves. Of course there was room in the schoolboy's imagination for some real historical figures: Scott of the Antarctic, all of the Vikings, and Benjamin Franklin were good friends of mine.

(3) Then, in adolescence, I began a long search for strange and radical ideas. I wanted to challenge my elders and betters, and stir up my peers with amazing points of view. Of course, the only place to look was in books. I hunted out the longest titles and the authors with the funniest names, and scoured the library for completely unread books. Then I found one which became my bible for the whole of 1982. It had a title composed of eleven long words and an author whose name I didn't know how to pronounce. It was really thick and looked dead serious. Even better, it put forward a whole world-view that would take days to explain. Perfect. I took it out of the library three times, proud to see the date-stamps lined up on the empty library insert.

(4) Later, I went to university. Expecting to spend long evenings in learned discussion with clever people, I started reading philosophy. For some reason I never found the deep-thinking intellectuals I hoped to meet. Anyway, I was ready to impress with my profound knowledge of post-structuralism and existentialism. These things are usually explained in rather short books, but they take a long time to get through. They were the end of my youthful reading.

(5) Working life was hard to get used to after so much theory. It was the end of books for me. There didn't seem to be much in books that would actually get things done. To do things you had to answer the telephone and work a computer. You had to travel about and speak to people who weren't at all interested in philosophy. I didn't stop reading; you can't avoid that. I read all day. But no books came my way, only manuals and pamphlets and contracts and documents. Maybe most people satisfy their need for stories and ideas with TV and, to tell the truth, it was all I needed for ten years. In those days I only had a book “on the go” for the duration of plane flights. At first I would come home and watch TV over dinner. Then, I moved the TV so I could watch it from bed. I even rigged up a switch so I could turn it off without getting out of bed. Then, one fateful day, my TV broke and my landlady took it away.

(6) My new TV is an extra circuit board inside my computer. It's on a desk in front of a working chair and I can't see it from the bed. I still use it for the weather forecasts and it's nice to have it on while I'm typing this...but what to do last thing at night? Well, have another go with books.

(7) Now, I just like books. I have a pile of nice ones by my bed and I'm reading about six

simultaneously. I don't want to BE any of the characters. I don't care if a thousand people have already read them. I don't have to search through libraries. There are books everywhere and all of them have something to read in them. I have the strange feeling that they've been there all along, waiting for me to pick them up.

41. We learn from the author' s reading habit in adolescence that he liked _____.

- A. works of literature
- B. real historical figures
- C. unread and serious books
- D. works of philosophy

42. What was reading like in the author' s working life?

- A. Philosophy was still his favorite.
- B. Reading was short and practical.
- C. Reading was completely abandoned.
- D. Television had replaced his reading.

43. It can be concluded from Para. 7 that the author _____.

- A. has resumed his reading habit
- B. is hardly serious about reading
- C. still likes unread books
- D. spends much time reading

PASSAGE TWO

(1) I was prepared to dislike Max Kelada even before I knew him. The war had just finished and the passenger traffic in the oceangoing liners was heavy. Accommodation was very hard to get and you had to put up with whatever the agents chose to offer you. You could not hope for a cabin to yourself and I was thankful to be given one in which there were only two berths. But when I was told the name of my companion my heart sank. *It suggested closed portholes and the night air rigidly excluded.* It was bad enough to share a cabin for fourteen days with anyone , but I should have looked upon it with less dismay if my fellow passenger's name had been Smith or Brown.

(2) When I went on board I found Mr. Kelada's luggage already below. I did not like the look of it; there were too many labels on the suitcases. And the wardrobe trunk was too big. He had unpacked his toilet things, and I observed that he was a patron of the excellent Monsieur Coty. I did not at all like Mr. Kelada. I made my way into the smoking room. I called for a pack of cards and began to play. I had scarcely started before a man came up to me and asked me if he was right in thinking my name was so and so.

(3) "I am Mr. Kelada," he added, with a smile that showed a row of flashing teeth, and sat down.

(4) "Oh, yes, we're sharing a cabin, I think."

(5) "Bit of luck, I call it. You never know whom you're going to be put in with. I was jolly glad when I heard you were English. I'm all for us English sticking together when we're abroad, if you understand what I mean."

(6) I blinked.

(7) “ Are you English?” I asked, perhaps tactlessly.

(8) “Rather. You don't think I look like an American, do you? British to the backbone, that's what I am.

(9) To prove it, Mr. Kelada took out of his pocket a passport and airily waved it under my nose.

(10) Mr. Kelada was short and of a sturdy build, clean shaven and dark skinned, with a fleshy, hooked nose and very large, lustrous and liquid eyes. His long black hair was sleek and curly. He spoke with a fluency in which there was nothing English and his gestures were exuberant. *I felt pretty sure that a closer inspection of that British passport would have betrayed the fact that Mr. Kelada was born under a bluer sky than is generally seen in England.*

(11) “What will you have?” he asked me.

(12) I looked at him doubtfully. Prohibition was in force and to all appearance the ship was bone dry. When I am not thirsty I do not know which I dislike more, ginger ale or lemon squash. But Mr. Kelada flashed an oriental smile at me.

(13) “Whisky and soda or a dry martini, you have only to say the word.”

(14) From each of his hip pockets he fished a flask and laid it on the table before me. I chose the martini, and calling the steward he ordered a tumbler of ice and a couple of glasses.

(15) “A very good cocktail,” I said.

(16) “Well, there are plenty more where that came from, and if you've got any friends on board, you tell them you've got a pal who's got all the liquor in the world.

(17) Mr. Kelada was chatty. He talked of New York and of San Francisco. He discussed plays, pictures, and politics. I do not wish to put on airs, but I cannot help feeling that it is seemly in a total, stranger to put mister before my name when he addresses me. Mr. Kelada, doubtless to set me at my ease, used no such formality. I did not like Mr. Kelada. I had put aside the cards when he sat down, but now, thinking that for this first occasion our conversation had lasted long enough, I went on with my game.

44. We can infer from the passage that Mr. Kelada's attitude towards the author is _____.

- A. Enthusiastic B. neutral C. biased D. unfriendly

45. The author did not like Mr. Kelada for the following reasons EXCEPT _____.

- A. his oversized wardrobe trunk B. his dubious British descent
C. his informal manners D. his scope of knowledge

46. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

- A. An Unforgettable Journey.
C. An Interesting Conversation.

- B. An Irritating Companion.
D. An Accidental Encounter.

PASSAGE THREE

(1) One of our most firmly entrenched ideas of masculinity is that a real man doesn't cry. Although he might shed a discreet tear at a funeral, he is expected to quickly regain control. Sobbing openly is for girls.

(2) *This isn't just a social expectation.* One study found that women report crying significantly more than men do -five times as often, on average, and almost twice as long per episode.

(3) So it's perhaps surprising to learn that the gender gap in crying seems to be a recent development. Historically, men routinely wept, and no one saw it as feminine or shameful.

(4) For example, in chronicles of the Middle Ages, we find one ambassador repeatedly bursting into tears when addressing Philip the Good, and the entire audience at a peace congress throwing themselves on the ground, sobbing and groaning as they listen to the speeches. In medieval romances, knights cried purely because they missed their girlfriends. In Chretien de Troyes's Lancelot, or, The Knight of the Cart, no less a hero than Lancelot weeps at a brief separation from Guinevere. At another point, he cries on a lady's shoulder at the thought that he won't get to go to a big tournament because of his captivity. What's more, instead of being disgusted by this sniveling (哭诉), the lady is moved to help.

(5) There's no mention of the men in these stories trying to restrain or hide their tears. No one pretends to have something in his eye. No one makes an excuse to leave the room. They cry in a crowded hall with their heads held high. Nor do their companions make fun of this public blubbering (大声哭); it's universally regarded as an admirable expression of feeling.

(6) So where did all the male tears go? There was no anti-crying movement. No leaders of church or state introduced measures to discourage them. Nevertheless, by the Romantic period, masculine tears were reserved for poets. From there, it was just a short leap to the poker-faced heroes of Ernest Hemingway, who, despite their poetic leanings, could not express grief by any means but drinking and shooting the occasional buffalo.

(7) The most obvious possibility is that this shift is the result of changes that took place as we moved from a feudal agrarian society to one that was urban and industrial. In the Middle Ages, most people spent their lives among those they had known since birth. A typical village had around 250 to 300 inhabitants, most of them related by blood or marriage. If men cried, they did so with people who would empathize.

(8) But from the 18th to 20th centuries , the population became increasingly urbanized, and people were living in the midst of thousands of strangers. Furthermore, changes in the economy required men to work together in factories and offices where emotional expression and even private conversation were discouraged as time wasting. As Tom Lutz writes in *Crying : The Natural and Cultural History of Tears*, “You don't want emotions interfering with the smooth running of things. ”

(9) Yet human beings weren't designed to swallow their emotions , and there's reason to believe that suppressing tears can be hazardous to your well-being. Research from the 1980s has suggested a relationship between stress-related illnesses and inadequate crying. Weeping is also, somewhat counterintuitively, correlated with happiness and wealth. Countries where people cry the most tend to be more democratic and their populations more extroverted.

(10) It's time to open the floodgates. Time for men to give up emulating the stone-faced heroes of action movies and be more like the emotive heroes of Homer, like the weeping kings, saints, and statesmen of thousands of years of human history. When misfortune strikes, let us all- men and women-join together and cry until our sleeves are drenched. As the Old Testament has it: “They that sow in tears shall reap in joy.”

47. The examples in Para.4 are cited to _____.

- A. explain why men in the Middle Ages cried
- B. provide supporting evidence for Para. 3
- C. show similarity between now and then
- D. describe the manner in which men cried

48. Which of the following is the most likely reason for the disappearance of male tears?

- A. Measures introduced by church and state leaders.
- B. Shift in expression of grief in fiction and poetry.
- C. Changes in the attitude of their companions.
- D. Changes from urbanization and industrialization.

49. Which of the following benefits of crying is the author LESS sure about?

- A. Wealth.
- B. Openness.
- C. Health.
- D. Freedom.

50. What is the author's main message in the passage?

- A. Men should cry secretly on occasions.
- B. Men should not cry in front of women.
- C. Men should not suppress their tears.
- D. Men should cry as often as women.

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

In this section there are five short answer questions based on the passages in Section A. Answer the questions within NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS in the space provided on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PASSAGE ONE

51. What does the author mean by saying
“one which became my bible” in Para. 3?

52. Give a title for the passage.

PASSAGE TWO

53. What does the italicized part imply according to the context (Para. 1)?

54. What does the author mean by the italicized part (Para. 10)?

PASSAGE THREE

55. What does the italicized part in Para. 2 suggest?

PART VI WRITING

[45 MIN]

Read carefully the following excerpt and then write your response in NO LESS THAN 200 WORDS, in which you should:

1) summarize the study results, and then

2) comment on the relationship between loneliness and wisdom.

You can support yourself with information from the excerpt.

Marks will be awarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Write your response on ANSWER SHEET THREE.

Loneliness and Wisdom: Are They Related?

Rising rates of loneliness may not be news, but the three periods when it peaks may come as a surprise: More people reported feeling moderate to severe loneliness during their late 20s, their mid-50s and their late 80s than in other life periods, according to the research published in the journal *International Psychogeriatrics*.

The general sense of isolation was also more prevalent than the researchers had expected. A full three-quarters of the study participants reported moderate to high levels of loneliness, said Dr. Philip Jeste, senior author of the study and a professor of psychiatry and neuroscience at the University of California, San Diego.

“One thing to remember is that loneliness is subjective. Loneliness does not mean being alone; loneliness does not mean not having friends,” said Dr. Jeste, who is also director at the UC San Diego's Center for Healthy Aging. “Loneliness is defined as ‘subjective distress’.” It is the discrepancy between the social relationships you want and the social relationships you have, he said.

Within the dark clouds, Dr. Jeste also found a silver lining: An inverse relationship exists between loneliness and wisdom. “In other words, people who have high levels of wisdom didn't feel

lonely, and vice versa," he said.

—THE END—

ANSWER SHEET 1 (TEM4)

请勿在此处作任何标记

PART II

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A TALK

下列各题必须使用黑色字迹签字笔在答题区域内作答，超出红色矩形边框限定区域的答案无效。

How to Assess a Graduate School

General criteria to follow in choosing a proper graduate school:

Reputation

- examine whether the school is one of the best
- check its (1) _____ (1) _____
- note school differences in programs, (2) _____ (2) _____
- (3) _____ (3) _____
- cost of study
 - large cities: (4) _____ (4) _____
 - medium-sized cities: charming
 - choose the one you appreciate
- social environment
 - students in small towns: (5) _____ (5) _____

Safety

- assessment of school environment: (6) _____ (6) _____
- discussion with (7) _____ and students (7) _____
- (8) _____ (8) _____
- libraries and computers
- on-campus housing: (9) _____ (9) _____
- off-campus residence

Mission

- program differences in educating graduate students: (10) _____ (10) _____