

- A. anything but      B. something but      C. nothing but      D. anyone but
3. You won't fool him; he's very \_\_\_\_.
- A. acute      B. sharp      C. sensitive      D. keen
4. With \_\_\_\_ eyes many birds can find their enemies quickly and flee away.
- A. acute      B. sharp      C. sensitive      D. keen
5. As a secretary, her \_\_\_\_ work is to make appointments and answer the phone.
- A. routine      B. rituals      C. habitual      D. ritual
6. The soldiers often talk about the power of \_\_\_\_ weapons at/on \_\_\_\_ occasions.
- A. conventional...ease      B. conventional...leisure  
C. customary...leisure      D. traditional...leisurely
7. They \_\_\_\_ the value of the house at \$ 50,000 before they sold it.
- A. estimate      B. evaluated      C. accessed      D. assessed
8. The moral character of men is formed by \_\_\_\_.
- A. circumstances      B. setting      C. environment      D. surroundings
9. The house is in beautiful \_\_\_\_.
- A. circumstances      B. setting      C. environment      D. surroundings
10. Gloria lives close \_\_\_\_ and her home is only five minutes' walk from here.
- A. on hand      B. by hand      C. at hand      D. in hand
11. The more they \_\_\_\_ his background, the more they felt suspicious (怀疑的).
- A. researched into      B. inquired      C. probed into      D. investigated into
12. The facts had been \_\_\_\_ from thousands of students in their first year of university study by asking the following questions.
- A. acquired      B. obtained      C. gained      D. earned
13. A force-10 wind is \_\_\_\_ the roofs off houses.
- A. qualified for blowing      B. able to blow  
C. capable of blowing      D. competent for blowing
14. It was \_\_\_\_ of you not to play the piano while I was asleep.
- A. considering      B. considerable      C. considerate      D. considerably

## Part B Main Dishes



### I. Traditional Passage Reading (TPR)

There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Please choose the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

#### (1)

The United Kingdom and the United States share many of the same values in common and speak basically the same language. However, there are some differences tourists would notice when they visit or live in.

The United States has a very diverse landscape from east to west and north to south. It also has more than one time zone, while the UK just has one. It is possible to pick and choose a climate and live according to preference. In the UK, there is less variation in climate throughout the year, unless you compare Scotland with southern England or Wales. The north is usually cooler than the southern

part of the UK and it is more sparsely (稀少的) populated than the rest of the country. As the UK is so densely populated (nearly 60 million), the British tend to be very private and to guard their privacy closely. Many people mistake this attitude for aloofness (冷淡) and view the British as reserved. One thing that the British wonder at when they visit or live in America is the vast open spaces that are in many parts of the country. It is unheard of in the UK to drive for two or three hours and not see a town or village.

Schools are run very differently in the UK and in America. In the UK, children usually start school at the age of five and leave at either sixteen (compulsory school leaving age) or they can complete one or two extra years of schooling and leave at the age of seventeen or eighteen. The school year runs from early September to late July, with short “half term” breaks in between. Pupils, or students, wear school uniforms to identify the school they attend. Unlike American schools, when children “graduate” at the end of their school career, British school children simply leave. A person is referred to as a “school leaver” rather than as a “high school graduate”. Graduation is reserved for the time when students finish their university courses.

The United Kingdom and the United States may only be separated by the North Atlantic, but there remain a lot of cultural differences, which began to develop after both countries went their separate ways in the eighteenth century. It is interesting to look into some of these differences and to learn from one another. After all, no one culture is necessarily “better” than the other.

(401 words)

- What is the main idea of the passage?
  - How climate in the UK differs from that in America.
  - Why British culture differs from American culture.
  - The UK and America differ in many aspects regardless of their similarities.
  - Educational system of the UK differs from that of America.
- According to the passage, people in the UK share the same \_\_\_\_\_.
  - climate
  - natural landscape
  - time zone
  - living environment
- In the UK, students leave school at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 15
  - 16
  - 17 or 18
  - 16, but some 17 or 18
- Which of the following is TRUE, according to this passage?
  - There is less variation in climate throughout the year in the United States.
  - Compared to the British, the Americans tend to be very private and more reserved.
  - It's common for the British to drive for two or three hours without seeing a town or a village.
  - In the US, children leaving school are usually referred to as “high school graduate”.
- The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - to decide which culture is better than the other, the UK or America.
  - to explain how differently the UK and America developed after the 18th century.
  - to make people aware of cultural differences and learn from each other.
  - to know the different school systems in the UK and the United States.

**(2)**

The stages of culture shock are typically split into five different phases. The first phase is “tourist or honeymoon stage”. Visitors are fascinated by the new and exciting things. It is more of an adventure than a style of living, and they just want to take it all in. These “tourists” are usually easy to spot. Their eyes are wide and they ask lots of questions.

The next stage is “emptiness or rejection phase”, which usually begins when the newness

**wears off.** Visitors begin to feel homesick. They may start to idealize their home culture and struggle to socialize. The toughest symptoms (症状) of culture shock appear during this stage. Visitors may feel unhappy, lonely and discouraged. This phase may begin about three weeks, or sometimes not appear until four or five months into the stay. Visitors should be aware and prepare themselves for this stage by taking certain measures. Support groups are important. It will be necessary to have some support and to know that this is a phase that is survivable.

The third stage is called the conformist (遵守者) stage. It is during this stage that visitors accept the culture they are in. They may not like things the way they are, but they learn to live with them, rather than put up with the stress of all the loneliness, rejection, and bitterness they've been feeling. They start to realize, "Hey, I can make it here." Visitors are typically about 90% adjusted while they are in this stage.

The fourth stage is total assimilation (同化). It is in this stage that visitors can call the "foreign culture" home and appreciate it. Visitors feel comfortable, have friends, know the ins and outs of the culture and generally accept it.

The fifth and final stage may be called the re-entry stage. This occurs when visitors re-enter their home culture. Sometimes, it is the toughest stage of all. It is important to give yourself time! You have just been through a huge emotional and very foreign experience. Your lifestyle and values may have somewhat changed, as well as the importance of being on time. You will likely to see things of your home culture very different and react to things differently.

Overall, living in a foreign culture is an interesting and exciting experience. Don't be afraid to try something new, but do make sure that you prepare yourself as adequately as possible before take-off! (418 words)

- The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. the definition of culture shock	B. reasons for cultural shock
C. ways to deal with culture shock	D. different phases of culture shock
- According to the passage, people in the first stage of culture shock would \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. feel excited about everything new	B. keep silent and just see what will happen
C. look for some support groups	D. feel upset to the new environment
- What does the phrase "**wears off**" mean in Paragraph 2?
 

A. Take off.	B. Fade away.	C. Put on.	D. Take up.
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- In which stage would visitors begin to feel happy, comfortable and generally accept the "foreign culture"?
 

A. Honeymoon stage.	B. Conformist stage.
C. Assimilation stage.	D. Re-entry stage.
- Which of the following is TRUE, according to this passage?
 

A. Visitors will be unhappy and lonely in the first two weeks in their trip.	B. Visitors would idealize their home culture as soon as they get into a new culture.
C. There are only a few visitors who can adjust to new environment and new culture.	D. After the culture shock, visitors are likely to view their home culture differently.

**(3)**

Thanks to globalization, you are likely to work with Japanese, French, Chinese, German and all sorts of other nationalities. It is important to recognize that people from different cultures are different in a variety of ways, including different ways of looking at things, dressing and expressing personality. These differences can cause problems interpreting what the other person is doing.