

## 江苏大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 624

科目名称: 基础英语

考生注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷、草稿纸上无效!

### English Examination for Graduate Candidates 2007

#### Part I Vocabulary (20 points)

1. The American Medical Association has called for the sport of boxing to be banned.  
A. forbidden      B. regulated      C. studied      D. reorganized
2. Before the advent of synthetic fibers, people had to rely entirely on natural products for making fabrics.  
A. modern      B. flexible      C. colored      D. artificial
3. Among the men and women who reshaped the American working class during the early 1900's, there were many who were not members of labor unions.  
A. challenged the rights of      B. criticized the views of  
C. interviewed the leaders of      D. changed the character of
4. The Paul Bunyan tales of the American timber country are a form of comic overstatement.  
A. exaggeration      B. folk song      C. storytelling      D. relief
5. In 1897 President Grover Cleveland vetoed an immigration bill that required a literary test.  
A. reading and writing      B. standard intelligence  
C. current affairs      D. physical and mental health
6. Although its takeoff in April 1981 was beset with delays, the space shuttle Columbia returned triumphantly two days later from its mission in the Earth's orbit.  
A. staff      B. rescue      C. funding      D. launching
7. The difference between the polar and equatorial diameters of Mars has not been unequivocally determined.  
A. easily      B. definitely      C. conventionally      D. arithmetically
8. The western slopes of the mountains of the Sierra Nevada Range are deeply incised by numerous streams.  
A. fed      B. cut      C. flooded      D. distended
9. The significance of magazines among contemporary media is sometimes grossly underestimated because of television's seeming dominance.  
A. greatly      B. easily      C. possibly      D. graphically
10. A former state senator who preached judicial restraint, Sandra Day O'Connor was expected to align herself with conservatives when she was appointed to the United States Supreme Court.  
A. advocated      B. questioned      C. practiced      D. admired
11. Whether the giant panda belonged to the bear or raccoon families was a matter of zoological contention for years.  
A. controversy      B. confusion      C. enterprise      D. examination
12. The motion picture originated when a series of still photographs were spliced and viewed in rapid succession to create the illusion of movement and continually.  
A. reduced      B. joined      C. revised      D. tinted
13. Satellites that orbit the globe transmit detailed pictures of cloud cover.  
A. photograph      B. circle      C. decorate      D. leave
14. Tarzan, a character in Edgar Rice Burroughs' books, has many brehtaking adventures in the jungle.  
A. exciting      B. mysterious      C. diversified      D. humorous

15. Asparagus grows best in rich loose soil.  
 A. costly      B. dark      C. fertile      D. moist
16. The Railway Labor Mediation Act of 1926 supported the use of collective bargaining to avert interruption of rail service.  
 A. avenge      B. prevent      C. endure      D. deny
17. Important features of dehydrated foods are their lightness in weight and their compactness.  
 A. frozen      B. dried      C. organic      D. healthful
18. Programmed instruction received its major impetus from the work of behaviorist B. F. Skinner, who, after years of research, devised a practical system in 1954.  
 A. investigated      B. described      C. imitated      D. created
19. For many adolescents, participation in sports is one way that they can feel true self-esteem.  
 A. loyalty      B. liberty      C. selfishness      D. pride
20. Automaton are mechanical objects that become relatively self-operating once they have been actuated.  
 A. timed      B. constructed      C. cleaned up      D. set in motion

### Part II Paraphrase (15 points)

Direction: Paraphrase the underlined sentences in the following passage.

In an interesting article published last February, Dave Sifry, the founder of Technorati, revealed that the number of blogs doubles ever five and a half months. (1)With virtually everything enabled by the net, the growth statistics are staggering. Think of Skype, the VoIP (internet telephony) company, adding 150,000 new subscribers a day, every day.

Blogging seems to be no different. Mr Sifry reckons that about 75,000 new blogs are created every day, ie about one new blog a second. And just to address the gibe that blogs are like Christmas toys - to be played with once and then discarded - he estimates that 13.7 million blogs are still being updated three months after their creation and about 2.7 million people update their blogs at least once a week.

(2)Professional media folk are predictably incredulous about this. Why would anyone write without being paid for doing so? And, besides, who do these people think they are, gaily airing their so-called 'opinions'? Jean-Remy von Matt, the CEO of a German advertising agency, (3)spoke for many in the media industry when he fired off an enraged email after bloggers had effectively sabotaged one of his advertising campaigns.

In the email he called blogs 'the toilet walls of the internet'. 'What on earth', he asked, 'gives every computer-owner the right to express his opinion, unasked for?' (4)Non-journalists tend to be less dismissive, but are nevertheless also pretty skeptical. (5)Since they cannot imagine themselves publishing their thoughts, they are bemused by the fact that so many of their fellow citizens seem keen to have a go. And among the blogging community, one detects that air of smug satisfaction attendant upon knowing something that is hidden to the hoi-polloi.

(6)And of course there is the quiet satisfaction of wielding a certain amount of collective power, as when they obliged Mr von Matt to publicly apologise and retreat. (7)Just about the only things one can confidently say about the blogging phenomenon are that it doesn't seem to be a passing fad and that it represents a significant change in the media ecosystem.

Already, strong symbiotic relationships have evolved between blogging and journalism, with the former acting as both a check on journalistic inaccuracy and a source of opinion on which journalists increasingly rely. But apart from that, (8)the sheer size and diversity of the blogging community makes it hard to generalise. (9)As yet, our knowledge of this emerging subculture is pretty sketchy. Which is why the results of a survey by the Pew 'Internet and American Life' project, released this week, are interesting.

The Pew project is the most comprehensive and long-term source of information we have about how the internet is affecting the lives of Americans. (10)It's lavishly funded and pretty rigorous in its

techniques, so one tends to take it more seriously than the vapourings of 'market research' firms. The Pew researchers estimate that about 12 million American adults have a blog, and that the number of blog readers has grown to 39 per cent of the online population - that's about 57 million adults.

### Part III Rhetoric (15 points)

A) Direction: The following sentences are not well-written. Try to improve them as you think proper. (5 points)

1. Like many of today's students, financial security is one of Magda's highest priorities.
2. You should strive to cooperate with our colleagues to bring about change, for improving communication and professional development.
3. The football game was played in our stadium that was full of excitement.
4. After three hours of practice, a large mug of beer was what the thirsty dancers wanted.
5. Tim and Rita decided to send their daughter to college on the day she was born.

B) Direction: Rewrite the following sentences as instructed. (10 points)

1. It took only hours before excuses were being offered for the behavior of the group who are alleged to have planned to blow up airplanes en route from Heathrow to the US. (Begin with "Only hours ....")
2. Much of local government is a mess and the decline in services is accelerating because of the shortage of competent people. (Use "the shortage" as the subject)
3. On the one hand, there are many successes in overcoming the heritage of discrimination and deprivation left by apartheid. (Use "many successes" as the subject)
4. This is not the great leap forward in education that helped to drive countries like Korea and Singapore into thriving modern economies. (Begin with "The great leap forward in ...")
5. One could argue that the phenomenon is not new but represents the latest stage of a long process, which began almost 200 years ago. (Begin with "The phenomenon")

### Part IV Cloze (10 points)

Direction: Fill in the blanks with words you think most suitable.

Nevertheless, during the earlier stages of the nuclear arms race, each of the superpowers 1 that its actions would have a simple and direct 2 on the thinking of the other. For decades, each new 3 in weaponry was deployed by one side for the purpose of inspiring fear in the other. But each such 4 led to an effort by the other to 5 the first one with a more advanced deployment of its 6. Slowly, it has become 7 that the problem of the nuclear arms race is not primarily caused by 8. It is complicated by technology, true; but it arises 9 of the relationship between the superpowers and is based on an obsolete 10 of what war is all about.

### Part V Reading Comprehension A (40 points)

#### Passage I

Rent control is the system whereby the local government tells building owners how much they can charge their tenants in rent. In the United States, rent controls date back to at least World War II.

In 1943 the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortages during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in some locations, including New York City, controls continued. Under New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants continue to renew their leases. In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls are more recent. They were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels. In 1979 Santa Monica's municipal government ordered landlords to roll back their rents to the levels charged in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-thirds as much as any increase in the overall price level.

In any housing market, rental prices perform three functions: (1) promoting the efficient maintenance of existing housing and stimulating the construction of new housing, (2) allocating existing scarce housing among competing claimants, and (3) rationing use of existing housing by potential renters. One result of rent control is a decrease in the construction of new rental units. Rent controls have artificially depressed the most important long-term determinant of profitability - rents. Consider some examples. In a recent year in Dallas, Texas, with a 16 percent rental vacancy rate but no rent control laws, 11,000 new housing units were built. In the same year, in San Francisco, California, only 2,000 units were built. The major difference? San Francisco has only a 1.6 percent vacancy rate but stringent rent control laws. In New York City, except for government-subsidized construction, the only rental units being built are luxury units, which are exempt from controls. In Santa Monica, California, new apartments are not being constructed. New office rental space and commercial developments are, however. They are exempt from rent controls.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The construction of apartments in the United States.
- (B) Causes and effects of rent control
- (C) The fluctuations of rental prices
- (D) The shortage of affordable housing in the United States.

2. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the introduction of rent controls in Santa Monica, California?

- (A) Rapid population growth
- (B) Inflation
- (C) Economic conditions during wartime
- (D) Record-high housing prices

3. It can be inferred that the purpose of rent control is to

- (A) protect tenants
- (B) promote construction
- (C) increase vacancy rates
- (D) decrease sales of rental units

4. The information in the last paragraph supports which of the following statements?

- (A) San Francisco has eliminated its rent control laws.
- (B) Rent control leads to a reduction in the construction of housing units
- (C) Luxury apartments are rarely built when there is rent control
- (D) There is a growing need for government-subsidized housing.

5. According to the passage, which of the following cities does NOT currently have rent controls?

- (A) Santa Monica
- (B) Dallas
- (C) San Francisco
- (D) New York City

### Passage II

In the 1600's when the Spanish moved into what later was to become the southwestern United States, they encountered the ancestors of the modern-day Pueblo, Hopi, and Zuni peoples. These ancestors, known variously as the Basket Makers, the Anasazi, or the Ancient Ones, had lived in the area for at least 2,000 years. They were an advanced agricultural people who used irrigation to help grow their crops. The Anasazi lived in houses constructed of adobe and wood. Anasazi houses were originally built in pits and were entered from the roof. But around the year 700 A.D., the Anasazi

began to build their homes above ground and join them together into rambling multistoried complexes, which the Spanish called pueblos or villages. Separate subterranean rooms in these pueblos \_\_\_\_\_ known as kivas or chapels \_\_\_\_\_ were set aside for religious ceremonials. Each kiva had a fire pit and a hole that was believed to lead to the underworld. The largest pueblos had five stories and more than 800 rooms.

The Anasazi family was matrilinear, that is, descent was traced through the female. The sacred objects of the family were under the control of the oldest female, but the ritual ceremonies were conducted by her brother or son. Women owned the rooms in the pueblo and the crops, once they were harvested. While still growing, crops belonged to the man who, in contrast to most other Native American groups, planted them. The women made baskets and pottery, the men wove textile and crafted turquoise jewelry.

Each village had two chiefs. The village chief dealt with land disputes and religious affairs. The war chief led the men in fighting during occasional conflicts that broke out with neighboring villages and directed the men in community building projects. The cohesive political and social organization of the Anasazi made it almost impossible for other groups to conquer them.

6. The Anasazi people were considered "agriculturally advanced" because of the way they
- (A) stored their crops
  - (B) fertilized their fields.
  - (C) watered their crops.
  - (D) planted their fields.
7. Who would have been most likely to control the sacred objects of an Anasazi family?
- (A) A twenty-year-old man
  - (B) A twenty-year-old woman
  - (C) A forty-year-old man
  - (D) A forty-year-old woman
8. Which of the following activities was NOT done by Anasazi men?
- (A) Making baskets
  - (B) Planting crops
  - (C) Building homes
  - (D) Crafting jewelry.
9. According to the passage, what made it almost impossible for other groups to conquer the Anasazi?
- (A) The political and social organization of the Anasazi
  - (B) The military tactics employed by the Anasazi
  - (C) The Anasazi's agricultural technology.
  - (D) The natural barriers surrounding Anasazi willages.
10. The passage supports which of the following generalizations?
- (A) The presence of the Spanish threatened Anasazi society.
  - (B) The Anasazi benefited from trading relations with the Spanish.
  - (C) Anasazi society exhibited a well-defined division of labor.
  - (D) Conflicts between neighboring Anasazi villages were easily resolved.

### Passage III

Love and friendship have much in common. If two persons are to be friends, they must find contentment in each other's company, suffer pain in each other's failure, and take pleasure in each other's success. Each must find in the mood and temperament of the other something attractive and congenial. But any deep and permanent friendship calls for a larger common area than romantic love. Notoriously, the prince may fall in love with the chorus-girl when the two have almost nothing in common. But friendships are based, as a rule, on common interests in a project, an art, or a cause; one thinks of Marx and Engels, Cobden and Bright, Gilbert and Sullivan, the Mayo brothers, Weber and Fields.

Still, common interests by themselves will not guarantee friendship and many co-workers have been rivals and enemies. Full friendship must see eye to eye about values, about things, admired and liked and disliked. It is not furthered if, whenever we grow enthusiastic about dancing or music or flying or science, our companion can only say, "Sorry, but I find al that detestable." One of the blessings of friendship is that it supplies a sounding-board which, in echoing our own delights, makes them greater. And by a happy correlative law, sorrows when shared grow less. Friends fortify each other like the sides of an arch; they gain contentment, security, reassurance in failure, added happiness in success, and a large increment of courage merely from facing things side by side.

11. Friendship differs from love in that

- A. friendship calls for doing work together.
- B. friendship calls for a larger common area than love.
- C. friendship calls for common interests.
- D. friendship calls for contentment and security.

12. In the passage the author implies that people who work together

- A. share common interest.
- B. are good friends.
- C. may hate each other.
- D. feel quite happy.

13. In the passage the author mentioned Marx and Engels for the purpose of

- A. showing their common causes.
- B. illustrating friendship.
- C. demonstrating their friendship.
- D. manifesting their idea.

#### Passage IV

When plants and animals die, they normally decay, helped along by fungi, bacteria and the natural chemicals in the environment. Once decomposed, they provide nutrients for living organisms, and the respiration of the micro-organisms causing decay releases carbon dioxide into atmosphere. Over a period of several hundred million years, however, comparatively small amounts of organic material have been trapped under layers of silt, soil or volcanic rock and, deprived of oxygen, have not fully decomposed. Instead, they have formed deposits of coal, natural gas and oil, often located far beneath the land surface or the seabed.

Oil is usually found in porous rock under a layer of **impermeable** rock which prevents it from escaping. It can then only be reached by drilling. The initial gushing of oil out of a drill pipe is caused by the pressure of the gas trapped and compressed immediately above the oil deposits. In time, this pressure decreases and the oil has to be pumped to the surface. The crude oil raised directly from wells is not yet ready for use. It has to be refined. The first stage in this process is fractional distillation in a fractionating column. Those fractions, such as petrol and kerosene, which are lighter and more volatile, move towards the top of the column before condensing. The heavy residua fuel at the base of the column is extremely impure.

But distillation does not produce enough high grade petrol to meet today's high demand. The petrol offered for sale to motorists in a blend of straight distilled petrol produced by chemical modification from certain distillates.

As more and more people own cars, the future looks less and less hopeful. It has taken about 600 million years for the world's oil reserves to be formed. It will probably take us a little over a hundred years to exhaust them. The age of the internal combustion engine may turn out to be short and highly destructive. Our children may well be the last generation to drive petrol-powered cars. We can only share scientists' hopes that alternative sources of energy to meet our needs will have been found by the time the world's coal and oil reserves finally run out.

14. The fist paragraph of this passage is about

- A. decayed plants and animals.
- B. the origin of oil.
- C. natural gas.
- D. organic materials.

15. The word impermeable (in the second paragraph) means

- A. unable to escape.
- B. unable to come in.

C. unable to pass through. D. unable to absorb.

16. The first stage in the oil refining process is called

- A. pumping B. drilling C. condensing D. distilling

17. According to the author which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- A. People can find the alternative energy sources when oil is exhausted.  
B. Crude oil can not used directly.  
C. Oil can gush out of the well because of the air pressure.  
D. Petrol is liable to change into vapor.

### Passage V

#### History of Western Music

It is impossible for us to know exactly how much and what music from Greece or the mixed Oriental-Hellenistic societies around the eastern Mediterranean was taken into the Christian Church during the first two or three centuries of its existence. Certain features of ancient musical life were definitely rejected – for example, the idea of cultivating music purely for enjoyment as an art. Above all, the forms and types of music connected with the great public spectacles such as festivals, competitions, and dramatic performances, and also the music of more intimate convivial occasions, were regarded by many as unsuitable for the Church, not so much from any dislike of music itself as from the need to wean the increasing numbers of converts away from everything associated with their pagan past. This attitude involved at first even a distrust of all instrumental music. Yet the break may not have been complete. Just as early Christian theology was influenced by the philosophy of antiquity, early Christian music may have taken over something – how much, or what, we can not tell – from pagan sources.

More important, however, than any such possible external influences was the fact that the worship services of the earliest Christians were closely modeled on the Jewish synagogue services. Like them, they included readings from the holy books, psalms, hymns, prayers, and almsgiving – all elements that remain to this day in the liturgy of the Mass (where they are followed, of course, by the Eucharist, the celebration of the Last Supper). It is a safe assumption that, in music as well as liturgy, the early Church adopted the usual synagogue practices, probably adding certain features taken over from the Temple worship. In both the Jewish and the Christian services, the characteristic styles and forms of the musical portions were adapted to, in fact conditioned by, their liturgical function. We may therefore note here briefly some of the general features of Hebrew music which found a place in nearly Christian worship and which eventually entered into the various types of Christian chant that developed in later centuries.

18. The idea of cultivating music purely for enjoyment as an art was rejected in the Christian church because

- A. Christian converts must break away with their pagan past.  
B. the Christian church hated public spectacles.  
C. the Christian church did not like music.  
D. the Christian church banned art.

19. The early Christian music is influenced by

- A. Greek music. B. pagan music. C. Hebrew music. D. all of them.

20. Jewish synagogue services include all the following EXCEPT

- A. reading the Holy Books. B. praying.  
C. dancing. D. almsgiving.

### Part VI Reading Comprehension B (20 points)

Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions following.

(1) The conference headlines were, of course, dominated by when Tony Blair should go and even whether Labour could win the next election. But beneath the surface, something more significant is stirring.

(2) Compass is helping to reforge the relationship between the intellectual and working classes. This is the alliance that sustained Labour in the past, which acted as the basis for victory in 1945 and in part saw Labour win again in the 1960s. But the relationship has broken down since then. Tony Blair attempted to revive it with the "third way" - but wild geese can only be chased for so long before everyone gives up.

(3) On Saturday this emerging alliance was symbolised at the beginning of the conference with an excellent address from Derek Simpson, the general secretary of Amicus and at its end by a truly wonderful speech from the influential sociologist Richard Sennett on politics and trust. A horny-handed son of toil successfully shared a platform with a professor from an ivory tower.

(4) A coalition is beginning to gather that we hope will lift our sights but keep our feet on the ground. It is a coalition of ideas and organisation - the unity of theory and practice a new democratic left requires if it is to mount an effective challenge to the hegemony of neoliberalism.

(5) And this is where it gets really interesting. Among the "intellectuals", a further fragile but strengthening alliance is taking place - between what you could call the "realos" and the "fundis" in the language of the red/green debates on the German left a few decades ago.

(6) Here, two camps are starting to talk and explore the politics of a utopian realism. The vehicle for debate is the Compass manifesto, which is being worked on now and stretches from ideas on the good life, through to a new political economy to radical democracy and the public realm.

(7) On one side of the manifesto discussion, you have hard-headed ex-New Labourites frustrated with the limits of Blairism and its acceptance of global markets. These people are steeped in the politics of organising for victory and the capture of state power. On the other side are the more academic visionaries, many outside Labour and with no political vehicle to call their own but richly laden with theory and culture that speaks to other ways of doing politics; people who dream not just of a better world but of a different world.

(8) The Brazilian theorist Roberto Unger helps us to put these two halves together when he tells us: "To be a realist, you must first be a visionary." To be pragmatists we must first know what we are being pragmatic about. New Labour has given such pragmatism a bad name by falling into opportunism and blind acceptance of the demands of global capital, which put a straitjacket on what the left can think and do.

(9) It will be the courage to dream again but to know when and where to compromise that will define the success of the Compass project.

(10) Already, New Labour supporters are trying to undermine this newfound sense of hope. One very Blairite political columnist said: "Compass exists somewhere between Sweden and Narnia." It was a clever charge, which worried us. Were we being impossibilist and fanciful? It made us think.

(11) I mentioned it to a group of visiting Swedish social democrats. They laughed and said, "Oh, he means Sweden and Finland." These are not imaginary places but countries where society comes first - and because of that, they have enterprising and dynamic economies. They have a left that is modern, principled and popular. Why can't we?

(12) The wave that swept New Labour into power in 1997 is still rolling. It is the one David Cameron is trying to ride when he talks about public services, the environment and now even equality and redistribution. But if Labour and the wider left are to renew themselves before the Tories get back in, then we have to learn from them learning from us.

(13) This is what Hayek, the architect of neoliberalism, said after social democrats defined the post-second world war agenda: "The main lesson the true [economic] liberal must learn from the success of the socialists is that it was their courage to be utopian which gained them the support of the intellectuals and thereby an influence on public opinion."

#### Questions:

1. What is the "significant" thing mentioned in the first paragraph? And why is it significant? (5%)



2. What do you understand by “a utopian realism?” (5%)
3. According to the passage, what does “To be a realist, you must first be a visionary” imply? (10%)

**Part VII Writing (30 points)**

Some suggest that the proper place for scholars is ivory tower, but others say scholars should be social activists. What do you think a true scholar should be? (300 words)