

江西师范大学二 0 0 五年博士生招生考试英语试卷

(2005-5-31)

(答案必须做在答题纸上, 在试卷上答题无效!)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 Minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (10 points)

1. [A] At the department store. [B] At the office
 [C] In the restaurant [D] In the drug store
2. [A] At two o'clock [B] At three o'clock [C] At four o'clock [D] At five o'clock
3. [A] His girlfriend complained of his going to the party without her
 [B] He was together with her girlfriend yesterday
 [C] He has been busy dating his girlfriend these days
 [D] He brought his girlfriend to the party
4. [A] She loves the film too
 [B] She doesn't think much of the film
 [C] She asks the man to repeat his words
 [D] It's not as good as she expected
5. [A] Go outing with his wife [B] Work for extra hours
 [C] Stay at home with his wife [D] Go outing with his boss
6. [A] He suggests that she buy the sweater in another color
 [B] He suggests that she buy a jacket instead of the sweater
 [C] He suggests that she buy the sweater at its original price
 [D] He suggests that she buy the sweater on Friday
7. [A] Be a bad boy [B] Eat too fast [C] Go to a game [D] Skip his lunch
8. [A] a salesman [B] A telephone repairman
 [C] A plumber [D] An electrician
9. [A] Whether to change his job [B] Asking for a higher salary
 [C] Accepting a new secretary [D] Getting a better position
10. [A] At the railway station [B] At the customs
 [C] At the police station [D] At the post office

Section B

Directions: Questions 11–15 are based on a speech you are going to hear. After hearing the speech, you will be given five minutes to answer the questions. Your answer to each question should be around 10 words. Write your answer on Answer Sheet. Then you will hear the speech again to check your answers. Now you are given fifteen seconds to go over the questions first. (5 points)

11. How many techniques are mentioned in the talk?
12. Why should we imagine a dog in order to remember that Tom is from Australia?
13. What should we do to remember a large number?
14. How can we remember the directions to a certain place?
15. How can we remember lists of words?

Section C

Directions: You will hear a passage. While you are listening, you should take notes. After hearing the passage, you will be given five minutes to accomplish the task assigned. Write your answer on Answer Sheet. Then you will hear the passage again to check your work. Now you are given 3 seconds to go over your task first. (5 points)

16. Please tell the main idea of the passage in no more than 50 words. (5 points)

Part II Reading Comprehension (50 Minutes)

Directions: Read each passage and answer all the questions that follow the passage. On your answer sheet, circle the letter that best answers the question. (30 points)

Passage One

There is widespread belief that the emergence of giant industries has been accomplished by an equivalent surge in industrial research. A recent study of important inventions made since the turn of the century reveals that more than half were the product of individual inventors working alone, independent of organized industrial research. While industrial laboratories contributed such important products as nylon and transistors, independent inventors developed air conditioning, the automatic transmission, the jet engine, the helicopter, insulin, and streptomycin. Still other inventions, such as stainless steel, television, sillicons, and plexiglass were developed through the combined efforts of individuals and laboratory teams.

Despite these findings, we are urged to support monopoly power on the grounds that such power creates an environment supportive of innovation. We are told that the independent inventor, along with the small firm, cannot afford to undertake the important research needed to improve our standard of living while protecting our diminishing resources; that only the prodigious assets of the giant corporation or conglomerate can afford the king of expenditure that can produce the technological advances vital to economic progress. But when we examine expenditure for research, we find that of the more than \$35 billion spent each year in this country, almost two-thirds is spent by the federal government. More than half of this government expenditure is funneled into military research and product development, accounting for the enormous increase in spending in such industries as nuclear energy, aircraft, missiles, and electronics. There are those who consider it questionable that these defense-linked research projects will account for an improvement in the standard of living or, alternately, do much to protect our diminishing resources.

Recent history has demonstrated that we may have to alter our longstanding conception of the process actuated by competition. The price variable, once perceived as the dominant aspect of the competitive is now subordinate to the competition of the new product, the new business structure, and the new technology. While it can be assumed that in a highly competitive industry not dominated by a single corporation, investment in innovation—a risky and expensive budget item—might meet resistance from management and stockholders who might be more concerned with cost-cutting, efficient organization, and large advertising budget, it would be an egregious error to assume that the monopolistic producer should be equated with bountiful expenditures for research. Large-scale enterprises tend to operate more comfortably in stable and secure circumstances, and their managerial bureaucracies tend to promote the status quo and resist the threat implicit in change. Furthermore, the firm with a small share of the market will aggressively pursue new techniques and different products, since with little vested interest in capital equipment or plant it is not deterred from investment in innovation. In some cases, where inter-industry competition is reduced or even entirely eliminated, the industrial giants may seek to avoid capital loss resulting from obsolescence by deliberately obstructing technological progress.

The conglomerates are not, however, completely exempt from strong competitive pressures; there are instances in which they, too, must compete, as against another industrial Goliath, and then their weapons may include large expenditures for innovation.

17. According to the passage, important inventions of the twentieth century_____.

- [A] are not necessarily produced as a result of governmental support for military weapons research and development
- [B] came primarily from the huge laboratories of monopoly industries
- [C] were produced at least as frequently by independent inventors as by

- research teams
 [D] have greater impact on smaller firms than on conglomerates
18. It is the author's belief, as expressed or implied in the passage, that_____.
 [A] monopoly power creates an environment supportive of innovation
 [B] government protection for military research will do much to protect our dwindling resources
 [C] industrial giants, with their managerial bureaucracies, respond more quickly to technological change
 [D] firms with a small share of the market will aggressively pursue innovations because they are old capital equipment
19. Management and stockholders might be deeply concerned with cost-cutting rather than innovation if _____.
 [A] their company is faced with strong competition in a field not dominated by one of the industrial giants
 [B] they are very stable and secure and hold a monopoly position in their industry
 [C] they are part of the military-industrial complex and are the recipients of federal funds for product development
 [D] they have produced some of the important inventions of this century
20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author_____.
 [A] has little confidence in the ability of monopolistic industry to produce the important inventions of the future
 [B] would rather see the federal government spend money on social services than on the defense establishment
 [C] favors a conservative approach to innovation and places trust in conglomerates to provide efficient production
 [D] while admitting that more than half the important inventions of the century were produced by independent inventors, feels that the future lies in the hands of giant industry
21. The amount of money spent by the federal government for non-military research and product development is _____.
 [A] more than \$36 billion each year
 [B] approximately \$24 billion each year
 [C] more than \$18 billion each year
 [D] less than \$12 billion each year
22. Which of the following statements is neither expressed nor implied in the passage?
 [A] Important inventions have been produced, in the past, by individuals as well as by corporate teams.
 [B] The federal government's research funds are funneled into pure research as well as military research.
 [C] The development of the automatic transmission is not credited to organized industrial research.
 [D] Industrial giants may deliberately suppress innovations to avoid capital loss

- resulting from obsolescence.
23. The author's purpose in this passage is to _____.
 [A] advocate an increase in government support of organized industrial research
 [B] point out a common misconception about the relationship between the extent of industrial research and the growth of monopolistic power in industry
 [C] describe the inadequacies of small firms in dealing with the important matter of research and innovation
 [D] show that America's strength depends upon individual ingenuity and resourcefulness
24. Which of the following best supports the thesis that industrial giants do not best serve to provide the innovation we need to improve our standard of living and protect our diminishing resources?
 [A] More than half the important inventions made since the turn of the century were the product of individual inventors working alone, independent of organized industrial research.
 [B] More than half the government expenditure for research goes to military research.
 [C] The missile industry is one that benefits from government spending for research.
 [D] Large-scale enterprises tend to operate more comfortably in stable and secure circumstances.
25. The industrial giants may seek to avoid capital loss resulting from obsolescence by deliberately obstructing technological progress. The sentence means _____.
 [A] that the industrial giants may seek to avoid capital loss because of obsolescence by purposely preventing technological progress
 [B] that the industrial giants may seek to avoid capital loss caused by obsolescence by purposely promoting technological progress
 [C] that the industrial giants may seek to avoid capital loss caused by obsolescence by deliberately spending more money on technological progress
 [D] that the industrial giants may seek to avoid capital loss caused by obsolescence by purposely investing more money on innovation
26. According to the author, the conglomerates may spend large amount on innovation because _____.
 [A] they are completely exempt from strong competitive pressures
 [B] they are supportive of innovation
 [C] they can afford to undertake the important research needed
 [D] they, too, must compete against another industrial Goliath

Passage Two

Although adult romantic love may have its origins in the biological inclination of babies to form attachments to their caregivers, by the time people have participated

in relationships for 15 to 20 years, their manner of loving as adults is highly influenced by their culture. Many societies have arranged marriages, which are as much economic bonds linking families or clans as personal and sexual bonds between lovers. For example, in many parts of India, where marriages have traditionally been arranged, people may experience passionate love, but they typically hide it. Public displays of affection are avoided, although they are tolerated more when they are between an unmarried than a married couple.

In the United States, the meaning of marriage has changed substantially over the last three centuries. As in other societies prior to industrialization, marriage was once primarily an arrangement for procreating and managing property and financial unions between families, not a vessel for emotional and sexual intimacy. Based on evidence from diaries and letters written in the nineteenth century, some historians argue that for women, passion and romance were not absent, but they were often separate from sex and more likely experienced in nonsexual relationships.

As the country industrialized and people began focusing more on their own needs and individuality, patterns of courtship and dating changed. By the late nineteenth century, romance and emotional bonding between lovers had become a value. Rather than courting in public places such as church gatherings, middle-class men and women began to spend more time alone. A number of factors facilitated privacy, some as seemingly insignificant as changes in architecture. Colonial homes, for example, had larger but fewer rooms than Victorian homes and were designed to accommodate family gatherings. Victorian home, in contrast, had many rooms with various function. Parlors, sitting rooms, and dining rooms provided places for young couples to visit with each other and apart from the company of supervising adults and therefore to share more of their inner lives.

The contemporary emphasis on passionate, romantic, intimate love portrayed daily on movie screens may be predicated on some degree of individualism. As noted before, cultures differ in the extent to which they cultivate personal emotional experience. Contemporary Western culture is unique in its focus on individual satisfaction as a valued end. This orientation extends into relationships, which are viewed as vehicles for personal gratification and are terminated when they are no longer satisfying. The nature and experience of long-term adult love relationships, then, differs not only cross-culturally but even within a single culture over time.

27. the topic of the passage is _____.

- [A] how the meaning of love varies across cultures and times
- [B] the origins of love