

# 江西师范大学 2007 年春季博士生招生考试英语试卷

(2007-3-24)

(答案必须做在答题纸上，在试卷上答题一律无效)

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20 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%)

1. [A]69 [B]59 [C]67 [D]76
2. [A] On the earth [B]In an ocean [C]In Africa [D]On the moon
3. [A] Because they need handkerchiefs. [B] Because the movie is sad.  
 [C] Because they like movies. [D] Because the movie is funny.
4. [A] Buy a car [B] Buy a house [C] Move to the city [D] Rent a car
5. [A] A housewife [B] A teacher [C] A director [D] A writer
6. [A]The government should help those youngsters.  
 [B]The government should take the place of those youngsters.  
 [C]The government should encourage those youngsters.  
 [D]The government should place restrictions on those youngsters.
7. [A] Because they had the same interests. [B] Because they got along very well.  
 [C] Because both of them were sociable. [D] Because both of them were humorous.
8. [A] She likes riding horses. [B]She has been promoted once a year.  
 [C]She won the second place in a contest. [D]she is very excited.
9. [A] It is very neat. [B]It is a mess. [C]It is very pleasant. [D]It is a hell.
- 10.[A]He got the camera at a very low price. [B]The camera is very expensive.  
 [C]The camera is worth nothing. [D]He does not like the camera.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. (10%)

**Passage one** Questins 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. [A]Because he began to change five hundred years ago. [B] Because he never stops changing.  
 [C] Because he never stops growing. [D] Because he has recently began to change.
12. [A] Because their brains will grow faster than at present.  
 [B] Because their brains will be in constant use.

[C] Because their brains will play an important part.

[D] Because their brains will need more room than at present.

13. [A] He will have bigger eyes. [B] He will get weaker eyes.

[C] He will see better. [D] He will have to wear better glasses.

14. [A] It will grow darker. [B] It will stop growing completely.

[C] It will fall out more often. [D] It will get longer.

**Passage two** Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. [A] The U.S. [B] Other countries. [C] Post-Cold War politics. [D] All of the above.

16. [A] Because of its geographical location. [B] Because of the power of the country.

[C] Because of their sense of security. [D] Because of their Cold War politics.

17. [A] Pearl Harbor incident. [B] John F. Kennedy Assassination.

[C] Defeat in the Vietnam War. [D] Martin Luther King's Assassination.

**Passage three** Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. [A] They were talking about their home towns.

[B] They were discussing how echoes worked in different places.

[C] They were joking with each other.

[D] They were talking about their recent travels.

19. [A] In Vermont. [B] In Colorado. [C] In Mississippi. [D] In Missouri.

20. [A] The echo in the church in Missouri was most unusual.

[B] Mark Twain's two friends had never heard a real echo.

[C] Mark Twain was taken in by his friends.

[D] Mark Twain knew how to tease his friends.

## Part II Reading Comprehension (60 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. (30%)

### Passage 1

It is incongruous that the number of British institutions offering MBA courses should have grown by 254 percent during a period when the economy has been sliding into deeper recession. Optimists, or those given to speed, assumptions, might think it marvelous to have such a resource of business school graduates ready for the recovery. Unfortunately, there is now much doubt about the value of the degree not least among MBA graduates themselves, suffering as they are from the effects of recession and facing the prospect of shrinking management structures.

What was taken some years ago as a ticket of certain admission to success is now being exposed to the scrutiny of cost-conscious employers who seek "can-dos" rather than "might-dos", and who feel that academia has not been sufficiently appreciative of the needs of industry or of the employers' possible contribution.

It is curious, given the name of the degree, that there should be no league table for UK business schools; no

unanimity about what the degree should encompass; and no agreed system of accreditation. Surely there is something wrong. One wonders where all the tutors for this massive infusion of business expertise came from and why all this mushrooming took place.

Perhaps companies that made large investments would have been wiser to invest in already existing managers, perched anxiously on their own internal ladders. The Institute of Management's 1992 survey, which revealed that eighty-one percent of managers thought they personally would be more effective if they received more training, suggests that this might be the case. There is, too, the fact that training alone does not make successful managers. They need the inherent qualifications. Of character; a degree of self-subjugation; and, above all, the ability to communicate and lead; more so now, when empowerment is a buzzword that is at least generating genuflections, if not total conviction.

One can easily think of people, some comparatively unlettered, who are now lauded captains of industry. We may, therefore, not need to be too concerned about the fall in applications for business school places, or even the doubt about MBAs. The proliferation and subsequent questioning may have been an inevitable evolution. If the Management Charter Initiative, now exploring the introduction of a senior management qualification, is successful, there will be a powerful corrective.

We believe now that management is all about change. One hopes there will be some of that in relationship between management and science within industry, currently causing concern and which is overdue for attention. No-one doubts that we need more scientists and innovation to give us an edge in an increasingly competitive world. If scientists feel themselves undervalued and under-used, working in industrial ghettos, that is not a promising augury for the future. It seems we have to resolve these misapprehensions between science and industry. Above all, we have to make sure that management is not itself smug about its status and that it does not issue mission statements about communication without realizing that the essence of it is a dialogue. More empowerment is required and we should strive to achieve it.

21. What is the writer's view in the reading passage?

- [A] He believes that there are too many MBAs      [B] He believes that the degree is over-valued  
 [C] He believes that standards are inconsistent      [D] He believes that the degree has dubious value

22. According to the passage, employers \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] feel that they have not been consulted sufficiently about their needs  
 [B] consider that cost-consciousness is the most important qualification  
 [C] are more concerned about the value of the degree than graduates themselves  
 [D] feel that MBAs will not be necessary because of shrinking management structures

23. According to the passage \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] managers need a degree and the ability to communicate  
 [B] training need to be done in groups to be successful  
 [C] managers today must have good communication and leadership skills  
 [D] industrial managers do not need to write letters



24. In the writer's opinion \_\_\_\_.

- [A]science increases competition [B]scientists are undervalued  
 [C]the management of science needs reassessment [D]management feels smug about its status

25. Which of the information is true according to the passage?

- [A]Most managers interviewed felt that their colleagues needed more training  
 [B]Employers today are looking for proven experience rather than potential ability  
 [C]The Management Charter Initiative is an attempt to standardize MBAs  
 [D]Companies would have benefited more from recruiting MBAs rather than investing in their own staff

## Passage 2

There are two methods of fighting, the one by law, the other by force; the first method is that of men, the second of beasts; but as the first method is often insufficient, one must have recourse to the second. It is, therefore, necessary for a prince to know how to use both the beast and the man. This was covertly taught to the rulers by ancient writers, who relate how Achilles and many others of those ancient princes were given Chiron the centaur to be brought up and educated under his discipline. The parable of this semi-animal, semi-human teacher is meant to indicate that a prince must know how to use both natures, and that one without the other is not durable.

A prince, being thus obliged to know well how to act as a beast, must imitate the fox, and the lion, for the lion cannot protect himself from traps, and the fox cannot defend himself from wolves. Those that wish to be only lions do not understand this. Therefore, a prudent ruler ought not to keep faith when by doing so it would be against his interest, and the reasons which made him bind himself no longer exist. If men were all good, this percept would not be a good one; but as they are bad, and would not observe their faith with you, so you are not bound to keep faith with them. Nor have legitimate grounds ever failed a prince who wishes to show colorable excuse for the unfulfilment of his promise. Of this one could furnish an infinite number of examples, and also how many times peace has been broken, and how man promises rendered worthless, by the faithlessness of princes, and those that have best been able to imitate the fox have succeeded best. But it is necessary to be able to disguise this character well, and to be a great feigner and dissembler, and men are so simple and so ready to obey present necessities, that the one who deceives will always find those who allow themselves be to deceived.

26. The writer does not believe that \_\_\_\_.

- [A]the truth makes men free [B]people can protect themselves  
 [C]princes are human [D]leaders have to be consistent

27. "Prince" in the passage designates \_\_\_\_.

- [A]anyone in power [B]elected officials [C]aristocrats [D]sons of kings

28. The lion represents those who are \_\_\_\_.

- [A]too trusting [B]reliant on force [C]strong and powerful [D]lacking in intelligence

29. The fox, in the passage, is \_\_\_\_.

- [A]admired for his trickery [B]no match for the lion [C]pitied for his wiles [D]considered worthless

30. The writer suggests that a successful leader must \_\_\_\_.

[A]be prudent and faithful [B]cheat and lie [C]have principle to guide his actions [D]follow the truth

### Passage 3

The livelihood of each species in the vast and intricate assemblage of living things depends on the existence of other organisms. This interdependence is sometimes subtle, sometimes obvious. Perhaps the most straightforward dependence of one species on another occurs with parasites, organisms that live on or in other living things and derive nutrients directly from them. The parasitic way of life is widespread. A multitude of microorganisms ( including viruses and bacteria ) and an army of invertebrates—or creatures lacking a spinal column (including crustaceans, insects, and many different types of worms )—make their livings directly at the expense of other creatures. In the face of this onslaught, living things have evolved a variety of defense mechanisms for protecting their bodies from invasion by other organisms.

Certain fungi and even some kinds of bacteria secrete substances known as antibiotics into their environment. These substances are capable of killing or inhibiting the growth of various kinds of bacteria that also occupy the area, thereby eliminating or reducing the competition for nutrients. The same principle is used in defense against invaders in other groups of organisms. For example, when attacked by disease-causing fungi or bacteria, many kinds of plants produce chemicals that help to ward off the invaders.

Members of the animal kingdom have developed a variety of defense mechanisms for dealing with parasites. Although these mechanisms vary considerably, all major groups of animals are capable of detecting and reacting to the presence of “foreign” cells. In fact, throughout the animal kingdom, from sponges to certain types of worms, shellfish, and all vertebrates ( creatures possessing a spinal column ) , there is evidence that transplants of cells or fragments of tissues into an animal are accepted only if they come from genetically compatible or closely related individuals.

The ability to distinguish between “self ” and “nonself ” , while present in all animals, is most efficient among vertebrates, which have developed an immune system as their defense mechanism. The immune system recognizes and takes action against foreign invaders and transplanted tissues that are treated as foreign cells.

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- [A]How parasites reproduce. [B]How organisms react to invaders.  
[C]How antibiotics work to cure disease. [D]How the immune system of vertebrates developed.

32. The word “intricate” in line 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_ .

- [A]difficult [B]widespread [C]critical [D]complex

33. According to the passage, some organisms produce antibiotics in order to \_\_\_\_ .

- [A]prevent disease in humans [B]aid digestion  
[C]fight off other organisms [D]create new types of nutrients

34. According to the passage, a transplant of tissue between genetically incompatible organisms will result in the transplanted tissue \_\_\_\_ .

- [A]becoming a parasite [B]being treated as an invader  
[C]altering its genetic makeup [D]developing a new immune system

35. According to the passage, the ability to distinguish between “self” and “nonself” enables vertebrates to \_\_\_\_.

- [A]accept transplanted cells                      [B]detect and react to invasion  
 [C]weaken their immune system              [D]get rid of antibiotics

#### Passage 4

For reasons yet to be fully understood, one out of ten human beings in the world is left-handed, and from one generation to the next, this ratio is roughly preserved. As we know, left-handedness cuts across socioeconomic, ethnic, and gender lines. Yet throughout history prominent figures in science—to say nothing of religion—have identified in left-handedness signs of viciousness or worse. In 1903, Italian physician Cesare Lombroso identified left-handedness as one of the degeneracy signs of the born criminals. Three years later, Dr. Wilhelm Fliess suggested that left-handedness was a reliable identification of homosexuality. And in 1937 British psychologist Cyril Burt declared left-handedness to be a mark of an ill-organized nervous system.

As demonstrated by all the “therapeutic” coercion that left-handed children were subjected to during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, these biases had more than just a theoretical impact. Yet even when this gauche predilection was being discouraged, handism was certainly never taken as seriously as racism or sexism now is. Perhaps it’s the arbitrary nature of the trait that has militated against meaningful discrimination. After all, even when both parents are right-handed, there is still a 10 percent chance that they will bring a left-handed baby into the world. Moreover, a white baby born in Scarsdale is just as likely to be left-handed as a black baby in Harlem. Hence when the left-handed George Bush became President of the United States, it was hardly interpreted as a blow against prejudice. Nor was much attention paid to the fact that Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford were also southpaws.

36. Left-handedness is \_\_\_\_.

- [A]a thing that is cultivated                      [B]a thing that occurs by pure chance  
 [C]a thing of genetic inheritance              [D]a thing that occurs more in prominent figures

37. According to the passage, left-handedness \_\_\_\_.

- [A]is discouraged but not discriminated against  
 [B]has caused discrimination as serious as sexism and racism  
 [C]is a subject that has drawn more and more attention  
 [D]is an advantage in running for public office

38. The word “handism” in Line 3 Paragraph 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_.

- [A]being skillful with one’s hands              [B]quality of being convenient  
 [C]discrimination against left-handed people      [D]encouragement to use both hands instead of one

39. The word “southpaws” at the end of the passage means \_\_\_\_.

- [A]a boxer from the south                      [B]a politician from a southern state  
 [C]a person with extraordinarily large hands      [D]a left-handed person

40. Judging from the context, Scarsdale is a place inhabited by \_\_\_\_.

- [A]white people              [B]black people              [C]mixed races              [D]rich people

#### Passage 5



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 kind 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.

41. According to the passage, important inventions of 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

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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, feel that the future lies in the hands of giant industry

45. 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

46. 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.

47. 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

48. 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.

49. 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

50. 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

### Part III Translation (20%) (40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** Translate the following paragraph into English. Write your English version on Answer Sheet.(10%)

充分发挥个体、私营等非公有制经济在促进经济增长、扩大就业和活跃市场等方面的重要作用。放宽国内民间资本的市场准入领域，在投融资、税收、土地使用和对外贸易等方面采取措施，实现公平竞争。依法加强监督和管理，促进非公有制经济健康发展。完善保护私人财产的法律制度。

#### Section B

**Directions:** Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write your Chinese version on Answer Sheet.(10%)

Like the population explosion, the scientific and technological revolution began to pick up speed slowly during the eighteenth century. And this ongoing revolution has also suddenly accelerated exponentially. For example, it is now an axiom in many fields of science that more new and important discoveries have taken place in the last ten years than in the entire previous history of science. While no single discovery has had the kind of effect on our relationship to the earth that nuclear weapons have had on our relationship to warfare, it is nevertheless true that taken together, they have completely transformed our cumulative ability to exploit the earth for sustenance——making the

consequences of unrestrained exploitation every bit as unthinkable as the consequences of unrestrained nuclear war.

## Part IV Writing 30% (60 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** you are advised to write an essay more than 100 words. "Nowadays people spend too much of their spare time indoors". How far do you agree with this statement? (10%)

### Section B

"Good fences make good neighbours". Explain the implications of this statement. Write more than 200 words. (20%)

-----The End-----