

江苏大学 2009 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 613 科目名称: 基础英语 (含写作)

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 Students 2009

Part I Vocabulary (20 points)

1. The speaker walked confidently and quickly to the podium.
a. assuredly b. carefully c. clumsily d. thoughtfully
2. The proprietor of the inn was a corpulent man.
a. guest b. cook c. waiter d. owner
3. That matter was totally irrelevant to the discussion at hand.
a. suitable b. alien c. uninvited d. disappointing
4. The snow was so heavy that it obliterated the highway.
a. froze b. blocked c. endangered d. effaced
5. The new teacher was appalled at the chaotic condition of her classroom.
a. disorderly b. noisy c. chronic d. refined
6. The fugitive eluded capture for more than seven years.
a. elucidated b. evaded c. effected d. elevated
7. The young man wincing in pain as the doctor stitched up the gash in his arm.
a. howled b. shrieked c. flinched d. cried
8. That new soap made her face feel taut.
a. soft b. smooth c. tight d. awful
9. Having fasted for five days, the woman was starved.
a. famished b. prudent c. circumspect d. heedless
10. The policeman's alert mind caught the suspect's lies.
a. professional b. vigilant c. sluggish d. oblivious
11. The groom's hand caressed the soft mane of the horse.
a. provoked b. struck c. combed d. fondled
12. As we approached the pyramids, a massive stone sphinx greeted us at the entrance.
a. terrifying b. inspiring c. immense d. magnificent
13. Beethoven, having composed symphonies at three, was considered precocious.
a. gifted b. musical c. obtuse d. preliminary
14. The teacher picked up the student's book and scrutinized it.
a. examined b. corrected c. read d. graded
15. Despite the raging storm outside, the speaker did not deviate from his lecture.
a. delay b. disappear c. divulge d. depart
16. The interviewer promised not to divulge the source of his information.
a. recall b. reveal c. retain d. redirect
17. The toxic material on the derailed train contaminated the atmosphere.
a. polluted b. intoxicated c. congested d. cremated
18. The warranty guaranteed that all defective parts would be replaced without charge.
a. lost b. imperfect c. unused d. dorsal
19. The gas company detected a leak in the main line and evacuated all the tenants of the building.
a. discovered b. smelled c. expected d. predicted
20. It was difficult to find the missing papers on Gary's cluttered desk.
a. refurbished b. well-organized c. tarnished d. littered

Part II Paraphrase (15 points)

Direction: Paraphrase the underlined sentences in the following passage.

Much has been made of Rothschild's private nature, and (1) he seems to have an instinctive grasp of how to turn any weaker personality traits - perhaps even catagelophobia, the fear of being ridiculed - to his advantage, cultivating an air of quiet steel, rather in the way that Charles Saatchi or Kate Moss have long traded on the intriguing power of saying nothing at all.

(2) Osborne has betrayed himself as the opposite - a blabbermouth who picked a fight with Mandelson on ground on which he was so compromised that a regional sales rep whose Vauxhall Astra glovebox contains a copy of *The Art of War* could tell you that defeat was inevitable. (3) Even more staggering, for a chap who has known Rothschild since they were at prep school, was Osborne's inability to realise that leaking details of conversations that took place while he was enjoying Rothschild's hospitality would incense his host.

Confugate is primarily a tale of club rules broken. Not literal clubs, in most cases - though Bilderberg Group meetings have been mentioned - but the deck-shoed networks of the super-powerful, who sweetly allow politicians the illusion of being allowed to run things, and even to start the odd war, so long as they think it will bring down the price of oil. (4) Most of the politicians ever allowed within a sniff of this world learn its mores, just as Mandelson has. They are pathetically grateful to be asked to Rupert Murdoch's annual retreats; they allow Murdoch's son-in-law Matthew Freud to buy them £34,000-worth of private jet travel, as Cameron did on this same Greek trip; and (5) they don't do anything so vulgar as to mention in the register of members' interests that they had a meeting with Mr Murdoch while they were there.

This is nothing new. John Campbell's brilliant biography of Margaret Thatcher chronicles forensically the manner in which (6) Thatcher treated Murdoch as a powerful Reagan-like friend and ally, given free access to her, and invited several times to spend Christmas at Chequers. And yet, she never once mentioned Murdoch in her memoirs.

(7) Without a new ballot before January 9, 2009, Palestinians risk being left without legitimate governing structures, and the international community will not have a partner to continue the hollow "peace process". While the international community and Israel have had a major stake in undermining Palestinian democratic institutions, the question remains: what next for the Palestinian people? (8) In fact, this breakdown may provide an important opening for new popular forces to rise within Palestinian national politics.

(9) To salvage what remains of Palestinian institutions, Egypt is attempting to broker an agreement between Fatah and Hamas. (10) However, the first draft of a possible agreement reflects competing factional interests that render the talks fragile at best. Abbas's mandate topped the preliminary negotiations. Hamas had insisted on the illegality of an extension of his mandate, yet it seemingly backed down in front of Fatah's intransigency.

Part III Rhetoric (15 points)

Section A

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

1. This is the key contradiction that fuels Ian Fleming's creation: Bond combines the sexual revolution with old-world order, English self-discipline. (Begin with "What fuels")
2. As recession bites hard, a more despondent, down-at heel group of people than the debtors at the bankruptcy courts in the Strand would be hard to find. (Begin with "Hard")
3. A German car dealer with large debts back home was waiting in court that day: he only had to establish a token business here and British law would wipe out his German debts in a year's time. (Use "if" clause in your new sentence)
4. But while some drown in credit, a credit drought is killing off others. (Use "others" as the subject)
5. To class Osborne as socially out of his depth in all of this might seem odd: he has led a gilded life, after all. (Begin with "Odd")

Section B

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

1. We finally found our motorcycle in the school parking lot with a broken windshield.
2. To attain high marks in computer science, many hours of practice must be spent on the computer terminal.
3. I adopted a dog from a junkyard which is very close to my heart.
4. When we arrived home, we unpacked our suitcases, took showers, and then we went to sleep after eating our lunch.
5. Under attack by beetles, Charlotte sprayed her roses with insecticide.

Part IV Fill in the Blanks (10 points)

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

As early as 1870 Twain had ___1___ with a story about the boyhood adventures of a ___2___ he named Billy Rogers. Two years later, he changed the ___3___ to Tom, and began ___4___ his ___5___ into a stage play. Not until 1874 did the story begin developing in earnest. After ___6___ in 1876, Tom Sawyer quickly became a classic tale of American boyhood. Tom's mischievous daring, ingenuity, and the sweet ___7___ of his affection for Becky Thatcher are almost as ___8___ to be studied in American ___9___ as ___10___ the Declaration of Independence.

Part V Reading Comprehension A (40 points)

Concerning the origin of the soul Augustine's view differs from that of the Greek philosophers. He does not believe that souls are eternal or that they have an existence prior to their union with the body. He holds that souls are created by God, although it is not entirely clear whether he means that a soul is created simultaneously with the birth of each infant or the soul of the newborn child is generated from the souls of the parents at the same time when the newborn child is generated from the souls of the parents at the same time when the new body is developed. In either case it is the creative activity of God that is involved. Although the souls do not exist prior to their union with the body, they will survive the death of the physical body, in which case they will again be united with some other type of body, the nature of which we do not know. It is in this sense only that Augustine believes in the immortality of the soul. His argument in support of this belief is similar to the one used by Plato. Because the soul is capable of knowing truth which is eternal it must possess qualities that are more than merely temporal.

Souls are free insofar as they have the power to choose between right and wrong courses of action. Hence man is to some degree at least responsible for his fate. He cannot place the blame for his sins on God, nature, or even Satan as the Manicheans were inclined to do. The responsibility lies in himself. The temptations are there through no fault of his own but yielding to these temptations is another matter and one for which he can justly be blamed. The nature of man's freedom was, however, a very difficult one for him to explain and he was never able to do so without becoming involved in the inconsistencies. One of the reasons for this was his belief in predestination along with the idea that God knows what man will do in the future.

Although man was created in the image of God and without any evil being present in this nature, he now finds himself in a miserable predicament. As Augustine contemplates his own nature as well as that of his men he sees wickedness and corruption on every hand. Man is sinful creature and there is nothing that is wholly good about him. How did this come about? The answer is to be found in original sin which mankind inherited from Adam. In what sense can it be said that Adam's descendants are responsible for what he did long ago? It is in this connection that Augustine makes use of the Platonic relationship between the universal and the individual. If Adam is regarded as a particular human being it would make no sense at all to blame his descendants for the mistakes that he made. But Adam is

interpreted to mean the universal man rather than a particular individual. Since the universal necessarily includes all of the particulars belonging to the class they are involved in whatever the universal does.

The total corruption of human nature as taught by Augustine did not mean that man is incapable of doing any good deeds. It meant that each part of his nature is infected with an evil tendency. In contrast to the Greek notion of a good mind and an evil body, he held that both mind and body had been made corrupt as a result of the fall. This corruption is made manifest in the lusts of the flesh and also in the activities of the mind. So far as the mind is concerned the evil tendency is present in both the intellect and the will. In the intellect it is expressed in the sin of pride and in the will there is the inclination to follow that which is pleasant at the moment rather than to obey the demands of reason.

1. According to Augustine, one of the symptoms of human corruption is
 - a. man's exclusive pursuit of pleasure
 - b. man's periodic attempts to do good deeds
 - c. man's refusal to connect the universal with the particular
 - d. Adam
 - e. Eve
2. Augustine thinks that the soul is
 - a. eternal
 - b. eternal, but not immortal
 - c. immortal, but not eternal
 - d. transient
 - e. capable of sin
3. Augustine could not declare man to be wholly free because
 - a. man is shackled by Adam's sin
 - b. God know man's every move before it is made
 - c. the question of God is a political one
 - d. he himself was not free
 - e. anything that is free is not worth much
4. According to the passage, the desires of the flesh are controlled by
 - a. Augustine's theory
 - b. the intellect
 - c. God
 - d. the will
 - e. one of these
5. Pride is a function of
 - a. Augustine's theory
 - b. the intellect
 - c. God
 - d. the soul
 - e. the will

The Nellie, a cruising yawl, swung to her anchor without a flutter of the sails, and was at rest. The flood had made, the wind was nearly calm, and being bound down the river, the only thing for it was to come to and wait for the turn of the tide.

The sea-reach of the Thames stretched before us like the beginning of an interminable waterway. In the offing the sea and the sky were welded together without a joint, and in the luminous space the tanned sails of the barges drifting up with the tide seemed to stand still in red clusters of canvas sharply peaked, with gleams of varnished sprits. A haze rested on the low shores that ran out to sea in vanishing flatness. The air was dark above Gravesend, and farther back still seemed condensed into a mournful gloom, brooding motionless over the biggest, and the greatest, town on earth.

The Director of Companies was our captain and our host. We four affectionately watched his back as he stood in the bows looking to seaward. On the whole river there was nothing that looked half so nautical. He resembled a pilot, which to a seaman is trustworthiness personified. It was difficult to realize this work was not out there in the luminous estuary, but behind him, within the brooding gloom.

Between us there was, as I have already said somewhere, the bond of the sea. Besides holding our hearts together through long periods of separation, it had the effect of making us tolerant of each other's yarns – and even convictions. The Lawyer – the best of old fellows – had, because of his many years and many virtues, the only cushion on deck, and was lying on the only rug. The Accountant had brought out already a box of dominoes, and was toying architecturally with the bones. Marlow sat cross-legged right aft, leaning against the mizzenmast. He had sunken cheeks, a yellow complexion, a straight back, an ascetic aspect, and, with his arms dropped, the palms of hands outwards, resembled an idol. The Director, satisfied the anchor had good hold, made his way aft and sat down amongst us. We exchanged a few words lazily. Afterwards there was silence on board the yacht. For some reason or other we did not begin that game of dominoes. We felt meditative, and fit for nothing but placid staring. The day was ending in a serenity of still and exquisite brilliance. The water shone pacifically: the sky, without a speck, was a benign immensity of unstained light; the very mist on the Essex marsh was like a gauzy and radiant fabric, hung from the wooded rises inland, and draping the low shores in diaphanous folds. Only the gloom to the west, brooding over the upper reaches, became more somber every minute, as if angered by the approach of the sun.

And at last, in its curved and imperceptible fall, the sun sank low, and from glowing white changed to a dull red without rays and without heat, as if about to go out suddenly, stricken to death by the touch of that gloom brooding over a crowd of men.

6. The last paragraph describes
 - a. man's destruction of the sun
 - b. a sunrise
 - c. a change of seasons
 - d. a sunset
 - e. the death of a crowd of men
7. How many men are aboard the Nellie?

a. four	b. five
c. three	d. cannot be determined
e. more than five	
8. In paragraph 4, "bones" is another word for
 - a. the architecture of the accountant's hands
 - b. the skeletons which emerge at sunset
 - c. Marlow
 - d. the planks which make up the deck
 - e. dominoes
9. The author implies that each of the passengers is a former

a. seaman	b. storyteller
c. idol	d. pilot
e. personification of trustworthiness	
10. The Nellie is

a. not moving	b. fluttering
c. stretching down the interminable waterway	
d. becoming increasingly gloomy	
e. a government vessel	

Economic growth involves both benefits and costs. The desirability of increasing production has frequently been challenged in recent years, and some have even maintained that economic growth is merely a quantitative enlargement that has no human meaning or value. However, economic growth is an increase in the capacity to produce goods and services that people want. Since the product of economic growth can be measured by its value to someone, it important to ask whose standard of valuation counts.

In the United States, the value of a product is what purchasers pay for it. This is determined by the purchasers' preferences combined with conditions of supply, which in turn reflect various other factors, such as natural and technological circumstances at any given time and the preferences of those who supply capital and labor. The value by which we measure a product synthesizes all these factors. Gross National Product (GNP) is the market value of the nation's total output of goods and services.

Gross National Product is not a perfect measure of all the activities involved in economic output. It does not account for deterioration or improvements in the environment, even when they are incidental results of the production process. On the other hand, it does not count as "product" many benefits provided as side effects of the economic process; it does not include productive but unpaid work (such as that done by a housewife); and it does not reckon with such other factors as the burdensomeness of the work, the length of the work week, and so forth.

Nonetheless, the GNP concept makes an important contribution to our understanding of how the economy is working. While it is not a complete measure of economic productivity and even less so of "welfare," the level and rate of increase of the GNP are clearly and positively associated with what most people throughout the world see as an improvement in the quality of life.

Although there has been much soul-searching about the role of increasing material affluence in the good life, it seems quite certain that most Americans prefer a rapidly growing GNP and its consequences. This does not mean that growth of the GNP is an absolute that must be furthered at all costs. Growth of the GNP has its costs, and beyond a certain points they are not worth paying. Moreover, people want things that are not measured in GNP. Still, while human values and conditions of life change, and might conceivably make the social cost of a rising GNP seem too high, it likely that we would still be concerned about the growth of our nation's GNP.

In any case, since there is little evidence of a decline in the value assigned to economic output as a whole, the factors that influence our capacity to produce remain of great importance. In the long run, the same factors result in a growing GNP and in other social benefits: size and competence of population, state of knowledge, amount of capital, and the effectiveness with which these are combined and utilized.

The average rate of economic growth in the United States has been exceptionally high. In the mid-nineteenth century, per capita real incomes in this country and in the industrialized countries of Europe were roughly equal. In mid-twentieth century, however, real per capita income in the United States was double that in the advanced countries of Europe, and in the 1970s the growth of real per capita income in the United States is expected to surpass the historical average. This will result mainly from an unusually rapid growth in the size of the labor force relative to the population as a whole. It is uncertain, however, whether this will lead to increases in the rate of individual productivity.

A country's annual outflow of goods and services depends on these three factors:

1. The quantity and quality of the factors of production.
2. The efficiency with which these factors are used.
3. The extent of utilization of the potential capacity of the economy.

Within this framework it is possible to point out both the shortcomings and the advantages of developed and developing nations in the growth race.

11. The United States GNP is more than double that of the advanced European countries; this does not necessarily mean that
 - a. the average rate of economic growth in the US has been high.
 - b. the US output of goods and services exceeds that of European countries.
 - c. the US enjoys greater material affluence than the European countries.
 - d. European households are maintained less efficiently than American household.
 - e. European countries have a lower GNP than does the US.
12. Some opposed to furthering growth of the GNP might instead favor
 - a. a longer work week
 - b. both benefits and costs
 - c. material growth
 - d. development of native lands
 - e. an emphasis on the spiritual growth of American citizens

13. We might assume that the author favors continuing growth of the GNP because
 - a. although he mentions that the GNP has its costs, he does not list those costs.
 - b. he is not a housewife.
 - c. he is unlike most people throughout the world.
 - d. he does not believe in perfect measures of economic growth.
 - e. he prefers things as they were in the 19th century.
14. Those who decide the value of a product are
 - a. the GNP
 - b. economic theorists
 - c. its naysayers
 - d. its inventors
 - e. its purchasers
15. The factor which does not influence the growth of the GNP is
 - a. the condition of the population
 - b. the American dependence upon soul-searching
 - c. the capital available in the country
 - d. knowledge related to production of goods and services
 - e. the efficiency of the production process

Today the study of language in our schools is somewhat confused. It is the most traditional of scholastic subjects being taught in a time when many of our traditions no longer fit our needs. You to whom these pages are addressed speak English and are therefore in a worse case than any other literate people.

People pondering the origin of language for the first time usually arrive at the conclusion that it developed gradually as a system of conventionalized grunts, hisses, and cries and must have been a very simple affair in the beginning. But when we observe the language behavior of what we regard as primitive cultures, we find it strikingly elaborate and complicated. Stefansson, the explorer, said that "In order to get along reasonably well with an Eskimo must have at the tip of tongue a vocabulary of more than 10,000 words, much larger than the active vocabulary of an average businessman who speaks English. Moreover these Eskimo words are far more highly inflected than those of any of the well-known European languages, for a single noun can be spoken or written in several hundred different forms, each having a precise meaning different from that of any other. The forms of the verbs are even more numerous. The Eskimo language is, therefore, one of the most difficult in the world to learn, with the result that almost no traders or explorers have even tried to learn it. Consequently there has grown up, in intercourse between Eskimos and whites, a jargon similar to the pidgin English used in China, with a vocabulary of from 300 to 600 uninflected words, most of them derived from Eskimo but some derived from English, Danish, Spanish, Hawaiian and other languages. It is this jargon which is usually referred to by travelers as 'the Eskimo language'". And Professor Thalbitzer of Copenhagen, who did take the trouble to learn Eskimo, seems to endorse the explorer's view when he writes: "The language is polysynthetic. The grammar is extremely rich in flexional forms, the conjugation of common verb being served by about 350 suffixes, equivalent to personal pronouns and verb endings. For the declension of a noun there are 150 suffixes (for dual and plural, local cases, and possessive flexion). The demonstrative pronouns have a separate flexion. The derivative endings effective in the vocabulary and the construction of sentences or sentence-like words amount to at least 250. Notwithstanding all these constructive peculiarities, the grammatical and synthetic system is remarkably concise and, in its own way, logical."

16. The size of the Eskimo language spoken by most whites is
 - a. spoken in England, Denmark, Spain, and Hawaii.
 - b. less than the size of the language spoken by Eskimos.
 - c. highly inflected
 - d. inestimable
 - e. irrelevant
17. Some of the evidence about language in the passage is taken from the observations of
 - a. linguists
 - b. Eskimos

c. businessmen

d. an explorer

e. primitive cultures

18. The passage implies that a "traditional" course in today's schools would

a. Advances in Biology: The Creation of Artificial Life.

b. Social Revolution in America.

c. The History of English Language.

d. Television and Its Impact.

e. Disco Dancing as Psychotherapy

19. According to the passage, the language of primitive cultures was

a. nonexistent

b. only spoken by Eskimos

c. monosyllabic

d. simpleminded

e. elaborate and complicated

20. The author's overall point is that

a. primitive languages may be large, complex, and complicated.

b. primitive languages may be large, complex, and logical.

c. primitive languages may be large, old, and logical.

d. primitive languages may be similar to pidgin English.

e. primitive languages tell us little about the origin of language.

Part VI Reading Comprehension B (20 points)

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

If a pollster wishes to test contrasting spontaneous reactions, he might start by reciting the words Mandelson, Osborne, Deripaska. Then, when the respondent has stopped shuddering, the inquisitor could murmur "Alan Bennett". Almost every literate person in the land will beam seraphically.

That would have been true even before last week, when Britain's most beloved playwright, old buffer and all-round good egg revealed that he was donating his personal papers to Oxford's Bodleian Library. A formal announcement will be made today. This is not so much a good deed in a naughty world as the only bright gleam on a horizon otherwise promising doom. It makes all of us feel better, to see a good man do something wholly benign, in a universe where bunglers and four-letter types otherwise appear to be in untrammelled control.

Even in the long-lost era when Britain's economy boomed, philanthropy did not. To be sure, some very rich people have given some large cheques to good causes. But we have failed to imbue the more prosperous part of our society with anything like the giving ethic that prevails across the Atlantic.

To get on socially in any American city, for many years it has been essential to make substantial contributions to its arts, and to educational and social causes. It is not only the super-rich who do this. A host of middle-class Americans earning six- rather than seven-figure incomes expect to turn out regularly for \$1,000-dollar-a-plate dinners on behalf of their local museum or ballet company.

Once when I was involved in some fundraising, I spent a morning at New York's of Art quizzing its money people about how they generate the institution's huge income. One of them said: "An awful lot of people in this town are willing to pay \$50,000 to meet Brooke Astor [an American philanthropist and socialite]." In Britain, to be sure, we have charity committees and dinners and royal bike rides across Africa. But the total sums raised are nugatory in comparison with those collected in the US, even in proportionate terms.

Over there, giving is not only fashionable but almost mandatory. Here, if one becomes vastly wealthy, more social benefits accrue from buying a grouse moor or - even after recent headlines - a yacht, than from giving some millions to the National Gallery. Culture flourishes in Britain chiefly on the back of state funding. Only very few institutions, such as Glyndebourne's opera house, flourish exclusively thanks to private generosity.

A small number of very rich people, headed by the Sainsburys and Lord Rothschild, give big money to cultural and heritage causes. Vivien Duffield raised relatively huge sums for the Royal Opera House, and is now doing the same for Oxford University. But the endowments of Oxford and Britain's handful of other world-class universities lag far behind those of their American counterparts. The prevailing social climate among the haves of British society remains philistine.

The only hope of changing this lies in example. Tom Stoppard is at present devoting much of his energy to leading an appeal for the London Library, one of the finest private cultural institutions in the country. The tycoon and publisher Bob Gavron has done a lot for the British Library, and indeed for other civilised causes.

Yet Bennett's gesture in promising his archive free to the Bodleian bucks the trend among British writers. Most, when offered large sums by rich American institutions, swiftly bank the cheques, in the manner of Salman Rushdie. If British universities want authors' papers, they must bid for them, just as British galleries have to raise huge sums to prevent the export of aristocratically owned Old Masters.

Question 1: Contrast the giving ethic between Britain and US. (10 points)

Question 2: In funding, what's the difference between British and American universities? (5 points)

Question 3: What result will Bennett's denotation have according to the author? (5 points)

Part VII Writing (30 points)

The divide of income between the relatively well-off city residents and the peasants is on the rise. Comment on social problem in no less than 300 words.