

对外经济贸易大学

二零零三年攻读硕士研究生入学考试

基础英语试题 (试题代码: 351)

Part One: Vocabulary

I. Check the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly synonymous in meaning with the key word. (15%)

1. **phlegmatic**

a. calm b. penetrative c. dilapidated d. illegible e. exclusive

2. **pusillanimous**

a. tedious b. cowardly c. dauntless d. prudent e. circumspect

3. **laconic**

a. elaborate b. cursory c. grandiose d. inveterate e. pithy

4. **amalgamate**

a. exacerbate b. disintegrate c. propagate d. mingle e. croon

5. **periphrasis**

a. estrangement b. circumlocution c. consolation d. reconciliation
e. satisfaction

6. **reprehend**

a. abhor b. equivocate c. announce d. upbraid e. precipitate

7. **rue**

a. tenderness b. spite c. sincerity d. heartiness e. penitence

8. **dwindle**

a. unearth b. smolder c. extinguish d. shrink e. increase

9. **precarious**

a. clearly intended b. firmly grounded c. hazardous d. clever
e. anxious

10. **economise**

a. husband b. delineate c. reciprocate d. codify e. sanction

11. **impecunious**

a. impassioned b. impenetrable c. impoverished d. impertinent
e. imperious

12. **apprise**

a. oblige b. underrate c. manipulate d. inform e. diatribe

13. **ecstasy**
 a. éclat b. eclipse c. rapture d. observatory e. antipathy
14. **oscillate**
 a. bolster b. vibrate c. undermine d. disprove e. misinterpret
15. **bellwether**
 a. director b. inspector c. protector d. collaborator
 e. competitor

II. Check the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the key word. (15%)

1. **discrete**
 a. continuous b. external c. highly developed
 d. illogically composed e. properly described
2. **decorous**
 a. unlikely b. uncomfortable c. unrepentant d. unseemly
 e. unattractive
3. **incipient**
 a. mature b. original c. tortuous d. intact
 e. gratuitous
4. **evacuate**
 a. boil off b. fill up c. melt down d. neutralize
 e. spin
5. **spiritual**
 a. lugubrious b. indifferent c. valorous d. corporeal
 e. immoral
6. **offhand**
 a. consummate b. intrepid c. fatuous d. profuse
 e. premeditated
7. **impudent**
 a. compelling b. brilliant c. respectful d. thorough
 e. deliberate
8. **incarcerate**
 a. anticipate b. enfranchise c. summon d. confide
 e. assist
9. **agitate**
 a. enmesh b. diversify c. amplify d. soothe
 e. decelerate
10. **subtle**
 a. capricious b. defiant c. volatile d. solitary
 e. obvious

11. evanescent

- a. blatant b. valuable c. predictable d. lasting
e. fundamental

12. endemic

- a. sordid b. exotic c. modern d. manifest e. episodic

13. hackneyed

- a. useful b. glib c. verbose d. innovative e. banal

14. turbulence

- a. resonance b. tranquility c. confusion d. introspection
e. meditation

15. loll

- a. move vigorously b. comply readily c. appear promptly
d. put together e. act conventionally

Part Two: Usage

I. For each of the following sentences, choose the lettered word or set of words beneath it that you believe best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole. (30%)

- The breathing spell provided by the _____ arms shipment should give all the combatants a chance to reevaluate their positions.
a. plethora b. moratorium on c. reciprocation of
d. concentration on e. development of
- The notion that cultural and biological influences _____ determine cross-cultural diversity is discredited by the fact that, in countless aspects of human existence, it is cultural programming that overwhelmingly accounts for cross-population variance.
a. jointly b. completely c. directly d. equally
e. eventually
- Opposition to the Bush administration's imperial war agenda _____ well beyond the confines of the usual anti-war arenas of university campuses to include members of the Republican national security establishment, former President Jimmy Carter, affiliates of the military, and high school students who have organized anti-war teach-ins.
a. has covered b. has involved c. has extended
d. has enfolded e. has expanded
- Despite the fact that the two council members belonged to different political parties, they _____ the issue of how to finance the town debt.

- a. complicated b. avoided c. attested to d. reported on
e. agreed on
5. Dissent has also been voiced by the American people's elected representatives: 133 members of the House and 23 members of the Senate voted against President Bush's _____ war against Iraq.
a. pre-emptive b. predicative c. pre-battle
d. predetermined e. predisposed
6. Because medieval women's public participation in spiritual life was not welcomed by the male establishment, a compensating _____ religious writings, inoffensive to the members of the establishment because of its _____, became important for many women.
a. involvement with ... privacy b. attention to ... popularity
c. familiarity with ... scarcity d. dissatisfaction with ... profundity
e. resistance to ... domesticity
7. The first and most exclusive ancestral association, the Society of the Cincinnati, was formed in 1783, just before the Continental Army disbanded. Its membership was limited to Washington's officers and, _____ the rural traditions of primogeniture, was to be passed on to the oldest sons in _____ generations.
a. in accord to ... later b. in accord with ... succeeding
c. in accordance with ... following d. according as ... succeeding
e. with accord to ... later
8. As far as the purely economic functions of the system are concerned, the _____ aims of the state are the regulation of available resources _____ to ensure a constant flow of wealth.
a. prominent ... so as b. promoting ... so that
c. principal ... so as d. pronounced ... and
e. primary ... so as
9. Symbolic and particularly charismatic _____ are often rationalized and justified _____ appeals to absolutes or to tradition.
a. abilities ... in the form of b. capabilities ... in terms as
c. ambitions ... in terms of d. capabilities ... in terms of
e. capacities ... in terms as
10. Contiguous systems indicate systems of _____ where the boundaries of the cosmic and social orders touch.
a. adhesion b. adjunct c. admix d. affiliation
e. adjacency
11. Bureaucracies are social inventions that supposedly reduce the uncertain to the _____ and routine.
a. predictable b. preventable c. preventive d. predictive
e. Prevalent

12. Mills notes that the American political leadership has become centralized and has _____ power that, in the past, _____.
- a. carried on ... had been dispersed b. taken over ... was dispersed
 c. taken on ... was dispersed d. carried over ... had been dispersed
 e. carried out ... was dispersed
13. Myths of origin serve to _____ property claims, distinctions in rank, and the _____ of a particular clan.
- a. legalize ... dominance b. legitimate ... dominance
 c. legalize ... domain d. legitimate ... domicile
 e. legate ... dominance
14. The Victorian world was one _____ manners, morals, and quietude were more important than action.
- a. which b. that c. where d. what e. in where
15. The _____ of goods was of little concern to those who were unemployed or _____; they were more interested in whether or not there would be anything to eat tomorrow.
- a. difference ... with welfare b. differentials ... with welfare
 c. diereses ... on welfare d. differentiation ... on welfare
 e. dieresis ... on welfare

II. Complete the following passages by writing the missing words. Use only one word for each space. (30%)

1

Inspired (1) the anti-globalisation slogan --- Another World is Possible --- activists of (2) political persuasions around the world (3) demonstrated their resolve to dismantle (4) South African President Thabo Mbeki described (5) the "global system of apartheid". Over the (6) year international solidarity (7) Palestinian resistance to US-subsidised Zionist settler colonialism and apartheid, as well as opposition (8) Washington's protracted war on Iraq (9) become integral to the growing movement (10) corporate-led globalisation. The internationalization of the Palestinian cause has developed to the (11) that a recent comment in *Ha'aretz* raised the (12): "Who would have believed that Israel would be (13) by the world that its products would be boycotted, its generals accused of crimes (14) humanity and its citizens advised not to speak (15) when traveling abroad?"

2

As in most cities, moving pictures first (1) in Worcester in the late 1890s as a sporadic novelty. By 1904, (2) they had found a regular spot on the program of two of the city's vaudeville theaters. The next year movies

acquired their first full-time outlet (3) Nathan and Isaac Gordon converted a Main Street furniture store (4) a “penny arcade,” which they filled (5) Edison peep-show machines. In the fall of 1906 the Gordon brothers (6) with local theater managers P. F. Shea and Alf T. Wilton (7) opening the city’s first full-fledged movie theater. (8) the Gordons’ machines in the lobby, Shea and Wilton transformed the Palace Museum, a 1,000-seat showcase (9) low-priced vaudeville and Friday-night wrestling, (10) the Nickel Theatre, which premiered on September 24, 1906, (11) a program of motion pictures and illustrated songs. (12) Worcester theaters continued to exhibit films as part of vaudeville programs (13) as special presentations, but only the Nickel offered the continuous shows and the “democratic” seating and pricing (14) characterized the nickelodeons, which were rapidly proliferating (15) the nation’s cities.

Part three: Reading and Writing

I Translate the following passage into English. (30%)

美国报业大王普利策设立的“普利策奖金”(The Pulitzer Prize),自1917年颁发以来,至今已有近一个世纪的历史,是美国当今文化,新闻界最高的奖励。

说它最高并不是指它的奖金,其实每个获奖者得到的不过是3,000美元左右的一张支票,这是微不足道的。但普利策奖在美国所具有的魔力是难以用语言解释的。美国报界至少有300多种名目繁多的奖励,但都比不上普利策奖那么有威望。对于文学记者、摄影记者、专栏记者、社论撰稿人或漫画家们来说,获得普利策奖会有助于他们的提升,使他们得到更好的工作条件,或者是得到出版社预约写书,乃至有偿讲演等等。对于出版商来说,获此奖不仅可以使一本书和作者大大提高知名度,还可以导致销路猛增,甚至可以使一本书的畅销时间大大延长。对于一部戏剧来说,如能获得普利策奖就意味着票房大大增加。在美国的作家队伍中,诗人是名利最少的了。但即使对苦苦挣扎的诗人来说,普利策诗歌奖也会使作者意外的得到一笔到各地朗诵其作品的旅差费和酬金。在文学方面,普利策奖已经成为美国的诺贝尔奖了。实际上,普利策正是从诺贝尔奖那里得到了启示,在他1911年逝世时用200万美金——按1990年币值计算为2,650万美金——为自己买了一个永远受人尊敬的名声。

I. Read the following passage and then write a summary in CHINESE. (30%)

Nonwhites in America moved along several very different paths in the 1980s and early 1990s. On the one hand, there were increased opportunities for advancement available to those who were in a position to take advantage of them, a result in large

part of the legal and political gains of the 1960s and 1970s. On the other hand, as the industrial economy declined and government services dwindled, there was a growing sense of helplessness and despair among the larger groups of nonwhites who continued to find themselves barred from upward mobility.

For the black middle class, which by the 1980s constituted nearly a third of the entire black population of America, the progress was striking. Economic disparities between black and white professionals did not vanish, but they diminished substantially. African-American families moved into affluent urban communities and suburbs---at times as neighbors of whites, often as residents of predominantly black suburban communities. The number of blacks attending college rose by 350 percent in the decade following the passage of the civil-rights acts (as opposed to the 150 percent increase among whites); by the early 1990s the percentage of black high-school graduates going on to college was nearly the same as that of white high-school graduates (although a far smaller proportion of blacks than whites managed to complete high school).

But the rise of a black middle class served also to accentuate the increasingly desperate plight of other African-Americans. This growing "underclass," as some called it, felt the impact of deindustrialization and urban decline with special force. In the early 1990s, more than one-third of all black families lived in poverty. (More than one-fourth of all the Hispanic families counted by the government likewise lived in poverty---as well as many more who remained uncounted.) At the same time, just under 11 percent of white families could be officially classified as poor.

The black family structure suffered from and contributed to the dislocations of urban poverty. There was a dramatic increase in the number of single-parent, female-headed black households. In the early 1990s, over half of all black children were born into single-parent families, as opposed to only 15 percent of white children. In 1960, only 20 percent of black children had lived in single-parent homes.

Nonwhites were victimized by many things in the changing social and economic climate of the 1980s. Among them was a growing impatience with affirmative action and other programs designed to advance their fortunes, as well as a growing reluctance among federal officials after 1980 to move aggressively to enforce affirmative action guidelines. Nonwhites also suffered from a steady decline in the number of unskilled jobs in the economy. They suffered from the deterioration of public education and other social services, which made it more difficult for them to find opportunities for advancement. And they suffered, in some cases, from a sense of futility and despair, born of years of entrapment in brutal urban ghettos. By the early 1990s, several generations of nonwhites had grown to maturity living in destitute neighborhoods where welfare or crime (especially drug dealing) were the only means of support for some people. Residents of such neighborhoods also lived with the constant threat of gang violence and other mayhem; for young black males in the early 1990s, murder was the leading cause of death. They also lived with an increasing incidence of drug addiction and AIDs.

The frustration of the inner cities created a harsh new politics among some

African-Americans---angry, confrontational, and intentionally abrasive. New black leaders emerged from the ghettos who rejected the accommodationist rhetoric of the civil-rights movement and even the more militant rhetoric of Jesse Jackson. Instead, they argued that white society was incurably racist and insisted that African-Americans must fight for some form of autonomy. At one level, therefore, American society was becoming more successfully integrated than ever before as the white and black middle classes learned to live and work together reasonably harmoniously. At another level, however, the nation was experiencing a new kind of racial polarization, in which large numbers of African-Americans were living in virtual isolation from white society and coming to view it as fundamentally hostile.

The despair that had come to grip much of black America became graphically and tragically evident in the spring of 1992 in response to events in Los Angeles. In 1991, a group of white Los Angeles policemen had been videotaped savagely beating a black man, Rodney King, as they arrested him for a minor crime after an automobile chase. The tape precipitated the prosecution of the officers involved. In late April 1992, a white jury acquitted the policemen of virtually all charges---a decision that produced shock and disbelief among African-Americans (and many white Americans) throughout the nation. It also produced the worst urban violence of the twentieth century.

In south central Los Angeles, the predominantly African-American neighborhood where many of the poorest residents of the city lived, violence began the night of the verdict and continued for several days. By the time it subsided, more than 50 people were dead and hundreds of businesses and homes were gutted by fire. Smaller uprisings occurred in other cities at the same time. The Los Angeles riot drew attention once again to the failure of the United States to solve the problems of race and urban poverty. But in an age of slow economic growth, the prospects for a decisive public response seemed bleak.

The end.