

西北工业大学
2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

试题名称: 单考英语 A 卷

试题编号: 211

说明: 所有答题一律写在答题纸上

第 1 页 共 11 页

I. Structure and Vocabulary (one point for each)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by blacking the corresponding letter.

1. It will take us twenty minutes to get to the railway station, ____ traffic delays.
A. accounting for B. acknowledging C. allowing for D. affording
2. During the summer vacation there are no ____ rooms in this hotel.
A. empty B. blank C. deserted D. vacant
3. I only know the man by ____ but I have never spoken to him.
A. chance B. heart C. sight D. experience
4. The computer can be programmed to ____ a whole variety of tasks.
A. assign B. tackle C. realize D. solve
5. For the success of the project, the company should ____ the most of the opportunities.
A. obtain B. grasp C. catch D. make
6. There seems no need to inform him, for he is ____ to know the answer.
A. feasible B. possible C. likely D. probable
7. Whenever possible, Ian ____ how well he speaks Italian.
A. shows up B. shows around C. shows off D. shows out
8. Encouraged by the government, they are willing to ____ the most challenging project.
A. undergo B. underline C. understand D. undertake
9. We hadn't realized the difficulty of this job. It ____ to be harder than we had thought.
A. turned over B. turned out C. went over D. went out
10. Eating too much fat can ____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. contribute to B. attribute to C. attend to D. devote to
11. Intellect is to the mind ____ sight is to the body.
A. what B. as C. that D. like
12. ____ is not a serious disadvantage in life.
A. To be not tall B. Not to be tall
C. Being not tall D. Not being tall
13. Language belongs to each member of the society, to the cleaner ____ to the professor.
A. as far as B. the same as C. as much as D. as long as
14. There is no doubt ____ the company has made the right decision on the sales project.
A. why B. that C. whether D. when
15. Barry had an advantage over his mother ____ he could speak French.

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- A. since that B. in that C. at that D. so that
16. Agriculture is the country's chief source of wealth, wheat _____ by far the biggest cereal crop.
A. is B. been C. be D. being
17. Who _____ was coming to see me in my office this afternoon?
A. you said B. did you say
C. did you say that D. you did say
18. Your ideas, _____, seem unusual to me.
A. similar to herself B. like hers C. similar to her D. like her
19. The opening ceremony is a great occasion. It is essential _____ for that.
A. for us to be prepared B. that we are prepared
C. of us to be prepared D. our being prepared
20. He was _____ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.
A. too much of a coward B. too much the coward
C. a coward enough D. enough of a coward

II. Cloze (0.5 point for each)

Direction: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter in the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Helene Warton and her sister, Charlotte, don't go to school. 21 they are taught at home by their parents, Heidrun and Richard Warton. The 22 are one of the rapidly growing number of families in Britain who are dissatisfied with the school system. The most famous example is probably the Lawrence family. 23 home-taught daughter Ruthe recently gained a first-class degree at Oxford University, at the age of 13.

24 Christmas 1982, Helene and Charlotte went to their local village primary school. But Helene, an intelligent, precise and tidy girl, had difficulties: "I'm slow 25 writing and things like that," she says, "I don't like reading aloud; I got left behind." It was not until Mrs. Warton met another family who 26 members of an organization called "Education Otherwise" that she realized that it was possible for children 27 at home.

However 28 school can produce withdrawal symptoms in both parents and children. "We were very unsure in the beginning," says Heidrun Warton. We 29 make it like school at first. But gradually the family relaxed, and soon noticed the 30 of home education. Helene could work at her own speed and began to read 31. Curiosity and self-motivations became important 32 of learning.

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Learning was no longer competitive; it was not divided in to 33 and it became more practical. 34 learning from books, Helene and Charlotte started to cook, help in the garden, do woodwork, visit museums and other places 35 with their parents, and go to drama and music lessons. They got more opportunity 36 what their mother calls "real life" — their parents and other adults doing normal everyday things.

Heidrun Warton is not qualified 37 and she believes that parents do not need special qualifications. "Young children want to learn", she says. "You don't teach students at home; you just 38 them to learn." She has become very pessimistic about the normal school system. "Education authorities are not willing to really change. They feel that they are the 39, and the only ones able to teach children. But mothers will always teach their children 40 anyone else, but in a natural way."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 21. A. Instead | B. And | C. Because | D. If only |
| 22. A. Wartons' | B. Wartons | C. Warton | D. Warton's |
| 23. A. which | B. that | C. whose | D. who |
| 24. A. At | B. Till | C. During | D. Until |
| 25. A. on | B. in | C. to | D. for |
| 26. A. is | B. were | C. are | D. was |
| 27. A. to be educated | B. to educate | C. to being educated | D. to educating |
| 28. A. giving out | B. giving up | C. giving forth | D. giving off |
| 29. A. liked to | B. liked to | C. tied to | D. tried to |
| 30. A. problems | B. troubles | C. advantages | D. disadvantages |
| 31. A. a great amount | B. a great deal | C. a great number | D. a great quantity |
| 32. A. facts | B. means | C. manners | D. aspects |
| 33. A. subjects | B. objects | C. contents | D. specialty |
| 34. A. As well as | B. As well | C. As with | D. As for |
| 35. A. of curiosity | B. of attraction | C. of interest | D. of attention |
| 36. A. to guess | B. to think | C. to read | D. to see |
| 37. A. mother | B. professor | C. teacher | D. researcher |
| 38. A. allow | B. develop | C. force | D. suggest |
| 39. A. scientists | B. psychology | C. experts | D. linguists |
| 40. A. more than | B. else than | C. rather than | D. other than |

III. Reading Comprehension (two points for each)

Passage One

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In the 1990's, in the first phase of globalization, economics reigned supreme. After decades of flirtation with statism (中央集权制) countries around the world dismantled economics controls, deregulated industries and liberalized their economies. As capital markets flexed their muscles, governments began to think that they had little power over their own destinies. They were forced into a golden straitjacket, limiting their policy options to propitiate the long bond.

But as we enter the second decade of globalization, countries have come to realize that the constraints of capitalism are not nearly as tight or as predictable as many believed. In Europe, governments are reforming their economies but have retained their cherished welfare states. And they are doing well, none more than Sweden, where the government spends over 60 percent of the gross domestic product. Several European countries — Sweden, Britain and Denmark among them — chose to defy the conventional wisdom and have not adopted the single European currency. Markets have not punished them; indeed, they have been rewarded.

Meanwhile, in negotiations over everything from genetically modified food to culture affairs, economics is taking a back seat to politics. Europeans have decided that they are willing to pay a price in inefficiency for their political values (no matter how strange those values might seem on this side of the Atlantic).

Ignoring the political dimensions of globalizations has been already had its costs. Nowhere was this made clearer than in the East Asian economic crisis of the late 90's — particularly in Indonesia. In the wake of that crisis, the International Monetary Fund and Washington helped topple the President Suharto's regime, hoping that radical economic and political reform would follow. Instead, the entire country has been unhinged. Over the last two years, throwing tens of millions of people below the poverty line and embroiling the country in ethnic violence.

Globalization is dominant force in the world today and a profoundly progressive one. But when Washington advocates economic liberalization, it should bear in mind the political context in which particular countries, regimes, exist. When it tries to expand free trade, it must break political compromises to move negotiations forward. In dealing with Europe, for example, it will have to use political persuasions to modify the European Union's views on agriculture, not to mention those on sanctions against Iraq.

So the challenge faced by the new Bush administration is not challenge of the 1990's. Recall that the last era of globalization, in the late 19th century, was also fast and furious. It also saw the birth of fantastic new technologies, like electricity, that changed the world. It also raised millions out of poverty. And it was undone not by bad economics but by bad politics — nationalist rivalries that led to World War I. Today, the economics of globalization are in good shape. The politics are not.

41. From the first paragraph we may infer that

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- A. globalization started before 1990.
B. industries were unhappy with globalization.
C. capital markets did not welcome the globalization.
D. some governments were reluctant to see globalization.
42. Which of the following countries has gone farthest in their economic reform?
A. Sweden.
B. Britain.
C. Countries in East Asian.
D. USA.
43. Indonesia is cited in this text as an example of
A. the backward country.
B. the East Asian economic crisis of the late 90's.
C. successful economic and political reform.
D. ignoring the political dimensions of globalization.
44. Judging from the context, we can infer that this article is written
A. in 2000.
B. before 2000.
C. In 2001.
D. Before 2001.
45. The author uses the word "rivalries"(in the last paragraph) to mean
A. competition.
B. liberation.
C. globalization.
D. challenge.

Passage Two

Western tattooists work with a special electrical instrument, something like a dentist's drill. It holds a number of very fine needles which, for the purpose of reproducing the approved drawing, are dipped in black ink. When the current is switched on, and the instrument passed rapidly over the outline, the action of needling drives the ink into the skin. The tattooist is constantly wiping away excess ink as he works. This is where skill is so important, for the speed of the instrument means that he must work rapidly over lines which are almost permanently covered over.

The basic drawing then has to be colored in, using the same method but with non-poisonous paint now replacing the ink. The average tattoo contains four or five colors, each injected with a separate instrument. How many needles are used each time will depend on the area to be covered, but

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it is possible to use as many as ten or twelve, giving up to 300 injections a minute. Filling in is a lengthier process than outlining, and, since most people find half an hour under the needles quite enough, a major tattoo can take a number of visits to complete. Every visit will leave the skin sore and stinging, and to prevent infection the area is finally treated with an antiseptic cream and covered with a dressing. After a few days it finally heals over, leaving the new clearly visible under the skin.

And there is stays, for, as these who get tattooed and then think better of it soon discover, getting rid of the tattoo is a far more difficult business than getting it. the tattooist is powerless to undo what he has done and can only refer unhappy customers to their doctors who, no matter how sympathetic, are able to offer little encouragement. Removing a tattoo, if it can be done at all, has to be by one of two methods, neither of them pleasant or even completely satisfactory. The first is by surgery skin replacement, and operation which leaves permanent marks. The other possibility is to re-tattoo over the offending design with a special acid-based substance which absorbs the colors as it goes. This is a painful and lengthy process which, though less expensive than private surgery, is still quite costly.

It is such a common event that responsible tattooists refuse to work on areas which cannot normally be covered up. "The trouble is that most people don't think about it until it's too late," says one tattooist who had his own hands tattooed some years ago, and freely admits to regretting it. "I realize now that it looks in bad taste."

46. The fine needles are used

- A. to make the approved drawing
- B. to make the first rough outline
- C. to finish the rough outline
- D. to ink in the rough outline

47. A dressing is used

- A. to cover the body
- B. to hide the tattoo
- C. to protect the skin
- D. to make the tattoo visible

48. In line 7, Paragraph 2, what is the meaning of the word "antiseptic"?

- A. Able to kill bacteria
- B. Against social order
- C. Against rust
- D. Opposed to sexism

49. What is the tattooist's attitude toward tattoo, according to the text?

- A. Humorous

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B. Regretful

C. Accurate

D. Insensible

50. According to the text, which of the following is true?

A. Tattooists often hold only one fine needle

B. The average tattoo contains more than five colors

C. The tattooist is powerful to undo what he has done

D. The tattooist can refer unhappy customers to the doctors who are able to offer little encouragement.

Passage Three

To date, over 1 billion Barbie dolls have been sold. The average American girl aged between three and 11 owns a staggering ten Barbie dolls, according to Mattel, the American toy giant. An Italian or British girl owns seven; a French or German girl, five. The Barbie brand is worth some \$2 billion—a little ahead of Armani, just behind the Wall Street Journal—making it the most valuable toy brand in the world, according to Interbrand, a consultancy. How is it that this impossibly proportioned, charmless toy has endured in an industry notorious for whimsical fad and fickle fashion?

Part of Barbie's appeal is that she has become, according to Christopher Lasch, a historian of Barbie, "the face of the American dream". Barbie is not a mere toy, nor product category: she is an icon. Quite how she became one is hotly debated among the Barbie sorority. Some think she answers an innate girlish desire for fantasy, role-playing and dressing-up. Others believe that Mattel has simply manipulated girls' aspirations to that end.

Either way, wrapped up in her pouting lips and improbable figure—buxom breasts, waferthin waist and permanently arched feet waiting to slip into a pair of high heels—is an apparently enduring statement of aspiration and western aesthetic. She is, according to M. G. Lord who has written a biography of Barbie, "the most potent icon of American popular culture in the late twentieth century."

Officialdom has recognized Barbie's iconic status. The American included a Barbie doll in the 1976 bicentennial time capsule. Earlier this year, the American government buried her in a "women's health" time capsule, alongside a pair of forceps and a girdle. As an emblem of American she is subject to pastiche, derision and political statement. Andy Warhol made a portrait of Barbie, the Campbell's soup of toy brands. An exhibition in London earlier this year displayed "Suicide Bomber Barbie" by Simon Tyszko, a British artist. Her hair was blonde, her hair ribbon red, and around her slender waist was wrapped a belt of explosives, attached to detonator held daintily in her hand.

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Barbie has not colonized girls' imaginations by accident. Mattel has dedicated itself to promotion Barbie as lifestyle, not just a toy. In addition to selling the dolls, Mattel licenses Barbie in 30 different product categories, from furniture to make-up. A girl can sleep in Barbie pyjamas, under a Barbie duvet cover, her head on a Barbie pillow-case, surrounded by Barbie wall-paper. There are Barbie conventions, fan clubs, web sites, magazines and collectors' events.

"She's so much more than a character brand," enthuses a Mattel publicity person, "she's fashion statement, a way of life."

51. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- A. The average American girl aged between three and 11 owns 10-staggering Barbie dolls.
 - B. Wall Street Journal is the most valuable toy brand in the world.
 - C. the Barbie brand is the most valuable toy brand in the world.
 - D. the Barbie brand is worth more than \$2 billion.
52. How did Barbie become an icon according to the text?
- A. Barbie has the "the face of the American dream".
 - B. She answers an innate girlish desire for fantasy, role-playing and dressing-up.
 - C. It is Mattel that manipulated girls' aspirations to that end.
 - D. Different people have different explanations.
53. Barbie's iconic status is shown in all the following EXCEPT that
- A. Barbie doll was included in the 1976 bicentennial time capsule.
 - B. she was buried in a "women's health" time capsule.
 - C. she is subject to pastiche, derision and political statement.
 - D. Barbie has colonized girls' imaginations.
54. It can be inferred from the text that Mattel is
- A. a man who created Barbie doll.
 - B. the name of a toy manufacturer
 - C. an individual organization.
 - D. a sorority
55. the best title for the text may be
- A. Barbie Dolls in USA
 - B. Barbie's Appeal.
 - C. Barbie's Appeal an Iconic Status
 - D. Barbie, the Most Valuable Toy Brand.

Passage Four

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Smoking causes a third of cancer deaths, but quitting brings immediate benefit. The trick, then is helping people quit. With that goal in mind, Cytos Biotechnology, has made progress in developing a vaccine against nicotine. Normally, when someone smokes a cigarette, the nicotine in it is carried to his brain in the bloodstream. Once there, it stimulates a neural circuit that provides a sensation of pleasure. That sensation reinforces the desire for another cigarette, making it hard to relinquish the habit.

The idea of a nicotine vaccine is to stop the drug getting to the brain in the first place. People who are vaccinated should develop antibodies that bind to the nicotine in their bloodstreams, disabling it. If no nicotine reaches the brain, there will be no pleasurable reward for having a cigarette. So vaccinated individual should, in theory, be less likely to relapse. This approach is not unique to nicotine. Vaccines against cocaine, another addictive recreational drug, are also being developed. But the results announced in Orlando suggest that Cytos's nicotine vaccine is now the closest to being deployed.

Dr Cornuz of the University Hospital in Lausanne, who actually conducted the trial for Cytos, enrolled a group of long-term smokers into a trial. One-third of the volunteers received a placebo, while two-thirds were vaccinated with nicotine bound to a bulky protein mass. Because the nicotine was attached to this protein, the immune system saw it as a potential invader. All of the vaccinated volunteer produced antibodies designed to attack it.

After six months, Dr Cornuz and his colleagues looked at the results in the 239 volunteers who had been treated throughout the period. They found that 40% of those in the vaccinated group had successfully abstained from smoking from the eighth week of the trial onwards, compared with 31% in the placebo group. That might look good, but in fact it is not a statistically significant difference. However, when they divided the vaccinated volunteers into three groups, based on the concentration of antibodies the volunteers' immune systems had produced, they saw a different picture.

Those who had had only weak antibody responses to the vaccine behaved much like the placebo group, with 32% managing to quit. By contrast, 57% of those in the sub-group with the strongest antibody response managed to stay the course. That was a statistically significant improvement on the placebo, and implied that vaccine does indeed help some people stop smoking.

This result leaves two possibilities open. One is to try to identify in advance of vaccination who will benefit. Variable responses to medicines are often due to genetic difference between patients. The other approach is to tinker with the way the vaccine is delivered, and also the size of the dose, to see if it is possible to induce a strong antibody response in more people. Cytos's researchers are taking the second approach and, if they are successful, they will start a large clinical trial to see if vaccination works in the general population.

56. How does nicotine make people addicted to smoking?

- A. Through pleasurable reward.
- B. Through stimulating a neural circuit that provides satisfaction.
- C. It can carry certain elements in the bloodstream.
- D. It can send messages to the brain, reinforcing the desire for another cigarette.

57. How does a nicotine vaccine work?

- A. It helps people develop antibodies to nicotine.
- B. It stops nicotine getting to the brain.
- C. It makes nicotine less addictive.
- D. It stifles the desire to have a cigarette.

58. What does Dr Cornuz do to achieve significant difference in his experiment results?

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- A. He divides the volunteers into 2 groups.
 B. The volunteers he enrolled are long-termed smokers.
 C. He divides the vaccinated volunteers into 3 groups based on the concentration of antibiotics.
 D. He uses the placebo to one-third of the volunteers.
59. Which of the following is true of Dr. Cornuz's research results?
 A. 40% in the vaccinated group had abstained from smoking.
 B. 32% in the placebo group had abstained from smoking.
 C. 57% of those who had weak antibody responses to the vaccine managed to quit.
 D. 31% of the volunteers managed to quit smoking.
60. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible variant in determining the antibody response?
 A. The way the vaccine is delivered.
 B. The size of the dose.
 C. Genetic differences.
 D. Clinical trials.

IV. Translation (15 points)

Direction: Translate the underlined parts into Chinese. Please write your translation work on the Answer Sheet.

There was once a lonely girl who longed so much for love. One day while she was walking in the woods she found two starving songbirds. She took them home and put them in a small cage.

(61)

She cared them with love and the birds grew strong. Every morning they greeted her with a wonderful song. The girl felt great love for the birds.

One day the girl left the door to the cage open. The larger and stronger of the two birds flew from the cage. The girl was so frightened that he would fly away. As he flew close, she grasped him wildly. Her heart felt glad at her success in capturing him.

(62)

Suddenly she felt the bird go limp. She opened her hand and stared in horror at the dead bird. Her desperate love had killed him.

She noticed the other bird moving back and forth on the edge of the cage. She could feel his great need for freedom.

(63)

He needed to soar into the clear, blue sky. She lifted him from the cage and tossed him softly into the air. The bird circled once, twice, three times.

(64)

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The girl watched delightedly at the bird's enjoyment. Her heart was no longer concerned with her loss. She wanted the bird to be happy. Suddenly the bird flew closer and landed softly on her shoulder. It sang the sweetest melody that she had ever heard.

(65)

The fastest way to lose love is to hold on it too tight; the best way to keep love is to give it wings!

V. Writing (15 points)

Direction: Please write a composition entitled **My Favorite Book**. You should write at least 120 words including the following aspects:

1. What's your favorite book and why do you like it?
2. Introduce its content or main characters in the book.
3. What did you learn from the book?