

2008 年广东商学院英语水平测试考研复试试题

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广东商学院硕士研究生入学考试试卷

考试年度： 2008 年 考试科目代码及名称： F513-英语水平测试 试卷编号： B
卷

适用专业： 050201-英语语言文学

一、完形填空（ 1 篇， 每空 1 分， 共 15 分）

I. Cloze Test (15 points, 1 for each, 15%)

Directions: In this part, there are two passages with fifteen blanks. There are 20 words given here and you can choose any 15 words to fill in the 15 blanks.

(entire aside to engage unsteady titter gilded remade great avenged over wife string higher grabbed hate blackboard instant happy upon)

Now the master, mellow almost to the verge of geniality, put his chair 1, turned his back to the audience, and began to draw a map of American on the 2, to exercise the geography class upon. But he made a sad business of it with his 3 hand, and a smothered 4 rippled over the house. He knew what the matter was and set himself to right it. He sponged out lines and 5 them; but he only distorted them more than ever, and the tittering was more pronounced. He threw his 6 attention upon his work, now as if determined not to be put down by the mirth. He felt that all eyes were fastened 7 him; he imagined he was succeeding, and yet the tittering continued; it even manifestly increased. And well it might. There was a garret above, pierced with a scuttle 8 his head and down through this scuttle came a cat, suspended around the haunches by a string; she had a rag tied about her head and jaws 9 keep her from mewling; as she slowly descended she curved upward and clawed at the 10, she swung downward and clawed at the intangible air. The tittering rouse higher and 11 ----the cat was within six inches of the absorbed teacher's head ----down, a little lower, and she 12 his wig with her desperate claws, clung to it, and was snatched up into the garret in an 13 with her trophy still in her possession! And how the light did blaze abroad from the master's bald pate ----for the sign painter's boy had 14 it!

That broke up the meeting. The boys were 15. Vacation had come.

二、阅读理解（4题，每篇5题，每题2分，共40分）

II. Reading and Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . You should decide on the best choice.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

America is the land of the automobile. This country has only 6 percent of the world's population but 46 percent of the world's cars. Right now, there are 97 million privately owned cars consuming 75 billion gallons of gasoline and traveling an estimated 1,000 billion miles a year. The figures also affirm something we know every time we refill our gasoline tank. The automobile is a very thirsty piece of technology. Of the total petroleum supply in the United

States, 30 percent goes to satisfy that thirst. Every year for each passenger car, about 800 gallons of gasoline are consumed.

Other aspects of the automobile are worth reminding of here. It takes a great deal of energy to manufacture one automobile. We also expend energy in the process of shipping cars from factories to showrooms, displaying them for sale and making replacement parts for repairs. About two gallons of gasoline are consumed in the process of making every ten gallons that are pumped into an automobile's gas tank.

Building highways and parking lots has used up much of our land. It has been estimated that we have paved over 21,000 square miles of this country's surface, most of it to accommodate the automobile. The automobile is also the largest contributor to our nation's air pollution problem.

Apart from the great impact that would occur if everyone seriously practised conservation, one should stop and think about his own casual use of the automobile. There are numerous situations where better planning and awareness could really make a difference in energy savings and dollars. Because the automobile uses the largest percentage of energy in an average American family's energy budget and almost half of the dollars, the impetus for saving is tremendous.

1. According to the author, most people realize that ____.

A) other sources of energy must be found

B) great efforts have been made to solve the energy problem

C) the automobile uses large amounts of gasoline

D) it is the automobile that causes the energy problem

2. Most people do not realize that ____.

A) the manufacture of the automobile requires much energy

B) gasoline is more expensive than home-heating oil

C) oil resources could some day run out

D) the automobile is a thirsty machine

3. According to the passage, the automobile uses much of our energy and ____.

A) gasoline B) petroleum

C) highways D) land

4. The author implies that ____.

A) small cars use energy efficiently

B) anti-pollution devices on cars are not effective

C) Americans have to import a great quantity of gasoline each year

D) Americans waste energy

5. The best title for the passage should be ____.

A) Automobile—America's Thirsty Machine

B) Energy Problem

C) Importance of Energy Conservation

D) Automobile and Energy Problem

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Over 60 million persons in the United States own a credit card, which has had the effect of increasing consumption possibilities for households by allowing them to make heavy purchases without giving up a single dollar and coin for them. In fact, thousands of dollars of merchandise, ranging from autos, clothing, to electrical appliances are purchased by buyers through the credit card. Credit cards have also been of significant importance to the national economy. Businessmen have been encouraged to expand plant and equipment and hire additional personnel to meet the heavy demand for their products. The tendency of employment and income would be to rise significantly.

Unfortunately, the ease with which buyers can increase their purchase with credit cards have caused them to overlook the additional costs. Purchases on credit cards are postponed payments. Buy-now-and-pay-later encourages buyers to use credit cards extensively. Since the buyer is in effect borrowing money for a specific purpose, he must expect to pay an interest charge. Interest is the price of using money over a long period of time. A close analysis of the use of credit cards for heavy purchases will show that the buyer has added to the cost of making these purchases. It must also be kept in mind that unpaid monthly balances means added interest charges. Furthermore, the use of credit cards will add to the cost of the product since the shopkeeper does not receive the money at the time of purchase. Shopkeeper might add on the cost of handling credit cards to the bill.

6. This passage is mainly concerned with_____.

- A) the cashless economy
- B) the cost of making payments by credit cards
- C) the advantages of credit cards
- D) the necessity of using credit cards

7. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about the use of credit cards?

- A) It affects the level of employment and income.
- B) It is significant to the national economy.
- C) It stimulates people to buy more.
- D) It makes purchasing more complicated.

8. When a buyer makes a purchase by credit cards, the problem encountered by him is_____.

- A) the changing tendency of interest rates
- B) the rise of the price of products
- C) the rise in insurance rates when credit cards are lost
- D) the added cost of a product

9. Interest charges for the use of credit cards reflect_____.

- A) the cost of owning a credit card
- B) the unpaid balance of a monthly bill
- C) the shopkeeper's cost of handling credit cards
- D) the price of using money for a long period of time

10. The author of the passage implies that_____.

- A) credit cards tend to raise interest charges
- B) buyers should not use credit cards at all
- C) buyers should make purchases with credit cards cautiously
- D) the use of credit cards reduces the consumption possibilities

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights radio televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

Yet, people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells send out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses, which can be recorded in an electrocardiogram, and a doctor can study it to determine how well the heart is working. The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small—often so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscle cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effects can be astonishing.

The electric eel is an amazing storage battery. It can send as much as eight hundred volts of electricity through the water in which it lives (An electric house current is only one hundred twenty volts.). As many as fourfifths of all the cells in the electric eel's body are specialized for generating electricity, and the strength of the shock it can deliver corresponds roughly to the length of its body.

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Electric eels are dangerous.
- B) Biology and electricity appear to be closely related.
- C) People would be at a loss without electricity.
- D) Scientists still have much to discover about electricity.

12. The author mentions all of the following as a result of a power failure except that ____.

- A) refrigerated food items may go bad
- B) traffic lights do not work
- C) cars run slowly in the streets
- D) People must rely on candlelight

13. Why does the author mention electric eels?

- A) To warn the reader to keep away from them.
- B) To compare their voltage to that used in houses.
- C) To give an example of a living electrical generator.

D) To describe a new source of electrical power.

14. How many volts of electricity can an electric eel emit?

A) 1,000. B) 800.

C) 200. D) 120.

15. It can be inferred that the longer an eel is, the_____.

A) more beneficial it will be to science

B) more powerful its electrical charge will be

C) easier it will be to find

D) tougher it will be to eat

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

If it were only necessary to decide whether to teach elementary science to everyone on a mass basis or to find the gifted few and take them as far as they can go, our task would be fairly simple. The public school system, however, has no such choice, for the jobs must be carried on at the same time. Because we depend so heavily upon science and technology for our progress, we must produce specialists in many fields. Because we live in a democratic nation, whose citizens make the policies for the nation, large numbers of us must be educated to understand, to support, and when necessary, to judge the work of experts. The public school must educate both producers and users of scientific services.

In education, there should be a good balance among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgement. Such balance is defeated by too much emphasis on any one field. This question of balance involves not only the relation of the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the arts but also relative emphases among the natural sciences themselves.

Similarly, we must have a balance between current and classical knowledge. The attention of the public is continually drawn to the discovery of new knowledge; these should not be allowed to turn our attention away from the sound, established materials that form the basis of courses for beginners.

16. According to the first paragraph, the task of education is fairly complicated because_____.

- A) the current public school system is too complex to be understood
- B) the public school has no choice of what to teach
- C) it is difficult to choose what to teach in public schools
- D) the educators have to take care of both ordinary and gifted students

17. The word "defeated" in paragraph 2 most probably means_____.

- A) broken B) destroyed
- C) beaten D) damaged

18. Which of the following is NOT included in the passage?

- A) We depend much on science and technology for our progress.
- B) The educators are required to lay emphasis on some particular field.
- C) A democratic nation needs a lot of well-educated citizens.
- D) Elementary science should be taught on a mass basis in public schools.

19. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A) Most people take great interest in classical knowledge.
- B) Classical knowledge is more popular than current knowledge.
- C) Sufficient attention should be given to basic knowledge.
- D) The attention of the public should not be drawn to new knowledge.

20. The passage centers on_____.

- A) the balance in education
- B) the importance of education
- C) the balance among different branches of knowledge
- D) the balance between basic and new knowledge

三、英汉互译 （ 2 篇， 每篇 10 分， 共 20 分）

A. English-Chinese Translation

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points , 10%)

The 1960s saw the great civil rights movement whose goals were to end segregation (种族隔离) laws completely and fight for the equal rights for the colored people. Many American blacks began to have a new mood. They declared that "black is beautiful", and the black community showed signs of unprecedented self confidence. (1) Equally important, many black leaders began to disclaim full integrations into the American mainstream as the goal of the black minority. (2) Instead, they argued, blacks ought to coexist with other groups in a plural society containing different and distinctive communities living in mutual respect.

The elimination of legal barriers to advancement has been a major gain for the blacks, but institutionalized discrimination is still rife. Housing, in particular, remains highly segregated: the great majority of blacks continue to live in neighborhoods that are overwhelmingly black, and most whites live in neighborhoods that are overwhelmingly white. (3) Busing and other programs aimed at integrating the schools have had some impact in inner city areas but have made virtually no difference to the segregation that exists between the predominantly black urban centers and the predominantly white suburbs and small towns that surround them. Median family income of blacks rose from 230 in 1960 to 142 in 1977, but the median income of white families rose at least as fast, and the income gap between the two groups has widened in recent years. (4) A major source of this differential is the fact that blacks tend to be barred from positions of authority over other workers, and are restricted instead to lower paying jobs further down the work place hierarchy. This factor alone accounts for about a third of the total black white income gap.

(5) Race relations between black and white still leave much to be desired, although there is unmistakable evidence of some improvements in attitudes. However, there is a sharp divergence between the races on the question of how much progress has been made in ending discrimination. The majority of whites believe that there has been a lot of progress in getting rid of discrimination, but more than half of the blacks felt that there has not been much real change. Only less than 20% of the whites believe that many blacks miss out on jobs and promotion in their city because of discrimination. Many blacks are still pessimistic about progress in race relations.

B. Chinese-English Translation

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate it into English. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points , 10%)

正如所有的艺术家、设计家和工匠们会面临的那样， William Morris 陷入了这样一种难题：如何为大众市场生产美好的东西同时又不至于使人因高价而不敢问津。Morris 痛恨应合他所谓的那种“富人的令人厌恶的奢侈。”但他唯一的解决方法只能是提倡结束资本主义制度。这在技术革新对工商业极为有利的时候（特别是在大规模生产领域）是一个不现实的目标。最终 Morris 不得不面对现实：他的拒绝使用机器和拒绝剥夺他那些心爱的男女工匠（他是一个了不起的女权主义斗士）们的技术，意味着他只能为上层阶级生产奢侈品

四、作文 （ 1 篇，共 25 分）

IV. Composition 25%

Please write about the topic in about 300 words: **Spring.**