

中山大学

二 00 六 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 211

科目名称: 英语 (单考)

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考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上,
答在试题纸上的不得分! 请用
专用答题纸作答。

Section 1: Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D. on ANSWER SHEET (10 point)

Wealth consists of all the economic assets of a person or group --- not only money but also material objects, land, natural resources, and 1 labor services. Some of the assets defined 2 wealth may have value because of the 3 of skilled labor that went into 4 them, some because of their beauty, and some because they will bring future economic 5. Diamonds have value, for instance, because they are both 6 and beautiful. A letter signed by George Washington has value because it is 7 and has historic, patriotic, and sentimental 8. Land is valued because apart from the provision of housing it can be used to produce other economic 9 in the form of crops or minerals.

Closely related to wealth is income, which is defined as the 10 gain derived from the use of human or material resources. The concepts of wealth and income should not be confused. Wealth refers 11 the total value of all the 12 owned by a person or group. Income typically refers to the 13 of money that a person or group receives on a regular 14. When we say that a man is "worth three million dollars," we are giving an 15 of his wealth --- the sum total of all of his 16 and non-liquid assets. That is to say, his house, his car, his investments, his bank accounts, and the money in his wallet. When we say that the same man 17 \$350,000 annually, we are describing his income.

Income is 18 expressed as a flow of money per unit of time. But, not all acquired wealth is in the form of money. For example when family members own their own home they are responsible for any 19 needed which serves as a negative cashflow, but they do obtain the benefit of the 20 in the real estate value of the household.

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. production | b. productive | C. productivity | D. produce |
| 2. A. into | B. of | C. as | D. ----- |
| 3. A. hours | B. quality | C. valuation | D. assessment |
| 4. A. making | B. doing, | C. inventing | D. appreciating |
| 5. A. awards | B. achievement | C. success | D. rewards |
| 6. A. scarcity | B. shining | C. scarce | D. worthy |
| 7. A. priceless | B. outdated | C. rare | D. old |
| 8. A value | B. appeal | C. appealing | D. appearance |
| 9. A. assets | B. growth | C. development | D. benefits |
| 10. A. economics | B. economy | C. economical | D. economic |
| 11. A. as | B. to | C. with | D. in |
| 12. A. process | B. procedure | C. possess | D. possessions |
| 13. A. amount | B. total | C. quantity | D. sum |
| 14. A. base | B. basis | C. bases | D. basic |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 15. A. guess | B. estimation | C. estimate | D. estimable |
| 16. A. liquid | B. intangible | C. valuable | D. fixed |
| 17. A. makes | B. profit | C. get | D. earns |
| 18. A. typically | B. in particular | C. especially | D. particularly |
| 19. A. repair | B. repairs | C. repairing | D. reparation |
| 20. A. decrease | B. incline | C. increase | D. create |

Section II. Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET I (40 points)

Passage 1

We were in the middle of an argument. My mother wanted me to wear a certain saree (纱丽服) for my cousin's wedding. She walked away in anger murmuring something about the present generation's stubborn ways. We finally worked out a compromise. I wore what I wanted to but I did end up going to the wedding.

I can't help looking back on that incident with a trace of amusement. In a way, it stood for that strange relationship between a grown daughter and her middle-aged mother. After years of growing up on her values and following in her footsteps, I was finally struggling to assert my independence. And she would cut me down in that over-rule until I was safely married off. Then it was up to my husband.

Sometimes her softer side would melt my heart. When I stayed up late into the night for exams, she could never really get to sleep. She would constantly keep checking on me, making tea or anything I needed.

When I was leaving the country, it was painful to say goodbye. She was there at the airport with the rest of the family. Somehow she looked old and vulnerable. There were tears in her eyes that I hadn't seen for a long time.

Now it is I who give her the strength whenever she needs it. The role reversal seems incredible but she seems to have accepted it. She sees me as an individual in my own right and respects my decisions. And yet, in some strange way, whenever I run into insurmountable problems, it is my mother that I think of. I may not ask for her advice anymore but the very thought makes me feel instantly better. It's a nice feeling to know that no matter how much I grow up, I'll always be her little girl.

21. The writer's mother was angry because the writer _____.
 - A) spent too much money on cloths
 - B) forgot to say "goodbye" before leaving home
 - C) refused to do what expected
 - D) was going too far away from home
22. What compromise did the mother and daughter finally reach?
 - A) The mother would buy the saree for the daughter.
 - B) The daughter would wear the saree but not go to the wedding.
 - C) The mother would stay at home and let the daughter go alone.
 - D) The daughter would go to the wedding without wearing the saree.
23. Judging from what is said in the passage, we can conclude that the writer's mother _____.
 - A) is of the most stubborn type
 - B) is devotedly attached to her daughter
 - C) gets angry with other people easily
 - D) is a very capable and determined woman

24. After leaving home the writer began to feel _____.
- A) she still need her mother's support
 - B) it was her turn to take care of her mother
 - C) her mother was sick and should see a doctor
 - D) it was somewhat cruel to leave her mother alone at home
25. It can be concluded from the end of the passage that the writer _____.
- A) enjoys her mother's love very much
 - B) is still quite immature
 - C) feels that the role reversal was strange
 - D) is less capable than her mother

Passage 2

Developing countries are unusually vulnerable to cigarette advertising. Until recently, some of them sold tobacco only through government monopolies, with little or no attempt at persuasion. And because most of these countries don't have effective anti-smoking campaigns, many of their people are surprisingly innocent of the link between tobacco and disease. In Manila, we even found cigarettes sold at a snack bar operated by the local Boy Scouts.

Many governments, moreover, are reluctant to wage anti-smoking wars because they're addicted to tobacco taxes. Argentina gets 22.5 percent of all its tax revenue from tobacco; Malawi, 16.7 percent.

Into this climate of naivety and neglect, American tobacco companies have unleashed not only the marketing wizardry that most of us take for granted, but other tactics they wouldn't dare use here.

Tobacco spokesmen insist that cigarette advertising draws only people who already smoke. But an ad executive, who worked until recently on the Philip Morris account, speaking on condition of anonymity, disagrees. "You don't have to be a brain surgeon to figure out what's going on. Just look at the ads. It's ludicrous for them to deny that a cartoon character like Joe Camel isn't attractive to kids."

Dr. John L. Clowe, president of the American Medical Association, says, "It is clear that advertising fosters tobacco use among children. And, despite tobacco-industry denials, ads like Joe Camel are especially appealing to adolescents, equating smoking with sexual prowess, athleticism, even success."

Numerous independent studies support this view. Time and again they have shown that cigarette advertising creates an environment in which young people are more likely to smoke. That may explain why the U.S. Centers for Disease Control found that smokers between ages 12 and 18 prefer Marlboro, Newport and Camel — three of the most advertised brands.

26. People in developing countries are easily influenced by cigarette advertising because _____.
- A. they don't know the relationship between tobacco and disease
 - B. they have a strong inclination to smoke
 - C. they have been forbidden to smoke by the governments
 - D. there were no institutions which persuade them not to smoke

27. Many governments didn't launch anti-smoking campaigns because _____.
- tobacco taxes take up a large part of their revenue
 - they are unusually subject to cigarette advertising
 - they don't think tobacco can do harm to people's health
 - they are innocent of the link between tobacco and disease
28. According to an executive on the Philip Morris account, _____.
- cigarette advertising only appeals to the young men
 - cigarette advertising appeals to adults
 - cigarette advertising is attractive to people who already smoke
 - cigarette advertising also appeals to kids
29. According to Dr. John L. Clowe, cigarette advertising is appealing to adolescents because _____.
- they are addicted to nicotine
 - they regard smoking as a symbol of sexual ability and even success
 - they want to get more tobacco taxes
 - they regard smoking as a kind of sports
30. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
- Smoking and Tobacco Taxes
 - Smoking in Developing Countries
 - Smoking and Cigarette Advertising
 - Tobacco Industry

Passage 3

What are some of the differences between love and infatuation? Genuine love is more likely to involve a process of "growing" in love rather than "falling" in love. This may sound terribly romantic to some who are used to hearing talk about "falling in love" or being "head over heels in love". This "falling" is often "infatuation" and the sheer emotion of "falling" in love often blinds a person to the imperfections of the loved one. We tend to think of the loved one as "perfect", "ideal", or some other divine image. Real love sees the total person---both the perfection and the imperfection. Infatuation, then, is a sudden emotional sense that one has discovered in the "perfect" lover. On the other hand, love realizes imperfections and grows with the acceptance of those imperfections.

Love leads a person to a feeling of security and trust in the loved one. It usually involves a feeling of mutual benefit arising from the new relationship. "We are able to solve our problems together" is the feeling of love, rather than "Please love me because I need you."

Infatuation often entails feeling of insecurity wherever the "lovers" are separated; feelings of doubt, uncertainty, and fear of loss often accompany infatuation. "What will I do if I lose him?" and "I wonder if she really means it when she loves me?" express the feeling of infatuation. In such a setting, a lasting love does not have a chance to develop.

Infatuation tends to be more manipulative than love because a lasting feeling of relationship probably had not developed, so that the individuals are still concerned mainly about their own needs and satisfactions. Conversely, in love, the feeling of relationship is genuine and sincere so that concern for the other person evolves naturally.

Physical attraction is an important part of both infatuation and love, but the superficial

attraction is less important in love, for the couple experiencing love usually will build their relationship on a broader basis than mere physical attraction.

Although genuine love is an ideal toward which a couple strives, you do not have to be perfect to love. True love involves a measure of self-acceptance and self-respect and a degree of self-sufficiency in order that one may accept, respect, and trust another person, but it does not require unachievable levels of these qualities.

31. According to the passage, real love means that _____.
- A. one grows up in love
 - B. one sees his lover as perfect or ideal
 - C. one sees his lover's merits and shortcomings
 - D. the lovers fall in love with each other
32. According to the passage, love offers people a feeling of security because _____.
- A. the lovers trust in and benefit from each other
 - B. love is usually concerned with a feeling of mutual benefit
 - C. the lovers realize their own perfection and imperfection
 - D. love can overcome the feeling of insecurity
33. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Infatuation is usually accompanied by a feeling of insecurity
 - B. In infatuation, the feeling of relationship is intense and lasting.
 - C. Physical attraction is equally important in love and infatuation.
 - D. In infatuation, the individuals are mainly concerned about their own needs.
34. Which of the following is NOT an element of true love?
- A. Self-acceptance.
 - B. Self-respect.
 - C. Physical attraction.
 - D. Fear of loss.
35. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
- A. The differences between love and infatuation.
 - B. The importance of true love.
 - C. The perfection and imperfection of love.
 - D. Genuine love as an ideal.

Passage 4

The leadership puzzle has been hashed around for decades.

Their abilities have been compared to orchestra conductors who can bring together a variety of sounds and instruments to create a united song.

They've been compared to coaches who have the ability to orchestrate a group of people in joint strategy without being an actual player in the game.

These basics are not highly complex.

The highest level of leadership is gained when "followership" can be generated without force, assigned authority or positional status. True following is produced by people who want to engage----not because they have to, are conforming to the rules at hand, or seek to please the leader.

When people are following because they "have to," they are not acting of their own free will, but are conforming out of fear of threat.

True leadership understands that people need to own their acting and decisions and follow because they want to.

A major factor that impedes many leaders is the ability to get their ego in check.

Leaders who have perspective on their value don't need to be more important than anybody else. They are not concerned about their status or visibility.

Their focus is on their ability to collectively bring people together and create mass movement and action to resolve issues.

These leaders have given up their need to be "right" or "on top", and they understand that no one knows better than those performing the work how best to address the problems that emerge in that process.

Well-tuned leadership demonstrates the graceful balance between providing overview and perspective without interfering with the initiative taken by the team.

Balance enables leaders to stay focused on leading the processes by which the team operates, solves problems and generates new directions without getting in and providing all the answers.

These leaders understand that people on their team manage and solve complex problems every day in their lives and in their work. They treat the team with integrity and belief that everyone has what it takes to find the way. These leaders bring out the best in people because they ask everyone to stretch to see the implausible.

36. According to the writer, the theories about leadership _____.
- A. are too complex to understand
 - B. provide important answers to the leadership puzzle
 - C. have complicated a simple issue
 - D. are of no help to the understanding of leadership
37. A good leader must be able to _____.
- A. be engaged in recreational activities
 - B. bring people together for a common goal
 - C. solve complex problems for the people
 - D. ensure his status among the people
38. According to the passage, the hardest thing for many leaders to do is to _____.
- A. create mass movement and action
 - B. give up their need to be "right" or "on top"
 - C. allow people to take the initiative
 - D. keep from getting in the way of his team
39. Why is "balance" important to good leaders?
- A. Because it enables the leaders to be fair to everybody.
 - B. Because it generates new directions in the team's actions.
 - C. Because it helps the leaders see what they should do and what they should not.
 - D. Because it makes the originally very complex problems simple and easy for them to solve.
40. Which of the following may serve as a proper title for this passage?
- A. Leadership: A Puzzle for Decades
 - B. General Theories of Leadership
 - C. True Leadership
 - D. Leaders and Their Social Status

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 2 (10 points)

Lorna Wendt never expected to find herself in the limelight. She was accustomed to watching quietly and supportively from the sidelines as her husband, Gary, chairman of G.E. Capital, played the starring role.

But all that changed when Mr. Wendt asked for a divorce after 32 years of marriage.

41. _____

"You enter into this relationship as equal partners, 50-50," says Ms. Wendt, of Stamford, Conn. "To get out, it's still 50-50." She adds, "All the dinners I cooked, the clothes I washed, the love and support I gave the children, are of equal value to the paycheck."

42. _____

It also brought thousands of supportive calls and letters. "I had no idea that sticking up for myself would have such impact," she says.

43. _____

It advocates marriage as a partnership between equals; monetary and non-monetary contributions carry equal weight.

"The need to clarify what we mean by marriage is so evident," Wendt says. She receives 900 e-mail messages a month. Her web-site received 4,000 hits in 24 hours after she appeared on a national television program. 44. _____

Although women constitute her prime audience, Wendt also hears from men who tell her that marriage is a partnership and encourage her to "stick with what you're doing."

45. _____

Calling marriage the largest social contract you'll ever make, Wendt advises couples to ask each other before marrying, "What will happen if we should divorce?" She also tells women "All marriages are going to end in death or divorce. It doesn't matter what the size of your estate is. Know your finances. Don't just sign the income-tax form."

[A] Now Wendt feels a responsibility to broaden that impact by establishing the Foundation for Equality in Marriage.

[B] He proposed a 10-million-dollars----a figure he insists is greatly inflated. She is also appealing a Connecticut judge's awarding her 20 million dollars.

[C] Even reporters from Australia, London, Ireland, France, and Italy have interviewed her---a measure of the international scope of the issue.

[D] Because of the high stakes involved, Wendt's decision to contest the settlement catapulted her on the nightly news.

[E] Because her contribution to her family deserves more than his offer, Lorna declined her husband's offer for the divorce.

- [F] In nine community-property states, family court judges now split marital assets equally. Wendt would like to see 50-50 property divisions become binding in every state.
- [G] Lorna played a minor role in a film while her husband played the role of the protagonist before her husband asked for a divorce.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Michael Jordan is a high-profile example of what is possible when an individual decides to lead himself or herself.

Jordan may appear to be a god to many of his worshipping fans and supporters, but he is as human as the rest of us.

46. What makes Jordan a mystery goes far beyond the fact that he is possibly this planet's greatest basketball player. What makes him an incredible role model --- not just for youth but for all of us --- is that he has painstakingly developed the skills to lead himself.

It is now common knowledge that he was not good enough to make the team in his sophomore year in high school. 47. How he dealt with the disappointment of being cut from the team gives us an early glimpse of what learning to lead oneself looks like in the embryonic stages.

48. Rule number one in personal leadership development is: When life knocks you down, get busy on a plan to get up. Getting up, however, is difficult if you do not give yourself a compelling reason to get up. That reason must come from your very core. Reasons to stand against overwhelming odds come from who we are deep inside.

49. Next, to further develop leadership over oneself, it is imperative that each of us cease looking to others to do for self what self is capable of doing.

The third trait of those who exercise commanding leadership over themselves is that they insist on setting their personal standards higher and higher.

They know that true success lies not merely in defeating the competition; true success lies always in outdoing one's former self.

50. In order to constantly set higher and higher goals and to surpass each preceding goal, one must exercise daily discipline over oneself. It has been written that none of us can afford to lose in this ongoing battle with self.

And, finally, those who exercise visionary leadership over themselves stay focused on where they are headed. Leading a team that suffered injuries, suspensions, and a few embarrassing losses, Jordan, entering the finals, led himself with the powerful affirmation: "We can win another championship with what we have."

Section III Writing

Part A. Direction:

In your dormitory, there is a solar heater which supplies hot water to students in winter. However the heater does not function very well. Your roommates have been irritated with it. They ask you to write a letter of complaint to the dormitory office on their behalf. Write your letter with no less than 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter; use Zhang Hua instead. No address is required in the letter. (10 Points).

Part B Directions

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it. You should write your answer neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 Points).

