

中山大学

二〇〇六年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

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科目名称: 英语

考试时间: 1月14日下午

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 I 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 1. (10 points)

Is the United States a melting pot? In other words, have immigrants to the USA merged with the native Americans and 1 to be Germans, Japanese, etc.? It has been 2 a "pot of stew" might be a more suitable word than "melting pot", 3 in a stew the meat and vegetables keep their own characteristics, but 4 to the spices and the 5 it is cooked, the stew has a distinctive flavor of its own.

The implications of "melting pot" 6 Americans social workers and language teachers, many of 7 feel that racial and national groups should be encouraged to 8 their customs, traditions and languages. At the same time it is agreed that all Americans, 9 their origins, must learn to speak English clearly and fluently, and they must learn to 10 themselves to the American way of life.

However, there are ethnic groups who still 11 together, who speak their own languages and have preserved many of their old customs. There are Hispanic 12, most of whom still speak Spanish as their 13 language. There are the American Indians and 14 Asian groups, all of whom speak their own languages. Then there are the 20 million blacks, who, 15 they speak English, for the most part live separately. Many blacks are beginning to 16 their roots right back to the African tribes 17 which their ancestors were torn in the days of slavery and some of them are 18 themselves more and more with Africa. Some black leaders 19, reminding them that their culture and

their language are not African. They are American. But many blacks are 20 bitter against white culture to feel American.

1. [A] ceased [B] caused [C] paused [D] halted
2. [A] implied [B] indicated [C] suggested [D] deduced
3. [A] so [B] for [C] though [D] unless
4. [A] due [B] owe [C] thanks [D] next
5. [A] way [B] method [C] manner [D] style
6. [A] disturb [B] puzzle [C] thrill [D] terrify
7. [A] them [B] those [C] who [D] whom
8. [A] abandon [B] submit [C] preserve [D] withhold
9. [A] whatever [B] however [C] wherever [D] whenever
10. [A] reform [B] adapt [C] modify [D] convert
11. [A] stick [B] glue [C] gather [D] assemble
12. [A] societies [B] communities [C] tribes [D] establish
13. [A] first [B] best [C] fittest [D] superior
14. [A] differential [B] variable [C] various [D] alternate
15. [A] though [B] if [C] even [D] since
16. [A] purse [B] trail [C] trace [D] uphold
17. [A] about [B] for [C] from [D] against
18. [A] identifying [B] recognizing [C] verifying [D] realizing
19. [A] disapprove [B] suspect [C] discontent [D] reject
20. [A] so [B] too [C] quite [D] very

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 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The California legislature recently made headlines by creating the toughest anti-spam law in the US. The new measure, which took effect in January, makes it a crime to send

any spam --- unsolicited commercial email --- from, or to, any email account with a California address.

That may be a note of cheer for American spam victims who feel that finding real emails from friends is getting harder.

And, both consumers and corporations are crying out for help. American market research firms have commented on it. AOL says it blocks 2.3 billion spam emails everyday. The Redicati Group say that spam will cost companies US\$20.5 billion in 2003 to battle.

“Email is on the edge of becoming more trouble than it’s worth,” says Ray Everett-Church, chief privacy officer at ePrivacy Group.

Although many countries also look for ways to deal with spam, the results are not so positive. The chief obstacle to solving the spam problem is that there is still no consensus on what spam really is.

Many net users would simply say it’s any email they don’t expect or want. But plenty of companies feel they have the right to contact customers with information and that people often want these services. Only misleading unsolicited email is spam, they say --- meaning, email with an obscured sender, or messages that make fraudulent offers.

Legitimate companies, according to this view, should have at least one chance to email people an advert. And people who sign up for email offers are fair game.

But, while the debate continues, the grey area grows larger, and email marketing companies with questionable practices can find cover.

And people do respond. Few will admit it, but several interviews with spammers have revealed some products really do sell via unsolicited email marketing. On a good day, a sophisticated spammer might have to send out 10 million emails to get 40 or 50 positive responses --- but if they request for more information on a new mortgage, the spammers just made US\$ 10 for each response, or \$400 to \$500. Not a bad day’s work.

21. What are the corporations’ attitude in the issue about spams?
- A. They are sympathetic to the victims .
 - B. They themselves have suffered great financial loss and are against it.
 - C. They adopt a neutral attitude.
 - D. They think it is unnecessary to make such a fuss.
22. What is the possible meaning of the word “unsolicited” in Paragraph 6 ?
- A. mysterious B. upsetting C. unwanted D. ubiquitous
23. Why is the prospect for stopping spams not quite optimistic?
- A. Because the spammers manage to stay ahead technologically.
 - B. Because the quantity of spams is too large .
 - C. Because it is difficult to distinguish spams from normal mails.
 - D. Because people can not agree on what spam really is.
24. Why do spammers take the trouble to do all these?
- A. Because they want to show their talents.
 - B. Because they enjoy making mischief.
 - C. Because they can make profits this way.

D. Because they may strike up some friendship this way.

25. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Drafting A Law to Stop Spams.
 - B. Why Spams Are A Big Issue Now?
 - C. How to Handle the Problem of Spams
 - D. Is the New Law to Stop Spams Effective?

Text 2

Viruses, as purely replicating entities, will not harm your system as long as they are coded properly. Generally, the destructive part of a virus is programmed to execute when certain conditions are met, usually a certain day, time, or number of inflections. An example is the infamous CIH virus, known to most Chinese computers users around the 26th of each month --- especially in odd-numbered months such as November. The viruses popular among Chinese university students and individual PC users include the worm and Trojan horse.

A worm program is similar to a virus. It is considered by some to be a subset of a virus in that it makes copies of itself but does so without needing to modify a host. Worms may delay computer operations and increase the likelihood of system crashes.

Trojan horse programs are named for the giant wooden horse that concealed Greek soldiers who used it to invade the ancient city of Troy. Like the famous trick, A Trojan horse program conceals hidden programming. Vandals often use Trojan horse programs to destroy other people's data.

Many people infect their hard disk by running downloaded files, or after placing a newly obtained floppy disk in a drive, especially in an Internet bar.

But the most common viruses to infect computers today, such as Concept, Nuclear, Showoff, Adam, Wazzu, and Laroux, are macro viruses. Differing from the method conventional viruses replicate, Macro viruses cannot attach themselves to just any program --- they need one specific program.

Things are getting worse with the growth of the Internet, especially with worms, because some people will click on any emailed file that they receive. Vandals have seized their opportunity, and created programs designed to spread to careless users. Computer users should take this phenomenon seriously and make sure they have an effective antivirus strategy in place.

26. What is the difference between computer worms and viruses according to the passage?
- A. Worms spread more slowly
 - B. Worms usually do not make changes to the host computers.
 - C. Worms are not as destructive as virus.
 - D. Worms are basically the same with virus.
27. What is the meaning of the word "infamous" in the first paragraph?
- A. not well recognized
 - B. mysterious
 - C. evil
 - D. notorious

28. What is special about the Trojan horse virus?
- A. It attacks in a certain time and can cause computers to crash.
 - B. It is well covered.
 - C. It can upgrade itself from time to time.
 - D. Its attacking speed is unique and there is no good way to stop it.
29. What distinguishes macro viruses from others?
- A. They can be concealed in only special types of programs.
 - B. They will execute automatically.
 - C. They are more cryptic.
 - D. After they are eliminated they come back in the future
30. Which of the following you may conclude from the passage?
- A. There is no effective way to protect you from the viruses in fact.
 - B. The virus-writers are crazy.
 - C. If users are more cautious before they open the files, they may avoid some risks
 - D. Worms are less harmful than macro viruses.

Text 3

Quit your job, pack up and restart your life online. Create a website selling your talent and latest invention. To jumpstart the motor, spend a few hundred dollars on an online marketing course teaching you how to turn your business from a home based venture into a million dollar enterprise in half a year. But after one year in business you are nowhere close to being the online marketing guru that your course promised, you are tipping the scales on the wrong side of bankruptcy and it finally dawns on you that it was never meant to be this way. You were meant to have had a fledging business by now, customers spanning the globe and a virtually unstoppable money-making machine. Sounds familiar?

I have heard this story time and over, unfulfilled promises and lost dreams on the internet.

The reason that so many of us, even after hearing of such scams still put our foot forward and get caught in this web is the lure of easy success and quick money. We are drawn to this proposition of the perfect deal that we can only dream of. Such stories of wealth and success will always hold our sway and each story by some internet guru detailing how they were able to make a killing on the Web with the new formula for success that they just discovered brings a familiar tingle each time we happen to read it.

What such people seek to have us believe is that if we had their secret formula behind us, we would be making the same money on the internet in no time. With this twisted idea of reality we end up believing that achieving success in Cyber world is as easy as buying a success formula, leafing through the pages and having it rolling in. Sad to say, the reality is a bit different, it is a harsh world out there.

I will share some insights that I have learnt in my time on the Web. Just like achieving success elsewhere you need to work hard and consistently to produce any viable results. Learning the truth about online marketing and success will take time. Unless you are the baby wonder who learnt how all your multiplication tables overnight, you should be

prepared to spend some time learning and applying this knowledge before success comes knocking on your door.

I remember reading in an article written by a leading internet marketing guru "Earning money via the Internet is EASY, and it is also an extremely SIMPLE process."

This is as far away from the truth as can be. I do not wish to discredit anyone already making their fortunes on the internet but I would like to convey a clearer picture of the truth than these marketers would have you believe. After the initial stage of learning and experimenting, it is quite possible that you might start making some nearly effort-free cash on the Web, this however, calls for great input in terms of targeting the right market segment, planning, following up on potential customers and good customer support. In simple terms, you will need to master the principles of marketing before you start making the windfall that your marketing guru in the course promised. I hope that you have the patience it takes to learn, and the diligence to apply your knowledge, but most importantly if you have the heart to seek for success, and rise when you stumble, it shall be yours.

31. What does the phrase "it dawns on you" in the first paragraph mean?
A. you come to be aware B. you have to face the reality
C. you have to learn the lesson D. it dwells on you
32. Why do people believe the success stories on the internet?
A. Instant money is always a big lure for anyone.
B. Because generally people don't want to work hard for success.
C. Because people believe that there is a formula for success .
D. Because those stories are much persuasive.
33. What does the word "guru" in the 6th paragraph possibly mean?
A. writer B. critic C. master D. researcher
34. What is the most important factor leading to success according to the author?
A. Courage B. Good judgment
C. Team work spirit D. Perseverance
35. After the obvious success in the first stage, what should one do?
A. He should seek ways to expand the business.
B. He should list the business in the stock market
C. He should turn to experts for professional advice
D. He should absorb more knowledge about marketing .

Text 4

It is 3 a.m.. Everything on the university campus seems ghostlike in the quiet, misty darkness --- everything except the computer center. Here, twenty students ruffled and bleary-eyed, sit transfixed at their consoles, tapping away on the terminal keys. With eyes glued to the video screen, they tap on for hours. For the rest of the world, it might be the middle of the night, but here time does not exist. This is a world unto itself. These young

computer "hackers" are pursuing a kind of compulsion, a drive so consuming it overshadows nearly every other part of their lives and forms the focal point of their existence. They are compulsive computer programmers. Some of these students have been at the console for thirty hours or more without a break for meals or sleep. Some have fallen asleep on sofas and lounge chairs in the computer center, trying to catch a few winks but loathe to get too far away from their beloved machines.

Most of these students don't have to be at the computer center in the middle of the night. They aren't working on assignments. They are there because they want to be --- they are irresistibly drawn there.

And they are not alone. There are hackers at computer centers all across the country. In their extreme form, they focus on nothing else. They flunk out of school and lose contact with friends; they might have difficulty finding jobs, choosing instead to wander from one computer center to another. They may even forget personal hygiene.

"I remember one hacker. We literally had to carry him off his chair to feed him and put him to sleep. We really feared for his health," says a computer science professor at MIT.

Computer science teachers are now more aware of the implications of this hacker phenomenon and are on the lookout for potential hackers and cases of computer addiction that are already severe. They know that the case of the hackers is not just the story of one person's relationship with a machine. It is the story of a society's relationship to the so-called thinking machines, which are becoming almost ubiquitous.

36. Why does the author say that "time does not exist" for these hackers?
- A. Because they are quite young and have lots of time.
 - B. Because they focus too much on the screen.
 - C. Because time is not important for them
 - D. Because time is a relative concept.
37. What does the word "compulsion" mean in the first paragraph?
- A. hobby
 - B. pursuit
 - C. obsession
 - D. favour
38. The extreme computer addicts in would do the following except_____.
- A. dropping out of schools
 - B. breaking contact with friends.
 - C. brushing their teeth.
 - D. staying close to the computers.
39. What was the professor's attitude to the problem of so many people pursuing a kind of compulsion?
- A. He thought that nothing could be done about it.
 - B. It is not mentioned in the passage.

- C. He was much concerned about the matter.
- D. He thought that it was time that the school do something about it.

40. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A. Computer Addiction, An Urgent Issue
 - B. Get the Young People back to Classroom
 - C. Computer --- A Double-edged Sword
 - D. Save the Young People!

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, 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 the ANSWER SHEET2(10 points)

I am not a fan of Michael Jackson's music, but I paid attention to his recent trial. I trust that the jury made a correct decision in acquitting him of the accusations against him. 41

. I was recently asked by a girl who had received mistreatment from her alcoholic father: "Can a man like my father ever change?" My answer to her was: "I know men like your father who have changed, but we can't change anyone else, we can only change ourselves."

I was referring to my friend Mel. He was my boss for five college summers I spent working fighting forest fires. I heard from other firefighters what had happened to him. They told me that "Mel used to be the most drinking, dirty mouthed man in existence". But when they came back one summer everything about Mel had changed. Mel's wife left him for another man. 42

The result was a 180 degree turn in the direction of his life during the nine months when the summer firefighting crew was gone. The fire crew joked about the change by calling him "Jesus-Freak Mel".

Mel is very sorry that his drinking broke up his family. When I visited him a few years ago I met his daughter and saw the good relationship she now has with her changed dad. Miracles can happen and people can change.

Unfortunately we can't make people change. One Christmas I visited a good college friend and was shocked to see for the first time what her life was like living with an alcoholic dad. I keep in touch with this friend and 20 years later her father is still an alcoholic. 43. It helped her to realize that she could both love her father and hate his alcoholism.

Growing up with an alcoholic father causes one to receive deeply inflicted wounds to the heart. However, even such a deep injury can be healed. 44

. My friend told me she is blessed to have a loving and understanding husband. He does not scold her when she gets depressed but rather loving and

gives her his understanding support.

I do not condone letting others abuse us. 45

[] Sometimes escapes need to be made to avoid a continually abusive situation. The bitterness that abuse leaves in the heart is also another kind of injury. It may not seem fair to let the wrongdoer off the hook, but unless we forgive them, the worst abuse will be the bitterness that will poison our hearts.

[A] She shared with me that what really helped her heart to heal was when she decided to forgive her father for his mistreatment of her.

[B] Forgiving them does not mean allowing ourselves to be continually injured.

[C] I believe the explanation for Michael Jackson's unusual lifestyle is a reaction against the childhood physical abuse he testified to receiving from his father [D] This really shook Mel up and caused him to ask himself if his life was going in the right direction.

[E] The path to healing is a difficult road however, and may leave emotional scars such as clinical depression.

[F] It takes much longer time than one would usually expect for alcoholics to get back to normal.

[G.] As a friend I would like Mel to go and seek a doctor's advice in such a crisis.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET2(10 points)

J.K. Rowling — Joanne Kathleen, "Jo" to her friends — turns 40 on July 31, the same birthday as her famous creation, Harry Potter. And what an adventure they have shared.

Her own story is legendary: the money-pressed single mother handwriting her first Potter book in cafes, nursing one cup of coffee for hours.

How her fortunes have changed. Some differences are subtle. In the early days of Potterdom, Rowling had reddish hair; now she's blonde. 46. In 1999, she could be reached by phone in the evening for an impromptu USA TODAY interview, although she couldn't talk for long because she was putting her daughter Jessica to bed. Now, her publishers, Web site and Colman Getty PR in Scotland and London handle most questions. But this is the big difference: In less than a decade, Rowling has gone from being a struggling writer to being a billionaire.

47. Barry Cunningham, her first editor at Bloomsbury Publishing in London, remembers giving her "terrible advice" when they met in the 1990s, with Rowling then a divorced woman without much money.

"She was telling me about her circumstances. I was worried she was really relying on Harry to be the future for her and her daughter," Cunningham says. "I told her she wouldn't make any money at children's books, and she should get a day job," Since then, her first five Harry Potter books (in a series of seven) have sold an estimated 270 million copies worldwide in 62 languages. That's not counting advance orders for the forthcoming sixth book, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*.

Last year, Rowling landed on *Forbes'* list of the world's richest people. With an estimated net worth of \$1 billion, she's richer than the queen of England, who had a mere \$660 million in 2004.

She owns three houses: two in Scotland (Edinburgh and Perthshire) and one in London, according to Colman Getty PR. In 2001, she was married for the second time, to Neil Murray, an anesthesiologist. She gave birth to a son, David, in 2003 and another daughter, Mackenzie, in January.

Bloomsbury published the first book, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, in June 1997. 48. The American edition (retitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*) arrived a year later from Arthur A. Levine/Scholastic, who bought the rights for the first book for \$105,000, considered a princely sum for a children's book. "The burst of publicity terrified me," Rowling says in *Conversations with J.K. Rowling*.

The way Rowling has tended to her writing and personal life over the years impresses Levine: "It's a testament to her character, more than anything else, that she's remained true to herself. She has managed to maintain her perspective. I think that takes a great deal of effort."

Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince goes on sale at a minute after midnight on Saturday, July 16. Rowling plans to be at Edinburgh Castle reading from the book. 49. The event will be "beamed by satellite transmission to television and radio stations around the globe," according to Bloomsbury Publishing, organizer of the event.

In the audience will be her loyal constituency: fans who have practically memorized the books. Seventy children ages 8 to 16 won competitions and will hold a news conference that Sunday, Bloomsbury says. On her own, Rowling invited two Americans — Emerson Spartz, 18, who runs mugglenet.com, and Melissa Anelli, 25, of the-leaky-cauldron.org — for a private interview that Saturday.

Says Anelli, who met Rowling before (and was given an exuberant hug for her Web site): "She's down-to-earth. It sounds like an easy description people use for many famous people, but for her it's absolutely true."

As for Rowling, she tells fans this about her good fortune: 50. "Probably the very best thing my earnings have given me, though, is absence of worry. I have not forgotten what it feels like to worry whether you'll have enough money to pay the bills. Not to have to think about that any more is the biggest luxury in the world."

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You bought the leather shoes from a certain shop while you were in the area last month. Yesterday morning when you were about to put on the shoes you found that the heel of the left shoe came off. Write a letter to the manager of the shop to tell him your complaint, stating your reason(s), and pointing out the solutions to be expected.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay to

- 1) describe the cartoon,
- 2) deduce the message in this cartoon , and
- 3) give your comment on it.

You should write about 160-200 words neatly on **ANSWERSHEET 2**. (20 points)

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*"Would you mind talking to me for a while?
I forgot my cell phone."*

High-Tech Communication — A Curse or a Blessing?