

2007 年硕士研究生基础英语考试题

I. Vocabulary, Grammar and Structure (20 scores)

1. His attitude led him to widen _____ to narrow the gap between his colleagues and him.
(A) instead
(B) but
(C) as well as
(D) rather than
2. The surroundings they became used to _____ low, dark cells with a high wall encircling.
(A) being that of
(B) was
(C) were
(D) be where those
3. The fact _____ money orders can usually be easily cashed has made them a popular form of payment.
(A) of
(B) that
(C) what
(D) which is
4. Mt. Hood _____ attracts thousands of tourists every year.
(A) where is in the state of Oregon
(B) , that is in the state of Oregon,
(C) , which is in the state of Oregon,
(D) is in the state of Oregon
5. Space exploration has been made _____ with the rapid development of modern technology.
(A) possible
(B) to be possible
(C) it possible
(D) that being possible

6. Miss Muller's brain **teemed with** new ideas for a novel which she is going to start writing within this month.

- (A) was rich in
- (B) was lacking in
- (C) was distracted with
- (D) was oblivious of

7. Miriam is not easily **cast down** even when the circumstances are against her.

- (A) depressed
- (B) giving up
- (C) persuaded
- (D) abandoning

8. Kevin has been to New York **off and on** for these three years.

- (A) about two times
- (B) sometimes
- (C) many times
- (D) rarely

9. Tom was quite at a loss where to **watch for** the man.

- (A) look out for
- (B) attack
- (C) ask for
- (D) examine

10. Though you may well adopt these two proposals, you must think that they are **at cross purposes**.

- (A) one and the same
- (B) with opposing aims
- (C) not useful
- (D) both very useful

11. It is regrettable that his watch was badly **mauled** by his brother.

- (A) vindicated
- (B) repaired
- (C) abused
- (D) fixed

12. Jimmy sometimes leaves the window ajar in order to breathe fresh air.
(A) frequently polished
(B) carefully treated
(C) often broken
(D) slightly open
13. Tom's answer was equivocal whenever the teacher asked the same question of him.
(A) identical
(B) different
(C) ambiguous
(D) difficult
14. Since he has to finish his report, you'd better not lure him.
(A) dethrone
(B) disturb
(C) despoil
(D) decoy
15. Mr. Smith always befuddles us with difficult questions.
(A) provides
(B) effervesce
(C) confuses
(D) reeks
16. Every idea cannot be thought as a panacea even if it may be very nice.
(A) consequence
(B) cure-all
(C) negligence
(D) blast
17. Shakespeare was one of the most prolific writers in England.
(A) abject
(B) productive
(C) ingenious
(D) inventive
18. Harry felt drowsy while he was listening to Jazz.

- (A) active
- (B) impale
- (C) inculcate
- (D) sleepy

19. Tony became **scornful** of his friends when he succeeded in the attempt.

- (A) disdainful
- (B) profane
- (C) incipient
- (D) grateful

20. The man **dabbed** his forehead with a book he had bought in New York. .

- (A) patted
- (B) incriminated
- (C) importuned
- (D) cleaved

II. Reading Comprehension (20 scores)

(1)

Iris Rossner has seen eastern German customers weep for joy when they drive away in shiny, new Mercedes-Benz sedans.” They have tears in their eyes and keep saying how lucky they are,” says Rossner, the Mercedes employee responsible for post-delivery celebrations. Rossner has also seen the French pop corks on bottles of champagne as their national flag were hoisted above a purchase. And she has seen American business executives, Japanese tourists and Russian politicians travel thousands of miles to a Mercedes plant in southwestern Germany when a classic sedan with the trademark three-pointed star was about to roll off the assembly line and into their lives. Those were the good old days at Mercedes, an era that began during the economic miracle or the 1960s and ended in 1991.

Times have changed. “Ten years ago, we had clear leadership in the market,” says Mercedes spokesman Horst Krambeer. “But over this period, the market has changed drastically. We are now in a pitched battle. The Japanese are partly responsible, but Mercedes has had to learn the hard way that even German firms like BMW and Audi have made efforts to rise to our standards of technical proficiency.”

Mercedes experienced one of its worst years ever in 1992. The auto maker’s worldwide car sales fell by 5 percent from the previous year, to a low of 527,500. Before the decline, in 1988, the company could sell close to 600,000 cars per year. In Germany alone, there were 30, 000 fewer new Mercedes registrations last year

than in 1991. As a result, production has plunged by almost 50,000 cars to 529,400 last year, a level well beneath the company's potential capacity of 650,000.

Mercedes' competitors have been catching up in the United States, the world's largest car market. In 1986, Mercedes sold 100,000 vehicles in America; by 1991, the number had declined to 59,000. Over the last two years, the struggling company has lost a slice of its US market share to BMW, Toyota and Nissan. And BMW outsold Mercedes in America last year for the first time in its history. Meanwhile, just as Mercedes began making some headway in Japan, a notoriously difficult market, the Japanese economy fell on hard times and the company saw its sales decline by 13 percent in that country.

Revenues will hardly improve this year, and the time has come for getting down to business. At Mercedes, that means cutting payrolls, streamlining production and opening up to consumer needs ----- revolutionary steps for a company that once considered itself beyond improvement.

21. The author's intention in citing various nationalities' interests in Mercedes is to illustrate Mercedes' _____.

- (A) sale strategies
- (B) market monopoly
- (C) superior quality
- (D) past record

22. Mercedes is having a hard time because _____.

- (A) it is lagging behind in technology
- (B) Japan is turning to BMW for cars
- (C) its competitors are catching up
- (D) sales in America have dropped by 13%

23. In the good years Mercedes could sell about _____.

- (A) 527,500 cars
- (B) 529,400 cars
- (C) 600,000 cars
- (D) 650,000 cars

24. What caused the decline of Mercedes' sales in Japan ?

- (A) Japan is a very difficult market.
- (B) The state of the economy there.
- (C) Competition from other car companies.
- (D) BMW and Audi's improved technical standards.

(2)

Elizabeth was fortunate to be born in the full flush of Renaissance enthusiasm for education. Women had always been educated of course, for had not St. Paul said that women were men's equals in the possession of a soul? But to the old idea that they should be trained in Christian manners and thought was now added a new purpose: to quicken the spirit and train them in the craft and eloquence of the classical authors of Greece and Rome. Critics were not wanting, morbidly obsessed with the weaknesses of the sex ---- its love of novelty and inborn tendency to vice ---- to think women dangerous enough without adding to their subtlety and forwardness: but they were not able to stem the tide.

Henry VII's mother was one of the first to indicate the new trend. She knew enough French to translate "The Mirror of God for the Sinful Soul" and was the patron of Caxton, the first English printer, and a liberal benefactor to the universities. Sir Thomas More's daughters studied Greek, Latin, Philosophy, Astronomy, Physic, Arithmetic, Logic, Rhetoric and Music. In his household women were treated as men's equals in conversation and wit, and scholars boasted of them in letters to friends abroad.

The movement was strengthened from abroad by Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII's Spanish Queen. In the Spain of her childhood ladies were the friends of scholars Vives, one of the most refreshing figures in the history of education, to write a plan of studies for the education of her daughter Mary.

This was the heritage into which the sharp-witted child Elizabeth entered. At six years old, it was said, she was precociously intelligent and had as much gravity as if she had been forty. Little is known of her education until her tenth year, when she became the pupil of the Cambridge humanists, Roger Ascham and William Grindall, but she was already learning French and Italian and must have been well grounded in Latin. Ascham helped her to form that beautiful Italian and she wrote on all special occasions and with him she spent the morning on Greek, first the New Testament and then the classical authors, translating them first into English and then back into the original. The afternoons were given over to Latin, and she also studied Protestant theology, kept up her French and Italian and later learned Spanish. When she was sixteen Ascham wrote: "Her mind has no womanly weakness, her perseverance is equal to that of a man, and her memory long keeps what it quickly picks up". Though it is easy to be cynical about the reputed accomplishments of the great, Elizabeth was notoriously quick and intelligent and had a real love of learning. Even as queen she did not abandon her studies.

25. Women's education in the Middle Ages was intended to make them into good Christians, but in the Renaissance the idea was to _____.
- (A) make them superior to men in religious and intellectual matters
 - (B) make them less religious and more rational and intellectual
 - (C) make up for their weaknesses of character and brain
 - (D) develop both their religious and their intellectual capacities
26. Some people were against the new education for women because _____.
- (A) they thought women clever and educated enough already
 - (B) they were afraid of clever women and thought they would be badly-behaved
 - (C) women thought they would get bored with education and want to enjoy themselves
 - (D) women were afraid they would not benefit from a good education
27. Henry VII's mother, the Lady Margaret _____.
- (A) was a famous teacher of French and gave money to the universities
 - (B) gave money to the universities to help the printer, Caxton
 - (C) helped Caxton so that he would publish the book she had written
 - (D) was a cultivated and generous woman
28. The author thinks that although rich and famous people are often said to be cleverer than they really are _____.
- (A) Elizabeth almost certainly did not deserve this praise.
 - (B) there is other evidence that Elizabeth was extremely clever.
 - (C) Elizabeth was not well-known for her hand-writing
 - (D) there is other evidence that Elizabeth was famous and cynical.

(3)

More people than ever before are now going to dentists' office, but fully one half of the United States population will not see a dentist. The reason is quite simple, believe most dentists, they are scared. And, really, what experience is worse than seeing a traditional dentist? You wait in silence, thumbing through old magazine, in a sterile white waiting room in which no one ever speaks. All is silent until an assistant calls your name and leads you back to another white room, this one filled with machinery to frighten you still further.

At the Medical College of Georgian, dentists are taught principles of behavior and techniques of office design that should help reduce the patients' anxiety and

tension. Assistants and receptionists are taught to smile and speak to the patient. This helps create an atmosphere of trust. Dentists themselves are being taught to communicate more fully with the patient. A phrase such as “you’re doing fine” tells the patient that the dentist is appreciative of the patients’ predicament.

Dentists’ offices are being repainted in “earth tones”, brown, green, tan, and other soothing colors. A startling color such as red should be avoided at all costs, red brings to mind blood and pain. Paintings and other distractions are strategically located; music is piped in to help the patients ignore his or her pain. Until recently, dentists had ignored the fact that most patients are lying flat on their backs with little to busy their minds other than their pains. Now dentists are not only building ceilings with fancy patterns, but also distracting their patients with ceiling TV sets, computer games and mazes, and mobile sculptures. One quick technique involves placing mirrors so patients can distract themselves by watching fish in a tank located near the ceiling.

Less drastic changes include redoing the practice rooms to include less of the sterile color white and redesigning the machinery a dentist must use to make it appear less frightening. Uniforms are also being made in pastel and earth colors, no longer in white. Some dentists go much further. They take an active role in teaching their patients to relax; some are teaching their patients deep muscle relaxation and breathing control. Some use advanced techniques, such as hypnosis and biofeedback to help their patients relax in the chair. Drugs and painkillers may still be used to ease physical pain, but all these techniques of relaxation help the patient relaxant avoid anxiety over their pain.

29. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- (A) physical surroundings affects people’s emotional reactions
- (B) decoration is the primary factor in relieving patient’s fears.
- (C) earth tones are soothing colors
- (D) most people feel anxious about physical pain

30. We can conclude from the passage that _____.

- (A) relaxation blocks out all pain.
- (B) patients feel more pain if they think the dentist is concerned with their feelings
- (C) being anxious and tense exaggerated the pain a patient feels
- (D) being anxious and tense cause the pain a patient feels

III. Error Correction (20 scores)

31. Mr. Jones is not prepared to teach this course is not doubted, however, at

A

B

this late date it is not likely that we will be able to find a replacement.

C

D

32. The cost of a college education has risen as rapidly during the past several years

A

B

C

that it is now beyond the reach of many people.

D

33. The young girl dreamed a dream that she was being carried away by monsters.

A

B

C

D

34. She was the only woman to participate in the experiment and among the few

A

B

C

volunteers to die of it.

D

35. Recent evidence suggests that an infant be born with the capacity to speak.

A

B

C

D

36. I do not believe that I have ever seen as many expensive cars than were in

A

B

C

that shopping center.

D

37. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations, they will be stopped, ticketed

A

B

C

and have to pay a fine.

D

38. I was educated at St. George's College, where the media of teaching was

A

B

C

English throughout the school.

D

39. The more complex a subject becomes, the better necessary it is to break it up

A

B

C

into a number of parts which the reader can visualize.

D

40. Next to the invention of language, the greatest achievement of the people is the

A

B

C

D

invention of writing.

41. Ms. Miller had rather spend the entire summer in the heat of New York City

A

B

than travel with her cousins to Maine.

C

D

42. The National Air and Space Museum, which opened in 1976, had a million

A

B

visitors in the first twenty-five days, and 9.7 million visitors came there in the

C

D

first year.

43. That manufacturer is not only raising his prices but also decreasing the

A

B

C

production of his products as well.

D

44. Paris has been well known as its famous monuments, beautiful music, and

A

B

C

wonderful restaurants for over one hundred years.

D

45. The scientist does not take his surroundings for granted. He seeks explanations

A

for what he observes, no matter what commonplace the event is.

B

C

D

46. A guide came and showed us to see the huts the poor peasants used to live in.

A

B

C

D

47. I do not often go to the cinema; indeed, it should be six months since I last saw

A

B

C

D

a movie.

48. The tunnel himself was 9 feet in diameter, 312 feet long, and held one cylindrical car capable of going about 10 miles an hour.

49. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see solid possibilities.

50. Television is another major instrument of communication, to permit us to see
A B
as well as to hear the performer.
C D

IV. Cloze (10 scores)

IGP is one of a select handful of private equity firms in the United States that focuses exclusively on middle-market manufacturing companies.

Unlike most private equity firms, IGP has no external advisory board or _____ (51) of Directors. All decisions are made _____ (52) and controlled entirely by the firms's three Principals. This allows _____ (53) direct, rapid and uncomplicated decision-making and greatly facilitates interaction _____ (54) management teams.

The quality and motivation of management are critically _____(55) to an investment's success. Industrial Growth Partners is committed to _____(56) with high caliber executives and to providing meaningful equity-based incentives to management. IGP expects _____(57) teams to invest in the companies they manage and become co- _____(58) alongside the firm.

Management teams are expected to maintain their independence and _____(59) in full control of day-to-day operations. Open lines of communication _____(60) encouraged. IGP's role is highly collaborative --- facilitating, wherever _____(61), management's efforts to build value in a business.

IGP's unique _____ (62) of investment and operational experience allows the firm _____ (63) offer management teams an unparalleled resource of

expertise. _____(64) evaluating acquisition opportunities, identifying and accessing _____(65) and financial resources, or tackling operational issues, IGP is extremely _____(66) positioned to help management teams _____(67) all stages of a company's development.

IGP's Principals have built their careers at some of the _____(68) highly regarded institutions in North America, _____(69) General Electric, Litton Industries and American Industrial Partners. Few investment firms can match the breadth of industry contacts and expertise available to _____(70) and, by extension, to its portfolio companies.

V. Translate the following from English into Chinese (20 scores)

When I was young I was possessed by the religion of great art. But, as the years passed, I realized that art as one conceived it up to the end of the 1880's was, from then on, dying, condemned, and finished and that the pretended artistic activity of today, despite all its superabundance, was nothing but a manifestation of its agony...Despite appearances our contemporaries have given their heart to the machine, to scientific discovery, to wealth, to the control of the natural forces, and of the world... From that moment when art became no longer the food of the superior, the artist was able to exteriorize his talent in various sorts of experiments, in new formulae, in all kinds of caprices and fantasies, and in all the varieties of intellectual charlatanism.

As for me, from cubism on I have satisfied these gentlemen [rich people who are looking for something extravagant] and the critics also with all the many bizarre notions which have come into my head and the less they understood the more they admired them... Today, as you know, I am famous and rich. But when I am alone with my soul, I haven't the courage to consider myself as an artist. In the great and ancient sense of that word, Greco, Titian, Rembrandt, and Goya were great painters. I am only the entertainer of a public which understands its age.

VI. Translate the following from Chinese into English (20 scores)

当今世界，和平、发展、合作的潮流浩浩荡荡。经济全球化深入发展，科技进步日新月异，生产要素流动和产业专业速度加快，主要经济体发展状态继续改善，世界经济总体增长平稳。

与此同时，人类发展面临的矛盾和挑战有增无减。地区热点此起彼伏，经济发展失衡仍然突出，南北差距继续扩大，油价长期在高位波动，贸易保护主义并有新的表现，恐怖主义、环境污染、自然灾害、传染病等全球性问题日益突出，对世界和平与发展构成现实威胁。需要特别指出的是，许多发展中国家特别是非洲国家的不利处境没有得到改观，发展仍然面临诸多困难。这些都是国际社会必须面对和解决的重大问题。

VII. Writing (40 scores)

Directions: Recently, some Chinese scholars suggested that we replace DRAGON with LOONG as the translation of 龙 due to the former's devilish associations. Write no less than 500 words on the topic given below:

LOONG OR DRAGON?