

温州大學

2011 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题 A

科目代码及名称: 617 英语基础

适用专业: 英语语言文学

(请考生在答题纸上答题, 在此试题纸上答题无效)

A 卷

Part I Blank-filling: 10%

Read the letter to the editor and fill in each blank with an appropriate word.

Baltimore's Schools: The Teacher Unions' View

Published: December 3, 2010

To the Editor:

"A Mission to Transform a City's Beaten Schools" (news article, Dec. 2) accurately portrays a school system that has made tremendous 1 for its students and community. Test scores were already rising 2 Dr. Andres Alonso's arrival in Baltimore in 2007, but he should be commended for his vision and accomplishments in 3 Baltimore's schools.

But smart, successful reform in Baltimore or anywhere else doesn't happen without the input and participation of the system's teachers and their union. Dr. Alonso partnered with the community and the Baltimore Teachers Union to achieve sweeping, even groundbreaking 4.

This collaboration culminated last month in a contract that meshes unique reforms with school improvement 5 that are working in other districts. For instance, the contract replaces the conventional seniority system with a new career pathway that 6 educators to determine the pace of their career advancement and associated salary increases. It also establishes a 7 of collaboration and shared leadership.

Such a contract could not have been 8 if not for the respectful, cooperative labor-management relationship — which ensures that everyone is rowing in the same direction. Even when 9 were stumbles — such as when the parties had to renegotiate after B.T.U. members rejected the first tentative agreement — no one resorted to finger-pointing or harsh words; there was just a mutual 10 to make necessary changes quickly and move forward for the sake of the students.

Other school systems that need to be transformed might consider looking at Baltimore's example for what works and what could be replicated.

Marietta English

Randi Weingarten

Part II Reading Comprehension 20%

Directions: *There are 3 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 one and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

Passage 1

A Question of Profiling

When it began nearly two years ago, the U.S. government's inquiry into Edward T. Fei's security status seemed routine if slightly puzzling. Fei has long been one of the Energy Department's top experts on nuclear proliferation — a senior if relatively anonymous official who traveled the globe monitoring weapons programs in countries, like Iraq and North Korea. So when a security officer grilled him about a seemingly innocuous e-mail, Fei figured his inquisitor was simply looking for some extra work and quickly forgot about it.

Fei couldn't have been more wrong. Like Wen Ho Lee, the Los Alamos scientist facing life imprisonment for allegedly downloading nuclear secrets onto his home computer, Fei has been targeted by the government's security apparatus. "Both men are Chinese-American and their cases — while quite different — raise similar charges of bias against Asian-Americans for investigation of security breaches," charges Brian Sun, one of Lee's lawyers.

The e-mail in question is one Fei wrote, in June 1998, discussing U.S. tactics in negotiations to reduce Russia's stockpiles of plutonium. "To paraphrase the Rolling Stones," Fei wrote, "Time is on our side." He sent the e-mail to 32 people, most of them Energy Department colleagues, although the recipients also included an arms expert in Japan and a journalist. Nearly 18 months later, the e-mail was cited as the principal reason for revoking his security clearance. According to security officials, Fei broke the rules by using information taken from a classified State Department cable.

Since the inquiry began, Fei has been twice talked about whether he was a spy — but despite passing both times, his security clearance was suspended last November. That left him unable to perform most of the duties of his \$ 102,000-a-year job, even though he remains on the payroll. "I've been playing a lot of tennis and taking swing dance lessons," Fei told *Newsweek* with a laugh. The investigation is "sort of ludicrous," he added. "There's a McCarthyite dimension to this."

Fei has his supporters in the government. Recently a former Clinton administration official

and congressional aide came to his defense. "The whole thing was patently silly," said Matthew Bunn, a former White House nuclear-weapons expert who teaches at Harvard. "I knew the exact same information from completely unclassified sources and from talking to

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Energy Department officials over the phone. " Department officials declined comment on the Fei case but a spokesman said, "We do not use any ethnic or racial profiling in our security-clearance screening." An administrative law judge is expected to rule on Fei's appeal later this month.

Lee's attorneys, meantime, will go before an appeal court this week to argue for his release on bail pending trial. They charge that security violations by Energy Department employees of European descent have gone unpunished. In one case, *Newsweek* has learned, a worker at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California passed a highly classified intelligence assessment to British officials in 1989. No charges were filed and the employee kept his security clearance — a decision that led one department official to resign in protest.

Stung by criticism of security lapses, the administration has raised its counter-intelligence budget from \$ 2.6 million four years ago to \$ 39.2 million today. The Energy Department in particular is scrambling to rebuild confidence on Capitol Hill. But a scandal over ethnic prejudice could do even more harm to its credibility.

11. According to the first paragraph, Edward T. Fei___

- A. has been a famous expert on nuclear proliferation
- B. was questioned severely by a security officer
- C. took the security officer's grilling seriously
- D. thought the whole issue was slightly puzzling

12. The case of Wen Ho Lee is mentioned in the article because the author thinks___

- A. Lee's case is the same as Fei's in many aspects
- B. Wen Ho Lee, like Edward Lei, is Chinese-American
- C. Lee's case, like Lei's case, concerns national security
- D. both Lee's case and Fei's case show ethnic prejudice

13. In the author's opinion, the administration should first___

- A. deal with criticism of security lapses
- B. rebuild confidence on Capitol Hill
- C. look into the issue of ethnic prejudice
- D. raise its counterintelligence budget

Passage 2

A Lifetime Passion for Collecting

"Hunk and I used to think 'Art' was someone you played golf with," says Mary Margaret

(Moo) Anderson, a petite, silver-haired woman who looks like she could head the bridge club in any suburb in the country. "Hunk" is her husband, Harry W., who's worn a crew cut for 50 years. The Andersons, who are in their 70s, don't look like the sort of people who'd amass a world-class collection of modern and contemporary art. But they have prime examples of Pollock,

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Rothko, Rauschenberg, de Kooning, Hockney, Giaometti and Picasso, among a few thousand other nice things. The best of it currently constitutes the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art's largest show to date, "Celebrating Modern Art: The Anderson Collection," which runs through Jan. 15. Concurrently, more than 200 prints and objects made in multiples from "The Anderson Graphic Arts Collection" are on view across town at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor.

As Moo herself might ask about grand art collectors, how on earth did they do it? Hunk, who made millions by starting a college-food-service business while still an undergraduate and expanding it into the nation's largest, says, "There are people who like numbers. Well, Moo and I like visual experiences. It's just natural with us." In 1964, after working nonstop for 17 years on Hunk's company, the Andersons treated themselves to a trip to Paris, where they went to the Louvre and were "amazed." After an unsuccessful foray into collecting impressionism ("It slowly dawned on us that the pictures we could afford weren't like the ones in the museums," says Moo.), they converted to more recent fare. One day Moo brought home a book of reproductions of prints by Richard Diebenkorn. Too bad the originals aren't available, said Hunk. Moo recalls, "I said, 'But they are.' We exchanged the book for the etchings and framed them."

Much of their collection resides in a nearby corporate office center developed by Hunk, who has a big, ready smile and a collection of quotable utterances that lose none of their charm for having been trotted out innumerable times. He likes to say, for example, that the reason his business succeeded is, "People have a nasty habit of eating breakfast, lunch and dinner seven days a week." Or, "We were successful because we didn't know we couldn't do it."

The Andersons do know, however, what they want in art. Says Hunk, tapping his temple with his finger, "[It's all about] the head and the hand." He means that although he and Moo favor art with something to think about, they always insist on a bit of deft drawing, painting or sculpting in each piece. "I don't think we're on the cutting edge of conceptualism," says Hunk. "We're not," concurs Moo. Of course, they're still collecting works by such young California painters as Deborah Oropallo and Matthew Ritchie with Putter, who's now a private art dealer in L.A., as a guide to emerging artists. But why go so public with their

collection? Moo says, "We're hoping that our close friends, who have their own beautiful homes with beautiful walls, who know that we're good golfers and tennis players and all-around whatever they think of us, will start to consider art." Those beautiful pictures on the wall and sculptures on the floor, that is, not some guy they might play golf with.

14. Hunk, according to the passage, ___

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- A. loves playing golf with his friends B. is collecting classic paintings
C. has a great passion for modern art D. has earned millions by selling paintings

15. Hunk failed to collect impressionism because he realized ___

- A. impressionism was not valuable B. he did not have so much money
C. his wife was strongly against it D. Americans did not like it at all

16. Hunk attributed their success in business to several reasons EXCEPT that ___

- A. people had to take their food everyday B. they were confident in what they are doing
C. they didn't know they couldn't do it D. he and his wife shared the same interest

Passage 3

The Last Picture Show?

The films may not be getting any better, but the theaters sure are. When Misty Croughen and Dara Roberson of Ventura County, California, went to see *Nutty Professor II: The Klumps*, they enjoyed stadium seating, gourmet snacks, handy cup holders, a choice of starting times at convenient 30-minute intervals and crystal-clear digital sound. "You pay more," says computer programmer Croughen, who handed over \$ 7.75 per ticket at the Edwards Camarillo Palace 12 Cinemas, "But it's worth it."

The moviegoers' nirvana, however, has turned into a financial hell for America's big theater chains. Five years ago such exhibitors as AMC and Regal launched a building blitz as they set out to transform the pedestrian act of moviegoing into a plush theme-park-like experience. Sony's popular Metreon in San Francisco touts 15 theaters, one giant IMAX screen, nine restaurants and even a Maurice Sendak "Where the Wild Things Are" store. The goal was to lure people to the movies more often and have them spend more per trip on fancier concessions. The proliferation of new theaters was also supposed to usher in a golden new era of moviegoing, with screens available for new hits, the classics and indie films. In 1995 there were 27,805 screens in the United States. By last year the number had jumped 34 percent to 37,185.

The construction boom, however, hasn't had a happy Hollywood ending. While the number of theaters exploded, ticket sales have increased at a far slower rate. Now the new theaters are fighting over the same customers and killing off the older shoebox-size theaters. In Houston, the AMC Studio 30 sits less than four miles from the 24-screen Cinemark Tinseltown, and recently both were showing 21 of the same movies. "We put megaplexes too close to competing megaplexes and even our own theaters," admits Edwards

Theaters' Steve Coffey.

Now theater owners are filling the seats of bankruptcy courts. In the last month alone Edwards Theatres, Carmike Cinemas and United Artists Theatres all sought bankruptcy protection, joining Silver Cinemas, which filed earlier this year. Loews Cineplex said it needs to restructure its bank loans. Movie distributors worry that national screen leader Regal Cinemas, already planning to close theaters, is running out of cash. And it's going to get even nastier. Says Paine Webber analyst Christopher Dixon,

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"There is a very simple solution: close one third of the screens. "

The problems are starting to worry the big studios. They are beginning to have trouble collecting their 50 percent share of ticket sales from theater owners. Warner Bros. didn't book its new Wesley Snipes drama, *The Art of War*, with Carmike, because of court proceedings. Some studios say they are rooting for the few remaining solvent chains to go into bankruptcy because the court-supervised process means bills get paid faster. Desperate for cash to pay rent and bank loans, theater owners now track a movie's performance the way nervous day traders follow investment portfolios. By the first afternoon of a film's opening day, box-office prognosticators can accurately say how well the title will perform over the entire weekend. "If one movie comes in lukewarm, they kick it out," says Larry Gleason, MGM's president for worldwide theatrical distribution. Adds Disney's distribution president Chuck Viane, "Films aren't allowed to be found by audiences any more."

For pampered moviegoers, the closings are bad news. By the time upcoming big-budget films, such as *Pearl Harbor* and *The planet of the Apes* remake debut next summer, empty seats could be as hard to come by as affordable popcorn.

17. The article says that ___

- A. better theaters eventually did increase ticket sales
- B. the construction of building new theaters is profitable
- C. moviegoers are against the building of new theaters
- D. moviegoers have enjoyed more comfort in theaters

18. In order to pay rent and bank loans, theater owners___

- A. closely watch how the market responds to a movie
- B. tried their best to seek bankruptcy protection
- C. did not allow less profitable movies to be shown
- D. tried various means but failed eventually

19. The word "pampered" in the last paragraph means___

- A. favored
- B. attracted
- C. attempted
- D. attended

20. The main idea of the article is that ___

- A. rampant overbuilding has led to problems to theater chains
- B. the films may not be better but the theaters sure are
- C. theater owners get into a lot of unexpected troubles
- D. pampered moviegoers are strongly against the closings

Part III Translation (60%)

A. Translate the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese. (30 %)

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Mort Walker doesn't like people to refer to the International museum of cartoon Art as "his" museum. But the creator of Beetle bailey is the guy who got this repository of yuks going 26 years ago after 10 years of fundraising, then shepherded it thought locations in Greenwich, Conn., and Rye Brook, N.Y, before planting it amid Florida's ritzy Mizner Park retail shops.

The Museum doesn't just feature decades-old comic strips. It houses a wide variety of art forms falling into the cartoon category, including political cartoons, comic books and graphic novels, one-panel gag cartoons (the kind found in magazines), animation, caricatures, sports cartoons, book and magazine illustrations, and even advertising and greeting card art.

Although most of the art is hung at adult level, the museum has kid-friendly at tractions, including a theatre showing animated short films and the Create-A-Town Center, where they can learn to draw cartoon by hand or on a computer. It also offers a cartoon art school for children and adults, cartoon camp sessions for kids, learning and literary programs, and other activities.

B. Translate the underlined part of the text into English 30%.

八十年代, 有一姑娘号召: 1.70 米以下的男人均为“残废”。于是全国未婚妇女青年纷纷揭竿而起。

我细细量过九十九次自己标高, 实属“终生残废”系列。但那时年少, 血旺气盛, 誓与凡俗抗争到底, 于是连哄带骗将一净高 1.74 米女孩拐回家做起了太太, 这一壮举颇为“残废人”们扬了一段眉吐了半口气。

将太太置回家中后我才意识到自己的悲哀, 这一愤世之举不仅未了我“终生残废”而又平添我“终生遗憾”, 我从未享受过将男人坚定有力的胳膊窝勾着太太姣美柔滑的后脖子上街遛弯的幸福。这一幸福对我来说不仅意味着双脚要离开这生我养我的土地, 而且神圣的肚脐亦将昭之于众。

Part IV Essay-writing (60%)

Read the following article and then write an essay based on it. You are requested to confine your word limit within 450. You could entitle it with your choice or with an identical one.

Born to Win

Each human being is born as something new, something that never existed before. Each is born with the capacity to win at life. Each person has a unique way of seeing, hearing, touching, tasting and thinking. Each has his or her own unique potentials---capabilities and limitations. Each can be a significant, thinking, aware, and creative being---a productive person, a winner.

The word “winner” and “loser” have many meanings. When we refer to a person as a winner, we do not mean one who makes someone else lose. To us, a winner is one who responds authentically by being credible, trustworthy, responsive, and genuine, both as an individual and as a member of a society.

Winners do not dedicated their lives to a concept of what they imagine they should be; rather, they are themselves and as such do not use their energy putting on a performance, maintaining pretence and manipulating others. They are aware that there is a difference between being loving and acting loving, between being stupid and acting stupid, between being knowledgeable and acting knowledgeable. Winners do not need to hide behind a mask.

Winners are not afraid to do their own thinking and to use their own knowledge. They can separate facts from opinions and don't pretend to have all the answers. They listen to others, evaluate what they say, but come to their own conclusions. Although winners can admire and respect other people, they are not totally defined, demolished, bound, or awed by them.

Winners do not play “helpless”, nor do they play the blaming game. Instead, they assume responsibility for their own lives. They don't give others a false authority over them. Winners are their own bosses and know it.

A winner's timing is right. Winners respond appropriately to the situation. Their responses are related to the message sent and preserve the significance, worth, well-being, and dignity of the people involved. Winners know that for everything there is a season and for every activity a time.

Although winners can freely enjoy themselves, they can also postpone enjoyment, can discipline themselves in the present to enhance their enjoyment in the future. Winners are not afraid to go after what he wants, but they do so in proper ways. Winners do not get their security by controlling others. They do not set themselves up to lose.

A winner cares about the world and its peoples. A winner is not isolated from the general problems of society, but is concerned, compassionate, and committed to improving the quality of

life. Even in the face of national and international adversity, a winner's self-image is not one of a powerless individual. A winner works to make the world a better place.

Source: <http://www.yingyu.com/200907/4a6d5b1cd3717.shtml>

