

江苏大学 2008 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 612 科目名称: 基础英语

考生注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试卷、草稿纸上无效!

Entrance Examination for Graduate Candidates 2008

Part I Vocabulary (20 points)

1. The dog felt very _____ when his owners left the house, dressed for a long walk.
A. disillusioned B. deceptive C. disappointed D. deceived
2. Nobody has been able to explain the _____ of this commonly-used expression.
A. beginning B. starting-point C. cause D. origin
3. The bus company apparently ignores the many _____ about unpunctuality and overcrowding of buses.
A. reclamations B. claims C. griefs D. complaints
4. The forecast predicted _____ weather with snow, sunshine, wind and thunder and that is just what we have had.
A. variable B. various C. unsteady D. fluctuating
5. The prisoner _____ that he had assaulted a policeman.
A. refused B. rejected C. contradicted D. denied
6. Most people were no longer listening to his long _____ story.
A. irritable B. boring C. tiring D. annoying
7. There is often so much traffic on the main thoroughfares that motorists may be able to travel faster on _____ roads.
A. inferior B. subordinate C. minor D. local
8. A force of separate men burst out of the besieged city and _____ the army that had surrounded them.
A. defeated B. broke down C. gained D. submitted
9. He says he would write an English course book if he could find a(n) _____ to deal with the less interesting parts.
A. accomplice B. collaborator C. confederate D. partner
10. The _____ cats that are still found in some remote places are distantly related to our friendly domestic companions.
A. savage B. cruel C. wild D. fierce
11. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet position.
A. above all B. over all C. first of all D. after all
12. I have had a _____ of misfortunes.
A. success B. continuation C. repetition D. succession
13. He had an _____ habit of emptying ash trays out of his upstairs window on to our doorstep.
A. objectionable B. offensive C. uneducated D. uncultivated
14. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
A. intense B. intentional C. intensive D. intending
15. The jury _____ him of having committed the robbery and he was then sentenced to five years' imprisonment.
A. convinced B. accused C. charged D. convicted
16. Bitterly cold grey weather together with the after-effects of influenza made him feel very _____.
A. deprived B. depressed C. bored D. disgusted

17. The book proved to be very unreliable and so was quite _____ to him in his research.
A. invaluable B. unimportant C. useless D. negligible
18. The train was _____ by a heavy snowfall.
A. protracted B. postponed C. delayed D. adjourned
19. The bully tried to take away the younger boy's violin but the youngster _____ him with considerable courage.
A. disobeyed B. defied C. rebelled D. dared
20. He is a clever mimic who can take _____ most of the lecturers in his college.
A. over B. down C. up D. off

Part II Paraphrase (15 points)

Direction: Paraphrase the underlined sentences in the following passage.

Lord knows, it makes no sense to be anything but a pessimist when it comes to the war in Iraq. (1)The occupation remains as bloody and fruitless as the original invasion was fraudulent and needless. The killing and dying go on, with any let-up only relative and slight. (2)So it would be naively hopeful to see in a series of moves these last few days anything so clear as a breakthrough. But we might detect at least a change, the passing of one phase of this dread conflict into another. As Churchill said following the victory at El Alamein in 1942: "Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning."

...

(3)Naturally, the government plays down the significance of the withdrawal, insisting it is merely implementing a plan laid out seven months ago by Tony Blair. It was always the aim to step back once the Iraqis were ready to step forward and that point, ministers say, has been reached in Basra. They speak highly of the Iraqi general in charge, Mohan al-Firaji, believing they have placed the city in a safe pair of hands. "Look, it's not Dixon of Dock Green," one senior cabinet minister told me, acknowledging that the Iraqi police are riddled with militiamen, but there is a semblance of order now, enough to justify the British pull-back.

Ministers are less forthcoming about the timing. (4)After all, events formed a curious sequence, in which Britain handed over 26 detainees, including members of the Mahdi army loyal to the Shia cleric Moqtada al-Sadr, just as al-Sadr announced a six-month truce last week. (5)Did Britain cut a deal, to ensure its troops could pull out unhindered in the early hours of Monday morning? And did the Brits have to move now, before any arrangement with al-Sadr could unravel?

(6)Or perhaps the timing owed more to British anxiety over Washington's next move. Next week, George Bush will deliver his progress report on the war, hoping to face down a Congress agitating for a change of strategy, if not an exit - agitation which will only increase after last night's US report branding the Iraqi government as "dysfunctional". Veteran analyst Dan Plesch of Soas wonders if London feared that, should the White House hold firm, even announcing more of its "surge", Shia anger in Basra would become uncontainable. Better to move now, while al-Sadr and friends were still in their box.

(7)Whatever the calculus (计算, 演算), the appearance is clear enough: the British presence in Iraq is winding down. (8)That's certainly how the Arab press sees it, branding the move from the palace as a "crushing defeat". Gordon Brown will speak to parliament in October, doubtless defining the British role from now on as one solely of "overwatch", rather than direct involvement. (9)UK military planners are said to be considering a reduction to 3,000 men at the spring troop rotation. (10)All the signs point in one direction: not towards a full withdrawal at any time soon but to a shrunken, symbolic presence whose prime objective will be to spare the Americans the ignominy of full abandonment by their closest ally.

Part III Rhetoric (15 points)

Section A Error Correction (5 points)

Direction: The following five sentences are not properly written. Please rewrite them in a more proper way.

Section A

1. While skiing downhill without goggles, my eyes were stung by sleet and snow.
2. He crossed the stream in a canoe, which was recently stocked with fish.
3. Our new car not only is more economical but also it is more comfortable than our old one.
4. Our dormitory bought a Canon copier for the library, many students use it. (into a subclause)
5. The father ordered the meal for his family ranging from fried shrimp to chopped beef.

Section B Rewrite the following sentences as is instructed in the brackets. (10 points)

1. They believe it was that visibility, rather than the much-discussed lurch to the right, that succeeded in shrinking a Labour poll lead of 10 points into the manageable single digits. (Use "that visibility" as the subject)
2. It was younger Poles, above all, who turned out in unexpectedly large numbers to produce a result that surprised everyone. (Begin the sentence with "Everyone")
3. Cameron has yet to inspire affection from his party in the country, whose cares and customs successive Tory leaders have neglected. (Begin the sentence with "Successive Tory leaders")
4. The Victorian leader, Lord Melbourne, grew fed up with colleagues saying they would support him when he was in the right. (Begin with "Fed up")
5. One of the many ironies of Livingstone's policy is that he and his lobbyists boast of London's commercial attraction as depending on just the conservation-based urban texture to which he is opposed. (Begin with "Livingstone and his lobbyists")

Part IV Fill in the blanks with what you think are proper. (10 points)

P & O's high-technology, high-investment strategy, however, is far from being the whole __1__ to the Third World threat. The developing countries are not out to compete with Western fleets by commercial __2__ ; they want to impose a set of __3__ which will guarantee them a major slice of the shipping trade. This __4__ has found official expression in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD. The UCTAD liner code lays __5__ that between two trading partners, 80 per cent of the freight should be __6__ equally between their respective merchant fleets. That leaves only 20 per cent to go into the numerous cross-traders, all fighting for a __7__, and it is on these cross-trades that British liner companies earn 40 per cent of their __8__. Not enough countries have __9__ the UNCTAD code yet to bring it into __10__. But if it does become universal, it could strike a severe blow to Britain's liner trade.

Part V Reading Comprehension A (40 points)

Alcohol starts to enter the man's blood within two minutes and is rapidly absorbed and delivered to the tissues. This absorption is even more rapid when the stomach is empty.

Oxidation in the tissues begins immediately, and large amounts of heat are released. The body tissues oxidize alcohol at the rate of approximately one ounce in three hours. Because this rate can not be changed according to the energy needs of the body, alcohol has no food value. The excess heat is picked up by the blood and delivered to the skin, where it causes the characteristic alcohol flush. Since the receptors of heat are in the skin, the rush of blood to the skin gives a false impression of warmth. Actually, the internal organs are being deprived of adequate blood supply and become chilled.

Alcohol is absorbed by all the body organs, but some organs seem to be more affected than others. The oxidations of alcohol produce water which excreted in large quantities by the skin during heat elimination. The tissues become dehydrated, and this loss of water concentrates nitrogenous wastes in the kidneys, interfering with normal elimination.

Vitamin-deficiency diseases are common among alcoholics, as they often starve themselves during long periods of excessive drinking. In addition, during these fasts, the liver is deprived of its stored food and swells as the carbo-hydrates are replaced by fats. This condition, known as fatty liver, is found 75% of all alcoholics. A more serious degeneration of the liver called cirrhosis occurs eight times more frequently in alcoholics than in other people.

Another organ frequently affected by excessive alcohol is the stomach. Alcohol causes increase in stomach secretions, which often leads to a painful inflammation of the stomach lining called gastritis.

1. Which of the organs will not be affected by alcohol?
A. liver B. kidney C. skin D. stomach
2. Alcoholics are more liable to have Vitamin-deficiency because
A. alcohol has no food value.
B. taking too much alcohol causes gastritis.
C. alcohol oxide tissues.
D. alcohol is absorbed by blood very quickly.
3. When one takes too much alcohol his internal organs will be chilled because
A. blood absorbs too much heat.
B. a large amount of heat is released.
C. the internal organs are short of blood supply.
D. the internal organs absorb alcohol.
4. According to the passage which of the following statements is NOT correct?
A. Tissues absorb alcohol more quickly when the stomach is empty.
B. Alcoholics are more liable to have a fatty liver.
C. The increase in stomach secretions often causes a inflammation of the stomach.
D. The oxidation of alcohol brings warmth to the human body.

In the activity on finding an implied idea you are often asked to pick a key sentence. But, when you "read" a cartoon, you will find it difficult to find an implied idea in this way. Cartoons tell a story, but they do so through pictures. They do use some words. Many cartoons include a caption, a kind of comment on the picture. It is found at the bottom of the cartoon, at the top, or in bubbles coming out of a character's mouth. Captions never express main ideas. They give the reader or viewer something to think about in the cartoon.

The cartoon and its caption are about something. What they mean to you depends on your background. You have to know something in advance about the topic. Since cartoons do not state the meaning directly, you have to infer the meaning. To do so, your background-experience become part of the "known" that you need to draw inferences.

Cartoons, especially those in newspapers, present a point of view about their subject. That is, the cartoonist feels a certain way about the subject and shares feelings through pictures and captions. Since cartoonists do not usually come right out and say how they feel, it is up to you to detect the judgment, that is, the statement of value they are making about the subject.

"Reading" cartoons provides an effective means by which students can develop their ability to read for implied ideas. The following list indicates the reasons for its effectiveness.

One. Cartoons are familiar to most people and popular with them. They convey ideas and feelings readily.

Two. Cartoons are about subjects and issues which are important to people.

Three. Cartoons are readily available.

Four. Cartoons usually contain all three kinds of statements in their visual details and captions: reports, inferences, and judgments. They are usually for or against something. It is a good critical thinking exercise, therefore, to compare your evaluation of the subject or issue with that of the cartoonist.

Five. Cartoons contain an element of humor. That's good because, no matter how strongly we feel about an issue, it doesn't hurt see a humorous side to it occasionally.

5. Why do people need to draw inferences from a cartoon?
 A. A story. B. Background knowledge. C. Caption. D. Pictures.
6. The main idea in a cartoon is presented through
 A. the cartoonist's statement.
 B. something known in advance.
 C. the cartoonist's feelings.
 D. pictures and captions.
7. Reading a cartoon is a good critical thinking exercise because
 A. Cartoon contains three kinds of statements in the visual details and captions: reports, inferences, and judgments.
 B. Cartoons are usually for or against something.
 C. Cartoons tell a story.
 D. One can compare his own evaluation of the subject with that of the cartoonist.
8. According to the author which of the following statements is NOT correct?
 A. Cartoons tell a story through pictures.
 B. Cartoonists express their point of view directly.
 C. Cartoons are humorous.
 D. Reading cartoons is an effective means of training students' ability to read for implied ideas.

Cows in India are always holy, sometimes hard-working but seldom high-yielding. So for three decades India has been crossing its cows with European breeds as part of a campaign to raise their mild output. Those Indians who believe that unholy alliances are cursed by the gods are not surprised that cross-breeding is having an unwanted side-effect: Indian cattle are losing their humps. This could prove disastrous for the enormous draught power that India's cattle represent.

The hump on the back of India's native Zebu cattle creates the perfect resting-place, between hump and neck, for a plain bar of wood acting as the simplest of yokes. This bar is attached to a plough or a cart.

India has 83m draught animals, 72m of them bullocks. These contribute the energy equivalent of 300,000 megawatts, almost half as much as the installed electricity capacity of the country. They plough 100m hectares (250m acres) – almost two-thirds of India's cultivated area – doing the work of perhaps 15m tractors. They are almost as valuable in hauling 15m bullock-carts, which carry some 25 billion ton-kilometers of goods per year. This saves 6m tons of oil consumption.

Indian breeds of cattle can do heavy work in high tropical temperatures. European breeds cannot, so cross-breeding has already produced a slacker sort of beast. There now looms the threat of humplessness, which will force farmers either to give up bullock carts or to invest in more complicated new harnesses.

The issue has been taken up by those Indians who see the disappearing hump as a clear example of the dire effect of the foreign influences now flooding into their country. The government's animal husbandry department takes a more practical view of the problem, and has called for greater emphasis on improving Indian breeds and less on cross-breeding.

9. India has been crossing its cows with European breeds because
 A. Indians believe their cows are holy beings.
 B. Indians want their cows to produce more milk.
 C. Indian cows become slack.
 D. cows in India are stronger than European breeds.
10. Why does the author say it is proven disastrous if Zebu cattle lose their humps?
 A. Because Zebu cattle will not work in the tropical country any more.
 B. Because Zebu cattle will become lazy.
 C. Because Zebu cattle will not be high-yielding.
 D. Because Zebu cattle will be difficult to yoke.

11. According to the passage, Zebu in India plays an important role in
- A. saving energy resources in India.
 - B. reducing the number of tractors in India.
 - C. communication in India.
 - D. saving man power in India.

12. The inference we can draw from the passage is
- A. cows in India become humpless after the cross-breeding with European breeds.
 - B. cows in India do a lot of heavy work for people.
 - C. some people in India feel disgusted with foreign influence.
 - D. cows plough two thirds of the cultivated area in India.

It is not what happens to you in life but how you react to it that counts. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in this volume of interviews with 23 Jews whose warm, sheltered childhood were brutally cut short by the start of the Holocaust. They were often separated from their parents and found refuge during the war years in vermin-infested sewers and basements, in barns and forests, or with compassionate Christian families and religious institutions where they assumed Catholic identities. Some even joined the Parisians. Many, conscious of the danger of discovery by the Gestapo or betrayal by neighbors, had to keep on the move, suppressing all childlike instincts in an effort to stay alive.

That these boys and girls survived at all is remarkable. In Nazi-occupied Europe the pre-war population of Jewish children was roughly 1.6m. Only 7% had escaped slaughter by 1945 – compared with 33% of the Jewish population as a whole. When 9000 French Jews were rounded up and sent to Auschwitz in 1942, 4000 were under 12 years old. Of the entire group only 30 returned after the war. None was a child.

One of the most moving stories in this collection is that of Leon Ginsburg, who is now an electrical engineer with his own company in upstate New York. Orphaned by 1942, he spent several silent, hungry years in Poland as a little boy on the run. His indomitable spirit enabled him to make several-split-second decisions that literally saved his life. Today he is a happily married man and grandfather.

Other hidden children still suffer a sense of alienation. Hell began for Marie-Claire Rakowski when she was taken back after the war from childless Catholic couple in Belgium who gave her the only real love she has even known. Her real mother was emotionally unstable after a spell in Auschwitz and had lost all her nurturing instincts. Now middle-aged, Miss Rakowski cannot bring herself to unpack in her Manhattan apartment lest she has suddenly to move. She has never formed a loving relationship with a man. Clemens Lowe, an eminent psychoanalyst, still pins up notices in the vain hope of being reunited with his father who died in a concentration camp.

Three years ago, 1600 such survivors – most of them in their 50s – gathered together in New York to exchange their war time experiences. The meeting provided many of them with their first opportunity to come to terms with their painful past.

13. How many Jewish children escaped from Nazi slaughter by 1945?
- A. 10,000
 - B. 4,000
 - C. 9,000
 - D. 112,000

14. What is the book about?
- A. It is about interviews with 23 Jews.
 - B. It is about how 23 Jews survived Nazi slaughter in the Second World War.
 - C. It is about the Second World War.
 - D. It is about Leon Ginsburg.

15. From the passage we can infer that
- A. some Jewish people are still suffering from their painful experience.
 - B. some Jewish people could not marry.
 - C. some Jewish people want to find their parents.
 - D. some Jewish people like to live by themselves.
16. Three years ago Jewish war survivors held a meeting in New York because

- A. they wanted to forget their painful past.
- B. they wanted to talk to each other.
- C. they wanted to condemn Nazi slaughter.
- D. the meeting provided them with an opportunity to accept their past suffering.

The woman in front of him was eating roasted peanuts that smell so good that he could barely contain his hunger. He could not even sleep and wished they'd hurry and begin the bingo game. There, on his right, two fellows were drinking wine out of bottle wrapped a paper bag, and he could hear soft gurgling in the dark. His stomach gave a low, gnawing growl. "If this was down South," he thought, "all I'd have to do is lean over and say, 'Lady, gimme a few of those peanuts, please ma'am', and she'd pass me the bag and never think nothing of it." Or he could ask the fellows for a drink in the same way. Folks down South stuck together that way; they didn't even have to know you. But up here it was different. Ask somebody for something, and they'd think you were crazy. Well, I ain't crazy. I'm just broke, because I got no birth certificate to get a job, and Laura about to die because we got no money for a doctor. But he glanced toward the screen and saw the hero stealthily entering a dark room and sending the beam of flashlight along to the wall of bookcases. This is where he finds the trapdoor, he remembered the man would pass abruptly through the wall and find the girl tied to a bed, her legs and arms spread wide, and her clothing torn to rags. He laughed softly to himself. He had seen the picture three times, and this was one of the best scenes.

17. When he saw a woman eating peanuts in front of him
- A. the protagonist was very jealous.
 - B. the protagonist felt disgusted.
 - C. the protagonist wanted to ask the woman to give him some peanuts.
 - D. the protagonist felt even more hungry.
18. What was the protagonist doing before the bingo game started?
- A. He was having a meeting.
 - B. He was watching a movie.
 - C. He was looking for a trapdoor.
 - D. He was going to see Laura.
19. What did the protagonist want most at the moment?
- A. money B. food C. a doctor D. a job
20. The inferences we can draw from the passage include all the following EXCEPT
- A. that the protagonist is poor and jobless.
 - B. that the protagonist comes from the South.
 - C. that the protagonist is interested in the bingo game.
 - D. that Laura is seriously ill.

Part VI Reading Comprehension B (20 points)

Direction: Read the following passage and answer the questions given.

Londoners worldwide have no idea what is about to hit them. They have not been shown. They have not been told. Today they may stand on Waterloo bridge, look east and see a city that has been familiar to them all their lives. Tomorrow they will see something completely different, thanks to their mayor, Ken Livingstone.

On my estimate 20 towers each more than 300ft high are planned, or proposed, to rise within half a mile of the Thames in inner London, with another 20 situated at random further back. Towers will be visible from every open space and down every street. The horizontal skyline of the capital will be transformed into a series of point blocks set in piazzas, shrinking the scale of what has always been essentially a street-based, intimate urban landscape.

Downstream of Waterloo bridge the view will be dominated by a 43-storey tower of flats opposite the Temple, approved over the summer, immediately behind the National Theatre on the South Bank. Dwarfing even the 440ft wheel of the London Eye, this building will thrust itself into every London

vista from the Embankment and the Thames bridges to Trafalgar Square and St James's Park. I have yet to meet anyone aware of its coming. It is of no published architectural quality and serves no public or ceremonial purpose. It is just a block of flats.

Beyond it will rise a visual wall of glass skyscrapers along the river's south bank, two at Blackfriars, another behind Tate Modern, a higher King's Reach tower at London Bridge and at Bermondsey the 1,000ft "glass shard", taller even than the highest structure at Canary Wharf. Behind this wall on the curve of the river will be the new City of London. The box-like blocks of the 1980s will be overwhelmed by a forest of "shape architecture", parodies of Norman Foster's Gherkin by designers eager to impress the ever pliable City planners.

There will be the 1,000ft "Helter-skelter", the "Cheesegrater", the "Pinnacle" and the "Walkie-Talkie". These children's toy pastiches will be accompanied by banal Mies van der Rohe copies such as the Heron Tower. There has been no public debate or consultation on any of this. There is no vision or declared ideal of how new and old should marry in the future city. It will just happen because no authority has the guts to set individual developments in any wider context.

The view upstream from Waterloo bridge will be no less extraordinary. At Vauxhall, opposite Tate Britain, the 50 storeys of Vauxhall Tower are about to rise, luxury flats approved by John Prescott against the pleas of local council, residents and planners, and against his own inspector. Rumour has it that Prescott wanted to rile his officials to show he was boss. No evidence justifying Prescott's decision has ever been published. His tower will be joined in a cluster by three others of similar height. These are not communities but urban fortresses, worse than anything inflicted on London in the 60s or 70s.

Back from the river will be other blocks, each dominating its neighbourhood without regard for sightlines or area conservation. Two towers will loom over Waterloo station, and another over Elephant and Castle. Two towers are to rise over Victoria station, at one point rumoured to be of 50 storeys, dwarfing Belgravia and Pimlico and crushing the view of the Palace of Westminster from Waterloo bridge. A 43-storey giant is planned at Paddington Basin, disregarding the zoning that has so far held that development to medium height. Towers are also proposed for Chelsea Harbour, Warwick Road (the "Tesco Tower") and Islington. Tony Blair gave Livingstone power to overrule any local opposition to these structures, including from London boroughs. While the mayor may consult local opinion, like a good neo-Blairite he can give himself permission to disregard it.

The effect will be to render the banks of the Thames a wall of glass. Richard Rogers, Livingstone's partisan adviser (with a mighty slab by the river at Battersea), professed to want a "string of pearls" along the water. Moscow's Yuri Luzhkov, no less ambitious a building mayor than Livingstone, has some respect for his city's style and heritage. Livingstone and Rogers are erecting merely a wall of profit. They have no truck with streets or diverse neighbourhoods, which lack the architectural prominence of towers. Such riverside enclaves as Hays Wharf, Borough Market and the Globe will become huddled oases, rendered out of place and thus easier for future generations to eliminate.

None of this is planned. It is urban anarchy. Paris, Rome, Amsterdam, even capitalist New York, have published policies on high buildings, with bans, height limits and zoning regulations. There are no towers in Greenwich Village or SoHo, and none in the historic quarters of other European cities. The closest parallel to what is happening to London is Shanghai and various banana republics, to which the mayor's office bears more than a passing resemblance.

London's old zoning was cursed by the way central government overruled it whenever it chose. Hence Macmillan was lobbied by Conrad Hilton and Royal Dutch Shell and allowed towers to intrude on Hyde Park and to dominate the South Bank. But at least there were rules. Today London is the only developed city in the world that has none. The mayor's published policy states that he will allow high buildings "where appropriate", unspecified. The reality is that a private citizen must adhere to restrictions on his windows, basements or skylights, but a developer with a deep pocket and access to Livingstone can potentially build anything he likes. This is utterly corrupt.

Question 1: What is the author's attitude towards the changes Livingstone brings or will bring to London? (10 points)

Question 2: Can Londoners know what is to come? Why? (5 points)

Question 3: What does the author think is behind Livingstone's move? (5 points)

Part VII Writing (30 points)

After about 30 years' reform, China has now reached a critical moment. While we are enjoying the fruits of reform and development, we are also faced with some serious problems. What should China or Chinese do?