

江苏大学

2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题 (A 卷)

科目代码: 620 科目名称: 基础英语 (含写作) 满分: 150 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part I Vocabulary (20 points)

- I had to brake suddenly when the other driver didn't signal to show his _____ to turn left.
A) plan B) intention C) idea D) promise E) precaution
- The board of managers defined a date to _____ the question of payment.
A) discard B) promote C) control D) debate E) confer
- We are not sure that he will be able to _____ the shock of going bankrupt.
A) get over B) rely on C) put through D) take up E) depend upon
- He should spend nearly two years working in Asia so that he can discover how things _____ overseas.
A) manage B) execute C) operate D) propose E) connect
- Do you realize that it takes years to _____ as a teacher.
A) practice B) complete C) accept D) regard E) qualify
- During the long period of _____, the farmers had to irrigate their crops.
A) famine B) drought C) chaos D) turmoil E) calamity
- Because the water there is _____, the area has been evacuated based on an official decree.
A) purified B) diverted C) predicted D) contaminated E) reimbursed
- The accident would not have occurred but the truck driver had been _____.
A) alert B) negligent C) resolute D) discrete E) careful
- I am confused by the fact that it is _____ impossible to differentiate between these twins.
A) virtually B) definitely C) closely D) proportionally E) realistically
- The ship was _____ to be unsinkable; that's why we didn't see any lifeboats on it.
A) defeated B) appraised C) alleged D) considered E) referred
- The _____ concerning total disarmament have broken down without leading any fruitful results.
A) intentions B) complaints C) negotiations D) commitments E) involvements
- A well organized company that knows its products are of a high standard does not fear _____.
A) conversion B) concentration C) competition D) departure E) pretension
- When births outnumber deaths, the population increases; when the _____ is true, then it falls.
A) opposite B) growth C) proportion D) rate E) decreases
- I am not _____ that his proposal actually will lead to an improvement in the situation.
A) impressed B) deterred C) convinced D) refrained E) deserved
- Nearly half of the world's countries have _____ capital punishment in law or in practice, and some two dozen of them have done so formally since 1985.
A) accused B) abolished C) executed D) entailed E) frustrated
- Since most of the world's commercial apples lack genetic diversity, they are unable to _____ a disease or a pest.
A) put away B) hold up C) fight off D) get off E) break out
- A hundred years ago the chestnut _____ a quarter of the hardwood trees in America.

A) turned down B) got through C) made up D) made out E) put down

18. Their Prime Minister has been able to act more aggressively in the past year because he has _____ his power within the government.

A) recommended B) reduced C) compelled D) consolidated E) impaired

19. The auroras are caused by the _____ of solar winds with gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

A) intersection B) completion C) interaction D) perception E) distraction

20. It seems strange to us now that miners and others employed in dangerous work should not have demanded the provision of _____ Headgear.

A) forceful B) obstructive C) relentless D) protective E) intensive

Part II Paraphrase (15 points)

Directions: In the following passage, there are ten underlined sentences you are expected to paraphrase. Remember: do not simply substitute some words or expressions with some others!

(1) Ill-instructed in the conventions of religious ritual, contemporary society has minimal experience of collective contemplation and the unexpected intimacy it invokes. Minutes of silence are as likely to comprise embarrassment at a growling stomach and the consequent hopscotch of thoughts that ends in sausages for tea, or irritation at someone else's chattering child, as they are poignant meditation.

In more quotidian settings, silence and the lack thereof has a political aspect, as the American essayist and former priest Garret Keizer observes in his new book, *The Unwanted Sound of Everything We Want*. (2) Noise and silence are distributed like any other form of wealth and disadvantage, he argues, thus one can calibrate an individual's social standing according to how much din they must daily tolerate. The creation of noise is indicative of power, while those who are forced to endure it tend to be the politically weak: the rich don't live near runways. (3) And there's ample evidence that this perpetual pollution can be physically as well as psychologically detrimental, elevating blood pressure, stimulating stress hormones or retarding children's learning.

Still, silence itself is not always benevolent. (4) To be left alone with one's thoughts can be punishment, be that for the miscreant at the back of the class or the prisoner in solitary confinement. (5) Silence is sometimes torture, as much as noise is.

There is, of course, a vast difference between silence experienced with others and silence experienced alone. The former enforces an intimacy with strangers that can feel invasive as well as harmonising. (6) But the quest for individual silence demands an intimacy with self that exists at odds with modern western culture. (7) For individual silence is synonymous with solitude, a state at once regarded with suspicion in theory but harder than ever to achieve in practice.

The atomisation of society and the fraying of collective bonds of family and community are much bemoaned. Loneliness is considered a contemporary plague. Yet, conversely, we have never been more publicly surveyed, be that via the welcome apparatus of Twitter or the unwelcome overtures of CCTV. (8) This creates a peculiar kind of witness culture, whereby no detail of our personal lives is deemed valid before it has been "liked" by 10 friends on Facebook.

Just as this technological tittle-tattle proffers a distortion of genuine closeness, it also denies the transfiguring qualities of silence and solitude. A desire for this state need not be aberrant. As the renowned psychiatrist Anthony Storr argued, intimate personal relationships are but one source of wellbeing. (9) The capacity to be alone is equally fundamental to development.

...

An ocean separates the creative potential of quiet solitude from the suffocating isolation of loneliness. But an individual's capacity to be alone contentedly is as much a mark of maturity as the ability to sustain relationships with others. (10) What is truly toxic is this clamouring climate's mediation of both intimacy and solitude, which is worth contemplating for more than two minutes every November.

Part III Rhetoric (15 points)

Section A

Directions: Rewrite the following sentences as is instructed in the brackets.

1. Behind his support lies the belief by a number of Labour MPs that Woolas was right to be strident on immigration. (Use "A number of Labour MPs" as subject)
2. In return it promised to redistribute some of those gains more equitably in the hope the lower middle classes would also feel enriched. (Use a "because" clause)
3. It's a feeble response to the real debate that Labour wants to avoid: asking why immigration comes up. (Use a "what" clause)
4. Their voters feel insecure and worse off, and immigrants get the blame thanks to the tabloid habit of using isolated cases to whip up uninformed hysteria. (Use "Uninformed hysteria" as subject)
5. In other words, the vision that Woolas epitomises is the one Ed Miliband abandoned during his leadership campaign. (Put it into an emphatic sentence)

Section B

Directions: Correct the following sentences as you think proper.

1. The students attending our school are more intelligent than your school.
2. He always has and always will compete for the highest honor.
3. I got on a bus that was going to the Ball Park by mistake.
4. After three hours of practice, a large mug of beer was what the thirsty dancers wanted.
5. To join the team, a C average or better is necessary.

Part IV Fill in the blanks (10 points)

By this time, organizations within the area and, in ___1___, the ___2___ population of the United States had ___3___ to the aid of the ___4___ coast. Before dawn, the Mississippi National ___5___ and civil-defense units were moving in to handle traffic, ___6___ property, set up communications ___7___, help clear the debris and take the homeless by truck and bus to ___8___ centers. By 10 a.m., the Salvation Army's canteen trucks and Red Cross ___9___ and staffers were going wherever possible to ___10___ hot drinks, food, clothing and bedding.

Part V Reading Comprehension A (40 points)

Passage One

The Maya were a large group of Indians who lived mainly in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras. It is believed that these people came across the Bering Strait with the other Native Americans, but quickly migrated south. About 5000 B.C., the Maya people had formed small fishing villages, settling on the coast lands. By 2000 B.C., the Maya had moved inland and began to raise maize and beans. These vegetables became their main source of food, as they are today. During the next 2000 years the Maya developed into highly civilized people. They settled in many areas of Mesoamerica and became prosperous. They developed the art of making pottery and introduced the first known American systems of irrigation, or methods for watering crops. A form of writing emerged,

and the Maya began the first recorded history.

About the year 1000, a heavy drought hit Mesoamerica. The Mayan crops failed, causing famine and death for many Maya in the mountain areas. Maya in the lowlands fared a little better and cities such as Uxmal and Chichen Itza in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico became the center of Mayan government, art, and architecture. The Spanish explorers of the 13th and 14th centuries brought new diseases that the Maya could not cope with. Disease and Spanish conquerors finally caused the Mayan empires to cave in. The last Mayan kingdom surrendered to the Spanish in 1697.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. The Maya developed irrigation.
- B. The Mayan Indians have a rich history that is at least 6000 years old.
- C. Many Mayan continue to live as their ancestors did.
- D. The Spanish conquered the Maya

2. What brought about the collapse of the Mayan kingdoms?

- A. Lack of irrigation systems
- B. Their crops were poisoned
- C. A heavy drought
- D. Disease and Spanish conquerors

Passage Two

How many really suffer as a result of **labor market problems**? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social policy questions. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same dire consequences today as it did in the 1930's when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much closer to the margin of subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earner, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by the poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated or prolonged unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. **Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a minority of the jobless in any month really suffer.** For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent, neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfers

does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate---that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

3. Which of the following is the principal topic of the passage?

- (A) What causes labor market pathologies that result in suffering
- (B) Why income measures are imprecise in measuring degrees of poverty
- (C) Which of the currently used statistical procedures are the best for estimating the incidence of hardship that is due to unemployment
- (D) Where the areas of agreement are among poverty, employment, and earnings figures
- (E) How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship caused by low wages and insufficient employment opportunities

4. The author uses "labor market problems" in lines 1 to refer to which of the following?

- (A) The overall causes of poverty
- (B) Deficiencies in the training of the work force
- (C) Trade relationships among producers of goods
- (D) Shortages of jobs providing adequate income
- (E) Strikes and inadequate supplies of labor

5. The author contrasts the 1930's with the present in order to show that

- (A) more people were unemployed in the 1930's
- (B) unemployment now has less severe effects
- (C) social programs are more needed now
- (D) there now is a greater proportion of elderly and handicapped people among those in poverty
- (E) poverty has increased since the 1930's

6. Which of the following proposals best responds to the issues raised by the author?

- (A) Innovative programs using multiple approaches should be set up to reduce the level of unemployment.
- (B) A compromise should be found between the positions of those who view joblessness as an evil greater than economic control and those who hold the opposite view.
- (C) New statistical indices should be developed to measure the degree to which unemployment and inadequately paid employment cause suffering.
- (D) Consideration should be given to the ways in which statistics can act as partial causes of the phenomena that they purport to measure.
- (E) The labor force should be restructured so that it corresponds to the range of job vacancies.

7. The author's purpose in citing those who are repeatedly unemployed during a twelve-month period is most probably to show that

- (A) there are several factors that cause the payment of low wages to some members of the labor force
- (B) unemployment statistics can underestimate the hardship resulting from joblessness
- (C) recurrent inadequacies in the labor market can exist and can cause hardships for individual workers

- (D) a majority of those who are jobless at any one time to not suffer severe hardship
- (E) there are fewer individuals who are without jobs at some time during a year than would be expected on the basis of monthly unemployment figures

8. The author states that the mitigating effect of social programs involving income transfers on the income level of low-income people is often not felt by

- (A) the employed poor
- (B) dependent children in single-earner families
- (C) workers who become disabled
- (D) retired workers
- (E) full-time workers who become unemployed

9. According to the passage, one factor that causes unemployment and earnings figures to overpredict the amount of economic hardship is the

- (A) recurrence of periods of unemployment for a group of low-wage workers
- (B) possibility that earnings may be received from more than one job per worker
- (C) fact that unemployment counts do not include those who work for low wages and remain poor
- (D) establishment of a system of record-keeping that makes it possible to compile poverty statistics
- (E) prevalence, among low-wage workers and the unemployed, of members of families in which

others are employed

10. The conclusion stated in the sentence in bold font in the 2nd paragraph about the number of people who suffer as a result of forced idleness depends primarily on the point that

- (A) in times of high unemployment, there are some people who do not remain unemployed for long
- (B) the capacity for self-support depends on receiving moderate-to-high wages
- (C) those in forced idleness include, besides the unemployed, both underemployed part-time workers and those not actively seeking work
- (D) at different times during the year, different people are unemployed
- (E) many of those who are affected by unemployment are dependents of unemployed workers

11. Which of the following, if true, is the best criticism of the author's argument concerning why poverty statistics cannot properly be used to show the effects of problems in the labor market?

- (A) A short-term increase in the number of those in poverty can indicate a shortage of jobs because the basic number of those unable to accept employment remains approximately constant.
- (B) For those who are in poverty as a result of joblessness, there are social programs available that provide a minimum standard of living.
- (C) Poverty statistics do not consistently agree with earnings statistics, when each is taken as a measure of hardship resulting from unemployment.
- (D) The elderly and handicapped categories include many who previously were employed in the labor market.
- (E) Since the labor market is global in nature, poor workers in one country are competing with poor workers in another with respect to the level of wages and the existence of jobs.

Passage Three

Woodrow Wilson was referring to the liberal idea of the economic market when he said that the free enterprise system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum freedom means maximum productiveness; our "openness" is to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has

made Americans defy the "Old World" categories of settled possessiveness *versus* unsettling deprivation, the cupidity of retention *versus* the cupidity of seizure, a "status quo" defended or attacked. The United States, it was believed, had no *status quo ante*. Our only "station" was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property but opportunity---which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, the steadier we would be. The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the Haves, who want a stability to keep what they have, and the Have-Nots, who want a touch of instability and change in which to scramble for the things they have not. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would thus be mainly agents of change. The nonstarters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a **strong referee** to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered "starting lines."

"Reform" in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, "a piece of the action," as it were, for the disenfranchised. There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is change, America seems not to honor the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability. There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk, no stable industrial work force of the people who actually make the system work. There is no pride in being an employee (Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employer). There has been no boasting about our social workers---they are merely signs of the system's failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honor but in the Wonderland race we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).

12. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) criticize the inflexibility of American economic mythology
- (B) contrast "Old World" and "New World" economic ideologies
- (C) challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders
- (D) champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected
- (E) suggest a substitute for the traditional metaphor of a race

13. According to the passage, "Old World" values were based on

- (A) ability
- (B) property
- (C) family connections
- (D) guild hierarchies
- (E) education

14. In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a "strong referee" in the United States?

- (A) A school principal
- (B) A political theorist
- (C) A federal court judge
- (D) A social worker
- (E) A government inspector

15. The author sets off the word "Reform" with quotation marks in order to

- (A) emphasize its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness
- (B) show his support for a systematic program of change
- (C) underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of United States society.
- (D) indicate that the term was one of Wilson's favorites
- (E) assert that reform in the United States has not been fundamental

16. It can be inferred from the passage that the author

most probably thinks that giving the disenfranchised "a piece of the action" is

- (A) a compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure
- (B) an example of Americans' resistance to profound social change
- (C) an innovative program for genuine social reform
- (D) a monument to the efforts of industrial reformers
- (E) a surprisingly "Old World" remedy for social ills

17. Which of the following metaphors could the author most appropriately use to summarize his own assessment of the American economic system (the 2nd paragraph)?

- (A) A windmill
- (B) A waterfall
- (C) A treadmill
- (D) A gyroscope
- (E) A bellows

18. It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market

- (A) encouraged those who "make the system work"
- (B) perpetuated traditional legends about America
- (C) revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy
- (D) foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929
- (E) began a tradition of presidential proclamations on economics

19. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?

I. What techniques have industrialists used to manipulate a free market?

II. In what ways are "New World" and "Old World" economic policies similar?

III. Has economic policy in the United States tended to reward independent action?

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) II and III only

20. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

- (A) Americans' pride in their jobs continues to give them stamina today.
- (B) The absence of a *status quo ante* has undermined United States economic structure.
- (C) The free enterprise system has been only a useless concept in the United States
- (D) The myth of the American free enterprise system is seriously flawed.
- (E) Fascination with the ideal of "openness" has made Americans a progressive people.

Part VI Reading Comprehension B (20 points)

The figures alone are startling. More than 85,000 children are in care across the UK, in part for want of adoption. And last year, 3,200 children were adopted from care, of whom 71% are victims of extreme abuse or neglect.

Perhaps saddest of all, as many as a third of adoptions of children over the age of four fail,

according to one estimate.

These things are inter-connected. It takes too long for children to be matched with adoptive parents. Often those parents are not sufficiently informed about the trauma the children have suffered and how it might show in their behaviour.

Just as often, parents experiencing problems with troubled children are not given adequate support. When they seek help they are made to feel guilty, as if their inadequate parenting is at fault.

Adoption made headlines last week with the announcement that restrictions on matching parents and children of different races would be dropped. That step was long overdue. But it is also a narrow byway in a vast labyrinth of problems with the adoption system. If ministers are to address the issue, they should be honest about the fact that it is on the brink of a major crisis.

A report in today's *Observer* reveals the scale of anger and frustration felt by parents who adopt children, determined to provide them with a loving home, but get too little support along the way. Settling a troubled child into a new environment is a profoundly complex, time-consuming and resource-intensive operation. A popular myth prevails that a child's ordeal ends once new parents are found; that it is a fresh start. It simply isn't so.

Recent advances in infant psychology and neuroscience reveal the extent to which neglect and abuse in the early stages of a child's development have long-term effects. The British welfare and legal system is failing to engage with some of the implications of that insight.

It is possible, for example, as Martin Narey, chief executive of children's charity Barnardo's argues, that society should be bolder in recognising the need to rescue some children earlier from households where they will clearly suffer neglect.

It is plainly the case that children who are removed from dysfunctional homes need support for longer than is currently provided. Of course, not all children put up for adoption are traumatised, and many adoptions, the majority in fact, are happy and successful. But too many parents and children are struggling and too often they see services that should be helping them as part of the problem.

Those services will be stretched ever further in the current budgetary climate. Many children's services and charities will suffer as their funding is caught up in cuts to local authority grants.

The coalition, meanwhile, sees its duty to effect social change through the ideological prism of the "big society", in which government takes a step back, allowing charities and volunteers to succeed where state support has failed.

What bigger social contribution could anyone make than rescuing a child from a background of neglect and giving him or her the chance of a better future? Parents who take on that challenge don't want government to "get out of the way"; they want government and public services that are properly resourced, professionally staffed and that work.

Question 1: What are the problems with the current British adoption system? (10 points)

Question 2: What improvements are scheduling for the system? (5 points)

Question 3: What kind of help should be given to those children from dysfunctional homes, according to the author? (5 points)

Part VII Writing (30 points)

Now the government calls for university graduate to work in the rural areas. Do you think it is necessary? (No less than 300 words)