

# 南京财经大学

## 2007 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试（初试）试卷

考试科目： 613 基础英语

适用专业： 英语语言文学

考试时间： 2007 年 1 月 21 日 8:30—11:30

注意事项： 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，做在试卷或草稿纸上无效。

### I. Fill in the blanks with the following words. Make changes in the word form if necessary. (10 points)

nurture, foster, siphon off, lose ground, streamlining, application, sphere, sustenance, inexorable, extermination

1. Farmers usually \_\_\_\_\_ insects in the field by spraying insecticide on the crops.
2. The government took several big steps to \_\_\_\_\_ its organization in order to raise efficiency.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the lotion evenly on her face.
4. Some people used to predict that our planet would not be able to \_\_\_\_\_ 6 billion people.
5. He was charged with \_\_\_\_\_ company money into his personal account.
6. The conservative party is \_\_\_\_\_ in the general election.
7. The mother tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her son's interest in music by taking him to concerts when he was young.
8. After listening to the pleas for clemency, the judge was \_\_\_\_\_ and gave the convicted man the maximum punishment allowed by law.
9. Teachers should use interesting methods to \_\_\_\_\_ good reading habits in students.
10. A ball is shaped like a \_\_\_\_\_.

### II. Paraphrase the following sentences. (10 points)

1. Work therefore is desirable, first and foremost, as a preventive of boredom, for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting

- work is nothing in comparison with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days.
2. The satisfaction of killing time and of affording some outlet, however modest, for ambition, belongs to most work, and is sufficient to make even a man whose work is dull happier on the average than a man who has no work at all.
  3. He did not have much money, and I do not hold that against him.
  4. Seen from this perspective, the “swinging singles” complexes that attracted so much gossip a few years later are an elaboration on the Sun City concept --- the clustering together of people of similar ages or outlooks.
  5. ... and it is also true that some women are capable of feeling an affection for children not their own almost as strong as that which they could feel for their own.

### III. Grammar and vocabulary. (20 points)

1. Children with parents whose guidance is firm, consistent, and rational are inclined \_\_\_\_\_ high levels of self-confidence.  
 A. possess                      B. have possessed                      C. to possess                      D. possessing
2. Writing pens are made in \_\_\_\_\_ of shapes, sizes, and colors.  
 A. endless variety an almost                      B. variety an almost endless  
 C. an almost endless variety                      D. almost variety an endless
3. Coral reefs are \_\_\_\_\_ that teem with an abundance of exotic sea life.  
 A. when underwater landscapes                      B. landscapes being underwater  
 C. underwater the landscapes                      D. underwater landscapes
4. Magnesium has a specific gravity of 1.74, which means that \_\_\_\_\_ 1.74 times as much as an equal volume of water.  
 A. it is weighed                      B. weighing it  
 C. its weight                      D. it weighs
5. Perhaps the primary \_\_\_\_\_ of adult education was industrialization, which accelerated the pace of socioeconomic change.  
 A. causes growth                      B. cause of the growth  
 C. cause was growing                      D. caused the growing
6. Under the guidance of choreographers Martha Graham and Jerome Robbins, American dance \_\_\_\_\_ new levels of artistic achievement.  
 A. reaching                      B. has reached                      C. reach                      D. have reached
7. Angiosperms inhabit relatively diverse environments and may be found \_\_\_\_\_ higher plants can survive.  
 A. there                      B. wherever                      C. somewhere                      D. then
8. True hibernation takes place only among \_\_\_\_\_ animals.



- C. Robert Frost. D. Theodore Dreiser.
19. Which of the following statements about language is NOT true?  
 A. Language is a system. B. Language is symbolic.  
 C. Animals also have language. D. Language is arbitrary.
20. What are the dual structures of language?  
 A. Sounds and letters. B. Sounds and meaning.  
 C. Letters and meaning. D. Sounds and symbols.

**IV. Error Correction. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. (10 points)**

1. Regulation of public utilities in the United States is carried out by locally, state, and federal governments.  
 A B C D
2. The poet Marianne Moore was initially associated with the imagist movement, but later develops her own rhyme patterns and verse forms.  
 A B C D
3. Studies of either vision and physical optics began almost as early as civilization itself.  
 A B C D
4. James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet", wrote many of his work in standard English, but he wrote his most popular poems in the dialect of his home state.  
 A B C D
5. Pumps can operate under pressure ranging between a fraction of a pound to more than 10,000 pounds per square inch.  
 A B C D
6. Approximately fifty percent of the package utilized in the United States are for foods and beverages.  
 A B C D
7. In some occupations, the computer has already replaced the motor vehicle as the principal conserver of time and laboring.  
 A B C D
8. Farming becomes more expensive when farmers are forced to apply greater

- A
- quantities of costly fertilizers for to sustain yields.
- B                      C                      D
9. Booker T. Washington, an educational leader, worked throughout the lifetime to  
 improve economic conditions for Black people in the United States.
- A                      B                      C
- D
10. In the Middle Ages, books called bestiaries were prepared in an attempt to  
 describe animals, real or imagine, that exemplified human traits.
- A
- B                      C                      D

## V. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

TEXT A

They sparkle and glitter in the light. No other rocks are so hard. They are very valuable. It might cost thousands and thousands of dollars to buy just one. Most are found in the ground. The largest ore ever discovered is as big as a man's fist. But most are tiny.

They're diamonds!

For hundreds of years men have risked their lives searching for diamonds. To many the discovery of this glittering treasure has seemed more important than the discovery of new lands. Fairy stories tell of brave knights who battled fierce dragons and evil wizards to win kingdom rich with diamonds. In the Tower of London in England, there is a very special room protected by guards. There, inside a thick glass case, are jeweled crowns once worn by kings and queens. People from all over the world come to see the shimmering diamonds and other precious stones that shine from behind the glass.

Most diamonds seem to flash with a kind of white fire. But there are diamonds that sparkle in other colors, too. Sometimes diamonds are discovered in gravel at the bottom of rivers and streams. (To get these diamonds, the gravel is sucked up through giant hoses that act like vacuum cleaners.) Diamonds are found in rivers, on land, and in great stretches of hot desert sand. A few small ones are even found or near meteorites that strike the ground from outer space.

But most diamonds are found in rocks deep inside the diamond mines of Africa. The diamonds were made millions and millions of years ago when flaming volcanoes melted a mineral called carbon which was a part of these rocks. Gigantic

earthquakes shook the rock and pressed them tightly together. The hot melted carbon in the rock squeezed at the same time—squeezed so tightly that by the time it cooled, it had changed into the lovely hard gems called diamonds.

To get at these valuable diamond rocks, workers ride in an elevator that goes down into the blackness far below the ground. Tunnels connect this deep shaft with the openings – called pipes – inside the ancient volcanoes.

When they are first dug from the mines, diamonds don't glitter or sparkle as they do when we see them in rings or other jewelry. They look more like dull bits of glass. A man who knows all about diamonds – a diamond cutter – must cut them just right. Diamonds are so hard that nothing can cut them except the edge of another diamond.

Using his diamond-edged tools, the diamond cutter carefully removes tiny pieces so that the diamond will have many sharp edges and smooth surfaces—like little windows. It is because of these sharp edges and smooth surfaces that the diamond reflects light, sparkles and flashes with tiny burst of color, and seems almost ablaze with fire. Diamond cutters often use diamond saws. The fine power—diamond dust—that is left after the sawing is done can be used in a kind of sandpaper to polish the sparking gems.

Not all diamonds are clear enough or pretty enough or large enough to be made into jewelry. But because they are so hard, they can be used for other things, such as points for drills and needles for record player. These diamonds are called industrial diamonds. Some of them are man made. Carbon is heated until it is hot and then squeezed. If men ever learn how to make it hot enough and to squeeze it tightly enough, they will probably be able to make big diamonds. Then maybe diamonds will be cheap enough to use as buttons on your shirt or coat!

1. The following are the characters of diamonds EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. they sparkle and glitter in the light	B. they are very hard
C. they are very valuable	D. they are tiny
2. Why knights fought bravely to win kingdoms rich with diamonds?
 

A. Diamonds are very valuable.	B. They want to become the richest man.
C. They think it is more important to discover diamonds than to discover new lands.	D. They are eager for jeweled crowns.
3. Most diamonds can be found \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. in Africa	B. in gravel at the bottom of rivers and streams
C. in desert sand	D. in or near meteorites
4. Diamonds are so hard that only \_\_\_\_\_ can cut it.
 

A. a man who knows all about diamonds	B. diamond-edged tools
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- C. a special cutter  
 5. Except jewelry, diamonds can be used as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. crown                      B. industrial diamonds                      C. shirt                      D. coat

TEXT B

Author Emma Heathcote-James has spent nine years looking into real-life ghost stories, collecting tales from hundreds of people who claim to have seen evidence of an afterlife. The 27-year-old started her research at university and her thesis was turned into a BBC documentary that she re-wrote as her debut bestseller *Seeing Angels*. The book prompted so many people to write to her with their ghostly experiences that she used them for a second book *After Death Communications*, which has just been released in paperback.

Her new book *They Walk Among Us* describes séances with mediums who can summon solid ghosts out of thin air. While working on the book she invited a medium to her home in the Cotswolds to demonstrate a form of ghostly communication where spirits take over the body. She explained: “This medium came to my house, sat in my front room, and went into a trance. An old man’s body just appeared over the top of the medium—he turned into an old man right in front of me. I was absolutely terrified at first--- his hands became all arthritic and rheumatoid and his voice was old and staggered. The lights in my old cottage were going mad, going up and down by themselves but they had never done it before or since.” Emma added: “The old man spoke to my boyfriend Paul and asked him to take the medium’s pulse. Paul, an army doctor, felt his wrist and said ‘I think he’s dead’—but he wasn’t, he had let the spirit take him over.”

*The Walk Among Us* tells stories of people like Nick McGlynn, who was reunited with his wife Marie during a séance. She spoke to him through a medium hours after dying in hospital from multiple organ failure. Nick recalls the moment, halfway through the séance, when he heard his wife for the first time: “A fairly weak voice said, ‘Nick, Nick, I’m home’, in the special way I used to announce my arrival to her when I came home.” He says he told her he was happy for her, and that she thanked him for staying with her in hospital and told him: “I want you to have a ball. Go out and have a good time.”

Emma says these paranormal experiences are “as natural as the sun and the rain” and since the book’s release last month she’s had hundreds more letters from readers. She adds: “It’s such a huge subject, I feel like I am on the tip of a massive iceberg. After the first book there were so many letters that the second one wrote itself.”

One miraculous tale retold in *After Death Communications* is that of Dave

Barber, who believes his dead grandmother saved him from drowning. Dave describes the day he almost died swimming with his son: “As neither my wife or I can swim we sat at the side of the pool, watching my son splash about. I decided to climb into the shallows and join in the fun. Almost immediately, I slipped, and fell.” As he lay at the bottom of the pool Dave saw a “white mist” at the end, which got closer until he saw his dead grandmother emerge from it. “Her arms were outstretched towards me and she was dressed in a white silken gown,” he says. “Suddenly, I was aware that my nine-year-old son had dived in to save me. He was banging my head on the floor of the pool in an effort to lift me.” “My grandmother, Amelia, was now very close and I knew that if I turned to her, I would die. I looked at my son and knew he needed me. Immediately, the pain returned, I felt myself rising through the water and I blacked-out.”

6. Author Emma Heathcote-James has at least written \_\_\_\_\_ books telling real-life ghost stories.
- A. one                                      B. two                                      C. three                                      D. four
7. The author believes the medium had let the spirit take him over because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he used his hands to gesticulate  
 B. the author’s boyfriend thinks so  
 C. many people in the cottage were going mad  
 D. his pulse stopped beating for sometime
8. In the story told by Nick McGlynn, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his dead wife spoke to him in a tone he used to announce his arrival to her  
 B. his wife spoke to him who died a few hours ago, in a tone he used to announce his arrival  
 C. his dead wife spoke to him in a tone she used to announce her arrival  
 D. none of the above
9. In the story told by Dave barber, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he was finally saved by his grandmother  
 B. he was finally saved by his nine-year-old son  
 C. he would have been drowned if his grandmother had not lifted him  
 D. he would have been taken away by his grandmother if his son had not dragged him down
10. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ghosts can communicate with us through a medium  
 B. all the stories in her books are real  
 C. Emma made up most of the stories in her books  
 D. most of the stories in her second book are collected from her readers who wrote

her letters

### TEXT C

Antiglobalization groups, whose angry, sometimes violent antics have sought to disrupt the annual World Economic Forum in the Swiss Alpine resort of Davos, are abandoning the streets this year for more genteel surroundings.

Protesters have targeted the Davos conference and virtually every major gathering of the world's most powerful politicians and corporate chiefs since 1999 when they brought a World Trade Organization (WTO) meeting in Seattle to a standstill.

Many of these disparate groups say they do not plan a demonstration in Davos this year partly because of a Swiss protest ban and heavy security that would make this all but impossible, but partly because their approach is changing.

"Sometimes it's vital to protest on the streets—even if it becomes violent – to attract attention to your cause," said the Swiss activist Matthias Herfeldt, adding: "In no way do we condone such violence which is bad for our image but these protests have helped us attract public attention... now we are in a different phase."

The issues have not changed, nor has the intensity of campaigners' anger against what they see as an exploitative neo-liberal world order in which environmental and social concerns are trampled in the interests of profit and shareholder value.

Some activists say they have become more pragmatic in their aims and approach, switching their focus from "anti" to "alter-globalization," or alternative forms of a process they have come to accept as irreversible.

The onus is more on accountability: they want governments to respect international commitments on human rights and multinationals to accept binding rules on work pay and conditions as on the environment in countries where they are present.

"We are not against globalization, we just want another type of globalization that protects the rights of workers and the environment," Herfeldt said.

Activists say alter-globalization also means lobbying companies and governments on specific issues, such as access to medicines for people in developing countries.

Another example is the Clean Clothes campaign that lobbies the fashion and clothes industry to give up exploitative labor practices and provide workers in poor countries with decent pay and conditions.

Herfeldt's Berne Declaration, an umbrella group of nongovernmental organizations, is organizing a three-day alternative conference in Davos this year for

environmentalists, trade unions and NGOs called Public Eye on Davos to challenge the Forum and its stated mission: “to improve the state of the world.”

Hubert Zurkinden, secretary-general of Switzerland’s Greens party, who plans to attend Public Eye on Davos, said of the Forum, “This is a private event with no democratic legitimacy. They have no right to make such important decisions in backroom deals that affect so many people, such issues should be discussed openly in a more democratic forum like the United Nations.”

Five years ago, the organizers of the World Economic Forum launched Open Forum, a five-day conference that, unlike the original invitation-only event, is open to the public. It is financed by the World Economic Forum and co-organized with Bread for All, the development agency for Swiss Protestant Churches. Activists like Herfeldt and Zurkinden, however, say the NGOs participating in this event have been co-opted by big business and power politics.

Open Forum has some high-profile speakers this year, including Joseph Stiglitz, a Nobel laureate in economics. Stiglitz’s presence at the largest alternative to Davos, the world Social Forum in Mumbai, India, which attracted about 100,000 activists and closed Tuesday, is indicative of the shift in the antiglobalization movement. Unlike many activists, Stiglitz is not opposed to international trade but to the way poor countries are forced to open up their markets.

Mary Robinson, a former UN Commissioner on Human Rights who recently launched the Ethical Global Initiative, said she was straddling all three alternative events as well as the World Economic Forum itself.

Robinson, who just attended the World Social Forum, said that although the opening session in Mumbai was very “anti-Bush administration and anti the war in Iraq,” the atmosphere was not overwhelmingly negative.

“There was a constructive mood,” she said. “The focus was on alternatives, on what decent work really means, on human rights, on the tools of accountability, and an interest in making governments accountable by drawing attention to their legal commitments.”

11. Which of the following is not on the agenda of those Antiglobalization groups?
- A. They want governments to respect international commitments on human rights.
  - B. They want multinationals to accept binding rules on work pay and conditions as on the environment in countries where they are present.
  - C. They are going to lobby companies and governments on specific issues, such as access to medicines for people in developing countries.
  - D. They are against globalization in all its forms.
12. In the last 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph, “Activists like Herfeldt and Zurkinden, however, say

the NGOs participating in this event have been co-opted by big business and power politics.” So, in his opinion, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. NGOs are some countering force against big interests
- B. NGOs serves as a channel where different opinions can be sent to politicians
- C. NGOs is actually the delegates of big business
- D. NGOs represent the interests of those antiglobalization groups

13. Which of the following organizations is not an NGO?

- A. The World Economic Forum.
- B. Bread for All.
- C. Public Eye.
- D. The United Nations.

14. To sum it up, we can see that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Davos conference is a platform for antiglobalization groups to voice their views
- B. the largest alternative to Davos, the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India, is an antiglobalization conference
- C. generally speaking, today’s antiglobalization movement is not opposed to international trade but to the way poor countries are forced to open up their markets
- D. critically important decision concerning world economy can be made in conferences attended by world’s most powerful politicians and corporate chiefs

15. The issues preoccupying the antiglobalization movement include all of the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exploitative labor practices
- B. access to medicines for people in developing countries
- C. the war in Iraq
- D. human rights

#### TEXT D

In a breath-taking turn of events, Asia’s economies have gone from miracle to meltdown in a matter of weeks. Many forecasters who recently predicted GDP growth of 6% in South Korea and southeast Asia for 1998 are suddenly projecting zero or even negative growth. In the often short-sighted world of international finance, a new conventional wisdom is quickly forming: that inept policy-making is dragging down Asian economies, and that only the tough austerity medicine of the International Monetary Fund, plus a good stiff recession, will bring the region’s economies back to track.

In recent years, foreign and domestic investors in East Asia got a touch of what U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan has famously termed “irrational exuberance.” Spurred by years of high economic growth in Asia, these investors

poured billions of dollars of loans into the region, financing many worthwhile investments but also an unsustainable real estate boom.

This over-investment need not have caused a crisis. A healthy reaction would have involved a gradual cutback in foreign lending, a gradual weakening of Asia's overvalued currencies and gradual shift of investments from over-inflated property sectors back to longterm export-oriented projects. Most short-term booms are brought down to earth without extreme crisis, and such an adjustment was the most likely scenario until the summer in 1997.

In the event, Asia experienced a financial meltdown. A gradual withdrawal of funds from Thailand suddenly became a stampede. Thailand's government dallied in responding to the overheating long after it had become apparent, and as a result squandered Thailand's foreign exchange reserves in a misguided attempt to defend the overvalued baht. The stampede came when foreign creditors realized that Thailand had more short-term foreign debts than the remaining short-term foreign reserves. A "rational" panic began. Each investor started to dump assets simply to get out of Thailand ahead of other investors. Panic in Thailand soon took a toll on the economies of its neighbors. The chain reaction of nervous withdrawal led to a meltdown that now includes most of East Asia.

Confidence has been so drained that Asia's positive "fundamentals" – historically high rates of growth, savings and exports – are being overlooked. Economies rely on confidence, and what they most need to fear is, indeed, to fear itself.

16. What is the most appropriate title for this passage?

- A The Nervous Action of Market Economy
- B A Vicious Circle Is At Work
- C The Asian Miracle Takes Some Hits
- D The Prophecies of Financial Doom

17. The word "meltdown" in Paragraph 1, sentence 1 is closest in analogy to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the radioactive core of a nuclear power
- B a controlled nuclear reaction
- C nuclear energy slipping out of control and ending up in a full-blown disaster
- D the breakdown of the cooling system

18. According to the author, in normal cases, over-investment \_\_\_\_\_.

- A can be reduced by a quick slash in foreign lending
- B does not necessarily lead to a critical stage
- C may be solved by an abrupt depreciation of currencies

D should be shifted to boom-town real estate speculations

19. The chain reaction of investment withdrawals from the East Asian countries can best be said as \_\_\_\_\_.

A irrational exuberance

B long-term adjustment

C market economy under siege

D contagion effect

20. According to the passage, what is supposed to be the key link to the economic recovery in East Asia?

A To attract more foreign fund.

B To boost the exports.

C To stop dumping assets.

D To regain confidence.

## VI. Translation the English into Chinese. (20 points)

What is your recovery rate? How long does it take you to recover from actions and behaviors that upset you? Minutes? Hours? Days? Weeks? The longer it takes you to recover, the more influence that incident has on your actions, and the less able you are to perform to your personal best. In a nutshell, the longer it takes you to recover, the weaker you are and the poorer your performance

You are well aware that you need to exercise to keep the body fit and, no doubt, accept that a reasonable measure of health is the speed in which your heart and respiratory system recovers after exercise. Likewise the faster you let go of an issue that upsets you, the faster you return to an equilibrium, the healthier you will be. The best example of this behavior is found with professional sportspeople. They know that the faster they can forget an incident or missed opportunity and get on with the game, the better their performance. In fact, most measure the time it takes them to overcome and forget an incident in a game and most reckon a recovery rate of 30 seconds is too long!

## VII. Translation the Chinese into English. (20 points)

远程教育属正规教育，它打破了传统的课堂教学模式。远程教育与传统教育相比有两大区别，即远程教育具有灵活性和开放性，不受时空和学习进度的限制。

教师在一处授课，而学生在另一处学习，打破了时空限制。有些学生由于工作、家庭或是地理条件的限制等原因无法接受传统教育，而远程教育可以为他们提供受教育的机会。学生学习的地点可以是配有通信设备的校园、工作单位

或者自己家里。授课可以实时或非实时进行。师生交互以及生生交互可以融入到教学过程去。

### VIII. Writing. (30 points)

**Directions: Write a composition of about 400 words on the following statement.**

A company has announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this new influence on your community. Do you support or oppose the factory? Explain your position.