

# 南京财经大学

## 2008 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： 2008 年 1 月 20 上午 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. Paraphrase the underlined part of the following sentences. (10 points)

1. Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.
2. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them, and above them won by observation.
3. Unless the man exploit others, he has to work in order to live. However simple and primitive his production may be, he has risen above the animal kingdom; rightly has he been defined as "animal that produces".
4. Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.
5. Even philosophy divorced from theology and from the knowledge of life and ascertainable facts, is but a famishing pabulum, or a draught stimulating for a moment, leaving behind drought and disillusion.

### II. Vocabulary and General Knowledge. (20 points)

1. It was found the diet of older people is often \_\_\_\_\_ in vitamins.  
A. shot      B. inadequate      C. deficient      D. failing
2. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is \_\_\_\_\_ nonsense.  
A. sheer      B. shear      C. shield      D. sheet

3. I understand \_\_\_\_\_ preparation that staff must put in under pressure to meet the deadline.  
 A. more than the enormous amount of    B. better than most the enormous number of  
 C. better than most the enormous amount of    D. fewer than the number of
4. From the available data it may fairly be \_\_\_\_\_ that the writer flourished in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.  
 A. presupposed    B. presumed    C. assumed    D. supposed
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ to one daily newspaper and one weekly magazine.  
 A. prescribe    B. subscribe    C. decretive    D. transcribe
6. Her enthusiasm, and her violent likes and dislikes, \_\_\_\_\_ herself in all the everyday occupations of life.  
 A. inserted    D. counseled    C. asserted    D. discerned
7. Communication satellites contain special instruments which can pass on or \_\_\_\_\_ radio and television programs or telephone messages from one station to another.  
 A. relay    B set    C return    D. emit
8. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been \_\_\_\_\_ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.  
 A. alternated    B. integrated    C. adjusted    D. embraced
9. It is hoped that the prisoner will be released through the \_\_\_\_\_ of the president himself.  
 A. convention    B. prevention    C. intervention    D. interference
10. They began constructing the bridge in 1960, but several years \_\_\_\_\_ before the project was completed.  
 A. elapsed    B. advanced    C. proceeded    D. compromise
11. James Boswell is famous for his biography of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. General Paoli    B. Samuel Johnson  
 C. Lord Chesterfield    D. Bertrand Russell
12. Which one of the following books is not written by Jane Austen?  
 A. Pride and Prejudice    B. Persuasion  
 C. Emma    D. Mrs. Dalloway



2. Composer Richard Rodgers and lyricist Oscar Hammerstein II brought to the musical Oklahoma! extensive musical and theatrical background as well as familiar with the traditional forms of operetta and musical comedy.
3. Harvesting of grain is affected by annual changes in temperature or the amount of moisture, but both.
4. A patent gives inventors exclusive rights to their inventions for a fix period of time.
5. The economy of Litue Rock, Arkansas, is basing primarily on manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and government functions.
6. How many people realize that Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' *The Yearling* is a minor literary classic and an important contribute to regional literature?
7. Dams vary in size from small rock barriers to concrete structures many feet height.
8. Scientists estimate that as many as two hundred millions visible meteors enter the Earth's atmosphere every day.
9. In the early twentieth century, there was considerable interesting among sociologists in the fact that in the United States the family was losing its traditional roles.
10. Government money appropriated for art in the 1930's made possible hundreds of murals and

statues still admiration in small towns all over the United States.

A B  
C D

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

##### TEXT A

A few common misconception. Beauty is only skin-deep. One's physical assets and liabilities don't count all that much in a managerial career. A woman should always try to look her best.

Over the last 30 years, social scientists have conducted more than 1,000 studies of how we react to beautiful and not-so-beautiful people. The virtually unanimous conclusion: Looks do matter, more than most of us realize. The data suggest, for example, that physically attractive individuals are more likely to be treated well by their parents, sought out as friends, and pursued romantically. With the possible exception of women seeking managerial jobs, they are also more likely to be hired, paid well, and promoted.

Un-American, you say, unfair and extremely unbelievable? Once again, the scientists have caught us mouthing pieties (虔诚) while acting just the contrary. Their typical experiment Works something like this. They give each member of a group — college students, perhaps, or teachers or corporate personnel managers — a piece of paper relating an individual's accomplishments. Attached to the paper is a photograph. While the papers all say exactly the same thing the pictures are different. Some show a strikingly attractive person, some an average looking character, and some an unusually unattractive human being. Group members are asked to rate the individual on certain attributes, anything from personal warmth to the likelihood that he or she will be promoted.

Almost invariably, the better looking the person in the picture, the higher the person is rated. In the phrase, borrowed from Sappho, that the social scientists use to sum up the common perception, what is beautiful is good.

In business, however, good looks cut both ways for women, and deeper than for men. A Utah State University professor, who is an authority on the subject, explains. In terms of their careers, the impact of physical attractiveness on males is only modest. But its potential impact on females can be tremendous, making it easier, for example, for the more attractive to get jobs where they are in the public eye. On another note, though, there is enough literature now for us

to conclude that attractive women who aspire (追求) to managerial positions do not get on as well as women who may be less attractive.

1. According to the passage, people often wrongly believe that in pursuing a career as a manager \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a person's property or debts do not matter much
  - B. a person's outward appearance is not a critical qualification
  - C. women should always dress fashionably
  - D. women should not only be attractive but also high-minded
2. The result of research carried out by social scientists show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people do not realize the importance of looking one's best
  - B. women in pursuit of managerial jobs are not likely to be paid well
  - C. good looking women aspire to managerial positions
  - D. attractive people generally have an advantage over those who are not
3. Experiments by scientists have shown that when people evaluate individuals on certain attributes \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they observe the principle that beauty is only skin-deep
  - B. they do not usually act according to the views they support
  - C. they give ordinary-looking persons the lowest ratings
  - D. they tend to base their judgment on the individual's accomplishments
4. It can be inferred from the passage that in the business world \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. handsome men are not affected as much by their looks as attractive women are
  - B. physically attractive women who are in the public eye usually do quite well
  - C. physically attractive men and women who are in the public eye usually get along quite well
  - D. good looks are important for women as they are for men

### TEXT B

To emphasize the stagnation and the narrowness of the society depicted in Jane Austin's novels is to take a narrow and mechanical view of them. Emma is not a period piece, nor is it what is sometimes called a "comedy of manners." We read it to illuminate not only the past but also the present. And we must face here in both its crudity and its importance a question. Exactly what relevance and helpfulness does Emma have for us today? In what sense does a novel dealing skillfully and realistically with a society and its standards, which are dead and gone forever, have value in our very different world today? Stated in such terms, the question itself is unsatisfactory. If Emma today captures our imagination and engages our sympathies (as, in fact, it does), then either it has some genuine value for us, or else there is something

wrong with the way we give our sympathy and our values are pretty useless.

Put this way, it is clear that anyone who enjoys Emma and then remarks “but of course it has no relevance today” is, in fact, debasing the novel, looking at it not as a living, enjoyable work of art but as a mere dead picture of a past society. Such an attitude is fatal both to art and to life. It can be assumed that Emma has relevance. The helpful approach is to ask why this novel still has the power to move us today.

What gives Emma its power to move us is the realism and depth of feeling behind Jane Austen’s attitudes. She examines with a scrupulous yet passionate and critical precision the actual problems of her world. That this world is narrow cannot be denied. But the value of a work of art rests on the depth and truth of the experience it communicates, and such qualities cannot be identified with the breadth of the work’s panorama(概要). A conversation between two people in a grocery store may tell us more about as world war than a volume of dispatches from the front. The silliest of all criticisms of Jan Austen is the one the blames her for not writing about the Battle of the Waterloo and French Revolution, which were in th4e headlines of the newspapers she read. She wrote about what she genuinely understood, and no artist can do more.

5. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a narrow view of Emma is natural and acceptable
  - B. a novel should not depict a vanished society
  - C. a good novel is an intellectual rather than an emotional experience
  - D. Emma should be read with sensitivity and an open mind
6. The author would probably disagree with those critics or readers who find that the society in Jane Austen’s novels is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. unsympathetic
  - B. uninteresting
  - C. crude
  - D. authoritarian
7. The author implies that a work of art is properly judged on the basis of its \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. universality of human experience truthfully recorded
  - B. popularity and critical acclaim in its own age
  - C. openness to varied interpretations, including seemingly contradictory ones
  - D. avoidance of political and social issues of minor importance
8. The author’s attitude toward someone who “enjoys Emma and then remarks ‘but of course it has no relevance today’” can best be described as one of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. amusement
  - B. astonishment
  - C. disapproval
  - D. resignation

### Text C

Joseph Jones had a criminal record, but he swore up and down that this time he was innocent. That's what the 36-year-old felon told a Los Angeles Superior Court judge last year, just moments before pleading guilty to selling cocaine. He received an eight-year sentence. On Wednesday, Jones walked out of California's Salinas Valley State Prison, his conviction overturned at the request of the Los Angeles District Attorney Gil Garcetti. Turns out, Jones really was innocent of the cocaine charge.

Jones' case is not all that unusual. In Los Angeles lately, it is the prosecutors who are asking that defendants be set free. The criminal justice system seems to have been turned inside out as authorities probe what might become the most widespread police corruption scandal in the city's history. "I wouldn't say the system is in shambles, but it has certainly been seriously disrupted," says Michael Judge, chief public defender for Los Angeles. A high-ranking police official who asked not to be named adds: "I've never seen anything like this before in Los Angeles. It's the kind of thing you hear about in other places. I don't know if we'll ever get over it."

Police authorities say at least one officer has been fired, 11 placed on administrative leave, and one, Rafael Perez, has resigned, as allegations swirl that they stole contraband, lied, planted evidence, roughed up witnesses and kept a crash pad where they had sex with prostitutes. Perez admitted shooting an unarmed man, then framing him by planting a semiautomatic rifle near his unconscious body and accusing him of attacking officers. Five Los Angeles prosecutors and a special police task force are reviewing hundreds of cases that might have been compromised. More than 200 police department supervisors and assistants are part of a board of inquiry expected to make recommendations to Police Chief Bernard Parks as early as next week. Five criminal convictions that Perez and his partner obtained have been overturned, and more could follow, a spokeswoman for Garcetti said.

On Wednesday, public defenders received a list of more than 1 000 cases involving eight law enforcement officers targeted in the probe. Each must be reviewed for possibly tainted testimony. If evidence is suspect, lawyers say, they'll argue for new trials or dismissal of charges. The courts could be tied up for years. Adding to the morass, officials expect an onslaught of civil law-suits against the police department from defendants who were wrongly convicted. The first has been filed.

"This is a tarnish on our badge," says Officer Ted Hunt, president of the Los Angeles Police Protective League, which provides lawyers for accused officers. He cautioned, however, against jumping to the conclusion that police corruption is widespread. Only Perez has been proved guilty, he notes. "Other than this one tiny person who embarrassed all of us, LAPD coppers are honest and ethical, and they want to do the right thing," Hunt adds.

In September, Perez admitted in court that he had stolen about 8 pounds of cocaine from

the police evidence room last year. In an attempt to lower his sentence, he offered to blow the whistle on alleged corruption in the department's Rampart Division.

Assigned to a tough, mostly minority neighborhood west of downtown, Rampart Division police are known as pro-active. "Their job is to go out and get the street hoodlums, the ones who cause ordinary citizens to be afraid" Hunt says. "Rampart had the highest crime rate in the city, and they turned it around."

According to Perez, some officers at Rampart were doing more than good police work. Perez contends, for example, that in 1996, he and his partner, Nino Durden, shot 19-year-old Javier Francisco Ovando, then framed him for assaulting them. The shooting paralyzed Ovando. Though he had no prior record, the judge handed down the stiffest sentence possible because, the judge said, the defendant showed no remorse. Ovando was released from prison in September after serving three years of a 23-year sentence.

Tamar Toiser, Ovando's criminal defense lawyer, says Perez and his partner testified brilliantly at the trial. "They were wonderful witnesses," she said. "They knew just when to look the jury in the eye. They called (Ovando) a 'gang assassin.' " David Brockway, the lawyer who advised Jones to take an eight-year deal and admit selling cocaine, also remembers the same two cops as effective witnesses. If Jones had gone up against them, "Who would the jury have believed?" he asks. By going to trial, Jones would have risked being found guilty and receiving a sentence of 32 years to life in prison under California's "three-strikes" law, Brockway says.

"Innocent people are being convicted," public defender Judge says. "That's the magnitude of the consequences, and this is really devastating for the system." But Hunt and other police officers say that the system is working. It's the police department, they say, that uncovered the problem by aggressively investigating the evidence room theft, which led to Perez.

9. What's the main idea of the article?

- A. Policemen also do some illegal things.
- B. There are more and more police scandals these days.
- C. Police scandal puts convictions in doubt.
- D. Only 1 cop has admitted guilt, so it is unreasonable to question the criminal convictions.

10. The phrase "hand down" is in close meaning to which of the following?

- A. put down
- B. take down
- C. state publicly
- D. deny angrily

11. This article can be found most probably in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. novels
- B. anthology

- C. newspaper  
D. encyclopedia
12. If the information offered by Perez in paragraph 8 was wrong and other information were true, it helps to confirm that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all Brockway says at the last paragraph is right  
B. Perez is really not a good cop  
C. Nino and Perez are not friends  
D. No innocent people are being conceived

### Text D

Cyberspace, data superhighways, multimedia—for those who have seen the future, the linking of computers, televisions and telephones will change our lives for ever. Yet for all the talk of a forthcoming technological utopia little attention has been given to the implications of these developments for the poor. As with all new high technology, while the West concerns itself with the "how," the question of "for whom" is put aside once again.

Economists are only now realizing the full extent to which the communications revolution has affected the world economy. Information technology allows the extension of trade across geographical and industrial boundaries, and transnational corporations take full advantage of it. Terms of trade, exchange and interest rates and money movements are more important than the production of goods. The electronic economy made possible by information technology allows the haves to increase their control on global markets – with destructive impact on the have-nots.

For them the result is instability. Developing countries which rely on the production of a small range of goods for export are made to feel like small parts in the international economic machine. As "futures" are traded on computer screens, developing countries simply have less and less control of their destinies.

So what are the options for regaining control? One alternative is for developing countries to buy in the latest computers and telecommunications themselves—so-called “development communications” modernization. Yet this leads to long-term dependency and perhaps permanent constraints on developing countries’ economies.

Communications technology is generally exported from the U. S., Europe or Japan; the patents, skills and ability to manufacture remain in the hands of a few industrialized countries. It is also expensive, and imported products and services must therefore be bought on credit – credit usually provided by the very countries whose companies stand to gain.

Furthermore, when new technology is introduced there is often too low a level of expertise to exploit it for native development. This means that while local elites, foreign communities and subsidiaries of transnational corporations may benefit, those whose lives depend on access to the information are denied it.

13. From the passage we know that the development of high technology is in the interests of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the rich countries  
 B. scientific development  
 C. the elite  
 D. the world economy
14. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. international trade should be expanded  
 B. the interests of the poor countries have not been given enough consideration  
 C. the exports of the poor countries should be increased  
 D. communications technology in the developing countries should be modernized
15. Why does the author say that the electronic economy may have a destructive impact on developing countries?  
 A. Because it enables the developed countries to control the international market.  
 B. Because it destroys the economic balance of the poor countries.  
 C. Because it violates the national boundaries of the poor countries.  
 D. Because it inhibits the industrial growth of developing countries.
16. The development of modern communications technology in developing countries may \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hinder their industrial production  
 B. cause them to lose control of their trade  
 C. force them to reduce their share of exports  
 D. cost them their economic independence

### Text E

Poor health is closely associated with homelessness. Thirteen percent of homeless patients surveyed in a national study published in the 1980s stated that poor physical health was a factor in their becoming homeless. In 1997, 43.4 million people in the United States lacked health insurance, and nearly one-third of persons living in poverty had no health insurance of any kind. A recent analysis of Health Care for the Homeless projects found that the number of uninsured persons seeking treatment is increasing: overall, HCH programs report a 35% increase in the numbers of patients who are uninsured.

The rates of both chronic and acute health problems are extremely high among the homeless population. With the exception of obesity, strokes, and cancer, homeless people are far more likely to suffer from every category of chronic health problem. Conditions that require regular, uninterrupted treatment, such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, diabetes, hypertension, addictive disorders, and mental disorders, are extremely difficult to treat or control among those without adequate housing.

Many homeless people have multiple health problems. For example, frostbite, leg ulcers

and upper respiratory infections are frequent, often the direct result of homelessness. Homeless people are also at greater risk of trauma resulting from muggings, beatings, and rape. Homelessness precludes good nutrition, good personal hygiene, and basic first aid, adding to the complex health needs of homeless people. In addition, some homeless people with mental disorders may use drugs or alcohol to self-medicate, and those with addictive disorders are also often at risk of HIV and other communicable diseases.

Homeless children also experience numerous health problems. A recent study of the health status of homeless children in New York City found that 61% of homeless children had not received their proper immunizations (compared to 23% of all New York City two-year-olds); 38% of homeless children in the City's shelter system have asthma (an asthma rate four times that for all New York City children and the highest prevalence rate of any child population in the United States).

People who are homeless are overwhelmingly uninsured and often lack access to the most basic health care services for their complex health care needs. At present, there is one federally funded program, Health Care for the Homeless, which is designed specifically to provide primary health care to homeless persons. Recent evaluations of the HCH programs have found that HCH projects provide primary health care in a cost-effective and efficient manner. HCH projects are successful because they are designed and controlled by local communities to fill significant gaps in existing health care delivery systems. Health and social service workers in HCH projects provide comprehensive care through accessible clinics and mobile and street health outreach. No other indigent care system provides this service. In Fiscal Year 1998, the HCH program awarded grants to 128 community-based organizations that, in turn, expanded their service network through arrangements with over 300 service providers. As a result, the HCH program serves more than 430,000 clients in 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. For the people served by

Health Care for the Homeless programs, the restoration of physical health is often a first step toward reentry into stable housing and mainstream society.

However, the crumbling health care safety net, the arrival of managed care, and growth in homelessness have resulted in increased need for homeless health care services. Welfare reform is also having an impact: many families leaving welfare lose health insurance, despite continued Medicaid eligibility. These and other policy changes have made it impossible for HCH programs to reach the majority of homeless people in America. A 1997 study by the Bureau of Primary Health Care found that HCH projects are experiencing a significant growth in homelessness in their communities, and that at the same time, financial support for HCH programs is diminishing. As a result, HCH projects have been forced to reduce program staffing, and waiting lists and turn away rates have increased.

A. Obesity, and Tuberculosis.  
B. HIV/AIDS, and diabetes.  
C. Frostbite, and leg ulcers.  
D. Strokes, and upper respiratory infections.

A. to help to prevent future episodes of homelessness  
B. to help the overwhelmingly uninsured  
C. to expand the service network through arrangements  
D. to provide the most basic health care services to the homeless

A. questionable.      B. affordable.      C. efficient.      D. credible.

A. HCH projects succeed in restoring the homeless back into houses and society.

B. The overwhelmingly uninsured are those who are accessible to health care.

C. The acute health problems are what the homeless population is most haunted.

D. The increased number of the homeless seeking health care worsens the issue.

Globalization creates unprecedented new opportunities and risks. If the poorest countries can be drawn into the global economy and get increasing access to modern knowledge and technology, it could lead to a rapid reduction in global poverty, as well as bringing new trade and investment opportunities for all. But if this is not done, the poorest countries will become more marginalized, and suffering and division will grow. And we all be affected by the consequences.

中国曾向国有企业职工保证其终生受雇。在这种铁饭碗的制度之下，一份工作不仅仅只是一份薪水。国有企业还提供住房，教育，养老，医疗甚至丧葬费用。结果，失业期使工人感到深深的痛苦。为了使工人脱离国有企业，1998 年政府宣布了一项有远见的计划，停止住房补贴并让城市居民购买或租用自己所住的房屋。但在政府大力

创办（推行）抵押产业的时候，房屋私有化仍进行缓慢。

## VII. Writing. (30 points)

**Directions:**

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

Internet has brought much convenience to our life, but it has also brought us some problems. Some people indulge themselves in the “virtual world”(the world on Internet) and neglect the real world. Write a composition to express your views towards the above phenomenon.

In the first part of your article you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

**You should supply a title for your article.**

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

Failure to following the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.