

2007 年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷

注意: 本试卷共 9 页, Part I、Part II 的答案必须涂在答题卡上, 收卡时间为 10:15,
其余试题必须答在答题纸上, 答在试卷上无效

Part I. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Early in the age of affluence (富裕) that followed World War II, an American retailing analyst named Victor Lebow proclaimed, "Our enormously productive economy demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfaction, our ego satisfaction, is consumption. We need things consumed, burned up, worn out, replaced and discarded at an ever increasing rate."

Americans have responded to Lebow's call, and much of the world has followed. Consumption has become a central pillar of life in industrial lands and is even embedded in social values. Opinion surveys in the world's two largest economies---Japan and the United States---show consumerist definitions of success becoming ever more prevalent.

Over-consumption by the world's fortunate is an environmental problem unmatched in severity by anything but perhaps population growth. Their surging exploitation of resources threatens to exhaust or unalterably spoil forests, soils, water, air and climate.

Ironically, high consumption may be a mixed blessing in human terms, too. The time-honored values of integrity of character, good work, friendship, family and community have often been sacrificed in the rush to riches. Thus many in the industrial lands have a sense that their world of plenty is somehow hollow—that, misled by a consumerist culture, they have been fruitlessly attempting to satisfy what are essentially social, psychological and spiritual needs with material things.

Of course, the opposite of over-consumption—poverty—is no solution to either environmental or human problems. It is infinitely worse for people and bad for the natural world too. Dispossessed (被剥夺得一无所有的) peasants slash their way into the rain forests of Latin America, and hungry nomads (游牧民族) turn their herds out onto fragile African grassland, reducing it to desert.

If environmental destruction results when people have either too little or too much, we are left to wonder how much is enough. What level of consumption can the earth support? When does having more cease to add noticeably to human satisfaction?

1. The emergence of the affluent society after World War II
A) led to the reform of the retailing system

- B) resulted in the worship of consumerism
- C) gave rise to the dominance of the new egoism
- D) gave birth to a new generation of upper class consumers

2. Apart from enormous productivity, another important impetus(推动力) to high consumption is _____.

- A) the people's desire for a rise in their living standards
- B) the concept that one's success is measured by how much they consume
- C) the imbalance that has existed between production and consumption
- D) the conversion of the sale of goods into rituals

3. Why does the author say high consumption is a mixed blessing?

- A) Because poverty still exists in an affluent society.
- B) Because over-consumption won't last long due to unrestricted population growth.
- C) Because traditional rituals are often neglected in the process of modernization.
- D) Because moral values are sacrificed in pursuit of material satisfaction.

4. According to the passage, consumerist culture _____.

- A) will not alleviate poverty in wealthy countries
- B) will not aggravate environmental problems
- C) cannot thrive on a fragile economy
- D) cannot satisfy human spiritual needs

5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) human spiritual needs should match material affluence
- B) whether high consumption should be encouraged is still an issue
- C) how to keep consumption at a reasonable level remains a problem
- D) there is never an end to satisfying people's material needs

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around aerobic exercise (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to capitalize (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

6. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para. 1) most probably refers to _____.
A) sports activities
B) places for physical exercise
C) recreation centers
D) athletic training programs
7. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for _____.
A) the promotion of aerobic exercise
B) endurance and muscular development
C) the improvement of women's figures
D) better performance in aerobic dancing
8. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?
A) Positive.
B) Indifferent.
C) Negative.
D) Cautious.
9. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out _____.
A) how well they could do in athletics
B) what their health condition was like
C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them
D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
10. Recent studies have suggested that weight training _____.
A) has become an essential part of people's life
B) may well affect the health of the trainees
C) will attract more people in the days to come
D) contributes to health improvement as well

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV. The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal

law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching. Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence.

At third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law. Secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness-as he sees it-of citizens, social workers, doctors law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical (愤世嫉俗的).

11. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because _____.

- A) he must work hard to help reform criminals
- B) he must behave as professional lawyers do
- C) he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed
- D) he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals

12. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?

- A) Dangerous
- B) Demanding
- C) Distressing
- D) Dramatic

13. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts _____.

- A) patrolling the street, rain or shine
- B) tracking and arresting criminals
- C) collecting and providing evidence
- D) consulting the rules of law

14. What's the policeman's biggest headache?

- A) He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
- B) He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
- C) He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases
- D) He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense

15. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?

- A) Because they do not receive due support from society.
- B) Because they find people insincere to them.
- C) Because they feel duped by simple-minded people around them.
- D) Because they are suspicious of the people around them.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle class man or woman may be alienated(疏远) by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests. People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits(套装), including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their inter-personal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming(打扮)---shorter hair, moderate use of make up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "An

attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job."

16. According to the passage, the way we dress _____.
A) provides clues for people who are critical of us
B) indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
C) has a direct influence on the way people regard us
D) is of particular importance when we get on in age
17. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can _____.
A) change people's conservative attitudes toward their lifestyle
B) help young people make friends with the opposite sex
C) make them competitive in the job market
D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships
18. The word "precedent" (Line 1, Para.4) probably refers to _____.
A) early acts for men to follow as examples
B) particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
C) things that men should agree upon
D) men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided
19. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because _____.
A) the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
B) women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
C) men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
D) they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing
20. What is the passage mainly about?
A) Dressing for effect.
B) How to dress appropriately.
C) Managerial positions and clothing.
D) Dressing for the occasion.

Part II. Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Although there are many skillful Braille(盲文) readers, thousands of other blind people find it difficult to learn that system. They are thereby shut 21 from the world of books and newspapers, having to 22 on friends to read aloud to them.

A young scientist named Raymond Kurzweil has now designed a computer which is a major 23 in providing aid to the 24 . His machine, Cyclops, has a camera that 25 any page, interprets the print into sounds, and then delivers them orally in a robot-like 26 through a speaker. By pressing the appropriate buttons 27 Cyclops's keyboard, a blind person can "read" any 28 document in the English language.

This remarkable invention represents a tremendous 29 forward in the education of the handicapped. At present, Cyclops costs \$ 50,000. 30 , Mr. Kurzweil and his associates are preparing a smaller 31 improved version that will sell 32 less than half that price. Within a few years, Kurzweil 33 the price range will be low enough for every school and library to 34 one. Michael Hingson, Director of the National Federation for the Blind, hopes that 35 will be able to buy home 36 of Cyclops for the price of a good television set.

Mr. Hingson's organization purchased five machines and is now testing them in Maryland, Colorado, Iowa, California, and New York. Blind people have been 37 in those tests, making lots of 38 suggestions to the engineers who helped to produce Cyclops.

"This is the first time that blind people have ever done individual studies 39 a product was put on the market," Hingson said. "Most manufacturers believed that having the blind help the blind was like telling disabled people to teach other disabled people. In that 40 , the manufacturers have been the blind ones."

21. A) up B) down C) in D) off

22. A) dwell B) rely C) press D) urge

23. A) execution B) distinction C) breakthrough D) process

24. A) paralyzed B) uneducated C) invisible D) sightless

25. A) scans B) enlarges C) sketches D) projects

26. A) behavior B) expression C) movement D) voice

27. A) on B) at C) in D) from

28. A) visual B) printed C) virtual D) spoken

29. A) stride B) trail C) haul D) footprint

30. A) Likewise B) Moreover C) However D) Though

31. A) but B) than C) or D) then

32. A) on B) for C) through D) to
33. A) estimates B) considers C) counts D) determines
34. A) settle B) own C) invest D) retain
35. A) schools B) children C) families D) companies
36. A) models B) modes C) cases D) collections
37. A) producing B) researching C) ascertaining D) assisting
38. A) true B) valuable C) authentic D) pleasant
39. A) after B) when C) before D) as
40. A) occasion B) moment C) sense D) event

Part III. Translation (30%)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. Translate passage 41 and passage 42 from English into Chinese and passage 43 from Chinese into English.

41. Global warming is heating the planet twice as quickly as previously feared. Temperatures could soar by nearly 6°C this century-faster than at any time in the past 10,000 years, warns a UN report released recently. In the past 100 years the Earth's temperature rose by only 0.6°C. But the last decade of the 20th century was the warmest on record. Scientists believe the predicted rise, which will bring storms, floods and droughts, will be partly due to a reduction in air pollution. The report was issued at a meeting in Shanghai attended by experts from 99 countries. A pollution clean up will be partly to blame for such a temperature rise. A reduction in emissions of sulphur dioxide, which causes acid rain, has increased the impact of greenhouse gases. These gases trap the sun's heat whereas sulphur dioxide cools the atmosphere.

42. It seemed on that Sunday that a golden age had lasted till yesterday, and that the earth had still to learn the news of its ending. And this change had come, not by the will of God, not even by the will of man, but because some few men far away were afraid to be open and generous with each other. There was a power in their hands so great that it frightened them. There was a spring that they knew they must not touch, and, like mischievous and nervous children, they had touched it at last, and now all the world was to suffer for their mischief. So the next morning one saw a reservist in his uniform saying goodbye to his wife and children at his cottage-gate and then walking up the hill that leads out of the valley with a cheerful smile still on his face.

There was the first open sign of trouble, a very little one, and he made the least of it; and, after all, this valley is very far from any possible war, and its harvest and its vintage (酒, 佳酿酒) of pear and apple will surely be gathered in peace.

43. 不知道该不该羡慕现在的孩子, 他们吃的比我们小时候要讲究, 穿的比我们小时候要漂亮, 玩具似乎也更丰富, 但是好像没有我们那时快乐。他们的书包太重了, 承载着过多的作业和父母的期望; 他们的课余时间太少了, 没多少机会可以撒撒欢。教育部三令五申要减轻学生负担, 真的减轻了负担, 有了玩的时间, 孩子及其家长们却又有了几分惶恐: 玩什么呢? 今天可玩的东西很多, 比如游戏机、家庭电脑上的游戏软件, 各种体育运动等。但是, 这些游戏过于“高级”而未必符合儿童的天性。于是我怀念我的童年, 怀念儿时那些简单但有趣的游戏。

Part IV. Writing (20%)

Directions : For this part , you are allowed 45 minutes to write a composition on the topic **How to Deal with Stress**(如何面对压力). You should write at least 200 words.