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because of the literacy practices in the larger society. When compulsory schooling was introduced in Britain, Europe, and America in the 19th century, it was nurtured by an environment of “lay” literacy in which as much as 75 percent of the population could use written materials for such informal purposes as keeping diaries, reading and writing notes and letters, and personal recording. Such a climate of widespread practical literacy is important to the effectiveness of schooling. The relation between literate practices in the home and the level of literacy achieved by children in the school has been amply documented.

It is common to think of literacy as the simple ability to read and write. In part such thinking is a consequence of the naïve assumption that alphabetic literacy is a matter simply of decoding graphs into sounds and vice versa. In fact, literacy involves competence in reading, writing, and interpreting texts of various sorts. It involves both skill in decoding and higher levels of comprehension and interpretation. These higher levels depend upon knowledge both of specialized uses of language and of specialized bodies of knowledge. The intimate relations among languages, literacy, and specialized bodies of knowledge have contributed to the identification of literacy with schooling.

6. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
- A. literacy is critical to the development of a full writing system
 - B. high levels of literacy are critical to the survival of modern, technological society
 - C. schooling is critical to the development of literacy
 - D. schooling and literacy are almost synonymous in many societies
7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The schools of any society can help enhance its level of literacy.
 - B. Schools cannot produce considerable social changes.
 - C. Higher levels of literacy could not be achieved simply through schooling.
 - D. Higher levels of literacy could also be achieved without effective schooling.
8. In the author’s opinion, _____.
- A. a modern, literate society has been created quite independently of schooling
 - B. schooling contributes little to the development of literacy
 - C. widespread practical literacy is conducive to effective schooling
 - D. widespread practical literacy results from effective schooling
9. The word “nurtured” in paragraph 2 means _____.
- A. promoted B. demoted C. promulgated D. prohibited
10. The author doesn’t think that literacy _____.
- A. is simply the ability to read and write
 - B. isn’t simply the ability to decode graphs into sound
 - C. isn’t simply the competence in reading and writing
 - D. involves not only the ability to read and write but also the ability to interpret the written texts

Passage Three

Our current system of unemployment compensation has increased nearly all sources of adult unemployment; season and cyclical variations in the demand for labor, weak labor force attachment and unnecessarily long durations of unemployment. First, for those who are already unemployed, the system greatly reduces the cost of extending the period of unemployment. Second, for all types of

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unsteady work—seasonal, cyclical and casual—it raises the net wage to the employee, relative to the cost of the employer.

As for the first, consider a worker who earns \$500 per month or \$6000 per year if she experiences no unemployment. If she is unemployed for one month, she loses \$500 in gross earnings but only \$116 in net income. How does this occur? A reduction of \$500 in annual earnings reduces her federal payroll and state tax liability by \$134. Unemployment compensation consists of 50% of her wage or \$250. Her net income therefore falls from \$366 if she is employed, to \$250 paid as unemployment compensation. Moreover, part of the higher income from employment is offset by the cost of transportation to work and other expenses associated with employment; and in some industries, the cost of unemployment is reduced further or even made negative by the supplementary unemployment benefits paid by employers under collective bargaining agreements. The overall effect is to increase the duration of a typical spell of unemployment and to increase the frequency with which individuals lose jobs and become unemployed.

The more general effect of unemployment compensation is to increase the seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in the demand for labor and the relative number of short-lived casual jobs. A worker who accepts such work knows she will be laid off when the season ends. If there were no unemployment compensation, workers could be induced to accept such unstable jobs only if the wage rate were sufficiently higher in those jobs than in the more stable alternative. The higher cost of labor, then, would induce employers to reduce the instability of employment by smoothing production through increased variation in inventories and delivery lags, by additional development of off-season work and by the introduction of new production techniques, e.g., new methods of outdoor work in bad weather.

Employers contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund on the basis of the unemployment experience of their own previous employees. Within limits, the more benefits that those former employees draw, the higher is the employer's tax rate. The theory of experience rating is clear. If an employer paid the full cost of the unemployment benefits that his former employees received, unemployment compensation would provide no incentive to an excess use of unstable employment. In practice, however, experience rating is limited by a maximum rate of employer contribution. For any firm that pays the maximum rate, there is no cost for additional unemployment and no gain from a small reduction in unemployment.

The challenge at this time is to restructure the unemployment system in a way that strengthens its good features while reducing the harmful disincentive effects. Some gains can be achieved by removing the ceiling on the employer's rate of contribution and by lowering the minimum rate to zero. Employers would then pay the full price of unemployment insurance benefits and this would encourage employers to stabilize employment and production. Further improvement could be achieved if unemployment insurance benefits were taxed in the same way as other earnings. This would eliminate the anomalous situations in which a worker's net income is actually reduced when he returns to work.

11. The author's primary concern is to _____.

- A. defend the system of unemployment compensation against criticism
- B. advocate expanding the benefits and scope of coverage of unemployment compensation
- C. point to weaknesses inherent in government programs that subsidize individuals

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- D. suggest reforms to eliminate inefficiencies in unemployment compensation
12. The author cites the example of a worker earning \$500 per month in order to _____.
- A. show the disincentive created by unemployment compensation for that worker to return to work
 - B. demonstrate that employers do not bear the full cost of worker compensation
 - C. prove that unemployed workers would not be able to survive without unemployment compensation
 - D. explain why employers prefer to hire seasonal workers instead of permanent workers for short-term jobs
13. The author recommends which of the following changes be made in the unemployment compensation?
- I. Taxing unemployment compensation to lower net benefits received by workers
 - II. Shortening the length of time during which a worker is eligible to receive benefits to force the workers to seek work
 - III. Eliminating any maximum rate of employer contribution to increase the amount of money paid by employers into the unemployment compensation fund
- A. I only B. I and II only C. I and III only D. II and III only
14. The author mentions all of the following as ways by which employers might reduce seasonal and cyclical unemployment EXCEPT _____.
- A. developing new techniques of production not affected by weather
 - B. slowing delivery schedules to provide work during a slow season
 - C. adopting a system of supplementary benefits for workers laid off in slow periods
 - D. manipulating inventory supplies to require year-round rather than short-term employment
15. With which of the following statements about experience rating would the author most likely agree?
- A. Experience rating is theoretically sound, but its effectiveness in practice is undermined by maximum contribution ceilings.
 - B. Experience rating is an inefficient method of computing employer contribution because an employer has no control over the length of an employee's unemployment.
 - C. Experience rating is theoretically invalid and should be replaced by a system in which the employee contributes the full amount of benefits he will later receive.
 - D. Experience rating is basically fair, but its performance could be improved by requiring large firms to pay more than small firms.

Passage Four

Hostility to Gypsies has existed almost from the time they first appeared in Europe in the 14th century. The origins of the Gypsies, with little written history, were shrouded in mystery. What is known now from clues in the various dialects of their language, Romany, is that they came from northern India to the Middle East a thousand years ago, working as minstrels and mercenaries, metal-smiths and servants. Europeans misnamed them Egyptians, soon shortened to Gypsies. A clan system, based mostly on their traditional crafts and geography, has made them a deeply fragmented and fractious people, only really unifying in the face of enmity from non-Gypsies, whom they call gadje. Today many Gypsy activists prefer to be called Roma, which comes from the Romany word

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prominent Harlem restaurant, penetrates my daydreaming. He's carrying a book: Touring Historic Harlem.

History. I miss Mr. Michaux's bookstore, his House of Common Sense, which was across from the Theresa. He had a big billboard out front with brown and black faces painted on it that said in large letters: "World History Book Outlet on 2,000,000,000 Africans and Nonwhite Peoples." An ugly state office building has swallowed that space.

I miss speaker like Carlos Cooks, who was always on the southwest corner of 125th and Seventh, urging listeners to support Africa. Harlem's powerful political electricity seems unplugged-although the sweets are still energized, especially by West African immigrants.

Hardworking southern newcomers formed the bulk of the community back in the 1920s and '30s, when Harlem renaissance artists, writers, and intellectuals gave it a glitter and renown that made it the capital of black America. From Harlem, W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Zora Neal Hurston, and others helped power America's cultural influence around the world.

By the 1970s and '80s drugs and crime had ravaged parts of the community. And the life expectancy for men in Harlem was less than that of men in Bangladesh. Harlem had become a symbol of the dangers of inner-city life.

Now, you want to shout "Lookin' good!" at this place that has been neglected for so long. Crowds push into Harlem USA, a new shopping centre on 125th, where a Disney store shares space with HMV Records, the New York Sports Club, and a nine-screen Magic Johnson theatre complex. Nearby, a Rite Aid drugstore also opened. Maybe part of the reason Harlem seems to be undergoing a rebirth is that it is finally getting what most people take for granted.

Harlem is also part of an "empowerment zone"—a federal designation aimed at fostering economic growth that will bring over half a billion in federal, state, and local dollars. Just the shells of once elegant old brownstones now can cost several hundred thousand dollars. Rents are skyrocketing. An improved economy, tougher law enforcement, and community efforts against drugs have contributed to a 60 percent drop in crime since 1993.

19. At the beginning the author seems to indicate that Harlem _____
A. has remained unchanged all these years. B. has undergone drastic changes.
C. has become the capital of Black America. D. has remained a symbol of dangers of inner-city life.
20. When the author recalls Harlem in the old days, he has a feeling of _____
A. indifference. B. discomfort. C. delight. D. nostalgia.
21. Harlem was called the capital of Black America in the 1920s and '30s mainly because of its _____
A. art and culture. B. immigrant population. C. political enthusiasm. D. distinctive architecture.
22. From the passage we can infer that, generally speaking, the author _____
A. has strong reservations about the changes. B. has slight reservations about the changes,
C. welcomes the changes in Harlem. D. is completely opposed to the changes.

Passage Six

The senior partner, Oliver Lambert, studied the resume for the hundredth time and again found nothing he disliked about Mitchell Y. McDeere, at least not on paper. He had the brains, the ambition, the good looks. And he was hungry; with his background, he had to be. He was married, and that was mandatory. The firm had never hired an unmarried lawyer, and it frowned heavily on divorce, as

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well as womanizing and drinking. Drug testing was in the contract. He had a degree in accounting, passed the CPA exam the first time he took it and wanted to be a tax lawyer, which of course was a requirement with a tax firm. He was white, and the firm had never hired a black. They managed this by being secretive and clubbish and never soliciting job applications. Other firms solicited, and hired blacks. This firm recruited, and remained lily white. Plus, the firm was in Memphis, and the top blacks wanted New York or Washington or Chicago. McDeere was a male, and there were no women in the firm. That mistake had been made in the mid-seventies when they recruited the number one grad from Harvard, who happened to be a she and a wizard at taxation. She lasted four turbulent years and was killed in a car wreck.

He looked good, on paper. He was their top choice. In fact, for this year there were no other prospects. The list was very short. It was McDeere, or no one.

The managing partner, Royce McKnight, studied a dossier labeled "Mitchell Y. McDeere-Harvard." An inch thick with small print and a few photographs; it had been prepared by some ex-CIA agents in a private intelligence outfit in Bethesda. They were clients of the firm and each year did the investigating for no fee. It was easy work, they said, checking out unsuspecting law students. They learned, for instance, that he preferred to leave the Northeast, that he was holding three job offers, two in New York and one in Chicago, and that the highest offer was \$76,000 and the lowest was \$68,000. He was in demand. He had been given the opportunity to cheat on a securities exam during his second year. He declined, and made the highest grade in the class. Two months ago he had been offered cocaine at a law school party. He said no and left when everyone began snorting. He drank an occasional beer, but drinking was expensive and he had no money. He owed close to \$23,000 in student loans. He was hungry.

Royce McKnight flipped through the dossier and smiled. McDeere was their man.

Lamar Quin was thirty-two and not yet a partner. He had been brought along to look young and act young and project a youthful image for Bendini, Lambert & Locke, which in fact was a young firm, since most of the partners retired in their late forties or early fifties with money to bum. He would make partner in this firm. With a six-figure income guaranteed for the rest of his life, Lamar could enjoy the twelve-hundred-dollar tailored suits that hung so comfortably from his tall, athletic frame. He strolled nonchalantly across the thousand-dollar-a-day suite and poured another cup of decaf. He checked his watch. He glanced at the two partners sitting at the small conference table near the windows.

Precisely at two-thirty someone knocked on the door. Lamar looked at the partners, who slid the resume and dossier into an open briefcase. All three reached for their jackets. Lamar buttoned his top button and opened the door.

23. Which of the following is NOT the firm's recruitment requirement?

- A. Marriage. B. Background. C. Relevant degree. D. Male.

24. The details of the private investigation show that the firm _____

- A. was interested in his family background.
B. intended to check out his other job offers.
C. wanted to know something about his preference.
D. was interested in any personal detail of the man.

25. According to the passage, the main reason Lamar Quin was there at the interview was that

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- A. his image could help impress McDereer. B. he would soon become a partner himself.
C. he was good at interviewing applicants. D. his background was similar to McDereer's.
26. We get the impression from the passage that in job recruitment the firm was NOT _____
A. selective. B. secretive. C. perfunctory. D. racially biased.

Passage Seven

Harry Truman didn't think his successor had the right training to be president. "Poor Ike – it won't be a bit like the Army," he said. "He'll sit there all day saying 'do this, do that,' and nothing will happen." Truman was wrong about Ike. Dwight Eisenhower had led a fractious alliance – you didn't tell Winston Churchill what to do- in a massive, chaotic war. He was used to politics. But Truman's insight could well be applied to another, even more venerated Washington figure: the CEO-mined cabinet secretary.

A 20-year bull market has convinced us all that CEOs are geniuses, so watch with astonishment the troubles of Donald Rumsfeld and Paul O'Neill. Here are two highly regarded businessmen, obviously intelligent and well-informed, foundering in their jobs.

Actually, we shouldn't be surprised. Rumsfeld and O'Neill are not doing badly despite having been successful CEOs but because of it. The record of senior businessmen in government is one of almost unrelieved disappointment. In fact, with the exception of Robert Rubin, it is difficult to think of a CEO who had a successful career in government.

Why is this? Well, first the CEO has to recognize that he is no longer the CEO. He is at best an adviser to the CEO, the president. But even the president is not really the CEO. No one is. Power in a corporation is concentrated and vertically structured. Power in Washington is diffuse and horizontally spread out. The secretary might think he's in charge of his agency. But the chairman of the congressional committee funding that agency feels the same. In his famous study "Presidential Power and the Modern Presidents," Richard Neustadt explains how little power the president actually has and concludes that the only lasting presidential power is "the power to persuade."

Take Rumsfeld's attempt to transform the cold-war military into one geared for the future. It's innovative but deeply threatening to almost everyone in Washington. The Defense secretary did not try to sell it to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Congress, the budget office or the White House. As a result, the idea is collapsing.

Second, what power you have, you must use carefully. For example, O'Neill's position as Treasury secretary is one with little formal authority. Unlike Finance ministers around the world, Treasury does not control the budget. But it has symbolic power. The secretary is seen as the chief economic spokesman for the administration and, if he plays it right, the chief economic adviser for the president.

O'Neill has been publicly critical of the IMF's bailout packages for developing countries while at the same time approving such packages for Turkey, Argentina and Brazil. As a result, he has gotten the worst of both worlds. The bailouts continue, but their effect in holstering investor confidence is limited because the markets are rattled by his skepticism.

Perhaps the government doesn't do bailouts well. But that leads to a third role: you can't just quit. Jack Welch's famous law for re-engineering General Electric was to be first or second in any given product category, or else get out of that business. But if the government isn't doing a particular

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job at peak level, it doesn't always have the option of relieving itself of that function. The Pentagon probably wastes a lot of money. But it can't get out of the national-security business.

The key to former Treasury secretary Rubin's success may have been that he fully understood that business and government are, in his words, "necessarily and properly very different." In a recent speech he explained, "Business functions around one predominate organizing principle, profitability ... Government, on the other hand, deals with a vast number of equally legitimate and often potentially competing objectives--for example, energy production versus environmental protection, or safety regulations versus productivity."

Rubin's example shows that talented people can do well in government if they are willing to treat it as its own separate, serious endeavour. But having been bathed in a culture of adoration and flattery, it's difficult for a CEO to believe he needs to listen and learn, particularly from those despised and poorly paid specimens, politicians, bureaucrats and the media. And even if he knows it intellectually, he just can't live with it.

27. For a CEO to be successful in government, he has to _____
- A. regard the president as the CEO.
 - B. take absolute control of his department.
 - C. exercise more power than the congressional committee.
 - D. become acquainted with its power structure.
28. In commenting on O'Neill's record as Treasury Secretary, the passage seems to indicate that _____
- A. O'Neill has failed to use his power well.
 - B. O'Neill's policies were well received.
 - C. O'Neill has been consistent in his policies.
 - D. O'Neill is uncertain about the package he's approved.
29. According to the passage, the differences between government and business lie in the following areas EXCEPT _____
- A. nature of activity.
 - B. option of withdrawal.
 - C. legitimacy of activity.
 - D. power distribution.
30. The author seems to suggest that CEO-turned government officials _____
- A. are able to fit into their new roles.
 - B. are unlikely to adapt to their new roles.
 - C. can respond to new situations intelligently.
 - D. may feel uncertain in their new posts.

Passage Eight

It might be supposed that greater efficiency should be achieved if several people collaborate to solve a problem than if only one individual works on it. Such results are by no means invariable.

Although groups often may increase the motivation of their members to deal with problems, there is a counterbalancing need to contend with conflicts arising among members of a group and with efforts to give it coherent direction. Problem solving is facilitated by the presence of an effective leader who not only provides direction but permits the orderly, constructive expression of a variety of opinions; much of the leader's effort may be devoted to resolving differences. Success in problem solving also depends on the distribution of ability within a group. Solutions simply may reflect the presence of an outstanding individual who might perform even better by himself.

Although groups may reach a greater number of correct solutions, or may require less time to discover an answer, their net man-hour efficiency is typically lower than that achieved by skilled

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individuals working alone.

A process called brainstorming has been offered as a method of facilitating the production of new solutions to problems. In brainstorming, a problem is presented to a group of people who then proceed to offer whatever they can think of, regardless of quality and with as few inhibitions as can be managed. Theoretically these unrestricted suggestions increase the probability that at least some superior solutions will emerge. Nevertheless, studies show that when individuals work alone under similar conditions, performance tends to proceed more efficiently than it does in groups.

Under special circumstances, however, a group may solve problems more effectively than does a reasonably competent individual. Group members may contribute different (and essential) resources to a solution that no individual can readily achieve alone; such pooling of information and skills can make group achievements superior in dealing with selected problems. Sometimes social demands may require group agreement on a single alternative, as in formulation national economic or military policies under democratic governments. When only one among several alternative solutions is correct, even if a group requires more time, it has a higher probability of identifying the right one than does an individual alone.

One difference between problem solving by a group and by an individual is the relative importance of covert or vicarious processes. The group depends heavily on verbal communication, while the individual, in considerable degree, attacks the problem through implicit, subjective, silent activity.

31. According to this passage, a group _____.
- A. may require less time to find a solution to a problem than an individual
 - B. tends to spend more time to find a solution to a problem than an individual
 - C. rarely depends on verbal communication in problem solving
 - D. generally achieves a higher net man-hour efficiency in problem solving than does a skilled individual
32. Successful problem solving by a group primarily depends on _____.
- A. the motivation of its members
 - B. the pooling of information and skills
 - C. the constructive expression of various opinions
 - D. the presence of an effective leader
33. The author believes that a group _____.
- A. generally solves problem more efficiently than an individual
 - B. cannot solve a problem as efficiently as an individual
 - C. doesn't necessarily solve a problem more efficiently than an individual
 - D. tends to solve a problem less efficiently than an individual
34. The word "facilitating" in paragraph 4 most probably means _____.
- A. making easy B. making difficult C. providing D. reducing
35. The proper title for this passage should be _____.
- A. Brainstorming
 - B. Thinking in Groups
 - C. Thinking Individually
 - D. Solving Problems Efficiently

Section B Skimming and Scanning (10 Points)

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In this section there are seven passages with ten multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then write your answers on your answer sheet

Passage Nine

First read the question.

36. The passage is mainly concerned with _____ in the U.S.A.

- A. traveling B. big cities C. cybercafés D. inventions

Now go through **Passage Nine** quickly to answer question 36.

Planning to answer your e-mail while on holiday in New York? That may not be easy. The Internet may have been invented in the United States, but America is one of the least likely places where a traveller might find an Internet cafe. "Every major city in the world has more cybercafés than New York," says Joie Kelly, who runs CyberCafeGuide.com. The numbers seem to bear her out according to various directories, London has more than 30, Paris 19, Istanbul 17, but New York has only 8. Other U.S. cities fare just as poorly: Los Angeles has about 11, Chicago has 4. "Here it's quite hard work to find a cafe. I was surprised," says Michael Robson, a sportswriter from York, England, who was visibly relieved to be checking his e-mail at CyberCafe near New York's Times Square.

Why the lack of places to plug in? Americans enjoy one of the highest rates of Internet access from work and home in the world, and they've never really taken to cafes. About 80 percent of CyberCafe's clients, for instance, are tourists from overseas. Greek tycoon Stelios Hajiloannou also thinks high prices drive away locals. Last November he opened a branch of his Internet-cafe chain easyEverything in Times Square. With 800 terminals, it's the largest Net cafe in the world. While the typical American cafe charges \$8 to \$12 an hour, easyEverything charges \$1 to \$4. Marketing manager Stephanie Engelsen says half the cafe's customers are locals. "We get policemen, firemen, nurses who don't work at desks with computers, actors between auditions." Easy Everything is now planning to open new locations in Harlem, and possibly SoHo. Unless there's some cultural shift afoot, however, New York will continue to lag behind metropolises from Mexico City to Moscow.

Passage Ten

First read the question.

37. In the passage below the author primarily attempts to _____

- A. criticize yogis in the West. B. define what yoga is.
C. teach yoga postures. D. experiment with yoga.

Now go through **Passage Ten** quickly to answer question 37.

Most of the so-called yogis in the West seem to focus on figure correction, not true awareness. They make statements about yoga being for the body, mind and soul. But this is just semantics. Asanas (postures), which get such huge play in the West, are the smallest aspect of yoga. Either you practice yoga as a whole or you don't. If one is practicing just for health, better to take up walking. Need to cure a disease? See a doctor. Yoga is not about fancy asanas or breath control. Nor is it a therapy or a philosophy. Yoga is about inside awareness. It is the process of union of the self with the whole. Yoga is becoming the Buddha.

Yogis are experimentalists. In the West, scientists research mainly external phenomena. Yogis focus on the inside. They know that the external world is maya (illusionary) and everything inside is sathya (truth). In maya everything goes, but if you know yourself nothing goes. The West tends to

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practice only what we call cultural asanas that focus on the external. We don't practice asanas just to become fit. Indian yogis have discovered 8.4 million such postures. It is essential to train our bodies to find the most comfortable pose that we can sit in for hours. Beyond that there is no role for physical yoga.

Basically yoga is made up of two parts: bahirang (external yoga) and antarang (internal yoga). The West practices only the former. It needs to enter into antarang yoga. After that begins the trip to the unknown where the master makes the student gradually aware at every stage, where you know that you are not the body or the mind and not even the soul. That is when you get the first taste of moksha, or enlightenment. It is the sense of the opening of the silence, the sense where you lose yourself and are happy doing it, where for the first time your ego has merged with the superconsciousness. You feel you no longer exist, for you have walked into the valley of death. And if you start walking more and more in this valley, you become freer.

Passage Eleven

First read the question.

38. The reviewer's comments on Henry Kissinger's new book are basically _____

- A. negative. B. noncommittal. C. unfounded. D. positive.

Now go through **Passage Eleven** quickly to answer question 38.

Whatever you think of Henry Kissinger, you have to admit: the man has staying power. With a new book- Does America Need a Foreign Policy on the shelves, Kissinger is once again helping to shape American thinking on foreign relations. This is the sixth decade in which that statement can be said to be true.

Kissinger's new book is terrific. Plainly intended as an extended tutorial on policy for the new American Administration, it is full of good sense and studded with occasional insights that will have readers nodding their heads in silent agreement. A particularly good chapter on Asia rebukes anyone who unthinkingly assigns China the role once played by the Soviet Union as the natural antagonist of the U.S.

Kissinger's book can also be read in another, and more illuminating, light. It is, in essence, an extended meditation on the end of a particular way of looking at the world: one where the principal actors in international relations are nation-states, pursuing their conception of their own national interest, and in which the basic rule of foreign policy is that one nation does not intervene in the internal affairs of another.

Students of international relations call this the "Westphalian system," after the 1648 Peace of Westphalia that ended Europe's Thirty Years War, a time of indescribable carnage waged in the name of competing religions. The treaties that ended the war put domestic arrangements - like religion-off limits to other states. In the war's aftermath a rough-and-ready commitment to a balance of power among neighbours took shape. Kissinger is a noted scholar of the balance of power. And he is suspicious of attempts to meddle in the internal business of others.

Yet Kissinger is far too sophisticated to attempt to recreate a world that is lost. "Today," he writes, "the Westphalian order is in systematic crisis." In particular, nation-states are no longer the sole drivers of the international system. In some cases, groups of states - like the European Union or Mercosur--have developed their own identifies and agendas. Economic globalization has both blurred the boundaries between nations and given a substantial international role to those giant

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companies for whom such boundaries make little sense. In today's world, individuals can be as influential as nations; future historians may consider the support for public health of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to be more noteworthy than last week's United Nations conference on AIDS. And a large number of institutions are premised on the assumption that intervention in the internal affairs of others is often desirable. Were that not the case, Slobodan Milosevic would not have been surrendered last week to the jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunal in the Hague.

The consequences of these changes are profound. Kissinger is right to note that globalization has undermined the role of the nation-state less in the case of the U.S. (Why? Because it's more powerful than anyone else.) Elsewhere, the old ways of thinking about the "national interest" - that guiding light of the Westphalian system - have fewer adherents than they once did.

Passage Twelve

First read the question.

39. In the passage the author expresses his concern about _____

- A. the survival of small languages. B. globalization in the post-Cold War era.
C. present-day technological progress. D. ecological imbalance.

Now go through **Passage Twelve** quickly to answer question 39.

During the past century, due to a variety of factors, more than 1,000 of the world's languages have disappeared, and it is possible to foresee a time, perhaps 100 years from now, when about half of today's 6,000 languages will either be dead or dying.

This startling rate of linguistic extinction is possible because 96 per cent of the world's languages are now spoken only by 4 per cent of the world's population.

Globalization in the post-Cold War era has witnessed the coming of the information age, which has played an important role in promoting economic co-operation but which has, at the same time, helped facilitate the assimilation of smaller cultural systems into a larger, mostly English-speaking whole.

Internet and other forms of mass media have succeeded in making English the worldwide standard.

In 1998, the Seminar on Technological Progress & Development of the Present-day World was held in China. At the seminar, many participants expressed concern over the potential risks associated with excessive dependency on information technology. These critics claimed a move from "information monopoly" to "information hegemony" could possibly become just another way for the strong to dominate the weak, culturally as well as economically.

In other words, life in a technology- and information-based global society may lead to a new social stratification, in which linguistic assimilation will lead to cultural assimilation and social injustice will abound.

In the 20th century, human society's over-development caused the deterioration of the environment and ecological imbalance. The extinction of myriad biological species aroused deep concern which led people to an understanding of the special importance of protecting rare animals and plants on the brink of extinction.

Now we face the question, is the maintenance of cultural and linguistic diversity as important as the preservation of pandas and Chinese white-flag dolphins?

Given the open society in which we live, or wish to live, this question becomes complicated. A

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Personnel Administrator, SCF, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD

Closing date: 30th November 2001.

Passage Fourteen

First read the questions.

42. Who have found a protein called M27?

- A. Scientists from a Belgium University. B. Drug-makers in Belgium.
C. Doctors in a Belgium hospital. D. It is not mentioned.

43. How many causes of bad breath does the passage cite?

- A. One. B Two. C. Three. D. Four.

Now go through **Passage Fourteen** quickly to answer questions 42 and 43.

THE COMMON COLD?

The conventional wisdom says no, but by mid-century that assessment- along with the sniffles - may well be ancient history. Colds are considered incurable today because it would take months to come up with a vaccine for every new strain. That's fine for the flu, which breeds in animals and only jumps over to humans every year or two. But colds mutate even while they're infecting you, and new strains pop up so often that by the time drug-makers create a vaccine against one variation, the serum is already out of date.

The flu may yet point the way toward a cold cure though. Scientists at the University of Ghent, in Belgium, have found a protein called M2 that seems to be present in virtually every flu strain known to man. Using that knowledge, they have made a vaccine that they think could protect against all flus - old, new and those not yet in existence.

If a similar protein is found in cold viruses - a protein that's present no matter what strain is involved- then it is possible that by 2025 or so, children could be getting a universal cold vaccine.

And then they will have to listen to us old geezers reminisce about the days when we used to carry a small white cloth called a handkerchief.

BAD BREATH?

Afraid not. Bad breath isn't an illness; it's merely a symptom of something else. In some cases, the something else really is an illness - some kidney disorder or an infection. Infections can usually be cured, and if you're suffering from an incurable one or from another serious condition, bad breath is the least of your problems.

Another cause is foods like onions or garlic, in which case you're out of luck: essential oils from such foods get into the blood, then into the lungs, then out with each exhaled breath. Even in the 21st century, if you want the flavour, you risk disflavour.

The most common reason for bad breath, though, is, to put it delicately, food molecules rotting in the mouth. Mouthwash masks the smell, but ultimately you have to get rid of the stuff. Brushing removes larger particles, but dentists suggest brushing the back of the tongue as well, where food residues and bacteria congregate. The microscopic bits that remain must be flushed down by drink or saliva. But if you're waiting for a true cure, it won't happen until we eat all our food in pill form. In other words, don't hold your breath.

Passage Fifteen

First read the questions.

44. When did Moore receive his first commission?

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A. In 1948. B. In 1946. C. In 1931. D. In 1928.

45. Where did Moore win his first international prize?

A. In London. B. In Venice. C. In New York. D. In Hamburg.

Now go through **Passage Fifteen** quickly to answer questions 44 and 45.

Henry Moore, the seventh of eight children of Raymond Spencer Moore and his wife Mary, was born in Yorkshire on 30 July 1898. After graduating from secondary school, Moore taught for a short while. Then the First World War began and he enlisted in the army at the age of eighteen. After the war he applied for and received an ex-serviceman's grant to attend Leeds School of Art. At the end of his second year he won a scholarship to the Royal College of Art in London.

In 1928 Moore met Irina Radetsky, a painting student at the college, whom he married a year later. The couple then moved into a house which consisted of a small ground-floor studio with an equally small flat above. This remained their London home for ten years.

Throughout the 1920's Moore was involved in the art life of London. His first commission, received in 1928, was to produce a sculpture relief for the newly opened headquarters of London Transport. His first one-man exhibition opened at the Warren Gallery in 1928; it was followed by a show at the Leicester Galleries in 1931 and his first sale to a gallery abroad- the Museum fur Kunst und Gewerbe in Hamburg. His success continued.

In 1946 Moore had his first foreign retrospective exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. In 1948 he won the International Sculpture Prize at the 24th Venice Biennale, the first of countless international accolades acquired in succeeding years. At the same time sales of Moore's work around the world increased, as did the demand for his exhibitions. By the end of 1970's the number of exhibitions had grown to an average of forty a year, ranging from the very small to major international retrospectives taking years of detailed planning and preparation.

The main themes in Moore's work included the mother and child, the earliest work created in 1922, and the reclining figure dating from 1926. At the end of the 1960's came stringed figures based on mathematical models observed in the Science Museum, and the first helmet head, a subject that later developed into the internal-external theme- variously interpreted as a hard form coveting a soft, like a mother protecting her child or a foetus inside a womb.

A few years before his death in 1986 Moore gave the estate at Perry Green with its studios, houses and cottages to the Trustees of the Henry Moore Foundation to promote sculpture and the fine arts within the cultural life of the country and in particular the works of Henry Moore.

II. VOCABULARY (20 points) (请把答案写在答题纸上)

Section A

Directions: There are 20 questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked a, b, c and d. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Write the letter on your Answer Sheet.

46. The presidency is the traditional aspiration of young American boys.

A. inspiration B. ambition C. request D. acquisition

47. I am much obliged for your kindness in coming round.

A. committed B. compelled C. grateful D. respectful

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48. Jane is a girl with peculiar charm.
A. novel B. particular C. arbitrary D. fantastic
49. He is misrepresenting my views on this matter.
A. describing incorrectly B. printing with mistakes C. ignoring D. exploiting
50. His nature is a perfect blend of liveliness, generosity, and good humor.
A. composition B. mixture C. elaboration D. speculation
51. His bad management caused the ultimate failure of his business.
A. decisively B. somewhat C. eventual D. somehow
52. He told them that the business boom is just around the corner.
A. soon to happen B. coming to an end C. still in the air D. out of the question
53. She has a fragile beauty.
A. drunk B. stressed C. blank D. weak
54. He has an allergic reaction to wool.
A. partial B. accustomed C. sensitive D. relevant
55. He possessed in a striking degree all the characteristics of the successful soldier.
A. astonishing B. fleeting C. humiliating D. noticeable
56. His behavior had been perturbing me more than I had cared to admit.
A. consoling B. insulting C. troubling D. scaring
57. Why don't you threaten to resign—that would make them sit up since you are badly needed in your position.
A. sit straight B. stay late C. give in D. pay attention
58. The Budlands National Park was established in South Dakota to preserve this weirdly beautiful region.
A. surprisingly B. fantastically C. exceedingly D. impressively
59. In a front page editorial they declared: "A required course is a(n) illiberal act."
A. miserable B. steadfast C. authoritarian D. unwilling
60. She intimated rather than stated her preferences.
A. murmured B. concealed C. understated D. implied
61. The senator agreed that his support of the measure would jeopardize his chances for re-election.
A. assure B. increase C. endanger D. destroy
62. When the eye of the hurricane passed over, there was a lull in the storm.
A. fresh outburst B. rise in the wind C. downpour D. calm interval
63. In the past when they looked at each other like that they felt that their souls, as it were, put their arms round each other.
A. as usual B. so to speak C. for sure D. on purpose
64. They feared that slashing public spending and squeezing state pensions would damage the "fundamental Social Democratic values" of social justice and equality.
A. blaming forcefully B. attacking fiercely
C. reducing steeply D. encouraging blindly
65. Others say, with equal conviction, that no subject touching on the spirit of man will ever be converted into a set of numbers or a printout from a date-processing machine.
A. confidence B. emphasis C. judgment D. belief
-

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Section B

Directions: Directions: There are 20 questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked a, b, c and d. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Write the letter on your Answer Sheet.

66. We have just located a _____ avenue for the sale of your goods.
A. prospective B. perspective C. respective D. protective
67. Knead the dough until it is smooth and _____.
A. flexible B. loose C. elastic D. resourceful
68. The reality does not always _____ to one's expectations.
A. contribute B. add C. amount D. correspond
69. Driving very fast on a rainy night is not _____ with safety.
A. persistent B. consistent C. insistent D. existent
70. This book is the _____ of some 20 years of scientific research.
A. participation B. tolerance C. alliance D. outcome
71. During the experiment the teacher gave some _____ suggestions that prevented accidents.
A. constructive B. misleading C. hostile D. discouraging
72. She _____ that the symptom is equivocal if it is not analyzed contextually.
A. preserved B. maintained C. safeguarded D. conserved
73. If it were not for lung-cancer deaths, the overall cancer _____ would have fallen.
A. mortality B. maturity C. morality D. mobility
74. North and South America were _____ by more than 90 million people.
A. resided B. segregated C. inhabited D. exhibited
75. It snows for days _____.
A. on purpose B. on hand C. on credit D. on end
76. He is so thick-skinned that nothing can _____ him
A. abash B. abet C. abrade D. abdicate
77. The play received _____ from the press.
A. accretions B. addendums C. affidavits D. accolades
78. His wife _____ him for being lazy.
A. bedecked B. belabored C. blunted D. bungled
79. He is perfectly _____ to ridicule.
A. callous B. cardinal C. carnal D. chauvinistic
80. A _____ man is merciful to his beast.
A. combustible B. commensurate C. clement D. cliché
81. He looked very _____ in his smart new suit.
A. deleterious B. diffuse C. derelict D. dapper
82. On seeing a crucifix, she at once fell into an _____.
A. ecstasy B. edifice C. ellipsis D. embargo
83. An _____ is a person who takes great interest in the pleasures of food and drink.
A. epigram B. epicure C. epitome D. epistle
84. Jean is too _____ to eat with her fingers.
-

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- A. fatuous B. feckless C. fecund D. fastidious
85. Meadows are _____ with wildflowers.
A. reticent B. retrospective C. resplendent D. ribald

III CLOZE TEST (15 points) (请把答案写在答题纸上)

Directions: There are 15 questions in this part of the test. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked a, b, c or d for each blank in the passage. Write your answer letter on your Answer Sheet.

Chad performs his 24-foot aluminum boat past young willow trees that stick out of the waters of the Mississippi River . Sunshine dances off maples, their branches heavy with (_____ 86 _____) spring leaves . But a (_____ 87 _____) inspection discloses trouble behind the beautiful sight . Rubbish is (_____ 88 _____) in a log jam and hangs from the trees' branches .

For the next three hours Chad and his team pull plastic bags, tanks, bottles and (_____ 89 _____) bowling pins out of the water . Then they (_____ 90 _____) for a picnic table caught in the trees.

The Mississippi River Beautification & Restoration Project began in 1997 (_____ 91 _____) Chad's one-man effort to pick up rubbish (_____ 92 _____) a 400-mile stretch of the 2340-mile river started . That year, often working (_____ 93 _____), the 22-year-old cleaned 150 miles of shoreline .

At first the project appeared (_____ 94 _____) and useless. But Chad tried his best to find (_____ 95 _____), and with their supporting , he soon had a new (_____ 96 _____) and a five-man team—the Boom Crane Crew . Last year alone the crew pulled from the water 44051 gallon drums, 1104 tyres and enough plastic bags to (_____ 97 _____) a football field . Much of the waste will be (_____ 98 _____).

“Chad's operation is the only one (_____ 99 _____) in progress on the river ,”says Mark of the Mississippi River Basin Alliance , a (_____ 100 _____) of environmental groups . “It's the biggest I've ever seen in 20 years , and he is inspiring others to do the same.

86. A. ripe B. brown C. falling D. fresh
87. A. slower B. quicker C. closer D. stricter
88. A. placed B. piled C. trapped D. thrown
89. A. ever B. even C. nearly D. merely
90. A. come B. give C. head D. arrive
91. A. when B. by C. for D. as
92. A. on B. in C. off D. along
93. A. alone B. hard C. quietly D. happily
94. A. unimportant B. unnecessary C. impossible D. unpleasant
95. A. supporters B. workers C. engineers D. pioneers
96. A. car B. boat C. plan D. crew
97. A. form B. cover C. build D. fill
98. A. burned B. buried C. used D. recycled
99. A. eagerly B. actually C. strongly D. generally
100. A. lab B. market C. union D. meeting

IV. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (10 points) (请把答案写在答题纸上)

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The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “Λ” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

When ^Λ art museum wants a new exhibit, (1) an
it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs (2) never
them on the wall. When a natural history museum (3) exhibit
wants an exhibition, it must often build it.

Everyone knows that human language can be a superb means of communication. Therefore, it can be damnably misleading, a barrier to people’s understanding with each other, and never more so than when names given for the ease of classification are taken to mean more than they do. If, for instance, they say that this man is white and that man colored, we say no more than truth as long as we understand that we are speaking only of the color of the skin. We can also make neutral and honest comments such as that “A” is above average height, has little than the average intelligence, is red-haired, is born in the north, and is left-handed. The danger raises when we find other men who are white or colored, who are tall, stupid, red-haired, northerners, or sinister. It is then we begin to correlate one fact with another and to make assumptions about other characteristics, which we believe are linked to the features we first observe. So that when we talk about the white or the colored, we apt to imply and believe that each adjective tells us more about the person in the question than it can. We are making them into portmanteau words into which we have packed our hopes, our wishes, our prejudices and our fears.

(101) _____
(102) _____
(103) _____
(104) _____
(105) _____
(106) _____
(107) _____
(108) _____
(109) _____
(110) _____

V. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (10 points) (请把答案写在答题纸上)

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Directions: There are 10 multiple choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question, and write your choice letter on your answer sheet.

111. The United Kingdom is also known by its official name _____.
- A. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and England
B. the United Kingdom of Great Britain
C. the United Kingdom of British Isles
D. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
112. _____ was known for his famous speech "I Have a Dream".
- A. John F. Kennedy B. Martin Luther King, Jr C. Abraham Lincoln D. Thomas Jefferson
113. In history, Romans occupied Britain for about _____ years.
- A. 700 B. 600 C. 500 D. 400
114. The background of _____, a novel by Dickens, is set in the French Revolution.
- A. Oliver Twist B. A Tale of Two Cities C. David Copperfield D. Great Expectation
115. The Victorian Age, eminently represented by Dickens and Thackeray, was mostly regarded as an age of _____ in English literature.
- A. epic prose B. drama C. poetry D. novels
116. _____ is recognized as the longest river in Britain.
- A. The Thames River B. The Amazon River C. The Severn River D. The Rhine River
117. The study of the way in which sound symbols are arranged to form words is _____.
- A. psycholinguistics B. historical linguistics C. morphology D. semantics
118. _____ refers to a marginal language of few lexical items and simple grammatical rules, used as a medium of communication.
- A. Creole B. Lingua Franca C. Dialect D. Pidgin
119. The branch of linguistics that studies how context influences the way speakers interpret sentences is called _____.
- A. pragmatics B. semantics C. sociolinguistics D. psycholinguistics
120. Which of the following does NOT belong to the Indo-European family?
- A. French B. Bengali C. Vietnamese D. Polish

VI. WRITING (50 points) (请把作文写在答题纸上)

Directions: Write a composition of 500 words on the topic given below.

Recently, the contradiction between cybercrime and privacy has become a hot topic among netizens. Some believe that changes need to be made in the law to increase internet security, and find and punish cybercriminals, while others think that additional laws to stop cybercriminals are unnecessary, unenforceable, and could infringe upon internet users' rights to privacy and the growth of the internet. Discuss their opposing views and offer your own ones. *Write a composition of 500 words on the topic given below.*

Should laws exist about what can be said or done over the internet?

答 题 纸 （请附一张空白八开作文纸）

ANSWER SHEET

I.

- 1 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.
21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43 44 45

II.

- 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65
66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75
76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85

III

- 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95
96 97 98 99 100

IV.

Everyone knows that human language can be a superb means of communication. Therefore, it can be damnably misleading, a barrier to people's understanding with each other, and never more so than when names given for the ease of classification are taken to mean more than they do. If, for instance, they say that this man is white and that man colored, we say no more than truth as long as we understand that we are speaking only of the color of the skin. We can also make neutral and honest comments such as that "A" is above average height,

(101) _____
(102) _____
(103) _____
(104) _____

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has little than the average intelligence, is red-
haired, is born in the north, and is left-handed. The
danger raises when we find other men who are white
or colored, who are tall, stupid, red-haired, northerners,
or sinister. It is then we begin to correlate one fact with
another and to make assumptions about other characteristics,
which we believe are linked to the features we first observe.
So that when we talk about the white or the colored,
we apt to imply and believe that each adjective tells us
more about the person in the question than it can. We
are making them into portmanteau words into which
we have packed our hopes, our wishes, our prejudices
and our fears.

(105) _____

(106) _____

(107) _____

(108) _____

(109) _____

(110) _____

V.

111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120

VI. WRITING

Should laws exist about what can be said or done over the internet?