

2008 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: 2008014047

(基础英语)

(满分 150 分)

考生注意: 所有答案(包括填空题)按试题序号写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上不记分。

I. Give synonyms and antonyms of the following (每一词 1 分, 共 40 分)

1) Give synonyms (two for each)

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| a) fame (n) | _____ | _____ |
| b) to frighten (v) | _____ | _____ |
| c) absurd (a) | _____ | _____ |
| d) to quit (v) | _____ | _____ |
| e) wary (a) | _____ | _____ |
| f) characteristics (n) | _____ | _____ |
| g) to display (v) | _____ | _____ |
| h) emotion (n) | _____ | _____ |
| i) evidently (ad.) | _____ | _____ |
| j) profoundly (ad.) | _____ | _____ |

2) Give antonyms (two for each)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| a) lasting (a) | _____ | _____ |
| b) virtue (n) | _____ | _____ |
| c) to disperse (v) | _____ | _____ |
| d) worthless (a) | _____ | _____ |
| e) to disclose (v) | _____ | _____ |
| f) disloyal (a) | _____ | _____ |
| g) false (a) | _____ | _____ |
| h) harmony (n) | _____ | _____ |
| i) harsh (a) | _____ | _____ |
| j) understanding (n) | _____ | _____ |

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (每空 1 分, 共 30 分)

The Lost Gold Coin

After the First World War, a small group of soldiers (1)_____ the army and returned to their home (2)_____ in France. Most of them lived well, but one of them was (3)_____. His name was Lebeau.

Once (4)_____ year they had supper together in Grandin's house. Grandin was a (5)_____ man.

One evening Grandin showed his friends a large (6)_____ coin at the supper (7)_____. The coin was passed (8)_____ and praised by everyone (9)_____. At the same time they were eating and (10)_____ happily. They were also (11)_____ and laughing.

After supper, Grandin (12)_____ for his gold coin, but (13)_____ could tell where it was. It was lost.

One of the men said that everyone must be (14)_____. One by one they turned out their (15)_____. Only Lebeau (16)_____.

"I did not (17)_____ the gold coin, and I will not be searched," he said.

Grandin was angry. He (18)_____ out of the room. Lebeau left the room and went to his (19)_____.

After that people turned their heads (20)_____ from Lebeau when they met him. He grew (21)_____ and poorer. Soon his wife died.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____
- (4) _____
- (5) _____
- (6) _____
- (7) _____
- (8) _____
- (9) _____
- (10) _____
- (11) _____
- (12) _____
- (13) _____
- (14) _____
- (15) _____
- (16) _____
- (17) _____
- (18) _____
- (19) _____
- (20) _____
- (21) _____

A few years later, Grandin (22)_____ his (22) _____
house repaired. The lost coin was found under (23) _____
the (23)_____. Grandin felt (24)_____ and (24) _____
went to (25)_____. "But," he asked, you knew (25) _____
the gold coin was not on your (26)_____. Why (26) _____
did you refuse to be searched?"

"Because I was a (27)_____, " Lebeau (27) _____
answered." My pockets were (28)_____ of (28) _____
food at that time. I had taken some food from (29) _____
the table to (29)_____ home to my (30)_____ (30) _____
and hungry children."

III. Proofreading & Error Correction. (每空 2 分, 共 20 分)

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 "∧" 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 out the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

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

Social customs and ways of behaving change. Things, which were considered impolite many years ago, are

acceptable. Just a few years ago, no man who thought of himself a gentleman would make a fool of himself by smoking when a lady was in a room.

Customs also differ from country to country. Does a man walk on the left or the right of a woman in your country? Or doesn't it matter? What about table manners? Should you use both hands when you are eating? Should you leave one in your lap, or on the table?

The Americans and the British share large number of social customs. For example, in both America and England people shake hands if they meet each other for the first time. Also, most Englishmen will open a door for a woman or offer their seat to a woman, and thus will most Americans. Promptness is important in both countries.

The important thing to remember social customs is not to do anything that might make other people feel comfortable-especially if they are your guests. There is an old story about a man who gave a formal dinner party. When the food served, one of the guests started to eat his peas with a knife. The other guests were amused or shocked, but the host calmly picked his knife and began eating in the same way. It would have been bad manners to make his guest feel foolish or uncomfortable.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

IV. Reading Comprehension.(每个选项 2 分, 共 44 分)

In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then mark your answers on your COLOURED ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

It has been known for many decades that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic, with an average cycle of eleven years. Moreover, the incidence of solar

flares and the flux of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and X-radiation all vary directly with the sunspot cycle. But after more than a century of investigation, the relation of these and other phenomena, known collectively as the solar-activity cycle, to terrestrial weather and climate remains unclear. For example, the sunspot cycle and the allied magnetic-polarity cycle have been linked to periodicities discerned in records of such variables as rainfall, temperature, and winds. Invariably, however, the relation is weak, and commonly of dubious statistical significance.

Effects of solar variability over longer terms have also been sought. The absence of recorded sunspot activity in the notes kept by European observers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries has led some scholars to postulate a brief cessation of sunspot activity at that time (a period called the Maunder minimum). The Maunder minimum has been linked to a span of unusual cold in Europe extending from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. The reality of the Maunder minimum has yet to be established, however, especially since the records that Chinese naked-eye observers of solar activity made at that time appear to contradict it. Scientists have also sought evidence of long-term solar periodicities by examining indirect climatological data, such as fossil records of the thickness of ancient tree rings. These studies, however, failed to link unequivocally terrestrial climate and the solar-activity cycle, or even to confirm the cycle's past existence.

If consistent and reliable geological or archaeological evidence tracing the solar-activity cycle in the distant past could be found, it might also resolve an important issue in solar physics: how to model solar activity. Currently, there are two models of solar activity. The first supposes that the Sun's internal motions (caused by rotation and convection) interact with its large-scale magnetic field to produce a dynamo, a device in which mechanical energy is converted into the energy of a magnetic field. In short, the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is taken to be self-sustaining, so that the solar-activity cycle it drives would be maintained with little overall change for perhaps billions of years. The alternative explanation supposes that the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is a remnant of the field the Sun acquired when it formed, and is not sustained against decay. In this model, the solar mechanism dependent on the Sun's magnetic field runs down more quickly. Thus, the characteristics of the solar-activity cycle could be expected to change over a long period of time. Modern solar observations span too short a time to reveal whether present cyclical solar activity is a long-lived feature of the Sun, or merely a transient

phenomenon.

1. The author focuses primarily on _____.
 - A. two competing scientific models concerning the sun's magnetic field
 - B. an overview of some recent scientific developments in solar physics
 - C. the reasons why a problem in solar physics has not yet been solved
 - D. the difficulties involved in linking terrestrial climate with solar activity
2. According to the passage, for which of the following reasons are the late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century Chinese records important?
 - A. They disprove the reality of the Maunder minimum.
 - B. They suggest that the Maunder minimum cannot be related to climate
 - C. They verify the existence of a span of unusual cold during the Maunder minimum.
 - D. They show that the European observations are of dubious statistical significance.
3. On which of the following assumptions is based the belief that tree-ring thickness shows links between solar periodicity and terrestrial climate?
 - A. solar-activity cycle existed in its present form during the period in question.
 - B. Average tree-ring thickness varies from species to species.
 - C. Tree-ring thickness varies with changes in terrestrial climate.
 - D. Both terrestrial climate and solar-activity cycle affect tree-ring thickness.

TEXT B

Patents, prices and politics—these three forces have stymied efforts to provide advanced drugs to people with HIV and AIDS in the world's poorest countries but have been slowly easing their grip.

A recent change in world trade rules could help to stimulate the production of so-called anti-retroviral drugs, which have revolutionized AIDS treatment in developing nations, at costs that poor countries can better afford.

As the production of generic AIDS drugs increases, manufacturers—both the big pharmaceutical companies that hold the patents on these treatments and the makers of cheaper generic alternatives—are cutting prices. And there are even signs of an emerging political will to deal with the AIDS crisis in sub-Saharan Africa, home to 25 million to 28 million people living with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS.

Though plenty of hurdles remain, these developments have provided at least a

few rays of hope as organizations like the World Health Organization and UNAIDS embark on an effort to provide anti-retroviral treatment to three million AIV-infected people by 2005.

Though the big drugmakers are lowering their prices for developing countries, much of the new supply will probably come from generic makers, experts say. Generic drugmakers can make medication regimes simpler, experts say, by producing triple-therapy treatments all in one pill, something that is difficult for the patent holders to do because each of the three components may be produced by a different company.

The generic market in AIDS drugs has developed slowly since an agreement under the World Trade Organization in 2001 created a framework for poor countries to, in effect, override the patents and make the drugs for their home markets. In some cases, countries where no such manufacturing capability existed have been able to import them.

There was a hitch, however, until recently: the limited exports of generic drugs from one country to another, such as the sales of Indian-made therapies in Africa, would technically have been outlawed in coming years under new global rules governing intellectual property.

With the prospect of increased generic supply looming, the big pharmaceutical companies have announced a series of deals in which they will supply patented drugs used in combination therapy at significantly reduced prices.

With the debate over the WTO rule change settled, "now we can get onto the real issues that will help people get access to better health care," said Mark Grayson, spokesman for PhRMA, the U.S. pharmaceutical industry lobbying group.

In addition to price, Grayson said, those issues include inadequate health care systems, with bad training and a severe shortage of health care professionals, in many poor countries.

Because generic manufacturers provide less support than the brand-name makers, their AIDS drugs sometimes languish on the shelves of African warehouses, he said, and then have to be discarded because they have passed their expiration date.

The industry continues to fight effort to undermine patent protection, arguing that it is needed to ensure a flow of revenue that supports research and development for new drugs.

Advocates for AIDS patients are also worried that bilateral trade agreements

between the United States and other countries will be used to impose tougher patent protection, even after the WTO agreement in August removed a major barrier.

4. According to the first paragraph which of following statements is NOT true?
 - A. people with HIV and AIDS in the world's poorest countries haven't received enough advanced drugs.
 - B. Patents, prices and politics—these three forces preventing advanced drugs from being provided to the world's poorest countries.
 - C. These three forces are now gradually losing their control.
 - D. These three forces have lost their power.

5. What is NOT the difference between pharmaceutical companies and generic makers?
 - A. Pharmaceutical companies hold the patents while generic makers don't.
 - B. Generic drugmakers can make medication regimes simpler than pharmaceutical companies.
 - C. Generic drugmakers lower prices of drugs while pharmaceutical companies don't.
 - D. Generic drugmakers produce much more new supply than pharmaceutical companies.

6. The major barrier of importing and exporting generic drugs now is _____.
 - A. new global rules over patent
 - B. that some countries have no such manufacturing capability
 - C. the agreement under the World Trade Organization 2001
 - D. that the production of generic drugs is on the decline

7. To ensure people's access to better health care we have to _____.
 - A. better health care systems
 - B. lower drug prices
 - C. increase the number of well-trained health care professionals
 - D. all of the above

8. This passage can be best titled as _____.
 - A. New Hope for the World's Poorest Countries
 - B. Obstacles to Drugs are Being Eased
 - C. Clear Up the Barrier

D. The Latest Situation of World's Pharmaceutical Industry

TEXT C

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral immunologist Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine, has shown that animals who are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine conditioned mice to avoid saccharin by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

9. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity _____.

- A. was strengthened B. was not affected
C. was altered D. was weakened

10. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to _____.
- A. try to control unpleasant stimuli
 - B. turn off the electricity
 - C. behave passively in controllable situations
 - D. Become abnormally suspicious
11. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that _____.
- A. they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
 - B. the sweetener was poisonous to them
 - C. their immune systems had been altered by the mind
 - D. they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
12. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animal _____.
- A. can be weakened by conditioning
 - B. can be suppressed by drug injections
 - C. can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin
 - D. can be altered by electric shocks

TEXT D

Ruining Pompeii

Vandals, tourists and political corruption take a toll on the ancient site

In all of antiquity there is no more poignant record of the death of a family than a group archeologists simply call "the fugitives." They were nine adults and children who tried to flee the eruption of Mount Vesuvius that buried Pompeii in A.D. 79 by taking refuge in the attic of a house on Via Castrici. The plaster casts that archeologists made preserved even the fugitives' facial expressions. A pregnant woman lay on her back. Her husband covered her mouth with his own and pulled a cloak around them--mouth-to-mouth resuscitation against poison fumes or a desperate last kiss? At his back lay one baby, curled up tightly; at her feet lay another, sprawled on its back. In 1991, when these fugitives were first discovered, the anguished expressions on their faces were visible to those few visitors allowed to see them. This month, a return to the site yielded a final horror: local vandals had lopped off the fugitives' heads and tossed them into the bushes.

Two thousand years after it was pummeled by volcanic rocks and pumice, suffocated by sulfuric gas, buried in ash and then sealed with boiling mud and lava, the ancient Roman city of Pompeii still cannot rest easy. Archeologists began digging it up 250 years ago, but the job is only two thirds done. Now the poorly protected ruins, too long exposed to the elements, are fading fast. Local squatters plant vegetable gardens on the unexcavated parts, and wild dog packs roam the weedy city blocks. Yet 2 million tourists visit annually---on many days outnumbering the ghosts of Pompeii's 15,000 former inhabitants. With few guards about, some tourists deface walls with modern graffiti and take home bits of masonry or stone as souvenirs. Official corruption has taken a toll, too: Pompeii's last superintendent, Baldassare Conticello, is facing trial for allegedly carrying out excavations that were imaginary, except in cost.

In a country with an embarrassment of cultural riches, Pompeii is perhaps Italy's crown jewel. It is the world's most outstanding example of a complete ancient community, preserved right down to the 115-piece silver service found on the table at Menander's house and the body caught halfway up the stairs at Fabius Rufus's place. The cobblestone roads show the ruts worn by chariot wheels, and political graffiti from Pompeii's last election decorate the walls on Via dell' Abbondanza---along with some rude remarks about a certain Ampliato's homosexual epiphany. Only the upper floors and roofs of most buildings are missing, carried away by the final lava flow that sealed Pompeii for hundreds of years.

The fugitives of Via Castrici are among many treasures that remain shut off to visitors who put up the usual \$ 6 admission fee. Large sections of Pompeii are closed, sometimes to protect visitors from shaky walls but more often to protect the ruins. Some of the city's most famous sights have recently been closed or roped off, such as the House of the Tragic Poet, with its fine entryway mosaic showing a snarling dog with the Latin legend "Cave Canem"(Beware of Dog). Pompeii's staff is far too small to patrol the two-and-a-quarter-mile circumference of the town, let alone its densely built-up streets and alleys. The new superintendent, Pietro Giovanni Guzzo, infuriated much of the staff this year when he instituted a novel policy: workers would have to report to work every day, and guards could not sleep on duty. "Pompeii is in such peril," says British archeologist Sophie Hay. "I wouldn't like to be in charge of saving it."

Guzzo believes that the only way to save Pompeii is to stop new excavations. He

wants to channel resources into preserving what has already been dug up: "Our first objective is to pass this archeological treasure on to future generations." Conservationists say that Pompeii is so big that digging all of it up just becomes redundant. "We certainly have not learned how to protect what we have excavated, and we haven't even published what we have learned so far, so why dig up more?" says Andrew Wallace-Hadrill, an archeologist and headmaster of the British School of Rome. He heads a team working in Pompeii re-excavating a city block that had been sloppily cleared before---to quarry ash for building Italian expressways in the 1950s. There's enough work of that sort to keep archeologists busy for decades without new excavations. Already 800 houses have been exposed, yielding more complete rooms than most of the world's Roman ruins put together. Meanwhile, Latin graffiti fades in the sunlight, and rain pours in through open roofs, washing away frescoed stucco. "Every day a new bit of plaster is falling off," says Hay. "I find it quite depressing." Wallace-Hadrill proposes that digging rights to the whole city be distributed block by block to different universities to record and complete earlier work. Then, he suggests, some sections should actually be reburied to preserve them.

The pro-excavationist regards that as archeological apostasy. "The whole point of a dig is to dig," says Antonio de Simone, the ebullient archeologist who presides, in sweaty white shirt and Panama hat, over the excavation of the Villa of the Papyri at nearby Herculaneum, a smaller town buried even more deeply in the eruption. "That's what archeology is." The huge villa, first penetrated by tunnels in the 1700s when huge collections of statues and artwork were taken out, is now being laid bare to its lower floors in a massive operation requiring pumps to fight off the seaside water table. The whole thing looks more like a 100-foot-deep strip mine than an archeological dig and is hugely expensive. The hotly disputed theory of De Simone and his colleagues at Naples's Frederick the Second University is that the Villa of the Papyri was a resort palace belonging to the family of Julius Caesar's wife. Early archeologists unearthed a library of hundreds of Greek papyrus scrolls there, mostly classical literature; eventually De Simone hopes to find the villa's Latin library, where similar scrolls with contemporary writings might shed light on Caesar's times, in the words of the key players themselves. Only a handful of Latin papyrus scrolls have ever been found intact. "We have to excavate," De Simone says. "There has never been such a villa discovered, ever." He estimates that it would take another decade or two to complete the Herculaneum dig. But Guzzo wants to close the six-year-old dig

when funding expires on Dec. 31, 1997. "We have to compare the costs versus the benefits," says Guzzo. "But ultimately it's a political decision, and since the time of the Medicis, cultural pursuits have been in the service of political power.

Saving Pompeii is a vast job. Guzzo reckons it will take \$280 million just to stop Pompeii's deterioration---a hundred times his annual budget and far more than the \$10 million or so deposited at the gate annually. (in fact, Italian authorities don't reinvest admission fees in Pompeii---most of the money goes to subsidize other Italian cultural monuments.) And others who might help fund the efforts fear that money could be lost to corruption and mismanagement. Although hundreds of researchers come to Pompeii from all over the world, the only international money now being spent on preservation is a \$100,000 grant from the New York-based, corporate-funded World Monument Watch to restore a frescoed tomb.

In the process of destroying Pompeii, Vesuvius inadvertently preserved it. "Of the many catastrophes that have afflicted mankind, few have given greater pleasure to posterity," Goethe wrote---150 years ago. Since then, posterity sometimes seems to be finishing what Vesuvius began.

13. What is the main theme of the passage?
 - A. Archeologists want to close Pompeii to visitors.
 - B. Political corruption is destroying Italy's culture.
 - C. Pompeii is suffering from poor protection.
 - D. Lava is eating away at the ruins of Pompeii.
14. Why does the writer introduce the passage with "the fugitives"?
 - A. To fill the reader with a sense of horror at the tragedy.
 - B. To highlight the damage being done to Pompeii's invaluable data.
 - C. To stress that corruption led to the destruction of the city.
 - D. To give the reader an insight into the customs of the Romans.
15. "An embarrassment of cultural riches" means:
 - A. Italy neglects its cultural heritage disgracefully.
 - B. Italy is ashamed of its lack of cultural progress.
 - C. Italy has more cultural treasure than it can look after properly.
 - D. Italy is too shy to ask other countries for cultural assistance.
16. Which of the following do NOT damage Pompeii?
 - A. Imaginary excavations.
 - B. Vandals.

- C. Wild dog packs. D. Tourists.

17. By calling Guzzo's policy "novel", the writer implies that:

- A. Guzzo is determined to save Pompeii for posterity.
B. Pompeii's custodians will get no holidays from now on.
C. Only archeologists used to take care of the ruins.
D. Previously, Pompeii's custodians were lazy and negligent.

18. Further excavation work at Pompeii is opposed by:

- A. Julius Ceasar's wife. B. Baldassare Conticello.
C. Antonio De Simone. D. Andrew Wallace-Hadrill.

19. The writer uses which simile to describe the excavation of the Villa of the Papyri?

- A. Italy's crown jewel. B. Archeological apostasy.
C. A 100-foot-deep strip mine. D. A 115-piece silver dinner service.

20. In the context, "key players" is nearest in meaning to:

- A. senior archeologists. B. Roman librarians.
C. leading sportsmen. D. important contemporaries.

21. The effect of the final paragraph is:

- A. Ironic. B. Hilarious.
C. Tragic. D. Prophetic.

22. How would you describe the tone of the passage?

- A. Light-hearted and jovial. B. Serious and concerned.
C. cynical and dismissive. D. Scholarly and detached.

V. Read the following paragraph and prepare to discuss it (16 分):

(1) What is the main idea of the paragraph?

(2) In what pattern are the specific details arranged?

If you pick twenty adults at random, the odds are that fifteen of them drink moderately, two are problem drinkers and one is a desperate alcoholic. Two who use alcohol are also using marijuana, a couple are taking tranquilizers on doctors' orders and one or two have been popping barbiturates to relieve insomnia and are perilously close to addiction. Three or four have taken amphetamines to stay awake or to lose weight and nearly all of them drink caffeine, another stimulant. Ten or twelve of this group of twenty continue to smoke tobacco even after the medical hazards of that habit have been amply documented. One has probably taken acid or mescaline. The children of some have sniffed glue or carbon tet for kicks (thereby risking brain and liver damage), more smoke pot and some have had an LSD trip. The drug culture, as the newspapers call it, doesn't just belong to the kids; everyone's in it together.