

苏州大学

二〇一〇年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专业名称: 英语语言文学, 外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目: 基础英语(B 卷)

注意: 一定要将答案写在答题纸上, 答案写在试卷上无效。

I. Vocabulary (1x20=20)

A. Match the words given under A with the meanings given under B.

A	B
1. recur	a. a person trained to make rocket flights in outer space
2. blues	b. make incapable of normal activity
3. rival	c. the state of being sad
4. astronaut	d. a strong, unnatural and usually
5. incapacitate	e. occur again after an interval
	f. try to equal or surpass

B. Form verbs ending with -fy according to the definition given.

e.g. arrange or order by classes. Answer: classify

6. fill with terror
7. put right
8. give notice of, report
9. make false or incorrect
10. make or become liquid

C. Form adjectives by adding the suffixes -ary or -ory.

e.g. custom—customary

11. declare
12. element
13. preface
14. prepare
15. planet

D. Which of the choices is the closest in meaning to the italicized and underlined word?

16. Floods abate:

- a. intensify b. diminish c. spread through d. rise

17. A medley of march tunes:

- a. melody b. symphony c. mixture d. number

18. The contour of the body:

- a. outline b. speed c. weight d. digging

19. To redeem the mortgage:

- a. pay b. raise c. buy back d. accept

20. To censure a book:

- a. evaluate b. favor c. pay for d. condemn

II. Reading Comprehension (2x20=40)

Passage 1

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement Parade has featured a column called "Ask Marilyn". People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 — the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when Mr. Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, "What's the difference between love and fondness?" or "What is the nature of luck and coincidence?" It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and

the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children's version). Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership — that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it is knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

21. Which of the following may be required in an intelligent test?

- A) Telling the difference between certain concepts.
- B) Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
- C) Answering philosophical questions.
- D) Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.

22. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?

- A) More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
- B) People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
- C) Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
- D) The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.

23. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because _____.

- A) vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat
- B) creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now
- C) the scores are obtained through different computational procedures
- D) the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed

24. We can conclude from the last paragraph that _____.

- A) traditional tests are out of date
- B) IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated
- C) testing involves a lot of guesswork
- D) test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability

25. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

- A) Skeptical.
- B) Supportive.
- C) Impartial.
- D) Biased.

Passage 2

The 1990s were all about downsizing, the practice of laying off large numbers of staff in the search for efficiency and profitability. More than 17 million workers were laid off between 1988 and 1995, although about 28 million jobs were added back to the economy.

Two economists at the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas, W. Michael Cox and Richard Alin, reported on the 10 largest downsizers of the 1990—1995 period, which include Digital Equipment, McDonnell Douglas, General Electric, and Kmart. Collective output (sales adjusted for inflation) declined by almost 10 percent. On the other hand, productivity per worker rose nearly 28 percent, compared with a gain of 1.5 percent in the rest of the economy. Says Cox, "Most of the companies emerged from the downsizing more competitive than before and thus were able to provide greater security to their workers." The cost? 850,000 workers.

Yet negative outcomes prevailed at many firms. Devastatingly low morale, increased disability claims and suits for wrongful discharge, and general mistrust of management plague many companies. A study done at the Wharton School examined data on several thousand firms and found that downsizing had little or no effect on earnings or stock market performance. Far more effective were leveraged buyouts and portfolio restructuring.

There is some evidence that consistent focus on creating value for shareholders, which includes paring unneeded workers, actually increases jobs in the long run, "Stronger, leaner companies are able to compete in the world market more effectively, and that ultimately draws jobs back to those

companies." That's the opinion of Thomas Copland, a director of McKinsey and Co., a management consulting firm that studied 20 years of data on 1,000 companies in the United States, Canada, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. The study revealed that, unlike those in the United States and Canada, the European firms lost jobs in the long term because their returns to shareholders fell between 1970 and 1990.

Although long-run growth is a pleasant prospect for shareholders, the short-term loss of jobs and income has left many employees and their families struggling in the aftermath of downsizing.

26. The term "downsizing" in this passage means _____.
A) just cutting down to size
B) producing smaller models or styles
C) cutting jobs and positions for higher performance and profits
D) cutting down on incentive programs
27. Some economists maintain that the practice of downsizing tends to _____.
A) win immediate earnings for shareholders
B) improve productivity and competitive edge
C) lead to a more effective recombination of investments
D) all of the above
28. According to this passage, downsizing will result in _____ at many companies.
A) low morale on the part of employees
B) disputes between labor and management
C) general distrust of management
D) all of the above
29. The word "paring" in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.
A) peeling
B) firing
C) relocating
D) re-training
30. Which of the following might serve as a suitable title for this passage?
A) Downsizing: Pros and Cons
B) Downsizing and Competitive Edge
C) The Cost of Downsizing
D) Downsizing and Gains for Shareholders

Passage 3

The biggest problem facing Chile as it promotes itself as a tourist destination to be reckoned with is that it is at the end of the earth. It is too far south to be a convenient stop on the way to anywhere else and is much farther than a relatively cheap half-day flight away from the big tourist markets, unlike Mexico, for example.

Chile, therefore, is having to fight hard to attract tourists, to convince travelers that it is worth coming halfway round the world to visit. But it is succeeding, not only in existing markets like the USA and Western Europe but in new territories, in particular the Far East. Markets closer to home, however, are not being forgotten. More than 50% of visitors to Chile still come from its nearest neighbour, Argentina, where the cost of living is much higher.

Like all South American countries, Chile sees tourism as a valuable earner of foreign currency, although it has been far more serious than most in promoting its image abroad. Relatively stable politically within the region, it has benefited from the problems suffered in other areas. In Peru, guerrilla warfare in recent years has dealt a heavy blow to the tourist industry and fear of street crime in Brazil has reduced the attraction of Rio de Janeiro as a dream destination for foreigners.

More than 150,000 people are directly involved in Chile's tourist sector, an industry which earns the country more than US \$950 million each year. The state-run National Tourism Service, in partnership with a number of private companies, is currently running a worldwide campaign, taking part in trade fairs and international events to attract visitors to Chile.

Chile's great strength as a tourist destination is its geographical diversity. From the parched Atacama Desert in the north to the Antarctic snowfields of the south, it is more than 5,000 km long. With the Pacific on one side and the Andean mountains on the other, Chile boasts natural attractions. Its beaches are not up to Caribbean standards but resorts such as Vina del Mar are generally clean and unspoiled and have a high standard of services.

But the trump card is the Andes mountain range. There are a number of excellent ski resorts within hour's drive of the capital, Santiago, and the national parks in the south are home to more animal and plant species. The parks already attract specialist visitors, including mountaineers, who climb the technically difficult peaks, and fishermen, lured by the salmon and trout in the region's rivers.

However, infrastructural development in these areas is limited. The ski resorts do not have as many lifts and pistes as their European counterparts and the poor quality of roads in the south means that only the most determined travelers see the best of the national parks.

Air links between Chile and the rest of the world are, at present, relatively poor. While Chile's two largest airlines have extensive networks within South America, they operate only a small number of routes to the United States and Europe, while services to Asia are almost nonexistent.

Internal transport links are being improved and luxury hotels are being built in one of its national parks. Nor is development being restricted to the Andes. Easter Island and Chile's Antarctic Territory are also on the list of areas where the Government believes it can create tourist markets.

But the rush to open hitherto inaccessible areas to mass tourism is not being welcomed by everyone. Indigenous and environmental groups, including Greenpeace, say that many parts of the Andes will suffer if they become over-developed. There is a genuine fear that areas of Chile will suffer the cultural destruction witnessed in Mexico and European resort.

The policy of opening up Antarctica to tourism is also politically sensitive. Chile already has permanent settlements on the ice and many people see the decision to allow tourists there as a political move, enhancing Santiago's territorial claim over part of Antarctica.

The Chilean Government has promised to respect the environment as it seeks to bring tourism to these areas. But there are immense commercial pressures to exploit the country's tourism potential. The Government will have to monitor developments closely if it is genuinely concerned in creating a balanced, controlled industry and if the price of an increasingly lucrative tourist market is not going to mean the loss of many of Chile's natural riches.

31. Chile is disadvantaged in the promotion of its tourism by _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A) geographical location | B) guerrilla warfare |
| C) political instability | D) street crime |

32. Many of Chile's tourists used to come from EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) U.S. | B) the Far East |
| C) Western Europe | D) her neighbours |

33. According to the author, Chile's greatest attraction is _____.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) the unspoiled beaches | B) the dry and hot desert |
| C) the famous mountain range | D) the high standard of services |

34. According to the passage, in WHICH area improvement is already under way?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) Facilities in the ski resorts. | B) Domestic transport system. |
| C) Air services to Asia. | D) Road network in the south. |

35. The objection to the development of Chile's tourism might be all EXCEPT that it _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) is ambitious and unrealistic | B) is politically sensitive |
| C) will bring harm to culture | D) will cause pollution in the area |

Passage 4

We live in southern California growing grapes, a first generation of vintners, our home adjacent to the vineyards, and the winery. It's a very pretty place, and in order to earn the money to realize our dream of making wine, we worked for many years in a business that demanded several household moves, an incredible amount of risk-taking and long absences from my husband. When it was time, we traded in our old life, cinched up our belts and began the creation of the winery.

We make small, amounts of premium wine, and our lives are dictated by the rhythm of nature and the demands of the living vines. The vines start sprouting tiny green tendrils in March and April, and the baby grapes begin to form in miniature, so perfect that they can be dipped in gold to form jewelry. The grapes swell and ripen in early fall, and when their sugar content is at the right level, they are harvested carefully by hand and crushed in small lots. The wine is fermented and tended until it is ready to be bottled. The vineyards shed their leaves, the vines are pruned and made ready for the dormant months — and the next vintage.

It sounds nice, doesn't it? Living in the country, our days were spent in the ancient routine of the vineyard, knowing that the course of our lives as vintners was choreographed long ago and that if we practiced diligently, our wine would be good and we'd be successful. From the start we knew there was a price for the privilege of becoming a winemaking family, connected to the land and the caprices of nature.

We work hard at something we love, we are slow to panic over the daily emergencies, and we are nimble at solving problems as they arise. Some hazards to completing a successful vintage are expected: rain just before harvesting that can cause mold; electricity unexpectedly interrupted during the cold fermentation of white wine can damage it; a delayed payment from a major client when the money is needed.

There are outside influences that disrupt production and take patience, good will and perseverance. For example, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulates every facet of the wine business. A winery's records are audited as often as two or three times a year and every label — newly written for each year's vintage — must be approved.

But the greatest threat to the winery, and one that almost made us lose heart, came out of a lawyer's imagination. Our little winery was served notice that we were named in a lawsuit accusing us of endangering the public health by using lead foils on our bottles (it was the only material used until recently) "without warning consumers of a possible risk." There it was, our winery's name listed with the industry's giants ...

... I must have asked a hundred times: "Who gets the money if the lawsuit is successful?" The answer was, and I never was able to assimilate it, the plaintiffs and their lawyers who filed the suit! Since the lawsuit was brought in on behalf of consumers, it seemed to me that consumers must get something if it was proved that a lead foil was dangerous to them. We were told one of the two consumer claimants was an employee of the firm filing the suit!

There are attorneys who focus their careers on lawsuits like this. It is an immense danger to the small businessman. Cash reserves can be used up in the blink of an eye when in the company of lawyers. As long as it's possible for anyone to sue anybody for anything, we are all in danger. As long as the legal profession allows members to practice law dishonorably and lawyers are congratulated for winning big money in this way, we'll all be plagued with a corruptible justice system.

36. The phrase "cinched up our belts," in the first paragraph suggests that the couple _____.

- A) thought creating a winery would be easy
- B) wore clothing that was too big
- C) strapped their belongings together and moved
- D) prepared for the difficult work ahead

37. The grapes are harvested on a date that _____.

- A) may vary
- B) is traditionally set
- C) depends on the official approval
- D) is determined by availability of pickers

38. According to the author, the life of vintners is most controlled by _____.

- A) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
- B) unexpected changes in temperature
- C) the sugar content of the grapes
- D) the tempo of the seasons

39. The writer complains that when she questioned the lawyers she _____.

- A) never got an answer
- B) never got a simple answer

C) could make no sense of the answer

D) could not believe what she got

40. The writer thinks that the legal profession _____.

- A) strives to protect consumers
- B) includes rapacious attorneys
- C) does a good job of policing its members
- D) is part of an incorruptible system

III. Cloze (1x20=20)

Directions: There are a number of 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.

Tornadoes are one of the most severe types of weather phenomena. 41 many people fear tornadoes and their destructive power, few people understand their real causes and 42, nor are they aware of 43 to protect themselves from their devastating force.

Tornadoes, 44 rotating columns of air, occur when a change in wind direction, 45 with an increase in wind speed, results in a spinning effect in the lower atmosphere. These 46 movements, which may not be visible to the naked eye, are exacerbated 47 the rotating air column shifts from a horizontal to a vertical 48. As the revolving cloud draws in the warm air that surrounds it at ground 49, its spinning motion begins to accelerate, 50 creating a funnel that extends from the cloud above it to the ground 51. In this way, tornadoes become pendent 52 low pressure storm clouds.

When a tornado comes into contact with the ground, it produces a strong upward draft 53 as a vortex, a spiraling column of wind that can reach speeds in 54 of 200 miles per hour. Traveling across the landscape, the tornado wreaks a 55 of concentrated destruction. It is not 56 for these twisters to lift heavy objects, like cars or large animals, and throw them several miles. Houses that succumb to the force of the tornado seem to 57 as the low air pressure inside the vortex collides with the normal air pressure inside the buildings.

Tornadoes can occur at any time of the 58, but are typically most frequent during the summer months. Equally, tornadoes can happen at any time during the day, but usually occur between 3:00 in the afternoon and 9:00 in the evening. While these fierce funnels occur in many 59 of the world, they are most common in the United States. On average, there are 1,200 tornadoes per year in this vast nation, causing 70 60 and 1,500 injuries.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 41. A. While | B. Where | C. As | D. Despite |
| 42. A. reasons | B. results | C. solutions | D. effects |
| 43. A. what | B. attempting | C. as | D. how |
| 44. A. simple | B. violently | C. downwards | D. rapid |
| 45. A. coupled | B. compared | C. found | D. moving |
| 46. A. sideways | B. strong | C. whirling | D. wild |
| 47. A. if | B. when | C. causing | D. while |
| 48. A. line | B. position | C. drop | D. side |
| 49. A. zero | B. control | C. level | D. floor |
| 50. A. thereby | B. which | C. rather | D. is |
| 51. A. down | B. beneath | C. there | D. below |
| 52. A. from | B. onto | C. upon | D. with |
| 53. A. just | B. such | C. massive | D. known |
| 54. A. rate | B. amount | C. excess | D. up |
| 55. A. path | B. way | C. road | D. region |
| 56. A. unknown | B. uncommon | C. usual | D. common |
| 57. A. collapse | B. sink | C. explode | D. implode |
| 58. A. season | B. seasons | C. months | D. year |
| 59. A. parts | B. countries | C. zones | D. places |
| 60. A. death | B. accidents | C. fatalities | D. losses |

IV. Proofreading (1x10=10)

Directions: The following passage contains ten errors. Each numbered line contains 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 and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

The first three lines are given as an example.

What happened to someone living in a different culture? (0) happens
 The experience can ^ like riding a roller coaster. People can experience (0) be
 both elation and so depression in a very short period. They can vacillate (0) so
 loving and hating the new country. Often, but not always, (61)
 there is an initial period as newcomers feel enthusiasm and excitement. (62)
 The cultural differences they experience at first sight can be fascinating (63)
 rather than troubling. In the beginning, there is often a high of interest (64)
 with motivation because the newcomers are eager to become familiar (65)
 with the new culture. Life seems too exciting, novel, exotic, and (66)
 stimulating. However, after a while, the newness and all (67)
 strangeness of being in another country could influence emotions in (68)
 a critical way. Many people in a new culture do not realize (69)
 that their problems, feelings, and moody changes are common. (70)

V. Translation (4x5=20)

Directions: Turn the following sentences into English with the help of the words below.

ambivalence agreeable confide star break illusion

71. 我们对于敌人从不抱什么幻想。
72. 他兴趣广泛，是个招人喜欢的伙伴。
73. 这个十岁的孩子已主演好几部电影了。
74. 她的心快碎了，但是找不到一个人可以吐露心里话。
75. 校长举棋不定反映了校方在扩大招生问题上的矛盾心情。

VI. Writing (40x1=40)

76. *Directions: Write an essay of about 400 words entitled*

The Worst Teacher in My School Life