

## 2011 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码: 245      科目名称: 英语

注: (1) 本试题共 13 页。

(2) 请按题目顺序在标准答题纸上作答, 答在题签或草稿纸上一律无效。

**I Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. (30%)

- 1 Hardly had the minister finished his statement \_\_\_\_\_ several reporters raised their hands and put forward a string of questions.  
A) when      B) as      C) then      D) than
- 2 The impact of this well-known book might not have been so far reaching \_\_\_\_\_ for Mr. Williams, who dared to publish it.  
A) if had it not been      B) had it not been  
C) is it not being      D) its only having been
- 3 Your father likes to play golf; he's really enthusiastic \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) by      B) about      C) with      D) on
- 4 I left very early last night, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ so early.  
A) didn't leave      B) hadn't left  
C) haven't left      D) couldn't leave
- 5 I'd get it for you \_\_\_\_\_ I could remember who last borrowed it.  
A) except that      B) on condition that  
C) if only      D) considering whether
- 6 There are times when the \_\_\_\_\_ on the road to success prevent our reaching our goals.  
A) barriers      B) blocks      C) boundaries      D) accidents
- 7 His \_\_\_\_\_ and experience make him an excellent person for this job.  
A) complacency      B) compensation      C) cooperation      D) capability
- 8 During the strike, the electricity was cut off for hours, so we had to \_\_\_\_\_ candles for lighting.  
A) manage with      B) turn on      C) carry out      D) keep to
- 9 Susan must \_\_\_\_\_ quite well on the exam since she seems so confident of passing.  
A) do      B) have been doing      C) be done      D) have done
- 10 I wish Bill would drive us to the train station but he has \_\_\_\_\_ to take us all.

23. When an Italian talks to an Arabian on informal occasions, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) he stands about four feet away
  - B) "comfort zone" does not exist
  - C) keeping close enough is preferred
  - D) communication barriers may emerge
24. A "poker face" (Line 4, Para. 2) refers to a face which is .
- A) attentive    B) emotional    C) suspicious    D) expressionless
25. In a conversation between friends, Americans regard it as sincere and truthful to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) maintain direct eye contact
  - B) hide emotions with a deadpan expression
  - C) display excitement or disgust, shock or sadness
  - D) raise their eyebrows, nod and smile politely

#### Passage F

We all know that DNA has the ability to identify individuals but, because it is inherited, there are also regions of the DNA strand which can relate an individual to his or her family (immediate and extended), tribal group and even an entire population. Molecular Genealogy (宗谱学) can use this unique identification provided by the genetic markers to link people together into family trees. Pedigrees (家谱) based on such genetic markers can mean a breakthrough for family trees where information is incomplete or missing due to adoption, illegitimacy or lack of records. There are many communities and populations which have lost precious records due to tragic events such as the fire in the Irish courts during Civil War in 1921 or American slaves for whom many records were never kept in the first place.

The main objective of the Molecular Genealogy Research Group is to build a database containing over 100,000 DNA samples from individuals all over the world. These individuals will have provided a pedigree chart of at least four generations and a small blood sample. Once the database has enough samples to represent the world genetic make-up, it will eventually help in solving many issues regarding genealogies that could not be done by relying only on traditional written records. Theoretically, any individual will someday be able to trace his or her family origins through this database.

In the meantime, as the database is being created, molecular genealogy can already verify possible or suspected relationships between individuals. "For example, if two men sharing the same last name believe that they are related, but no written record proves this relationship, we can verify this possibility by collecting a sample of DNA from both and looking for common markers (in this case we can look primarily at the Y chromosome (染色体)),” explains Ugo A. Perego, a member of the BYU Molecular Genealogy research team.

26. People in a large area may possess the same DNA thread because \_\_\_\_.

- A) DNA is characteristic of a region
- B) they are beyond doubt of common ancestry
- C) DNA strand has the ability to identify individuals
- D) their unique identification can be provided via DNA

27. The possible research of family trees is based on the fact that .

- A) genetics has achieved a breakthrough
- B) genetic information contained in DNA can be revealed now
- C) each individual carries a unique record of who he is and how he is related to others
- D) we can use DNA to prove how distant an individual is to a family, a group or a population

28. The Molecular Genealogy Research Group is building a database for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) offering assistance in working out genealogy-related problems
- B) solving many issues without relying on traditional written records
- C) providing a pedigree chart of at least four generations in the world
- D) confirming the assumption that all individuals are of the same origin

29. If two men suspected for some reason they have a common ancestor, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) we can decide according to their family tree
- B) we can find the truth from their genetic markers
- C) we can compare the differences in their Y chromosome
- D) we can look for written records to prove their relationship

30. Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

- A) We are a walking, living, breathing record of our ancestors
- B) Many American slaves did not know who their ancestors were.
- C) An adopted child generally lacks enough information to prove his identity.
- D) Molecular genealogy can be used to prove a relationship between individuals.

### III Cloze(10%):

Though it is a mere one third of the population, the upper class makes up at least 25 percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two parts: upper-upper and lower-upper.   1  , the upper-upper class is the "old rich" — families that have been wealthy for several generations — a nobility of   2   and wealth. A few are known

across the nation, such as the Rockefellers, and the Vanderbilts. Most are not 3 to the general public. They have no 4 to the rest of the community, 5 their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. By 6, the lower-upper class is the "new rich". 7 they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have been 8 to make their money like 9 else beneath their class. 10 their status is generally 11 than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who 12 to look down upon the new rich. However its wealth is 13, the upper class is very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to 14 an interest in the arts and to 15 rare books and paintings. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclusive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind, all of which keeps them so 16 from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be 17 of being members of a class. They also 18 an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they 19 many top government positions. Their actions 20 the lives of millions.

1. A) Consequently B) Accordingly C) Regularly D) Basically
2. A) beginning B) birth C) infancy D) foundation
3. A) visible B) noticeable C) obvious D) apparent
4. A) contact B) association C) communication D) relation
5. A) pulling B) abstracting C) drawing D) making
6. A) comparison B) contrast C) contrary D) difference
7. A) Although B) Because C) Therefore D) However
8. A) greedy B) indifferent C) sympathetic D) depressed
9. A) nobody B) everybody C) somebody D) anybody
10. A) Then B) But C) Thus D) Whereas
11. A) superior B) inferior C) higher D) lower
12. A) want B) select C) hate D) tend
13. A) retained B) benefited C) acquired D) rewarded
14. A) reproduce B) yield C) cultivate D) rear
15. A) collect B) gather C) assemble D) accumulate
16. A) distant B) far C) separate D) remote
17. A) doubtful B) conscious C) sensitive D) sensible
18. A) demand B) control C) direct D) command
19. A) seize B) abuse C) hold D) sustain
20. A) attract B) affect C) effect D) incline

#### VI Translation (15%):

1. We offer a range of beverage, \_\_\_\_\_ (从矿泉水到酒精饮料都有)。
- 2 Too often we believe what accounts for other's success is some special secret or a lucky break, \_\_\_\_\_ (但成功却很少如此神秘)。
- 3 We think it most important that \_\_\_\_\_ (理论与实际相结合) .
4. It turned out that getting fired from that company \_\_\_\_\_ (对我来说是发生在我身上的最棒的事情)。
5. Only with combined efforts, \_\_\_\_\_ (我们才能期望我们的国家有新的面貌)。
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (对听到的事情感到震惊) , he placed both his hands on his mouth.
- 7 Science to the human mind is \_\_\_\_\_ (正如水或空气之于身体)。
- 8 For the past two years, \_\_\_\_\_ (我一直忙着准备考试)。
- 9 Beijing has announced that \_\_\_\_\_ (在任何情况下, 中国将不首先使用核武器)。
- 10 The global economy boomed in the 1960s, \_\_\_\_\_ (以年均 5.5% 的速度增长)。

**V Writing(15%):**

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic *Test for National Civil Servants*. You should write at least 200 words, and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

- 1) 近几年兴起了一股报考国家公务员的热潮
- 2) 分析产生这一现象的原因
- 3) 你对此的看法是.....

- A) very small a car    B) too small a car  
C) a too small car    D) such a small car
- 11 Astronomers were glad to know that their \_\_\_\_\_ about the moon were correct.  
A) suppositions    B) descriptions    C) philosophy    D) summarization
- 12 Encouraged by their culture to voice their opinions freely, the Canadians are not afraid to go against the group \_\_\_\_\_, and will argue their viewpoints enthusiastically, though rarely aggressively.  
A) consent    B) conscience    C) consensus    D) consciousness
- 13 Though \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city, Peter always prefers to paint the primitive scenes of country life.  
A) grown    B) raised    C) tended    D) cultivated
- 14 The shop assistant was dismissed as she was \_\_\_\_\_ of cheating customers.  
A) accused    B) charged    C) scolded    D) cursed
- 15 While crossing the mountain area, all the men carried guns lest they \_\_\_ by wild animals.  
A) should be attacked    B) had been attacked  
C) must be attacked    D) would be attacked
- 16 The microscope and telescope, with their capacity to enlarge, isolate and probe, demonstrate how details can be \_\_\_\_\_ and separated from the whole.  
A) radiated    B) extended    C) prolonged    D) magnified
- 17 Apart from caring for her children, she has to take on such heavy \_\_\_\_\_ housework as carrying water and firewood.  
A) time-consumed    B) timely-consumed  
C) time-consuming    D) timely-consuming
- 18 \_\_\_\_\_ the help of their group, we would not have succeeded in the investigation.  
A) Besides    B) Regardless of    C) But for    D) Despite
- 19 In Africa, educational costs are very low for those who are \_\_\_\_\_ enough to get into universities.  
A) ambitious    B) fortunate    C) aggressive    D) substantial
- 20 Our manager is \_\_\_\_\_ an important customer now and he will be back this afternoon.  
A) calling on    B) calling in    C) calling up    D) calling for
- 21 The film provides a deep \_\_\_\_\_ into a wide range of human qualities and feelings.  
A) insight    B) imagination    C) fancy    D) outlook
- 22 It is high time that such practices \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are ended    B) be ended    C) were ended    D) must be ended
- 23 The doctor had almost lost hope at one point, but the patient finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) pulled out    B) pulled through    C) pulled up    D) pulled over

- 24 All these pose another stumbling block for Chinese painting to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) overcome    B) overwhelm    C) overfulfill    D) overlook
- 25 Most of the stolen cars were \_\_\_\_\_ to another country and sold to local people at lower prices.  
A bungled    B entangled    C smuggled    D mingled
- 26 Even the best-built machine will not run forever without proper \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) retention    B) reserve    C) preservation    D) maintenance
- 27 I think we have to be a bit careful, \_\_\_\_\_ the whole thing gets rather a mess.  
A) otherwise    B) even if    C) particularly    D) however
- 28 The choir stood in four rows according to their \_\_\_\_\_ heights.  
A) respective    B) respectable    C) respectful    D) respected
- 29 Some scientists are dubious of the claim that organisms \_\_\_\_\_ with age as an inevitable outcome of living.  
A) depress    B) default    C) deteriorate    D) degrade
- 30 Many ecologists believe that lots of major species in the world are on the \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction.  
A) margin    B) border    C) verge    D) fringe

## II Reading comprehension(30%):

### Passage A

New technology links the world as never before. Our planet has shrunk. It's now a "global village" where countries are only seconds away by fax or phone or satellite link. And, of course, our ability to benefit from this high-tech communications equipment is greatly enhanced by foreign language skills.

Deeply involved with this new technology is a breed of modern businesspeople who have a growing respect for the economic value of doing business abroad. In modern markets, success overseas often helps support domestic business efforts.

Overseas assignments are becoming increasingly important to advancement within executive ranks. The executive stationed in another country no longer need fear being "out of sight and out of mind." He or she can be sure that the overseas effort is central to the company's plan for success, and that promotions often follow or accompany an assignment abroad. If an employee can succeed in a difficult assignment overseas, superiors will have greater confidence in his or her ability to cope back in the United States where cross-cultural considerations and foreign language issues are becoming more and more prevalent (普遍的).

Thanks to a variety of relatively inexpensive communications devices with business applications, even small businesses in the United States are able to get into international markets.

English is still the international language of business. But there is an ever-growing need for people who can speak another language. A second language isn't generally required to get a job in business, but having language skills gives a candidate the edge when other qualifications appear to be equal

The employee posted abroad who speaks the country's principal language has an opportunity to fast-forward certain negotiations, and can have the cultural insight to know when it is better to move more slowly. The employee at the home office who can communicate well with foreign clients over the telephone or by fax machine is an obvious asset to the firm.

1. What is the author's attitude toward high-tech communications equipment?  
A) Critical      B) Prejudiced      C) Indifferent      D) Positive
2. With the increased use of high-tech communications equipment, business people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have to get familiar with modern technology  
B) are gaining more economic benefits from domestic operations  
C) are attaching more importance to their overseas business  
D) are eager to work overseas
3. In this passage, "out of sight and out of mind" (Lines 2-3, Para. 3) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) being unable to think properly for lack of insight  
B) being totally out of touch with business at home  
C) missing opportunities for promotion when abroad  
D) leaving all care and worry behind
4. According to the passage, what is an important consideration of international corporations in employing people today?  
A) Connections with businesses overseas.  
B) Ability to speak the client's language.  
C) Technical know-how.  
D) Business experience.
5. The advantage of employees having foreign language skills is that they can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) better control the whole negotiation process  
B) easily find new approaches to meet market needs  
C) fast-forward their proposals to headquarters  
D) easily make friends with businesspeople abroad

#### Passage B

Every year 100 million holiday-makers are drawn to the Mediterranean. With one third of the world's tourist trade, it is the most popular of all the holiday destinations; it is also the most polluted. It has only 1 per cent of the world's sea surface, but carries more than

half the oil and tar floating on the waters. Thousands of factories pour their poison into the Mediterranean, and almost every city, town and village on the coast sends its sewage, untreated, into the sea.

The result is that the Mediterranean, which nurtured so many civilizations, is gravely ill—the first of the seas to fall victim to the abilities and attitudes that evolved around it. And the pollution does not merely keep back life of the sea—it threatens the people who inhabit and visit its shores.

The mournful form of disease is caused by sewage. Eighty five per cent of the waste from the Mediterranean's 120 coastal cities is pushed out into the waters where their people and visitors bathe and fish. What is more, most cities just drop it in straight off the beach; rare indeed are the places like Cannes and Tel Aviv which pipe it even half a mile offshore. Not surprisingly, vast areas of the shallows are awash with bacteria and it doesn't take long for these to reach people. Professor William Brumfitt of the Royal Free Hospital once calculated that anyone who goes for a swim in the Mediterranean has a one in seven chance of getting some sort of disease. Other scientists say this is an overestimate; but almost all of them agree that bathers are at risk. Industry adds its own poisons. Factories cluster round the coastline, and even the most modern rarely has proper waste treatment plant. They do as much damage to the sea as sewage.

But the good news is that the countries of the Mediterranean have been coming together to work out how to save their common sea.

6. The causes of the Mediterranean's pollution is \_\_\_\_.
- A) the oil and tar floating on the water
  - B) many factories put their poison into the sea
  - C) untreated sewage from the factories and coastal cities
  - D) there are some sorts of diseases in the sea
7. Which of following consequence of a polluted sea is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Bring up so many civilizations.
  - B) Various diseases in the sea.
  - C) It threatens the inhabitants and travelers.
  - D) One in seven chance of getting some sort of disease swimming in the sea.
8. The word "sewage" refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A) poison
  - B) waste
  - C) liquid material
  - D) solid material
9. Why does industry do much damage to the sea?
- A) Because most factories have proper waste treatment plants.
  - B) Because many factories have not proper waste treatment plants even the most modern one.

C) Because just the modern factory has a waste treatment plant.

D) Because neither ordinary factories nor most modern ones have proper waste treatment plants.

10. What is the passage mainly about?

A) Save the world.

B) How the people live in the Mediterranean sea.

C) How the industry dangers the sea.

D) Beware the dirty sea.

### Passage C

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is "yes", then you are either extremely permissive. If your answer is "no", then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like you. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.

Some people think that it is disgraceful that a censor should interfere with works of art. Who is this person, they say, to ban this great book or cut that great film? No one can set himself up as a superior being. But we must remember two things. Firstly, where genuine works of art are concerned, modern censors are extremely liberal in their views—often far more liberal than a large section of the public. Artistic merit is something which censors clearly recognize. And secondly, we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being "works of art".

When discussing censorship, therefore, we should not confine our attention to great masterpieces, but should consider the vast numbers of publications and films which make up the bulk of the entertainment industry. When censorship laws are relaxed, immoral people are given a license to produce virtually anything in the name of "art". There is an increasing tendency to equate artistic with "pornographic". The vast market for pornography would rapidly be exploited. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people

from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favor of absolute freedom is to argue in favor of anarchy.

Society would really be the poorer if it deprived itself of the wise counsel and the restraining influence which a censor provides.

11. Permissive parents would \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) let their children read any books they like to
  - B) not let their children see any films they like to
  - C) not let their children read any books without first checking their contents
  - D) let their children see the films with their first checking
12. The fact that parents check the contents of the book or the film for their children to read or see shows \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the necessity of censorship
  - B) many books and films are bad
  - C) children need their parents to help them understand more
  - D) the parents are permissive
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Some adults can't tell right from wrong.
  - B) Censorship is compared to the law because both of them perform good service to society as a whole.
  - C) Censors pay attention only to genuine works of art.
  - D) Censorship is necessary because many books, plays and films are far from being "works of art".
14. What does the word "corrupt" (Line 9, Para 4) mean?
- A) Make morally bad.    B) Hurt.    C) Injure.    D) Damage.
15. What would be the best title of this passage?
- A) Permissive Parents and Responsible Parents.
  - B) Censorship and the law.
  - C) Censors Value Artistic Merits.
  - D) Censorship Performs Good Service to Society.

#### Passage D

The home service industry in Beijing is expected to become more attractive both as a job and as an industry.

Sources at the Beijing People's Political Consultative Conference said resistance to home service work is melting away from minds of the city's laid-off workers. The Conference suggested the establishment of municipal centers which supervise property management, household mending and installation, and house keeping services. Modern city

life is creating a need for industrialization home services. This will create job opportunities for laid-off workers, said Vice director of the Social Judicial Committee of the Conference.

Beijing residents have long desired a home service industry. The demand is expected to drive new economic growth. There are few high quality home help services in Beijing and customers are always complaining.

In the past, few laid-off workers in Beijing desired to work as home helpers, jobs largely taken by young women from the countryside. At the same time, some city residents have not felt safe trusting rural girls with modern household machines or with their small children. Many people would pay more for reliable house keepers who are more familiar with city life, but they have had no way of getting one, even though the city is home to thousands of laid-off workers.

By the end of June this year, there were 30,600 jobless workers in the city. Most of them are women in their 40's, who are not blessed with particular skills and who have had their work ethics shaped by the planned economy. Many of them were at a loss when they first realized they had lost their jobs and a way of life they had got used to for decades.

They never imagined being laid-off by state-owned enterprises; they never considered other kinds of employment. For them, the private sector meant taking risks; housekeeping implied lower social status. Gao Yunfang, 44, is a pioneer who is breaking the ice. She sells the Beijing Morning Post in the morning, and works at two households in the afternoon. She earns 1,000 yuan per month. So she no longer worries about her daughter's tuition at a university in Shanghai.

16. What is talked about in the passage?

- A) Home service.
- B) Modern city life.
- C) Laid-off worker.
- D) Social status.

17. What does the word "laid-off" in the passage mean?

- A) Heavily-burdened.
- B) Old.
- C) Inexperienced.
- D) Jobless.

18. Why were many laid-off workers at a loss?

- A) Because they didn't get used to the new way of life.
- B) Because they are too old to find a new job.
- C) Because they dislike being laid off.
- D) Because they think they lost their social status.

19. Why didn't the laid-off workers like to do home services in the past?

- A) Low salary.
- B) Lower social status.

C) Dirty working condition.

D) Too much extra work.

20. In which ways is home service industry good for our society?

A) It meets the needs of modern life.

B) It provides work opportunities for the laid-off worker.

C) It is a new industry.

D) A and B.

### Passage E

Another cultural aspect of nonverbal communication is one that you might not think about: space. Every person perceives himself to have a sort of invisible shield surrounding his physical body. When someone comes too close, he feels uncomfortable. When he bumps onto someone, he feels obligated to apologize. But the size of a person's "comfort zone" depends on his cultural ethnic origin. For example, in casual conversation, many Americans stand about four feet apart. In other words, they like to keep each other "at arm's length", people in Latin or Arab cultures, in contrast, stand very close to each other, and touch each other often. If someone from one of those cultures stands too close to an American while in conversation, the American may feel uncomfortable and back away.

When Americans are talking, they expect others to respond to what they are saying. To Americans, polite conversationalists empathize by displaying expressions of excitement or disgust, shock or sadness. People with a "poker face", whose emotions are hidden by a deadpan expression, are looked upon with suspicion. Americans also indicate their attentiveness in a conversation by raising their eyebrows, nodding, smiling politely and maintaining good eye contact. Whereas some cultures view direct eye contact as impolite or threatening, Americans see it as a sign of genuineness and honesty. If a person doesn't look you in the eye, American might say, you should question his motives—or assume that he doesn't like you. Yet with all the concern for eye contact, Americans still consider staring—especially at strangers—to be rude.

21. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about \_\_\_\_\_.

A) classification of nonverbal communication

B) the reasons why people should think about space

C) the relationship between communication and space

D) some other cultural aspects of nonverbal communication

22. How far people keep to each other while talking is closely associated with their \_\_\_\_\_.

A) origin

B) culture

C) custom

D) nationality