

中国人民大学 2001 年研究生入学考试试题

招生专业: 英语语言文学

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中国人民大学
研究生入学考试
试题封面

试题:

Section 1: Vocabulary and Written Expressions (10points)

Directions: Write in the blank the letter of the item which best completes each sentence.

- These problems can become severe at large transfer airport, known as '____', because of the large number of bags that are processed.
A. components B. propels C. hubs D. curbs
- Throughout the ages, iron has ____ a powerful pull on the human imagination, and the man who work it have often been regarded as much more than skilled craftsmen.
A. laid B. exerted C. effected D. implemented
- ____ prices start at \$ 90 and climb well into four figures. Most of the money raised will go to individual makers
A. Regular B. Average C. Reserve D. Preserve
- Satellite communications are so up-to-date that even when ____ in the middle of the Pacific, businessmen can contact their offices as if they were next door.
A. gliding B. cruising C. piloting D. patrolling
- The cause of the accident ranges from a collision with an unidentified vessel to the ____ of torpedo warheads inside the submarine.
A. detonation B. connotation C. designation D. destination
- However, even at lower levels of ____ demand on resources, problems in economizing would still remain
A. congested B. aggregated C. accumulated D. assembled
- The more rapid economic growth becomes, the faster is the ____ of nonrenewable resources.
A. diversity B. desperation C. depletion D. disperse
- Perhaps the appalling distances that separate us from our fellow ____ of this universe will forever remain too great to be conquered.
A. denizens B. extraterrestrial beings
C. clients D. participants
- This may be because of a view that there is a genuine change in trend or because of the dangerous propensity to ____ short-term experience to the future.
A. scrutinize B. exhort ate C. deteriorate D. extrapolate
- In the chemist's test tube, all that splendid diversity ____ to what is, after all, really a dull, flat sameness.
A. pulls down B. boils down C. comes up with D. adds up to

Section 2 Error Correction (20 points)

Directions: This part consists of two short passages. In each passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark () in the correct place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a slash (/) in the blank.

Passage 1

Ancient Chinese reformers advocated selecting all talented people to be officials regardless of their family backgrounds. This practice is still significant, for it opposed to appoint people by favouritism. (1. _____)

But it is improper for us to think that the talent can only become officials, otherwise they are stifled. (2. _____)

In the course of the current reform, China needs talented persons in all trades. It is justifiable that talented personnel bring their ability into full play by becoming leaders. (3. _____)

But the point is who can be considered talented. Some see the holders of senior professional titles are talented; some think of who have college diplomas as talented; (4. _____) some say that they are those who have made inventions or outstanding contributions to society.

There would not be enough vacancies if all of these people are to become officials. (5. _____)

It is unnecessary for all the talented to elbow their way in officialdom. (6. _____) They can strive to become experts in philosophy, science, literature, art, history and education. There is never a limit to the number of experts in these fields.

Albert Einstein was once invited by Israel to become its president. It was considered as a matter of course for Einstein to accept the invitation. (7. _____) But Einstein declined it bluntly and continued his physics study. (8. _____)

I do not mean that talented people should not become officials at all. But what I want to specify is that different people have different strength, (9. _____) and that not everyone is capable of becoming an official. If people without leader capacity are chosen as officials, they can only bungle things. (10. _____)

Passage 2

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers widely criticized. (1. _____) Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers and wasters of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand of electricity by 120,000 kilowatts—(2. _____) enough to support the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day. (3. _____)

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss(or gain) through a wall of

half-inch plate glass is more than ten that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. (4. _____) To lessen, the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare well as heat gain. (5. _____) However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect to neighboring buildings. (6. _____)

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on to a city's sanitation facilities, too. (7. _____) If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2. 25 million gallons of raw sewage each year—as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also interfere with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct air traffic. In Boston in late 1960's, some people even feared that shadows from skyscrapers would kill the grass No Boston Common. (8. _____)

Still, people continue to found skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always built them -- personal ambition, civic pride, and the desire of owners to having the largest possible amount of rentable space. (9. _____) (10. _____)

Section 3: Cloze (20points)

Directions: Fill in each of the blanks in the following passages with one suitable word.

Passage 1

Despite the modern desire to be easy and casual, Americans from time to time give thought to the language they use, to grammar, vocabulary, and official languages. And, as 1 other issues, they divide into two parties. The larger, which includes everybody from the plain people to the 2 writer, takes for 3 that there is a right way to use words and construct sentences and many wrong ways. The right way is believed to be clearer, simpler, more logical, and hence more likely to prevent error and 4. Good writing is easier to read, it 5 a pleasant combination of sound and sense.

6 this majority view is the doctrine of an opposing minority, who make up for their small number by their great world of scholarship. They are the professional linguists, who deny that there is such a thing as correctness. The language, they say, is what anybody and everybody speaks. Hence there must be no interference with 7 they regard as a product of nature. They denounce all 8 at guiding choice; their governing principle is summed up in the title of a speech by a distinguished member of the profession: "Can Native Speakers of a Language Make Mistakes?"

Within the profession of linguists there are, of course, fighting factions, but, on this conception of language as a natural growth with which it is criminal to interfere, they are at one. In their arguments one finds appeals to feelings of social equality (all words and forms are equally good) and individual freedom (one may do what one likes with one's own speech). These beliefs 9

suggest that the desire for correctness, the very idea of better or worse in speech, is what is left over from noble and humble times. To the linguists, change is the only rule to be __10__ They consider it to be equal with life and accuse their critics of being clock-revisers, enemies of freedom, menaces to "life."

Passage 2

Laura Keeps Cool

And she knows just how to tell her husband he's talking too much to hear what he's saying

AUSTIN, Texas — Laura Bush's closets and sock drawers are extremely orderly. She wipes her kitchen counters instinctively, follows a typed __11__, mentally files new faces and names with quiet efficiency.

Yet a whirlwind romance changed her life. Just three months __12__ meeting George W. Bush, Texas Governor and Republican presidential candidate now, she __13__ her school library job in midyear to marry the eldest son of a political family as he was beginning a run __14__ Congress.

During the 22 years since, her organization and prudence have balanced his enthusiasm.

"Laura is the calm in George W.'s storm," says her famous mother-in-law and __15__ First Lady, Barbara Bush. George W.'s dad, of course, is the former US president, George Bush.

In George W. Bush's decision to run for Texas governor or __16__ the presidential bid, "I was the last person on board," his wife admits.

At 30, she met George W. Bush at the home of mutual friends in Midland and quickly got __17__. George was "funny and fun" and energetic. He shared her memories of growing up in an idyllic environment __18__ kids rode their bikes everywhere and smoking cigarettes in high school "was the worst anyone did". (She quit smoking when she was ready to have children.)

Mrs Bush, 53, says she always felt __19__ doing "what really traditional women do." "She likes quite pursuits—browsing among antiques, taking long walks, gardening, meeting friends for tea. Even as a sorority girl at Southern Methodist University she didn't care __20__ anything as frivolous as fashion.

The couple — they call each other Bushie; — share a gentle style of teasing. But she doesn't hesitate to rein him in. "If George says anything too outrageous she calls him on it in a nice way." Said Anne Johnson, whose husband is Bush's executive assistant.

Section 4: Reading Comprehension (50%)

Directions: Give a brief answer to each of the questions listed at the end of the following passages.

Passage 1

The Mystical Power of Free Trade

Some people find it hard to believe it really works, but it does.

FREE TRADE IS ALWAYS A HARD SELL. IN ALL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, the proposition that comes closest to being scientific, in terms of being theoretically provable and true in real life, is that a society benefits from allowing its citizens to buy what they wish—even from foreigners. But people resist this conclusion, sometimes violently, as in Seattle last week. Why?

A couple of reasons. First, the principle of free trade may be true, but it's not obviously true. In fact, it's counterintuitive. If a factory shuts down because of a flood of cheap foreign products, how is that good? If the middle-class finds itself competing with workers being paid practically nothing and living in squalor in other countries, how can this send the middle-class standard of living up and not down? If another nation is willing to pollute its air and water in order to produce goods for sale in the global economy, how can a country join that economy and still hope to keep its own air and water clean?

There are answers to these questions, but they take a bit of background and a bit of persuading. Students of economics are led step by step through layers of reasoning until the moment they see the light. Skeptics think that the whole routine is like introduction into a religious cult and that free trade is more like an article of religious faith than a sound policy recommendation. These skeptics are wrong, but their skepticism is understandable.

The other reason it's hard to sell free trade is that any given example tends to benefit a lot of people in small ways that are hard to identify and tends to harm a few people a lot in ways that are vividly evident. When that factory shuts down, the unemployed workers know they've suffered a loss, and they know why. And it's a big enough loss to stir them politically. It will affect their vote at least, if not cause them to march in the streets.

By contrast, budget-conscious shoppers (maybe those same workers) who are able to save a few bucks on a new sweater are not likely to realize they are enjoying a bargain as a result of global trade or to take to the streets to defend their right to a cheap sweater. Or suppose the U.S. slaps a tariff on foreign sweaters and the foreign country retaliates by raising a tariff on something the U.S. is selling them—the people who would lose their jobs aren't even identifiable for sure, though for sure they exist. Likewise the people who lose jobs because shoppers who have to pay more for sweaters have less money to spend on other things.

It's by considering all these things—the risk of losing your job one way minus the risk of losing it another, the extra money you make if your industry is shielded from foreign competition minus the extra money you pay for goods and services that are protected—that you reach the conclusion that on average, free trade benefits us all. Yet, there are various economic theories about circumstances in which all this may not be true, but their authors win prizes precisely because the circumstances are unusual. In general, the numbers work irrespective of what policies other countries follow. They just get worse if one country's trade restrictions lead other countries to impose more of the same.

Trouble is, who's got time for all that math? Still, a half-century of general prosperity in the U.S. has created a climate of toleration, if not enthusiasm, for the free-trade gospel—mostly, indeed, as a gospel of our civic religion rather than out of anyone's buying the math. Alarm about imports

tends to ebb and flow with the economy—less in good times, more in bad. So how, in the best times ever, did the World Trade Organization become the global bogeyman? No earnest college kid ever hitched across the U.S. to carry a pickets sign against the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the WTO's predecessor, although its function was similar. It took decades for the CIA, the Trilateral Commission and the council on Foreign Relations to achieve their places in the pantheon of political paranoia. The WTO has joined them in just four years. And it is despised across the entire political spectrum, whereas these other groups symbolize evil only to one political extreme or the other.

Part of the explanation is the special nature of the current prosperity, which is widening the income gap rather than narrowing it, as in the past. Part is the growth of global economic forces that are actually impinging on national sovereignty, even though it's the paranoid hysterics who say so. But the WTO isn't responsible for either of these trends, both of which are probably inevitable and neither of which undermines the basic case for free trade or for an organization empowered to promote trade through binding arbitration of trade disputes.

Maybe it's the name. If you call yourself the World Trade Organization, you can't complain much if people dial your toll-free number and gripe about world trade. If a bunch of heads of government plan a triumphalist self-celebration in Seattle, you can't blame party poopers for showing up to horn in on the publicity. But really, the WTO is O.K. Do the math. Or take it on faith.

1. Why can't those people believe that free trade really work?
2. How important is WTO in American's politics?
3. What is the author's attitude towards free trade?

Passage 2

Most conceptions of the process of motivation begin with the assumption that behavior is, at least in part, directed towards the attainment of goals or towards the satisfaction of needs or motives. Accordingly, it is appropriate to begin our consideration of motivation in the work place by examining the motives for working. Simon points out that an organization is able to secure the participation of a person by offering him inducements which contribute in some way to at least one of his goals. The kinds of inducements offered by an organization are varied, and if they are to be effective in maintaining participation they must necessarily be based on the needs of the individuals.

Maslow examines in detail what these needs are. He points out not only that there are many needs ranging from basic physiological drives such as hunger to a more abstract desire for self-actualization. He further states that these needs are arranged in a hierarchy whereby the lower-order needs must, to a large degree, be satisfied before the higher-order ones come into play.

One of the most obvious ways in which work organizations attract and retain members is through the realization that economic factors are not the only inducement for working as stated by

Morse and Weiss. In line with the social esteem and self-actualization needs discussed by Maslow, factors such as associations with others, self-respect gained through the work and high interest value of the work can serve effectively to induce people to work.

1. What is the connection between behavior and desired objectives?
2. What are the major factors inducing people to work?

The cooperative principle explains how conversational maxims are given life to but it does not tell us why people are so much interested in conversational maxims. This is where the politeness principle comes in. In the most general form, the politeness principle can be expressed as "maximize (other things being equal) the expression of polite beliefs" or, in its negative form, "minimize (other things being equal) the expression of impolite beliefs."

There are some situations where politeness does not have a high value. For example, when the speaker and the hearer are engaged in a collaborative activity and the exchange of information is equally important to both, of them, politeness would be given less consideration and the language used has more to be direct and straightforward.

The essays in this volume are organized mainly in this vein. When the general field of linguistics and language, of the more recent philosophic and linguistic ways of approaching the meaning of meaning, they try to set out certain "frontier" topics. The word "frontier" has no obvious connotation. The topics discussed are at the forward edge of current thought and scholarship. They are not yet clearly or fully understood. What needs to be done is to formulate questions about them in as clear and fruitful a way as possible. Thus, there are papers in this book on the relations reflected or obscured in literature, and on the virtually unexplored subject of the history and formal structure of lexical speech, of the language-structure we direct towards ourselves. "Frontier" also aims to suggest that these essays