

2000年清华大学MBA考前辅导班模拟考试

英语试题

(本试卷满分100分, 考试时间为180分钟)

考生须知: 答案必须写在答题纸和机读答题卡上, 答在试题纸上无效。

PART I STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY (10%)

Direction: There are 20 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. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. Smith is to study medicine as soon as he ____ military service.
A. will finish
B. has finished
C. finish
D. would finish
2. We don't want to do business with that company, for it has _____ several drafts before.
A. dishonored
B. protested
C. presented
D. offered
3. He _____ to be affected by many things.
A. forced
B. permitted
C. advised
D. tended
4. "Did you remember to give Anne the money you owe her."
"Yes, _____ I saw her, I remembered."
A. momentarily
B. while
C. suddenly
D. the instant
5. _____ the formation of the sun, the planets and other stars began with the consideration of an interstellar cloud.
A. It accepted that
B. Accepted that
C. It is accepted that
D. That is accepted
6. He is a man ____ no one has a better right to speak.
A. whom
B. to whom
C. than who
D. than whom
7. _____ would have known the answer.

merchandise goods. The WTO expanded the GATT agreement to include trade in services, such as international telephone service, and protections for intellectual property---that is, creative works that can be protected legally, such as sound recordings and computer programs. The WTO is also a formally structured organization whose rules are legally binding on its member states. The organization provides a framework for international trade law. Members can refer trade disputes to the WTO where a dispute panel composed of WTO officials serves as arbitrator. Members can appeal this panel's rulings to a WTO appellate body whose decisions are final. Disputes must be resolved within the time limits set by WTO rules.

As of 1996 almost all of the 123 nations that had signed the new GATT pact had transferred membership to the WTO, including the United States. About 30 other nations had also applied for membership. The WTO is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and is controlled by a general council made up of member states' ambassadors who also serve on various subsidiary and specialist committees. The ministerial conference, which meets every two years and appoints the WTO's director-general, oversees the General Council. Renato Ruggiero, a former Italian trade minister, became the first full-time director-general of the WTO in May 1995. The agreements that the WTO will administer are expected to increase annual world trade by at least \$755 billion by the year 2002.

41. WTO began its official operation in year ____.
42. How long did WTO and GATT exist together?
43. The range covered in WTO is ____ than that of GATT.
44. What will member countries do, when they have disputes?
45. Who is WTO's first director-general?

PART III Cloze (10%)

Directions: Of the fifteen words given, choose ten words which best fill in the ten numbered blanks of the following passage. Each word can be used only once. Change the form where necessary.

communication	tell	declare	knock	say
for	from	with	to	who
time	where	whom	that	early

Yesterday hurricane Floyd landed (46) down trees, blowing off roofs of houses and cutting off (47) between several islands. Also yesterday, President Bill Clinton, who was visiting New Zealand, (48) a federal state of emergency in Florida and Georgia as Floyd approached. Clinton decided to return to Washington (49) than scheduled to control the situation. Around 1.7 million people on Florida's Atlantic coast, meanwhile, were ordered to leave their towns (50) other places.

Some 500,000 people were (51) to leave parts of coastal Georgia. Some people of North Carolina's Outer Banks, (52) were destroyed by Hurricane Dennis just last week, also were required to leave. The size of Floyd was three (53) larger than that

of Hurricane Andrew, the 1992 hurricane (54)killed 40 and caused US\$26 billion in property damage after striking near Miami. People of that city feared an even worse damage (55) Floyd.

PART IV English-Chinese Translation (15%)

Direction: Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

Mercantilist preoccupation with precious metals also inspired several domestic policies. It was vital for a nation to keep wages low and the population large and growing. A large, ill-paid population produced more goods to be sold at low prices to foreigners. Ordinary men and women were encouraged to work hard and avoid such extravagances as tea, gin, ribbons, and silks. It also followed that the earlier children began to work, the better it was for their country's prosperity. One mercantilist writer had a plan for children of the poor: "When these children are four years old, they shall be sent to the county workhouse and there taught to read two hours a day and be kept fully employed the rest of the time in any of the manufactures of the house which best suits their age, strength, and capacity."

PART V COMPOSITION (15%)

Direction: For this part, you are asked to write a Memo about the following information. Your composition should be about 120 words. The composition should be written on the Answer Sheet.

1. 备忘录是由计划部 Carl Johnson 写给人事部 Jim Hillman。
2. 计划部将有一人在三月离职，请提前安排此职位候选人，以便熟悉工作。
3. 要求候选人有五年以上的高级策划经验，能讲流利的普通话和英语。

英语模拟考题答案

PART I Structure and Vocabulary

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. C
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. D 15. B 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. A

PART II Reading Comprehension

21. A 22. D 23. D 24. A 25. B 26. D 27. D 28. A 29. A 30. B
31. C 32. D 33. C 34. D 35. A 36. C 37. B 38. C 39. B 40. B

41. 1995

42. One year.

43. larger or broader

44. They will bring the dispute to the dispute panel of WTO for arbitration.

45. Renato Ruggiero

Part III Close Test

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| 46. knocking | 47. communication | 48. declared | 49. earlier | 50. for |
| 51. told | 52. who | 53. times | 54. that | 55. from |

Part IV 略

Part V 略

- A. Clever anyone
 - B. Anyone clever
 - C. Anyone is clever
 - D. Clever is anyone
8. Why are you still smoking? You _____.
- A. should have given up it
 - B. should have given it up
 - C. ought to have given up it
 - D. should given it up
9. He is told not to drink more wine _____.
- A. than is good to his health
 - B. that is good to his health
 - C. than his health
 - D. than good
10. The sick _____ and the lost _____.
- A. have cured; have found
 - B. has cured; has found
 - C. have been cured; have been found
 - D. has been cured; has been found
11. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, _____ the behavior of animal depends mainly on instinct.
- A. whereas
 - B. so
 - C. unless
 - D. that
12. Mumps _____ a very common disease which usually affects children.
- A. was
 - B. is
 - C. are
 - D. were
13. The _____ largest state is, and has been since Alaska's admission into the Union, California.
- A. three
 - B. third
 - C. first third
 - D. most
14. _____ the surface of metal, but also weakens it.
- A. Not only does rust corrode
 - B. Not only rust corrode
 - C. Rust, which not only corrodes
 - D. Rust not only corrodes
15. It's nice to go for a walk _____ a summer evening.
- A. on
 - B. in
 - C. at
 - D. during

16. "Are these two issues settled?"

"No, they still were _____ conflict."

- A. during
- B. on
- C. with
- D. in

17. "Did the medicine make you feel better?"

"No, _____ the worse I feel."

- A. taking more medicine
- B. the most medicine I take
- C. the more medicine I take
- D. when I take more medicine

18. His health is _____.

- A. as poor, if not poorer than, his sister
- B. poor as his sisters if not poorer
- C. as poor as, if not poorer than, his sister's
- D. as poor, if not poorer than his sister's

19. Susanne had worked for three years to be a computer analyst but found her progress _____.

- A. discouraging and unsatisfied
- B. discourageable and dissatisfaction
- C. discouraging an dissatisfaction
- D. unsatisfactory and discouraging

20. That definition leaves _____ for disagreement.

- A. much room
- B. a small room
- C. great deal room
- D. not so big a room

PART II READING COMPREHENSION (50%)

Section A

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them here are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage:

Does everyone have a mother tongue that they can identify with? People who are ethnically mixed, people whose ancestors have undergone language shift, and those who are bilingual from infancy often have a very weak sense of identification with a 'mother tongue'. I found that the implication of the language rights activists in Hong Kong was often that if you do not speak your ancestral language(s), it means that you or your ancestors have done something wrong: shifted languages without "knowledge of long-term consequences". I can't accept that. For many people,

including migrants and those who live in the big cities of the world, language shift is an expected part of life. People also have a right to change languages if they think it will produce material or financial benefit.

The language rights activists take the view that identification with the culture of a mother tongue is a necessary component of a self-fulfilling life. There is also an implication that this identification should be linked to one's ancestry and to an ethnically based culture. Yet, since culture, like language, changes, many of us do not share the language(s) of our ancestors. No one knows what the long-term consequences of language shifts are. So what the language rights activists indicate is surely wrong.

A basic principle of the language rights movement is that minorities should be educated through the means of their mother tongue(s). This may be interpreted as: (a) allowing mother tongue education, which would allow communities to organize themselves to provide schooling for their children if there is a demand for it and if they can finance it; or (b) requiring governments to provide it, which means that the government should make decisions to give special status to some languages and provide financial support for the education. But it is hard to imagine in practical terms how a country could provide for facilities (设备) for every child to experience mother tongue education; or (c) requiring children to have it, which would almost inevitably involve governments in predetermining a child's mother tongue, probably on the basis of his (her) parents' ancestors.

21. The word "ancestors" in Line 2 means ____.

- A. forefathers B. competitors C. receivers D. employees

22. According to the language rights activists, people ____.

- A. cannot speak their ancestral language(s)
B. needn't identify with their mother tongue(s)
C. shouldn't have any connection with the culture of their mother tongue
D. should identify with their mother tongue(s) and the culture of that language

23. The basic principle of language rights movement includes ____.

- A. allowing mother tongue education
B. requiring governments to provide mother tongue education
C. requiring children to have mother tongue education
D. All of the above

24. According to the text, the author holds a ____ attitude towards the language rights movement.

- A. negative B. positive C. objective D. subjective

Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following passage:

Some signs of improvement in South-East Asia make people think that the worst of the region's economic crisis may be over. But for thousands of those most directly affected, it is only just beginning. As factories close, building stops and business declines, low-paid illegal (非法的) migrant laborers find their services excessive to requirements.

Malaysia and Singapore have for years suffered serious labor shortages,

filled up with immigrants from poorer countries. Now both fear an invasion of job-seekers from their giant neighbor, Indonesia. On March 22nd, 117 illegal immigrants in Singapore were sentenced to up to six weeks in prison and four to six strokes of the cane. They treated the immigrants cruelly for fear of an alarming increase in arrivals, the prospect of overcrowded prisons, and lack of resources to block new waves of illegal immigrants.

Similar worries are felt in Malaysia, where foreigners make up more than 20% of the workforce, and there are already an estimated 800,000 illegal Indonesian immigrants. The government finally announced this week that the growth of immigrants in the coming year would be no more than 2-3%.

There, and in other parts of Indonesia, the prospects for the poor and jobless look grim (愁苦的) whether they stay or leave. The economy is suffering a disastrous fall and the government estimates unemployment has already doubled to about 8.7%. Breadwinners are used to providing for several dependents. But with prices rising fast, many now worry about feeding their families. And because the Singaporean and Malaysian currencies have devalued far less than the Indonesian rupiah, the rewards for working there are even more attractive. So organized smuggling rings are able to charge a \$100 fare to those willing to risk the trip.

Thailand, too, has withdrawn its apparent welcome for illegal immigrants. In 1997, some 1m were in Thailand — two-thirds from Myanmar, with smaller numbers of Chinese, Lao, Cambodians and Bangladeshis. Now the government wants them out.

But some of the workers are needed. Their jobs are often described as the 3-Ds (dirty, difficult and dangerous). They are also lowly paid, and even now Thai employers complain they cannot find locals to replace them.

25. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this passage?

- A. Asia's economic crisis is over.
- B. Illegal migrant laborers have difficulty in finding jobs.
- C. Indonesian rupiah devalues fast.
- D. Jobless people lead poor lives.

26. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Malaysia has suffered serious labor shortage for a long time.
- B. Singapore began to punish illegal immigrants.
- C. Thailand wanted those illegal immigrants to go back.
- D. There is no need for immigrants workers now.

27. Why did Singapore decide to treat those illegal immigrants very badly?

- A. Because more and more illegal immigrants poured into the country.
- B. Because the prisons in the country would be overcrowded.
- C. Because the country would lack resources to block new waves of illegal immigrants.
- D. All of the above.

28. According to the passage, why do the Indonesian immigrants want to go to Singapore and Malaysia?

- A. Because they can earn more money there.
- B. Because they like to live there.
- C. Because there are more jobs.
- D. Because the Singaporean and Malaysian currencies are less valuable than Indonesian

rupiah.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the following passage:

She has played all the great queens: Cleopatra, Gertrude in Hamlet, Queen Victoria in the 1997 film Mrs. Brown. She knows Shakespeare quite well: all of Romeo and Juliet, Twelfth Night, A Midsummer Night's Dream and "probably most of Measure for Measure." So, for British actress Judi Dench, figuring out how to play the role of Queen Elizabeth I in Shakespeare in Love was no great mystery. "I thought she would be a commanding person," says Dench, who is herself a rather gracious person, and all of 155 cm tall. "I thought that if she just glanced at you, you'd be pretty terrified inside."

When she appears onscreen as the royal, and godlike Elizabeth — with skeletally white skin, burning eyes and all quivering in that bejeweled and befeathered costume like some sort of monstrous dragonfly — audiences have broken out into cheers. With barely 10 minutes onscreen, she makes her terrifyingly omniscient (无所不知的) Elizabeth central to the film, with players and viewers alike perched breathlessly on her every word, which Dench attributes not to her own skill but to the honor the film's other characters show her.

After 41 years on the English stage, after receiving the female equivalent of a knighthood in 1987, it appears that Dench's American moment has arrived. In 1998 she received an Oscar nomination (提名) for Mrs. Brown; her Golden Globe nomination this year for Shakespeare puts her back in the Oscar game; and in April she will appear on Broadway for the first time in 40 years, starring in David Hare's Amy's View, a 1997 London hit. She has even gone mainstream — playing M in the James Bond movies.

Dench, 64, may be one of Britain's hardest-working actors. She is currently filming her third Bond movie and starring in London's West End in the Peter Hall-directed Filumena, and she often stars in British comic dramas. But amazingly, she still suffers from stage fright, much of which stems from a fundamental — and misplaced — insecurity about her looks. "I'm not a face that people want to film," she insists. Now Dench may have to face an even more frightening fact: the camera loves her.

29. Dench is good at playing ____.

- A. queens B. ladies C. young girls D. spinsters

30. According to Dench, she can play Elizabeth in Shakespeare in Love successfully because ____.

- A. she is a skilled actress
B. other characters of the film show honor to her
C. she knows Elizabeth quite well
D. she is the most qualified actress for Elizabeth

31. According to the passage, ____.

- A. Dench is a beautiful British actress
B. Dench hasn't won any kind of awards in her life
C. Dench is a short, plain-looking actress
D. Dench is not afraid of anything

32. It is not stated clearly but implied that ____.

- A. Dench is satisfied with her looks
- B. audience don't like Dench
- C. Dench is very proud of herself
- D. Dench is loved by audience

Questions 33 to 36 are based on the following passage:

Around the world people are choosing to have fewer and fewer children — not just in China, where the government forces it on them, but in almost every nation outside the poorest parts of Africa. Population growth rates are lower than they have been at any time since the Second World War. In the past three decades the average woman in the developing world, excluding China, has gone from bearing six children to four. If this keeps on, the population of the world will not double again. The world is still growing, at nearly a record pace — we add a New York City every month, almost a Mexico every year. But the rate of growth is slowing; it is no longer “unstoppable,” “cancerous.” If current trends hold, the world's population will almost stop growing before the twenty-first century is out.

And that will be none too soon. The increase in human population in the 1990s has exceeded the total population in 1600. The population has grown more since 1950 than it did during the previous four million years. The reasons for our recent rapid growth are pretty clear. Although the Industrial Revolution speeded historical growth rates considerably, it was really the public-health revolution, and its spread to the Third World at the end of the Second World War, that set us galloping (飞奔).

If it is relatively easy to explain why population grew so fast after the Second World War, it is much harder to explain why the growth is now slowing. Experts confidently supply answers, some of them contradictory: “Development is the best contraceptive (避孕方法)” — or education, or the empowerment of women, or hard times that force families to postpone having children. For each example there is a counterexample. Turks have used contraception at about the same rate as the Japanese, but their birth rate is twice as high. It is not AIDS that will slow population growth, except in a few African countries. It is not horrors like the civil war in Rwanda, which claimed half a million lives. All that matters is how often individual men and women decide that they want to reproduce.

33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. The Chinese people do not want to have more children.
- B. The average woman in the developed world has gone from bearing six children to four in the past three decades.
- C. Population growth rates are lower than they have been at any time since the Second World War.
- D. Now the rate of growth is speeding up.

34. Why did population grow so fast after the Second World War?

- A. Because people would like to have a big family.
- B. Because the Industrial Revolution speeded historical growth rates.
- C. Because death rate is growing.
- D. Because the public-health revolution helps reduce death rate.

35. The reason why the growth is now slowing is that ____.

- A. people prefer to have fewer and fewer children
- B. people are more educated and women's status is higher
- C. hard times force families to have fewer children
- D. AIDS and civil wars killed a great many people

36. It is not clearly stated but implied that ____.

- A. AIDS can not slow population growth
- B. contraception, to some extent, helps reduce birth rate
- C. population will continue to grow even though people decide on having fewer and fewer children
- D. many people may die in a war

Questions 37 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Bilingual education is a special effort to help immigrant children learn English so that they can do regular schoolwork with their English-speaking classmates and receive an equal educational opportunity. But what it is in the letter and the spirit of the law is not what it has become in practice. Some experts decided early on that children should be taught for a time in their native languages, so that they would continue to learn other subjects while learning English. It was expected that the transition would take a child three years.

In practice, many bilingual programs became more concerned with teaching in the native language and maintaining the ethnic culture of the family than with teaching children English in three years.

Beginning in the 1970s several notions were put forward to provide a reasoning for the bilingual-teaching experiment. José Cárdenas, the director emeritus (荣誉退休的) of the Intercultural Development Research Association, in San Antonio, and Blandina Cárdenas, an associate professor of educational administration at the University of Texas at San Antonio, published their theory of incompatibilities. According to this theory, Mexican-American children in the United States are so different from "majority" children that they must be given bilingual and bicultural instruction in order to achieve academic success. Educators were convinced of the soundness of the idea — an urgent need for special teaching for non-English-speaking children — and judges handed down court decisions on the basis of it.

Jim Cummins, a bilingual-education theorist and a professor of education at the University of Toronto, contributed two hypotheses. His "developmental independence" hypothesis suggests that learning to read in one's native language makes reading easier in a second language. His "threshold" hypothesis suggests that children's achievement in the second language depends on the level of their mastery of their native language and that the most-positive cognitive (认知的) effects occur when both languages are highly developed. Cummins's hypotheses were interpreted to mean that a solid foundation in native-language literacy and subject-matter learning would best prepare students for learning in English. In practice these notions work against the goals of bilingual education — English-language mastery and academic achievement in English in mainstream classrooms.

37. The purpose of bilingual education is to ____.

- A. help immigrant children to learn their native languages
- B. help immigrant children to learn English so that they can keep up with their English-speaking classmates
- C. help immigrant children learn English and their native languages as well
- D. help immigrant children to adapt to the life in the United States soon

38. According to José Cárdenas and Blandina Cárdenas's theory, ____.

- A. Mexican-American children in the United States are the same as "majority" children
- B. "majority" children in the United States should be given bilingual and bicultural instruction
- C. Mexican-American children are so different from "majority" children that they should be given bilingual and bicultural education in order to be successful in school
- D. all the children in the United States should be given bilingual and bicultural education so that they can achieve academic success

39. According to "developmental interdependence" hypothesis, ____.

- A. learning to read in one's native language makes it more difficult to read in a second language
- B. learning to read in one's native language makes it easier to read in a second language
- C. children's achievement in the second language depends on the level of their mastery of their native language
- D. the most-positive cognitive effects occur when both languages are highly developed

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. What it is in theory is just what happens in practice.
- B. In practice, many bilingual programs tend to be taught in native language and maintain the ethnic culture of the family in three years.
- C. José Cárdenas and Blandina Cárdenas failed to convince educators of the soundness of their idea.
- D. Cummins's hypotheses mean that a solid foundation in native-language literacy and subject-matter learning have little to do with the learning in English.

Sections B

Directions: Read the following passage and then give short answers to the five questions. Write your answers on the Answer sheet.

World Trade Organization (WTO), international body that promotes and enforces the provisions of trade laws and regulations. The World Trade Organization has the authority to administer and police new and existing free trade agreements, to oversee world trade practices, and to settle trade disputes among member states. The WTO was established in 1994 when the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a treaty and international trade organization, signed a new trade pact. The WTO was created to replace GATT.

The WTO began operation on January 1, 1995. GATT and the WTO coexisted until December 1995, when the members of GATT met for the last time. Although the WTO replaced GATT, the trade agreements established by GATT in 1994 are part of the WTO agreement. However, the WTO has a significantly broader scope than GATT. GATT regulated trade in