

2007 年昆明理工大学单独命题考试英语考研试题

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昆明理工大学 2007 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题

考试科目代码： 211 考试科目名称： 英语

试题适用招生专业： 单考

考生答题须知

1. 所有题目（包括填空、选择、图表等类型题目）答题答案必须做在考点发给的答题纸上，做在本试题册上无效。请考生务必在答题纸上写清题号。
2. 评卷时不评阅本试题册，答题如有做在本试题册上而影响成绩的，后果由考生自己负责。
3. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答（画图可用铅笔），用其它笔答题不给分。

答题时不准使用涂改液等具有明显标记的涂改用品。

Part I Vocabulary (20%)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 20 sentences. Each of the sentences has an underlined part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best keeps the meaning of the underlined part. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. Significant changes have taken place in the international situation.
A. Important B. Sudden C. Complete D. Visible
2. The election results do not always reflect back the views of the voters.
A. express B. constitute C. favor D. blame
3. As the service charge is included in the bill, any further tipping is unnecessary.

- A. pay B. pay C. expense D. additional money
4. I, on behalf of my family, am obliged to you and your wife for your great help.
- A. grateful B. forceful C. inclined D. subjected
5. The trade-mark is registered on the book of the Patent office.
- A. recorded B. excluded C. removed D. invented
6. The driver' s report of the accident was verified by eye-witnesses.
- A. examined B. signed C. confirmed D. denied
7. The local people like to use more durable material to build their houses.
- A. long-lasting B. refined C. strong D. expensive
8. They don' t attach any importance to his statement.
- A. deliver B. catch C. connect D. separate
9. The function of ears in hearing is to convert the sound waves to nerve impulse.
- A. represent B. change C. prove D. manufacture
10. The soldiers cut trees down to make a block across the road.
- A. foundation B. path C. obstacle D. access
11. We must arouse them to fight for their own security.
- A. stimulate B. arise C. boil D. disturb
12. The driver tried to prevent the accident by bringing the car to a sudden stop.
- A. put out B. hold back C. control D. reduce
13. He said he had arrived on the preceding night.
- A. following B. succeeding C. previous D. subsequent

14. All the members of the committee are opposed to our views about the matter.

A. thoughts B. opinions C. wills D. intentions

15. At first the disease affected only his foot but now it has spread to his leg.

A. enlarged B. covered C. evolved D. extended

16. He was urgent in his demands.

A. mild B. sure C. reasonable D. pressing

17. Professor Lee is well-known for his research in the behaviors of the cats.

A. examination B. theory C. study D. expectation

18. The simple plan evolved into a complicated scheme.

A. developed B. summarized C. exaggerated D. transformed

19. It was difficult to guess what her reaction to the decision would be.

A. sense B. consciousness C. response D. feeling

20. He is full of admiration for her bravery.

A. surprise B. respect C. pride D. worship

Section B

Directions : In this section there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

21. Their greatest weakness itself during the discussion.

A. reversed B. revealed C. resembled D. reserved

22. After the revolution, the of the country remained tense.

A. climate B temperature C. weather D. air

23. I' ll always stand you whatever happens.
A. for B. by C. with D. to
24. It was a difficult time for her, but she through beautifully.
A. managed B. weathered C. survived D. settled
25. The teacher him for his neglect of duty.
A. recognized B. reflected C. refused D. blamed
26. Bad deeds, as well as good, may on the doer.
A. recall B. rebel C. reduce D. rebound
27. The candidate charged his with evasion (逃避) of the basic issues.
A. opponent B. enemy C. foe D. contestant
28. Mathematics is still the necessary for the management of nature.
A. implement B. implication C. illustration D. appliance
29. The house to ours is under repairs.
A. next B. according C. adjusted D. advanced
30. The government gets a(n) from taxes.
A. payment B. income C. fund D. revenue
31. No one has that island for over 100 years.
A. navigated B. obtained C. inhabited D. penetrated
32. Pioneers from New England to all parts of the U.S.
A. merged B. migrated C. survived D. swayed
33. The inventor his original design to increase the machine' s efficiency.
A. tackled B. notified C. violated D. modified
34. They would receive training under the watching eyes of the government.

- A. intensive B. massive C. striking D. exterior
35. Being overweight will a boy in sports.
A. forbid B. handicap C. compel D. exclude
36. The audience applauded with enthusiasm after the performance.
A. literary B. critical C. genuine D. vain
37. Anyone who in the quarrel may find that it is not easy to avoid deep involvement.
A. exceeds B. lags C. neglects D. intervenes
38. The committee has the power of to the jobs.
A. nomination B. supplement C. transferring D. objection
39. Every attention must be paid to him, the feeling that he is inferior to my other guests.
A. otherwise B. lest C. nonetheless D. notwithstanding
40. The glass the object so that we saw it bigger than its proper size.
A. swallowed B. reinforced C. magnified D. presented

Part II Reading Comprehension (45%)

Directions: In this section there 4 passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

While anything can happen in the world of gold, no one expects bullion (金条, 金块) price to rise anytime soon. Desperation sales by Asian citizens and governments have been depressing gold prices for months. At this autumn's price of about \$290 an ounce, gold is going for 10 percent less than last fall and 25 percent less than in 1996.

American jewelry counters barely reflect that steep decline. A survey by the World Gold Council found that Americans paid about \$83 for the typical piece of gold jewelry this summer, down about \$2 from what they paid in

1996. “ Most retail jewelers have lowered prices, ” says Michael Paolercio, CEO of Michael Anthony Jewelers, one of the nation’ s largest manufacturers of gold jewelry. “Have they lowered them dollar for dollar? No. ”

Shoppers elsewhere buy gold jewelry with the sharp eye of an investor. But U. S. shoppers grab gold like blinded magpies (喜鹊) , and they seem to disregard prices. In a 1997 survey of 2,107

Americans, the World Gold Council found that 85 percent didn’ t know about the daily price of gold. Worse, almost half of those who thought they knew were way off.

As a result, the cheaper cost of raw gold has generally meant higher profits for retailers. Zale Corp., the nation’ s largest jewelry retailer, for example, saw profits rise 36 percent in the year ending July 31, while sales rose only 9 percent.

The gold business has a long history of taking advantage of consumers. While today most jewelers won’ t outright lie, many hold back information to make it difficult to comparison-shop. When a U. S. News reporter visited 10 jewelers, department stores, and discount outlets last week, only two shops were willing to reveal the weight of a gold necklace.

Still, it is possible to buy low.

41. That the retail jewelry prices remain high in the United States can be accounted for by all of the following EXCEPT .

- A. Asian citizens and governments have been selling gold
- B. jewelry prices do not fall as much as gold prices do
- C. U. S. shoppers are not smart enough
- D. jewelry retailers get higher profits.

42. What does “they” (Par.2, last sentence) refer to ?

- A. Retail jewelers. B. Prices.
- C. Jewels. D. Jewelry manufacturers.

43. What does “way off” (Par.3, last sentence) mean ?

- A. Losing their way. B. Going out of their way.
C. Not right. D. Going in the wrong direction.
44. What does “outright” (Par.5, sentence 2) mean?
A. Rightfully. B. Wrongly. C. Directly. D. Openly.
45. The last paragraph is likely to be followed by .
A. how to educate U.S. shoppers of gold jewelry
B. techniques of buying gold jewelry
C. techniques of investing in gold jewelry
D. cases in which steep decline in gold prices lead to steep decline in jewelry prices

Passage 2

The massive \$206 billion settlement between the states and cigarette makers may accomplish many things, but preventing people — especially teens — from smoking is not likely to be among them. The deal contains few fresh approaches to solving one of the nation’s most uncontrollable health care dilemmas. Just how uncontrollable the problem is became clear last week in a new study that surprised even the most experienced public health experts: It showed a sharp rise in smoking among college students, the one group of teens that in the past had resisted tobacco’s temptations.

Despite that plain reminder of tobacco’s temptation, few chapters in the history of America’s smoking wars were more important than a four-day stretch last week. On Monday, a group of state attorneys general at a crowded Washington press conference released details of the deal they had negotiated with cigarette makers to settle state lawsuits to recover the health costs of treating smokers.

State officials, President Clinton, and even tobacco industry representatives enthusiastically acknowledged the agreement as a decisive achievement for fighting teen smoking. But the rhetoric (华丽的辞藻) that this was all for the kids was belied by what the deal left out. Unlike the \$368.5 billion settlement between states and tobacco — which fell apart in June when Congress failed to approve — the new pact is softer on tobacco. There’s no federal regulation of nicotine (尼

古丁) , as the original bargain stated firmly as a requirement. (As a result, Congress won't have a say in this deal.) Also missing this time: penalties for tobacco companies if teen smoking rates do not drop, and an end to cigarette vending machines(自动售货机), the easiest place for kids to buy cigarettes. Public health groups pledged to ask Congress for such tools to fight tobacco. The American Heart Association's Cass Wheeler summed up the public health community's mixed reaction to the settlement: " Perfect? No. A beginning? Yes. "

46. was the " plain reminder " (Par.2, sentence 1) .
- A. That the problem became clear
 - B. The study that surprised many
 - C. The sharp rise in smoking among college students
 - D. That college students had resisted tobacco's temptations
47. Cigarette makers would pay \$206 billion to .
- A. smokers B. college students who smoke
 - C. the federal government D. the state governments
48. All of the following EXCEPT considered the agreement a great achievement.
- A. President Clinton B. the public health community
 - C. state officials D. representatives of cigarette makers
49. What is " belied " (Par.3, sentence 2) most likely to mean ?
- A. Contradicted. B. Revealed. C. Changed. D. Concealed.
50. Which of the following statements is true ?
- A. The agreement would prevent teenagers from smoking.
 - B. The agreement contains a few new approaches to smoking fighting.
 - C. Congress was not asked to approve the agreement.
 - D. The deal put an end to cigarette vending machines.

Passage 3

The Internet can make the news more democratic, giving the public a chance to ask questions and seek out facts behind stories and candidates, according to the head of the largest US on-line service.

“ But the greatest potential for public participation is still in the future, ” Steven Case, chairman of America On-line, told a recent meeting on Journalism and the Internet sponsored by The Freedom Forum (讨论会), though other speakers say the new technology of computers is changing the face of journalism, giving reporters access to more information and their readers a chance to ask questions and turn to different sources.

“You don’ t have to buy a newspaper and be confined to the four corners of that paper anymore, ” Sam Meddis, on-line technology editor at USA Today, observed about the variety of information available to computer users.

But the speakers noted the easy access to the Internet also means anyone can post information for others to see. “ Anyone can say anything they want, whether it’ s right or wrong, ” said Case. Readers have to determine for themselves who to trust. “ In a world of almost infinite voices, respected journalists and respected brand names will probably become more important, not less, ” Case said.

The Internet today is about where radio was 80 years ago, or television 50 years ago or cable 25 years ago, he said. But it is growing rapidly because it provides people fast access to news and a chance to comment on it.

He forecast increased political participation on-line in this year and in 2000 with politicians able to answer directly to the public — an opportunity to increase voter turnout and for politicians to raise funds from the public.

51. The main topic of this passage is .

- A. the development of journalism
- B. the rapid development of the Internet
- C. the effect the Internet has on journalism
- D. the advantages of the Internet

52. It can be inferred from this passage that may NOT be regarded as the advantages of the Internet ?

- A. the news can be made more democratic
- B. the public can turn to different sources
- C. the public can get a chance to ask questions
- D. anything can be posted on the Internet for others to see

53. The correct order for the appearance of the four technologies is .

- A. Internet-cable-television-radio
- B. radio-television-cable-Internet
- C. radio-cable-television-Internet
- D. Television-radio-cable-Internet

54. Which of the following statements is true ?

- A. Only respected journalists can post information on the Internet for others to see.
- B. Respected journalists will probably become more important than before.
- C. Everyone is using the Internet now.
- D. The greatest potential of public participation of the Internet is in the near future.

55. On the whole, the attitude Steven Case holds for the Internet' s future development is

- A. pessimistic
- B. optimistic
- C. doubtful
- D. unknown

Passage 4

Should the United States support a “ Man In Space ” program ? Opponents and proponents present strong arguments on both sides.

The opponents point out how enormously expensive manned space operations are: Every shuttle flight costs taxpayers about \$500 million, and the anticipated bill for the international space station is \$35 billion-\$40

billion. They also think that the returns from such space investments so far do not justify the expense. They suspect that much of the space testing of new materials and purer crystals could be performed on Earth at a much lower cost, either through automated systems, on less-expensive unmanned rockets, or even in laboratories. They believe it is reckless to spend such enormous sums of money in space for an uncertain return, when there are so many unmet needs here on Earth.

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