

2017 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 623

科目名称: 基础英语

满分: 150 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

I. Vocabulary and Structure (每题 2 分, 共 30 分)

Direction: Choose the One answer that best completes the sentence.

- He can never forget those years of _____ and the _____ treatment they received in the prison camp.
A. miserable, inhuman B. misery, inhuman
C. miserly, inhuman D. misery, unhuman
- For years she has _____ a secret admiration for her next-door neighbor.
A. harbored B. cherished C. treasured D. appealed
- Students in those days were subject _____ the most severe disciplines and their dorms and classroom would never be strewn _____ garbage.
A. to, with B. under, on C. to, in D. on, with
- So long as I am _____ charge, no one will ever be able to slip _____ our university _____ the side door.
A. on, through, by B. in, into, at C. in, into, by D. into, in, at
- We have been completely taken _____ in the past week _____ the preparations for the coming English evening.
A. in, under B. in, with C. up, for D. up, with
- I was just about to get on a bus when a boy _____ my handbag and ran out of the bus terminal.
A. gripped B. grabbed C. caught D. grasped
- Her job was to _____ pesticide in the cotton fields, which exposed her to harmful chemicals.
A. sprinkle B. spring C. spray D. sprout
- I couldn't hear them clearly, but they seemed to be _____ to each other approvingly.
A. murmuring B. muttering C. grunting D. mumbling
- In the end, a _____ of six men and six women deliberated four days and found him guilty of murder.
A. panel B. jury C. court D. legislation
- Whether you come or not, it will _____ since your proposal has been totally rejected by all the trustees at the board conference.
A. make a great difference B. make no difference
C. make a good arrangement D. make sense
- A firm might sometimes sell at a loss to drive a competitor out of business, and _____ increase its market power.

- A. therefore B. thereby C. hence D. further
- My uncle is quite worn out from years of hard work. He is no longer the man _____ he was fifteen years ago.
A. Which B. whom C. who D. that
- John is _____ hardworking than his sister, but he failed in the exam.
A. no less B. no more C. not less D. no so
- The research requires more money than _____.
A. have been put B. being put in C. has been put in D. to be put in
- She managed to save _____ she could out of her wages to help her brother.
A. how little money B. so little money
C. such little money D. what little money

II. Cloze (每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play? 1 an event takes place, newspapers are on the streets 2 the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reports are on the spot to 3 the news. Newspapers have one basic 4, to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to 5 it. Radio, telegraph, television, and 6 inventions brought competition for newspapers. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. 7, this competition merely spurred the newspapers on. They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the 8 and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are 9 and read than ever before. Competition also led newspapers to branch out to many other fields. Besides keeping readers 10 of the latest news, today's newspapers 11 and influence readers about politics and other important and serious matters. Newspapers influence readers' economic choices 12 advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for their very 13. Newspapers are sold at a price that 14 even a small fraction of the cost of production. The main 15 of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The 16 in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This 17 in terms of circulation. How many people read the newspaper? Circulation depends 18 on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment 19 in a newspaper's pages. But for the most part, circulation depends on a newspaper's value to readers as a source of information 20 the community, city, country, state, nation, and world—and even outer space.

- A. Just when B. While C. Soon after D. Before
- A. to give B. giving C. given D. being given
- A. gather B. spread C. carry D. bring
- A. reason B. cause C. problem D. purpose
- A. make B. publish C. know D. write
- A. another B. other C. one another D. the other
- A. However B. And C. Therefore D. So
- A. value B. ratio C. rate D. speed
- A. spread B. passed C. printed D. completed
- A. inform B. be informed C. to be informed D. informed
- A. entertain B. encourage C. educate D. edit
- A. on B. through C. with D. of

13. A. forms B. existence C. contents D. purpose
 14. A. tries to cover B. manages to cover C. fails to cover D. succeeds in
 15. A. source B. origin C. course D. finance
 16. A. way B. means C. chance D. success
 17. A. measures B. measured C. is measured D. was measured
 18. A. somewhat B. little C. much D. something
 19. A. offering B. offered C. which offered D. to be offered
 20. A. by B. with C. at D. about

III. Reading Comprehension (4 篇阅读中 1-5 题每题 2 分, 第 6 题 5 分, 共计 60 分。请将所有答案写在答题纸上, 标清篇章和题目序号。)

Direction: After reading the following passages, choose the best answer for Question 1-5 and give a brief answer to Question 6.

[1] Seeking a competitive advantage, some professional service firms (for example, firms providing advertising, accounting, or health care services) have considered offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction. Such guarantees specify what clients can expect and what the firm will do if it fails to fulfill these expectations. Particularly with first-time clients, an unconditional guarantee can be an effective marketing tool if the client is very cautious, the firm's fees are high, the negative consequences of bad service are grave, or business is difficult to obtain through referrals and word-of-mouth.

However, an unconditional guarantee can sometimes hinder marketing efforts. With its implication that failure is possible, the guarantee may, paradoxically, cause clients to doubt the service firm's ability to deliver the promised level of service. It may conflict with a firm's desire to appear sophisticated, or may even suggest that a firm is begging for business. In legal and health care services, it may mislead clients by suggesting that lawsuits or medical procedures will have guaranteed outcomes. Indeed, professional service firms with outstanding reputations and performance to match have little to gain from offering unconditional guarantees. And any firm that implements an unconditional guarantee without undertaking a commensurate commitment to quality of service is merely employing a potentially costly marketing gimmick.

- The primary function of the passage as a whole is to
 - account for the popularity of a practice
 - evaluate the utility of a practice
 - demonstrate how to institute a practice
 - weigh the ethics of using a strategy
- All of the following are mentioned in the passage as circumstances in which professional service firms can benefit from offering an unconditional guarantee EXCEPT:
 - The firm is having difficulty retaining its clients of long standing.
 - The firm is having difficulty getting business through client recommendations.
 - The firm charges substantial fees for its services.
 - The adverse effects of poor performance by the firm are significant for the client.

3. Which of the following is cited in the passage as a goal of some professional service firms in offering unconditional guarantees of satisfaction?

- A limit on the firm's liability
 - Successful competition against other firms
 - Ability to justify fee increases
 - Attainment of an outstanding reputation in a field
4. The passage's description of the issue raised by unconditional guarantees for health care or legal services most clearly implies that which of the following is true?
- The legal and medical professions have standards of practice that would be violated by attempts to fulfill such unconditional guarantees.
 - The result of a lawsuit of medical procedure cannot necessarily be determined in advance by the professionals handling a client's case.
 - The dignity of the legal and medical professions is undermined by any attempts at marketing of professional services, including unconditional guarantees.
 - Clients whose lawsuits or medical procedures have unsatisfactory outcomes cannot be adequately compensated by financial settlements alone.
5. Which of the following hypothetical situations best exemplifies the potential problem noted in the second sentence of the second paragraph?
- A physician's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction encourages patients to sue for malpractice if they are unhappy with the treatment they receive.
 - A lawyer's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients suspect that the lawyer needs to find new clients quickly to increase the firm's income.
 - A business consultant's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction is undermined when the consultant fails to provide all of the services that are promised.
 - An architect's unconditional guarantee of satisfaction makes clients wonder how often the architect's buildings fail to please clients.
6. What does the passage most clearly imply about the professional service firms?

[2] Traditionally, the first firm to commercialize a new technology has benefited from the unique opportunity to shape product definitions, forcing followers to adapt to a standard or invest in an unproven alternative. Today, however, the largest payoffs may go to companies that lead in developing integrated approaches for successful mass production and distribution.

Producers of the Beta format for videocassette recorders (VCR's), for example, were first to develop the VCR commercially in 1975, but producers of the rival VHS (Video Home System) format proved to be more successful at forming strategic alliances with other producers and distributors to manufacture and market their VCR format. Seeking to maintain exclusive control over VCR distribution, Beta producers were reluctant to form such alliances and eventually lost ground to VHS in the competition for the global VCR market.

Despite Beta's substantial technological head start and the fact that VHS was neither technically better nor cheaper than Beta, developers of VHS quickly turned a slight early lead in sales into a dominant position. Strategic alignments with producers

of prerecorded tapes reinforced the VHS advantage. The perception among consumers that prerecorded tapes were more available in VHS format further expanded VHS's share of the market. By the end of the 1980's, Beta was no longer in production.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
 - A. Evaluating two competing technologies
 - B. Tracing the impact of a new technology by narrating a sequence of events
 - C. Reinterpreting an event from contemporary business history
 - D. Illustrating a business strategy by means of a case history
2. According to the passage, today's successful firms, unlike successful firms in the past, may earn the greatest profits by
 - A. investing in research to produce cheaper versions of existing technology
 - B. being the first to market a competing technology
 - C. adapting rapidly to a technological standard previously set by a competing firm
 - D. emphasizing the development of methods for the mass production and distribution of a new technology
3. According to the passage, consumers began to develop a preference for VCR's in the VHS format because they believed which of the following?
 - A. VCR's in the VHS format were technically better than competing-format VCR's.
 - B. VCR's in the VHS format were less expensive than competing-format VCR's.
 - C. VHS was the first standard format for VCR's.
 - D. VHS prerecorded videotapes were more available than Beta-format tapes.
4. The author implies that one way that VHS producers won control over the VCR market was by
 - A. carefully restricting access to VCR technology
 - B. giving up a slight early lead in VCR sales in order to improve long-term prospects
 - C. retaining a strict monopoly on the production of prerecorded videotapes
 - D. sharing control of the marketing of VHS-format VCR's
5. The alignment of producers of VHS-format VCR's with producers of prerecorded videotapes is most similar to which of the following?
 - A. The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with another automobile manufacturer to adopt a standard design for automobile engines.
 - B. The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with an automotive glass company whereby the manufacturer agrees to purchase automobile windshields only from that one glass company.
 - C. The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with a petroleum company to ensure the widespread availability of the fuel required by a new type of engine developed by the manufacturer.
 - D. The alignment of an automobile manufacturer with its dealers to adopt a plan to improve automobile design.
6. Describe the relation of the first paragraph to the passage as a whole:

[3] When A. Philip Randolph assumed the leadership of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he began a ten-year battle to win recognition from the Pullman Company, the largest private employer of Black people in the United States and the company that controlled the railroad industry's sleeping car and parlor service. In 1935 the Brotherhood became the first Black union recognized by a major corporation. Randolph's efforts in the battle helped transform the attitude of Black workers toward unions and toward themselves as an identifiable group; eventually, Randolph helped to weaken organized labor's antagonism toward Black workers.

In the Pullman contest Randolph faced formidable obstacles. The first was Black workers' understandable skepticism toward unions, which had historically barred Black workers from membership. An additional obstacle was the union that Pullman itself had formed, which weakened support among Black workers for an independent entity.

The Brotherhood possessed a number of advantages, however, including Randolph's own tactical abilities. In 1928 he took the bold step of threatening a strike against Pullman. Such a threat, on a national scale, under Black leadership, helped replace the stereotype of the Black worker as servant with the image of the Black worker as wage earner. In addition, the porters' very isolation aided the Brotherhood. Porters were scattered throughout the country, sleeping in dormitories in Black communities; their segregated life protected the union's internal communications from interception. That the porters were a homogeneous group working for a single employer with single labor policy, thus sharing the same grievances from city to city, also strengthened the Brotherhood and encouraged racial identity and solidarity as well. But it was only in the early 1930's that federal legislation prohibiting a company from maintaining its own unions with company money eventually allowed the Brotherhood to become recognized as the porters' representative.

Not content with this triumph, Randolph brought the Brotherhood into the American Federation of Labor, where it became the equal of the Federation's 105 other unions. He reasoned that as a member union, the Brotherhood would be in a better position to exert pressure on member unions that practiced race restrictions. Such restrictions were eventually found unconstitutional in 1944.

1. According to the passage, by 1935 the skepticism of Black workers toward unions was
 - A. unchanged except among Black employees of railroad-related industries
 - B. reinforced by the actions of the Pullman Company's union
 - C. mitigated by the efforts of Randolph
 - D. weakened by the opening up of many unions to Black workers
2. In using the word "understandable", the author most clearly conveys
 - A. sympathy with attempts by the Brotherhood between 1925 and 1935 to establish an independent union
 - B. concern that the obstacles faced by Randolph between 1925 and 1935 were indeed formidable
 - C. ambivalence about the significance of unions to most Black workers in the 1920's

- D. appreciation of the attitude of many Black workers in the 1920's toward unions
3. The passage suggests which of the following about the response of porters to the Pullman Company's own union?
- A. Few porters ever joined this union.
 - B. Some porters supported this union before 1935.
 - C. Porters, more than other Pullman employees, enthusiastically supported this union.
 - D. The porters' response was most positive after 1935.
4. The passage suggests that if the grievances of porters in one part of the United States had been different from those of porters in another part of the country, which of the following would have been the case?
- A. It would have been more difficult for the Pullman Company to have had a single labor policy.
 - B. It would have been more difficult for the Brotherhood to control its channels of communication.
 - C. It would have been more difficult for the Brotherhood to build its membership.
 - D. It would have been easier for the Pullman Company's union to attract membership.
5. The passage suggests that in the 1920's a company in the United States was able to
- A. use its own funds to set up a union
 - B. require its employees to join the company's own union
 - C. develop a single labor policy for all its employees with little employee dissent
 - D. pressure its employees to contribute money to maintain the company's own union
6. What matter related to Randolph does the passage supply information concerning?

[4] Although numbers of animals in a given region may fluctuate from year to year, the fluctuations are often temporary and, over long periods, trivial. Scientists have advanced three theories of population control to account for this relative constancy.

The first theory attributes a relatively constant population to periodic climatic catastrophes that decimate populations with such frequency as to prevent them from exceeding some particular limit. In the case of small organisms with short life cycles, climatic changes need not be catastrophic: normal seasonal changes in photoperiod (daily amount of sunlight), for example, can govern population growth. This theory—the density-independent view—asserts that climatic factors exert the same regulatory effect on population regardless of the number of individuals in a region.

A second theory argues that population growth is primarily density-dependent—that is, the rate of growth of a population in a region decreases as the number of animals increases. The mechanisms that manage regulation may vary. For example, as numbers increase, the food supply would probably diminish, which would increase mortality. In addition, as Lotka and Volterra have shown, predators can find prey more easily in high-density populations. Other regulators include

physiological control mechanisms: for example, Christian and Davis have demonstrated how the crowding that results from a rise in numbers may bring about hormonal changes in the pituitary and adrenal glands that in turn may regulate population by lowering sexual activity and inhibiting sexual maturation. There is evidence that these effects may persist for three generations in the absence of the original provocation. One challenge for density-dependent theorists is to develop models that would allow the precise prediction of the effects of crowding.

A third theory, proposed by Wynne-Edwards and termed "epideictic," argues that organisms have evolved a "code" in the form of social or epideictic behavior displays, such as winter-roosting aggregations or group vocalizing; such codes provide organisms with information on population size in a region so that they can, if necessary, exercise reproductive restraint. However, Wynne-Edwards' theory, linking animal social behavior and population control, has been challenged, with some justification, by several studies.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the density-dependent theory of population control have not yet been able to
- A. use their theory to explain the population growth of organisms with short life cycles
 - B. reproduce the results of the study of Christian and Davis
 - C. explain adequately why the numbers of a population can increase as the population's rate of growth decreases
 - D. make sufficiently accurate predictions about the effects of crowding
2. Which of the following, if true, would best support the density-dependent theory of population control as it is described in the passage?
- A. As the number of foxes in Minnesota decrease, the growth rate of this population of foxes begins to increase.
 - B. As the number of woodpeckers in Vermont decreases, the growth rate of this population of woodpeckers also begins to decrease.
 - C. As the number of prairie dogs in Oklahoma increases, the growth rate of this population of prairie dogs also begins to increase.
 - D. After the number of beavers in Tennessee decreases, the number of predators of these beavers begins to increase.
3. According to the Wynne-Edwards theory as it is described in the passage, epideictic behavior displays serve the function of
- A. determining roosting aggregations
 - B. locating food
 - C. attracting predators
 - D. regulating sexual activity
4. The challenge posed to the Wynne-Edwards-theory by several studies is regarded by the author with
- A. complete indifference
 - B. qualified acceptance
 - C. skeptical amusement
 - D. perplexed astonishment

5. Which of the following statements would provide the most of logical continuation of the final paragraph of the passage?

A. Thus Wynne-Edwards' theory raises serious questions about the constancy of animal population in a region.

B. Because Wynne-Edwards' theory is able to explain more kinds of animal behavior than is the density-dependent theory, epideictic explanations of population regulation are now widely accepted.

C. The results of one study, for instance, have suggested that group vocalizing is more often used to defend territory than to provide information about population density.

D. Some of these studies have, in fact, worked out a systematic and complex code of social behavior that can regulate population size.

6. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

IV. Paraphrasing (每题3分, 共30分)

Direction: Explain the following in your own words, bringing out any implied meaning.

1. Xenophobia and economic ambition have often struggled for the upper hand.

2. It will be a long time still before a woman can sit down to write a book without finding a phantom to be slain, a rock to be dashed against.

3. Note the word "bankrupt." I spoke as a member of a prudent middle-class nation, always anxious to meet my liabilities.

4. Popular factions sprout to exploit nationalist anxieties.

5. Poverty was a product of their excessive fecundity.

6. As an ideologist, however, Jefferson is today remote – a figure not of present concern but of historical curiosity.

7. Westernization is a phenomenon shot with inconsistencies and populated by very strange bedfellows.

8. Auden's Dirac-like lucidity, the sheer wonder of the language, and the sense of fun about serious things were to me irresistible.

9. Nor can one suggest that Americans have been consistently immune to the ideological temptation.

10. Perhaps because they don't have home towns, just places where they were born.

V. Error Identification (每题1分, 共10分)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked [A], [B], [C], [D]. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong.

1. Microwave ovens are generally costlier than common ovens which are usually sold

[A]

[B]

[C]

in large quantity.

[D]

2. There may be sound medicine reasons for accepting electrical shock treatment, but

[A]

[B]

such reasons are totally dependent on the balance of risks and benefits for the patients.

[C]

[D]

3. Clearly some risks worth taking, especially when the rewards are high.

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

4. Country music, coming from the suburban areas in the southern United States, is

[A]

[B]

[C]

one source.

[D]

5. Supersonic craft may disturb the upper atmosphere to such an extent that dangerous

[A]

radiation from the sun might reach the earth, with unimaginative effects on life there.

[B]

[C]

[D]

6. Whenever the subject of smoking and health is risen, the governments of most

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

countries hears no evil, see no evil and smell no evil.

7. I would strengthen that faculty by every possible mean, and on every possible

[A]

[B]

[C]

occasion.

[D]

8. But luckily, no sooner had we entered the car when it suddenly began to rain.

[A]

[B]

[C]

[D]

9. In the future passengers ships will be built to travel undersea, and special

[A]

[B]

underwater ships will be designed for mining, fishing, and to exploring unknown

[C]

[D]

areas.

10. It is in the cinema not on the street where he lost his wallet which contained

[A]

[B]

[C]

\$ 1,000 in it.

[D]

