

# 中山大學

二〇〇五年港澳台人士攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 201

科目名称: 英语

考试时间: 4月16日上午

考生须知  
全部答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在试题纸上的不得分!  
请用我提供的答题纸作答。

## Part I Structure and Vocabulary

### Section A

#### Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times \_\_\_\_\_ 1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should be read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer  
[A] [B] [C] ☒ [D]

- \_\_\_\_\_ her words were spoken, there was no mistaking that she was displeased.  
[A] As much gently as [B] Much as gently as  
[C] As gently as [D] Gently as
- Many nations increasingly realize that science is the key to material development in their society and that without it, industrial, social and technological progress \_\_\_\_\_ impossible.  
[A] is [B] would be [C] can be [D] will be
- \_\_\_\_\_ is insurance more important than in the management of a business.  
[A] Nowhere [B] No matter where [C] Nothing [D] No matter what
- During her morning's work the Victorian housemaid \_\_\_\_\_ to answer the front and back doors, and every front door ring meant putting on a clean apron.  
[A] would expect [B] was expecting  
[C] would be expected [D] expected
- By the time we reach the next town, the children \_\_\_\_\_  
[A] have decided to eat [B] will have decided to have eaten  
[C] will have decided to eat [D] have decided to have eaten
- The summer ice pack appears \_\_\_\_\_ by about 150 miles since the 1930's.  
[A] having shrunk [C] to be shrinking  
[B] to shrink [D] to have shrunk

### Section B

#### Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points).

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

[A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer  
[A] [B] ☒ [C] [D]

- They were awaiting official \_\_\_\_\_ of the news they had heard from a friend.  
[A] recommendation [B] statement  
[C] confirmation [D] instruction
- I liked the coat but was rather \_\_\_\_\_ off by the price.  
[A] shaken [B] put [C] set [D] held
- No matter how angry he was he would never \_\_\_\_\_ to violence.  
[A] resolve [B] resign [C] exert [D] resort
- How many of the books published each year in the United States make a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ contribution toward improving men's \_\_\_\_\_ with each other?  
[A] referential...problems [B] standardized...customs  
[C] important...rudeness [D] significant...relationships
- By taking most of your notes in summary form you \_\_\_\_\_ the risk of a clash of styles and you also make your writing task much easier.  
[A] abolish [B] withdraw [C] abandon [D] eliminate
- She was easily intimidated by her employer, who made a practice of \_\_\_\_\_ his authority over her.  
[A] compounding [B] dismissing [C] abusing [D] denying

17. With the discovery of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ alternative fuel source, oil prices dropped significantly.  
[A] potential [B] erratically [C] variant [D] inexpensive
18. The prime Minister tried to act but his plans were \_\_\_\_\_ by his cabinet.  
[A] discussed [B] overlooked [C] neglected [D] frustrated
19. The political success of any government depends on its ability to \_\_\_\_\_ both foreign and domestic policies.  
[A] complete [B] violate [C] implement [D] distribute
20. Investors seem to be losing \_\_\_\_\_ in the car industry.  
[A] belief [B] confidence [C] trust [D] reliability
21. In order to give up smoking, you need to exercise great \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] will-power [B] endeavour [C] attempt [D] energy
22. That book looks like an advanced \_\_\_\_\_ text to me.  
[A] economic [B] economics [C] economist [D] economical
23. I'm in no \_\_\_\_\_ this evening to listen to popular music.  
[A] feeling [B] attitude [C] mood [D] tendency
24. He does not \_\_\_\_\_ his workmates and there are often disagreements between them.  
[A] go on with [B] put up with [C] get along with [D] keep up with
25. Jack will \_\_\_\_\_ his nervousness once he's before the camera.  
[A] get away [B] get off [C] get through [D] get over
26. We've \_\_\_\_\_ salt. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.  
[A] run away with [B] run down [C] run off [D] run out of
27. It's a week since that happening John hasn't yet \_\_\_\_\_ from his astonishment.  
[A] relieved [B] relaxed [C] retreated [D] recovered
28. The old man keeps a large \_\_\_\_\_ of firewood for cold weather.  
[A] branch [B] assembly [C] reserve [D] output
29. Why is it that we can never discuss politics without getting into a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ argument?  
[A] exploded [B] roaring [C] boiling [D] heated
30. Doctors are often caught in a \_\_\_\_\_ because they have to decide whether they would tell their patients the truth or not.  
[A] puzzle [B] perplexity [C] dilemma [D] bewilderment

## Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

Sophy Brent came to visit me nearly every day. She \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ me unbearably most of the time. She \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ incessantly and never used an ashtray. She \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ me into the kitchen while I \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ tea or coffee or supper and helped herself to the children's

orange juice. She was very successful \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_ my two-year-old daughter Flora, who would \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ for hours and refer to her lovingly \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ "Sofa", and she was always talking about my husband and \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ me where he was.

I could not decide why she chose my \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_, although I realized that nobody \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ paid her very much attention. Her situation was very difficult \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ she was straight out of drama school and only nineteen, \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ to play a leading part in a company of fairly \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ and experienced actors. They would not have liked her much even if she \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ good, and as, from all accounts, she was not good they \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ every opportunity to speak evil against her. I think she thought I was the only person \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ who was both unconnected with the theatre and \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ smart. And for my part, although I was irritated by her I did not \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ her. There was something attractive in her overflowing enthusiasm and she has \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ physical charm that with me she could \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ anything. She was nice to have around, like flowers or a bowl of fruit.

31. [A] insulted [B] irritated [C] teased [D] flattered  
32. [A] drank [B] ate [C] sang [D] smoked  
33. [A] followed [B] pushed [C] watched [D] forced  
34. [A] cooked [B] made [C] did [D] prepared  
35. [A] with [B] on [C] to [D] for  
36. [A] hang to [B] embrace [C] hang about [D] kiss  
37. [A] by [B] with [C] as [D] for  
38. [A] been asking [B] asking [C] asked [D] being asked  
39. [A] companion [B] company [C] mate [D] fellowship  
40. [A] ever [B] at all [C] anytime [D] else  
41. [A] that [B] so that [C] in order to [D] in that  
42. [A] requiring [B] been requiring [C] being required [D] be required  
43. [A] distinguished [B] distinct [C] distinguishing [D] distinctive  
44. [A] had been [B] has been [C] was [D] would be  
45. [A] made [B] used [C] took [D] got  
46. [A] nearly [B] beyond [C] nearby [D] around  
47. [A] terrible [B] favorable [C] tolerably [D] unbearably  
48. [A] like [B] displease [C] favour [D] dislike  
49. [A] such [B] so [C] much [D] great  
50. [A] do away with [B] get away with [C] get rid of [D] carry out

## Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

The trees arrived by post, a half-open parcel. They were thin and straight, rather like arrows but with shiny leaves at one end and muddy roots at the other. Terry and his father took them down to the garden and planted them in their prepared places. Terry had great hopes for the middle tree, now set in the holy (神聖) spot where Henry, his cat, run over, had been laid to rest a year before. The nine trees made an avenue down one side of the garden, where there was already a fifteen-foot stone wall between the garden and the backyards of the Jenkins Street houses.

"Why do we want a row of trees as well as a wall?" Terry asked his father. His father said, "For privacy. These trees grow very thickly."

His father's love of privacy often puzzled Terry, who was not one to keep himself to himself, but he could see part of the point here. The houses in Jenkins Street were on higher ground. His friend Leslie lived in number twelve, and Leslie had only to stand on a box to see right over the wall.

"Will the trees grow higher than the wall?" Terry asked then. "Oh yes, twice as high if not more. It'll take a few years but they'll grow."

So they were going to have nine trees thirty feet tall, to keep them from being overlooked. Terry wondered why this was so desirable. He said, "Our garden is very pretty. Why can't we let the people over the wall see it? That wouldn't be showing off, would it?"

"No, I don't think it would be," his father said. "Yet some people might feel a bit less happy if they can always see a good thing that isn't theirs. We don't want to be the cause of any jealousy if we can help it."

This consideration for other people's feelings must be a grown-up thing, Terry thought. It was not his idea of how to run things. He said, "These trees — it seems a lot of trouble to go to just to stop people being jealous of us."

His father looked at him. "It isn't much trouble, Terry," he said, "these trees will grow without help from us. They'll be beautiful. And listen to them. You can already hear them whispering to us in the wind."

51. How do we know what Terry's father was expecting the trees?

- [A] He thought they would grow tall and thick.
- [B] He expected them because they arrived by post.
- [C] He and Terry had dug holes for them.
- [D] The parcel was half open, so he could see they were trees.

52. Terry's father was a man who \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] was proud of his garden and liked showing it off
- [B] was very sociable towards his neighbours
- [C] preferred to keep to himself
- [D] felt jealous of the people in Jenkins Street

53. Why were the trees planted in front of the wall?

- [A] Because that was where they would grow best
- [B] To improve the appearance of the wall
- [C] To hide the ugly sight of Jenkins Street
- [D] To stop people looking into the garden

54. What did Terry disapprove of?

- [A] Letting outsiders see the garden
- [B] The height of the houses in Jenkins Street
- [C] His father's concern for people's feelings
- [D] The way Leslie managed to look over the wall

Passage 2

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities of anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a public good. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit — irrespective of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same holds true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes. National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with a public good. There is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgment of the marketplace.

55. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

- [A] Mechanisms for safer navigation.
- [B] The economic structure of the marketplace.
- [C] A specific group of commodities.
- [D] The advantages of lowering taxes.

56. Which of the following would Not be an example of a public good as described in the passage?

- [A] A taxicab.
- [B] A bridge.
- [C] A fire truck.
- [D] A stoplight.

57. In Line 3, Para. 2, the word "holds" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- [A] has
- [B] is
- [C] grasps
- [D] carries

58. According to the passage, finding out the social costs of a public good is a \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] difficult procedure
- [B] daily administrative duty
- [C] matter of personal judgment
- [D] citizen's responsibility

Passage 3

A scientist who does research in economic psychology and who wants to predict the way in which consumers will spend their money must study consumer behavior. He must obtain data both on resources of consumers and on the motives that tend to encourage or discourage money spending.



If an economist were asked which of three groups borrow most --- people with rising incomes, stable incomes, or declining incomes --- he would probably answer: those with declining incomes. Actually, in the years 1947-1950, the answer was: people with rising income. People with declining incomes were next and people with stable incomes borrowed the least. This shows us that traditional assumptions about earning and spending are not always reliable. Another traditional assumption is that if people who have money expect prices to go up, they will postpone buying. But research surveys have shown that this is not always true. The expectations of price increases may not stimulate buying. One typical attitude was expressed by the wife of a mechanic in an interview at a time of rising prices, "In a few months," she said, "we'll have to pay more for meat and milk; we'll have less to spend on other things." Her family had been planning to buy a new car but they postponed this purchase. Furthermore, the rise in prices that has already taken place may be resented and buyer's resistance may be evoked. This is shown by the following typical comment: "I just don't pay these prices; they are too high."

The investigations mentioned above were carried out in America. Investigations conducted at the same time in Great Britain, however, yielded results that were more in agreement with traditional assumptions about saving and spending patterns. The condition most conducive to spending appears to be price stability. If prices have been stable and people consider that they are reasonable, they are likely to buy. Thus, it appears that the common business policy of maintaining stable prices is based on a correct understanding of consumer psychology.

59. According to Paragraph 2, research surveys have proved that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] price increase always stimulate people to hasten to buy things
  - [B] rising prices may make people put off their purchase of certain things
  - [C] women are more sensitive to the rising in prices than men
  - [D] the expectations of price increases often make buyers feel angry
60. The results of the investigation on consumer psychology carried out in America were \_\_\_\_\_ those of the investigations made at the same time in Great Britain.

- [A] somewhat different from
- [B] exactly the same as
- [C] not always as reliable as
- [D] more in agreement with

61. From the results of the surveys, the writers of this article concludes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the saving and spending patterns in Great Britain are better than those in America
- [B] the saving and spending patterns in America are better than those in Great Britain
- [C] the consumers always expect prices to remain stable
- [D] the maintaining stable prices is a correct business policy

62. Which of the following statements is always True according to the surveys mentioned in the passage?

- [A] Consumers will put off buying things if they expect prices to decrease.
- [B] Consumers will spend more money if they expect prices to increase.
- [C] The price condition has an influence on consumer behavior.
- [D] Traditional assumptions about earning and spending are always reliable.

#### Passage 4

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic (官僚主义的) management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and "human-relations" experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job, they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the tight mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again --- by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century "free enterprise" capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities --- those of love and of reason --- are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

63. By "a well-oiled cog in the machinery" the author intends to render the idea that man is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible
- [B] working in complete harmony with the rest of the society
- [C] an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly
- [D] a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly

64. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] who are at the bottom of the society
- [B] who are higher up in their social status
- [C] who prove better than their fellow-competitors
- [D] who could keep far away from this competitive world

65. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] resort to the production mode of our ancestors
- [B] offer higher wages to the workers and employees
- [C] enable man to fully develop his potentialities
- [D] take the fundamental realities for granted

66. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of

- [A] approval
- [B] dissatisfaction
- [C] suspicion
- [D] tolerance

#### Passage 5

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in the United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labour is simply another factor of production to be hired—rented at the lowest possible cost—much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to Chief Executive Officer (CEO). By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central—usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it a possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany (as they do), the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retraining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a slower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the bottom half of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs that go with these processes will disappear.

67. Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?

- [A] They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
- [B] They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
- [C] They attach more importance to workers than to equipment.
- [D] They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.

68. What is position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?

- [A] He is one of the most important executives in the firm.
- [B] His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
- [C] He is directly under the chief financial executive.
- [D] He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.

69. According to the passage, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the introduction of new technologies
- [B] the improvement of workers' basic skills
- [C] the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
- [D] the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees

70. What is the main idea of the passage?

- [A] American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.
- [B] Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
- [C] The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in firm's hierarchy.
- [D] The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

#### Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

(71) Human beings have distinguished themselves from other animals, and in doing so ensured their survival, by the abilities to observe and understand their environment and then either to adapt to that environment or to control and adapt it to their own needs. (72) The process of careful observation, perception of a pattern in the phenomena observed, followed by exploitation of this knowledge, has largely inspired the area of human activity known as "science." (73) It has also provided the basis for the traditional methodology of science: objective observation and description of some phenomena, the formulation of a hypothesis or hypotheses about the events observed and possible relationships among them, the use of these to predict future events, the verification of the hypotheses and on this basis, the construction of a theory of some area of natural activity.

While this process still underlies most scientific activity, the classic "scientific method" has been criticized from a variety of perspectives. (74) To begin with, it is apparent that the "objectivity" of science and scientists strictly characterizes only the lowest order of scientific activity—observation. Even here it is doubtful whether anyone can be a truly impartial observer of events. What someone chooses to observe and the way one observes it must, after all, in part be a reflection of experience and of ideas as to what is significant. Consider, for example, the different ways in which an artist and a layman look at a painting and the different reactions they have to the same work.

The construction of hypotheses and theories reflects the scientists' interpretation of what he or she has observed even more clearly than observation. At this stage of the scientific method, an element of subjectivity is inevitably present. This can most easily be seen in the extreme case of scientists of truly creative genius. Galileo, for instance, challenged the scientists (and the church) of his day with his hypothesis that the earth revolved around the sun. A twentieth century example is Watson and Crick's discovery of the molecular structure of DNA. (75) Clearly, science may involve not only careful observation but also a willingness to be creative; this may entail looking beyond existing paradigms (范例) governing research in a given area of study.

## Part V Writing

Directions:

You are given 40 minutes to write a composition on the topic: "My View On Economic Globalization". Your composition should be based on the Chinese outline given below and it should be about 200 words. Remember to write your composition clearly and be sure to write it on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

全球经济一体化是当今世界的时髦话题，但有人认为全球经济一体化会使各国的经济和文化都呈一个模式，各国原有的特色会失去。仁者见仁，智者见智。你的看法呢，并说明你的理由。

### My View On Economic Globalization