

**江苏大学**  
**硕士研究生入学考试样题**

科目代码: 243

**A卷**

科目名称 英语(二外)

满分: 100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!

**Part I Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you will write a short passage entitled *Should College Students Get Married?* You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

1. 在校大学生达到法定年龄可以结婚
2. 你是支持还是反对, 请陈述自己的理由

**Part II Vocabulary and Grammar (20%)**

**Directions:** *There are forty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

1. Newton was one of the greatest men \_\_\_\_\_ ever lived.  
A) he            B) that            C) which            D) whom
2. "advocate" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A) 崇拜            B) 质疑            C) 打广告            D) 提倡
3. A good citizen is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ to the law of his country.  
A) confront    B) comply    C) conform    D) confirm
4. As is known to all, the Pope is the \_\_\_\_\_ leader of the Rome Catholic Church.  
A) supreme    B) utmost    C) superior    D) ultimate
5. Gas can be \_\_\_\_\_ in the mines around there.  
A) increased    B) spread    C) accumulated    D) grown
6. People teach the computer to think and \_\_\_\_\_, develop and sharpen their

own reasoning abilities.

- A) as so      B) as a result      C) as far      D) as to

7. If the \_\_\_\_\_ within an area is lost, the animals that depend on it will starve or venture elsewhere.

- A) soil      B) vegetation      C) community      D) maintenance

8. It is advised that the announcement \_\_\_\_\_ made known to everyone.

- A) would be      B) is      C) will be      D) should be

9. \_\_\_\_\_ means "抱怨, 投诉" in Chinese.

- A) confront      B) contribution      C) complaint      D) company

10. The sort of music he listens to varies, but it \_\_\_\_\_ to be popular music.

- A) avoids      B) tends      C) applies      D) browses

11. I recognized this monster instantly and felt a \_\_\_\_\_ of panic.

- A) quiver      B) smile      C) tear      D) happiness

12. You don't need to switch your computer off, but remember to \_\_\_\_\_ when you leave your desk.

- A) log on      B) log off      C) turn on      D) turn off

13. Some artists are able to \_\_\_\_\_ a likeness in a sketch while others are gifted to \_\_\_\_\_ a fleeting expression.

- A) grasp; get      B) hold; capture  
C) catch; capture      D) capture; catch

14. He came back late, \_\_\_\_\_ which time all the guests had already left.

- A) after      B) at      C) by      D) during

15. \_\_\_\_\_ means "外部的, 外表的, 外面的" in Chinese.

- A) variable      B) external      C) comparable      D) flexible

16. \_\_\_\_\_ means "激励, 激发" in Chinese.

- A) isolate      B) interfere      C) calculate      D) motivate

17. The risk of loss and fake is **transferred** to the buyer in recent years. In this \_\_\_\_\_

sentence, "transferred" can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) replaced    B) minimized    C) shifted    D) diminished

18. His facial \_\_\_\_\_ told me that he didn't want to discuss the issue.

- A) expression    B) feeling    C) meaning    D) show

19. The shop assistant was dismissed as she was \_\_\_\_\_ of cheating customers.

- A) accused    B) charged    C) scolded    D) cursed

20. The disease failed to \_\_\_\_\_ to the new drugs the doctor applied.

- A) reply    B) reflect    C) respond    D) correspond

21. "smash" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A) 粉碎, 打烂    B) 折断, 拉断    C) 经历, 经受    D) 欣赏, 感激

22. "simplify" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.

- A) 唯一    B) 单纯的    C) 简单的    D) 简化, 使简单

23. Roman and Etruscan designers had a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_ respect for each other's talents when it came to urban planning.

- A) grudging    B) mutual    C) irresistible    D) irreversible

24. \_\_\_\_\_ means "逐渐的" in Chinese.

- A) graduated    B) grand    C) gradual    D) grammatical

25. I didn't realize the food problem was so \_\_\_\_\_ in this city; with winter coming, many people would starve to death without more help.

- A) essential    B) critical    C) explicit    D) effective

26. Language is the medium of \_\_\_\_\_, and when we learn a foreign language, we are exposed to a culture quite different from ours.

- A) behavior    B) ambition    C) culture    D) religion

27. By moving the radar beam around slowly in circles, we can \_\_\_\_\_ the surroundings.

- A) explore    B) expose    C) exploit    D) expand

28. They \_\_\_\_\_ their son is lost; he always returns home on time.

A) wonder    B) doubt    C) suspect    D) consent

29. For those at risk of heart problems, one possible \_\_\_\_\_ is to cut down on foods that are high in fat.

A) effect    B) solution    C) temptation    D) suspicion

30. Alex discussed the subject \_\_\_\_\_.

A) in depth    B) densely    C) deep    D) complete

31. I suffered from mental \_\_\_\_\_ because of stress from my job.

A) fatigue    B) damage    C) relief    D) release

32. The frosted glass of a light bulb is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ substance, which allows some light rays to pass through.

A) obscure    B) translucent    C) light    D) dark

33. \_\_\_\_\_ means “战略, 策略” in Chinese.

A) strategy    B) avenue    C) tension    D) zone

34. \_\_\_\_\_ means “消沉, 忧伤” in Chinese.

A) complain    B) depression    C) disrupt    D) dizziness

35. Many large \_\_\_\_\_ cities have outgrown their water supplies and rely on water from distant sources.

A) metropolitan    B) suburban    C) industrious    D) rural

36. We have many problems to \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.

A) discussed    B) will discuss    C) discuss    D) discussing

37. Who would you rather \_\_\_\_\_ with you, George or me?

A) to go    B) going    C) went    D) have gone

38. \_\_\_\_\_ means “事件, 事变” in Chinese.

A) incident    B) infant    C) rival    D) label

39. \_\_\_\_\_ means “漂, 漂流” in Chinese.

A) deserve    B) drift    C) wander    D) distribute

40. Do you know china dishes \_\_\_\_\_ heat longer than metal pans do?

- A) sustain      B) retain      C) maintain      D) remain

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Section A (5%)

**Direction:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choice. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Years ago, doctors often said that pain was a normal part of life. In particular, when older patients 41. \_\_\_\_ of pain, they were told it was a natural part of aging and they would have to learn to live with it.

Times have changed. Today, we take pain 42. \_\_\_\_\_. Indeed, pain is now considered the fifth vital sign, as important as blood pressure, temperature, breathing rate and pulse in 43. \_\_\_\_\_ a person's well-being. We know that chronic (慢性的) pain can disrupt (扰乱) a person's life, causing problems that 44. \_\_\_\_\_ from missed work to depression.

That's why a growing number of hospitals now depend upon physicians who 45. \_\_\_\_\_ in pain medicine. Not only do we evaluate the cause of the pain, which can help us treat the pain better, but we also help provide comprehensive therapy for depression and other psychological and social 46. \_\_\_\_\_ related to chronic pain. Such comprehensive therapy often 47. \_\_\_\_\_ the work of social workers, psychiatrists (心理医生) and psychologists, as well as specialists in pain medicine.

This modern 48. \_\_\_\_\_ for pain management has led to a wealth of innovative treatments which are more effective and with fewer side effects than ever before. Decades ago, there were only a 49. \_\_\_\_\_ number of drugs available, and many of them caused 50. \_\_\_\_\_ side effects in older people, including dizziness and fatigue. This created a double-edged sword: the medications helped relieve the pain but caused other problems that could be worse than the pain itself.

- A) result      B) involves      C) significant      D) range  
E) relieved      F) issues      G) seriously      H) magnificent

- I) determining      J) limited      K) gravely      L) complained  
M) respect      N) prompting      O) specialize

**Section B (10%)**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

**Is College a Worthy Investment?**

A) Why are we spending so much money on college? And why are we so unhappy about it? We all seem to agree that a college education is wonderful, and yet strangely we worry when we see families investing so much in this supposedly essential good. Maybe it's time to ask a question that seems almost sacrilegious (大不敬的): is all this investment in college education really worth it?

B) The answer, I fear, is no. For an increasing number of kids, the extra time and money spent pursuing a college diploma will leave them worse off than they were before they set foot on campus.

C) For my entire adult life, a good education has been the most important thing for middle-class households. My parents spent more educating my sister and me than they spent on their house, and they're not the only ones... and, of course, for an increasing number of families, most of the cost of their house is actually the cost of living in a good school district. Questioning the value of a college education seems a bit like questioning the value of happiness, or fun.

D) The average price of all goods and services has risen about 50 percent. But the price of a college education has nearly doubled in that time. Is the education that today's students are getting twice as good? Are new workers twice as smart? Have they become somehow massively more expensive to educate?

E) Perhaps a bit. Richard Vedder, an Ohio University economics professor,

says, “I look at the data, and I see college costs rising faster than inflation up to the mid-1980s by 1 percent a year. Now I see them rising 3 to 4 percent a year over inflation. What has happened? The federal government has started dropping money out of airplanes.” Aid has increased, subsidized (补贴的) loans have become available, and “the universities have gotten the money.” Economist Bryan Caplan, who is writing a book about education, agrees: “It’s a giant waste of resources that will continue as long as the subsidies continue.”

F) Promotional literature for colleges and student loans often speaks of debt as an “investment in yourself.” But an investment is supposed to generate income to pay off the loans. More than half of all recent graduates are unemployed or in jobs that do not require a degree, and the amount of student-loan debt carried by households has increased more than five times since 1999. These graduates were told that a diploma was all they needed to succeed, but it won’t even get them out of the spare bedroom at Mom and Dad’s. For many, the most visible result of their four years is the loan payments, which now average hundreds of dollars a month on loan balances in the tens of thousands.

G) It’s true about the money—sort of college graduates now make 80 percent more than people who have only a high-school diploma, and though there are no precise estimates, the wage premium (高出的部分) for an outstanding school seems to be even higher. But that’s not true of every student. It’s very easy to spend four years majoring in English literature and come out no more employable than you were before you went in. Conversely, chemical engineers straight out of school can easily make almost four times the wages of an entry-level high-school graduate.

H) James Heckman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, has examined how the returns on education break down for individuals with different backgrounds and levels of ability. “Even with these high prices, you’re still finding a high return for individuals who are bright and motivated,” he says. On the other hand, “if you’re not college ready, then the answer is no, it’s not worth it.” Experts tend to agree that for the average student, college is still worth it today, but they also agree that the rapid increase in price is eating up more and more of the potential return. For borderline students, tuition (学费) rise can push those returns into negative territory.

I) Everyone seems to agree that the government, and parents, should be rethinking

how we invest in higher education—and that employers need to rethink the increasing use of college degrees as crude screening tools for jobs that don't really require college skills. "Employers seeing a surplus of college graduates and looking to fill jobs are just adding that requirement," says Vedder. "In fact, a college degree becomes a job requirement for becoming a bar-tender."

J) We have started to see some change on the finance side. A law passed in 2007 allows many students to cap their loan payment at 10 percent of their income and forgives any balance after 25 years. But of course, that doesn't control the cost of education; it just shifts it to taxpayers. It also encourages graduates to choose lower-paying careers, which reduces the financial return to education still further. "You're subsidizing people to become priests and poets and so forth," says Heckman. "You may think that's a good thing, or you may not." Either way it will be expensive for the government.

K) What might be a lot cheaper is putting more kids to work. Caplan notes that work also builds valuable skills—probably more valuable for kids who don't naturally love sitting in a classroom. Heckman agrees wholeheartedly: "People are different, and those abilities can be shaped. That's what we've learned, and public policy should recognize that."

L) Heckman would like to see more apprenticeship-style (学徒式) programs, where kids can learn in the workplace—learn not just specific job skills, but the kind of "soft skills," like getting to work on time and getting along with a team, that are crucial for career success. "It's about having mentors (指导者) and having workplace-based education," he says. "Time and again I've seen examples of this kind of program working."

M) Ah, but how do we get there from here? With better public policy, hopefully, but also by making better individual decisions. "Historically markets have been able to handle these things," says Vedder, "and I think eventually markets will handle this one. If it doesn't improve soon, people are going to wake up and ask, 'Why am I going to college?'"

51. Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work.

52. An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good



school district.

53. Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist.

54. More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma.

55. For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth it.

56. Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%.

57. A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than one tenth of their income for their college loans.

58. Middle-class Americans have highly valued a good education.

59. More kids should be encouraged to participate in programs where they can learn not only job skills but also social skills.

60. Over fifty percent of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job.

### Section C (20%)

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

#### Passage One

Question 61 to 65 are based on the following passage

Imagine waking up and finding the value of your assets has been halved. No, you're not an investor in one of those hedge funds that failed completely. With the dollar slumping to a 26-year low against the pound, already-expensive London has become quite unaffordable. A coffee at Starbucks, just as unavoidable in England as it is in the United States, runs about \$8.

The once all-powerful dollar isn't doing a Titanic against just the pound. It is sitting at a record low against the euro and at a 30-year low against the Canadian dollar. Even the Argentine peso and Brazilian real are thriving against the dollar.

The weak dollar is a source of humiliation (屈辱), for a nation's self-esteem rests in part on the strength of its currency. It's also a potential economic problem, since a declining dollar makes imported food more expensive and exerts upward pressure on interest rates. And yet there are substantial sectors of the vast US economy—from giant companies like Coca-Cola to mom-and-pop restaurant

operators in Miami—for which the weak dollar is most excellent news.

Many Europeans may view the US as an arrogant superpower that has become hostile to foreigners. But nothing makes people think more warmly of the US than a weak dollar. Through April, the total number of visitors from abroad was up 6.8 percent from last year. Should the trend continue, the number of tourists this year will finally top the 2000 peak. Many Europeans now apparently view the US the way many Americans view Mexico—as a cheap place to vacation, shop and party, all while ignoring the fact that the poorer locals can't afford to join the merry-making.

The money tourists spend helps decrease our chronic trade deficit. So do exports, which thanks in part to the weak dollar, soared 11 percent between May 2006 and May 2007. For the first five months of 2007, the trade deficit actually fell 7 percent from 2006.

If you own shares in large American corporations, you're a winner in the weak-dollar gamble. Last week Coca-Cola's stock bubbled to a five-year high after it reported a fantastic quarter. Foreign sales accounted for 65 percent of Coke's beverage (饮料) business. Other American companies profiting from this trend include McDonald's and IBM.

American tourists, however, shouldn't expect any relief soon. The dollar lost strength the way many marriages break up—slowly, and then all at once. And currencies don't turn on a dime. So if you want to avoid the pain inflicted by the increasingly pathetic dollar, cancel that summer vacation to England and look to New England. There, the dollar is still treated with a little respect.

**61.** Why do Americans feel humiliated?

- A) Their economy is plunging.
- B) Their currency has slumped.
- C) They can't afford trips to Europe.
- D) They have lost half of their assets.

**62.** How does the current dollar affect the life of ordinary Americans?

- A) They have to cancel their vacations in New England.
- B) They find it unaffordable to dine in mom-and-pop restaurants.

- C) They have to spend more money when buying imported goods.
  - D) They might lose their jobs due to potential economic problems.
63. How do many Europeans feel about the US with the devalued dollar?
- A) They feel contemptuous of it.
  - B) They are sympathetic with it.
  - C) They regard it as a superpower on the decline.
  - D) They think of it as a good tourist destination.

64. What is the author's advice to Americans?

- A) They treat the dollar with a little respect.
- B) They try to win in the weak-dollar gamble.
- C) They vacation at home rather than abroad.
- D) They treasure their marriages all the more.

65. What does the author imply by saying "currencies don't turn on a dime" (Para. 7)?

- A) The dollar's value will not increase in the short term.
- B) The value of a dollar will not be reduced to a dime.
- C) The dollar's value will drop, but within a small margin.
- D) Few Americans will change dollars into other currencies.

### Passage Two

Question 66 to 70 are based on the following passage

There is nothing like the suggestion of a cancer risk to scare a parent, especially one of the over-educated, eco-conscious type. So you can imagine the reaction when a recent *USA Today* investigation of air quality around the nation's schools

singled out those in the smugly (自鸣得意) green village of Berkeley, Calif., as being among the worst in the country. The city's public high school, as well as a number of daycare centers, preschools, elementary and middle schools, fell in the lowest 10%. Industrial pollution in our town had supposedly turned students into living science experiments breathing in a laboratory's worth of heavy metals like manganese, chromium and nickel each day. This is a city that requires school cafeterias to serve organic meals. Great, I thought, organic lunch, toxic campus.

Since December, when the report came out, the mayor, neighborhood activists (活跃分子) and various parent-teacher associations have engaged in a fierce battle over its validity: over the guilt of the steel-casting factory on the western edge of town, over union jobs versus children's health and over what, if anything, ought to be done. With all sides presenting their own experts armed with conflicting scientific studies, whom should parents believe? Is there truly a threat here, we asked one another as we dropped off our kids, and if so, how great is it? And how does it compare with the other, seemingly perpetual health scares we confront, like panic over lead in synthetic athletic fields?

Rather than just another weird episode in the town that brought you protesting environmentalists, this latest drama is a trial for how today's parents perceive risk, how we try to keep our kids safe—whether it's possible to keep them safe—in what feels like an increasingly threatening world. It raises the question of what, in our time, "safe" could even mean.

"There's no way around the uncertainty," says Kimberly Thompson, president of Kid Risk, a nonprofit group that studies children's health. "That means your choices can matter, but it also means you aren't going to know if they do." A 2004 report in the journal *Pediatrics* explained that nervous parents have more to fear from fire, car accidents and drowning than from toxic chemical exposure. To which I say: Well, obviously. But such concrete hazards are beside the point. It's the dangers parents can't—and may never—quantify that occur all of a sudden. That's why I've rid my cupboard of microwave food packed in bags coated with a potential cancer-causing substance, but although I've lived blocks from a major fault line (地质断层) for more than 12 years, I still haven't bolted our bookcases to the living room wall.

66. What does a recent investigation by *USA Today* reveal?

- A) Parents in Berkeley are over-sensitive to cancer risks their kids face.
- B) The air quality around Berkeley's school campuses is poor.

- C) Berkeley residents are quite contented with their surroundings.
- D) Heavy metals in lab tests threaten children's health in Berkeley.

67. What response did *USA Today's* report draw?

- A) Popular support.
- B) Widespread panic.
- C) A heated debate.
- D) Strong criticism.

68. How did parents feel in the face of the experts' studies?

- A) They didn't know who to believe.
- B) They felt very much relieved.
- C) They weren't convinced of the results.
- D) They were frightened by the evidence.

69. What is the view of the 2004 report in the journal *Pediatrics*?

- A) Parents should be aware of children's health hazards.
- B) Attention should be paid to toxic chemical exposure.
- C) It is important to quantify various concrete hazards.
- D) Daily accidents pose a more serious threat to children.

70. Of the dangers in everyday life, the author thinks that people have most to fear from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the uncertain
- B) an earthquake
- C) the quantifiable
- D) unhealthy food

**Part IV Translation (30%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are supposed to translate passage 1 from Chinese to English, and passage 2 from English to Chinese.

1. 中国将努力确保到 2015 年就业者接受过平均 13.3 年的教育。如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都需获得大学文凭。

在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数：除了关注高等教育外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地区将获得更多的支持。

教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养，并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。

2. Beijing is going to invest 760 billion yuan to curb environmental pollution in the next three years, starting from cutting down the emission of PM 2.5. The newly announced plan aims at reduction of four major sources of pollutants, including the exhaust(尾气) from five million motor vehicles, coal-burning in surrounding areas, sandstorms from the north and local construction dust. Another 85 billion yuan will be used to establish or upgrade the facilities of municipal waste and sewage(污水) treatment. Moreover, 30 billion yuan will be invested in the forestation(植树造林) program in the next three years.

In order to improve the environment, the municipal government also plans to construct a number of water recycling plants and to ban unlicensed construction. In addition, Beijing will impose tougher punishments on those who violate the emission reduction rules.