

2014 年管理类全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语 (二) 试题

Section I Use of English (10%)

Directions: Read the following text. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In the modern world, it is important to be well informed. Success in many fields 1 on getting the latest information. There are many 2 of obtaining information which enable us to 3 what is going on in the world. And we are so 4 to reading almost every week newspaper reports about new discoveries being made by man that we tend to 5 the progress and benefit of scientific research for granted. We 6 that science must continue to achieve its many 7 which become merely commonplace as 8 as they are replaced by greater ones. Astronauts have made journeys through space, a 9 that once upon a time would have been considered as unbelievable. 10 there are few people today who feel anything 11 a mild interest in the discoveries that are being made by scientists. Industrialists and engineers are busy taking 12 of the mineral deposits 13, regardless of the fact that this ruthless exploitation is harmful. Nature is 14 their descendants altogether of these resources 15 we so carelessly squander on providing ourselves with the 16 and not merely the necessities of life. We 17 to realize that we are 18 for the generations after ourselves, and even those who are 19 of this rarely take these responsibilities 20 enough.

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|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. count | B. focus | C. draw | D. dwell |
| 2. A. areas | B. domains | C. catalogues | D. means |
| 3. A. put up with | B. catch up with | C. take up with | D. keep up with |
| 4. A. inclined | B. accustomed | C. adapted | D. adjusted |
| 5. A. make | B. achieve | C. take | D. obtain |
| 6. A. assume | B. assure | C. resume | D. convince |
| 7. A. misfortunes | B. miseries | C. missions | D. miracles |
| 8. A. possible | B. far | C. soon | D. well |
| 9. A. phenomenon | B. invention | C. discovery | D. procession |
| 10. A. Even | B. Still | C. Yet | D. Already |
| 11. A. like | B. except | C. but | D. else |
| 12. A. care | B. charge | C. hold | D. advantage |
| 13. A. desirable | B. available | C. acceptable | D. adjustable |
| 14. A. protecting | B. accusing | C. depriving | D. isolating |
| 15. A. which | B. what | C. so that | D. if |
| 16. A. products | B. luxuries | C. conveniences | D. comforts |
| 17. A. manage | B. fail | C. strive | D. start |

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- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 18. A. ready | B. ripe | C. stern | D. responsible |
| 19. A. proud | B. aware | C. typical | D. capable |
| 20. A. seriously | B. severely | C. solemnly | D. strictly |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A B C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

It is official: the American consumer, for so long the main force driving the global economy, has cracked. Figures released on Thursday October 30th showed that America's economy shrank at an annualized rate of 0.3% in the third quarter. The story behind the breakdown was a far sharper decline in consumer spending, which makes up around two-thirds of GDP. It fell at an annualized rate of 3.1%, the first decline since 1991 and the biggest drop since 1980. Capital spending by firms also dropped, with house building still the weakest link.

Spending growth is unlikely to resume soon. Earlier in the week the Conference Board, a research firm, said that its index of consumer confidence fell to its lowest level since the survey began in 1967. The drop is alarming but not surprising. American consumers could not withstand repeated blows to their financial wellbeing indefinitely. Household wealth has shrivelled. Stockmarkets are down by around a third since the start of the year. House prices in 20 big cities fell in August at an annual rate of 16.6% according to the S&P/Case-Shiller measure. The continued fall in property prices has left a large and growing fraction of households underwater on their home loans.

The unemployment rate has risen to 6.1% and is set to continue upwards. Ford and General Motors, as well as Whirlpool, an appliance manufacturer, are among big American firms that have announced job cuts recently. Employment figures due for release on November 7th are likely to show that around another 175,000 jobs were lost in October, pushing the unemployment rate up to 6.3%, according to a survey of forecasts by Bloomberg. Fewer jobs mean lost income and less spending.

During past recession scares any shortfall in income from jobs and investments could be bridged by a bank overdraft or loan. But credit is now scarce. Banks, fearful for their own survival, are unwilling to lend to anyone (even each other). Consumers are hardest hit by the dearth of credit partly because the value of the homes used as security for loans has depreciated. Unsecured loans are harder to come by. Before the crisis, consumer credit had grown by around 5% a year. In the year to August, it fell by 3.7%. In any case lost wealth is likely to encourage consumers to save harder and curb spending further.

The upshot is that the economy's backwards step in the latest quarter is likely to be followed by another, far bigger one as the year ends. Economists at JPMorgan Chase reckon that America's GDP will decline at an annualised rate of 4% in the fourth quarter and fall again by

2% in the first three months of 2009. Household spending is set to follow a similar pattern. After a long unbroken spell of spending growth, consumers in America are finally shopped out.

21. It can be inferred that American GDP would go up if _____.
A. Global economy is recovered.
B. Consumer spending rises
C. Services make more profit
D. More houses can be built
22. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true?
A. Consumer confidence has declined since the 1960's.
B. Stockmarkets have dropped to the historical low.
C. Americans have experienced several financial hits.
D. In August the houses began to be sold more cheaply.
23. In the past people could pull through crisis due to _____.
A. employment expansion
B. growth of consumer credit
C. assistance from the banks
D. dramatic cut in spending
24. Experts at Morgan believe that _____.
A. The fourth quarter will see a greater decline.
B. American consumers will willingly stop shopping.
C. There is a sign of recovery for the coming year.
D. Consumer credit is likely to rise after the crisis.
25. The most appropriate title of this passage is _____.
A. Financial crisis ahead
B. Unemployment drop
C. Saving for tomorrow
D. Consumer spending cut

Text 2

The ivory tower is no longer a heaven from the harsh world outside its walls, if indeed it ever was. Since tenure was abolished in 1987, mergers and departmental closures have seen some lecturers lose their jobs. Trendy new courses have replaced old ones. The rankings that are used to attract cash have put academics under pressure to turn out papers and whittled away their freedom to pick their own research topics. Finances have been stretched as institutions chase academic stars to boost their rankings.

The biggest source of stress, though, has been the expansion of higher education on the cheap. Government funding has picked up since 1997, and student fees, introduced in 1998 and raised in 2006, have filled coffers further. But funding is still less generous than when student numbers took off in the late 1980s.

Bursars in England and Northern Ireland are hoping for a fat rise in student fees after the government reviews the current £3,145 cap next year. But demographic trends are pulling the opposite way. A report published on March 20th by Universities UK, an industry body, estimates that by 2020 there will be 16% fewer 18-year-olds than now. That would mean universities fighting over 70,000 fewer customers, if current recruitment patterns continued.

This could be good news for today's six-year-olds. It would be easier to get into the most selective institutions. And some universities at the "pile 'em high and teach 'em cheap" end of the market might decide to compete on cost even if they are allowed to charge more; in today's tougher market, only a handful charge less than the maximum permitted.

These ominous warnings may be premature: demographic predictions are notoriously tricky. Universities might be saved by a surge in immigration like that from eastern Europe since 2004. But if the students of 2020 are not to be fewer, they will need to be more diverse. Universities will have to keep enrolling foreign students, and that will be tough: relative to its size Britain already absorbs more of them than anywhere else, and higher education is expanding rapidly in the places its universities traditionally recruit from. They will also need to offer more part-time courses and programmes giving professional qualifications in order to appeal to businesses and career-switchers.

In the late 1980s, similar demographic trends also led to warnings about declining student numbers. In the event, the introduction of GCSEs, together with the government's decision to make nursing a graduate profession, meant that numbers rose steeply. Today's universities are hoping for a similar feat from the diploma, and from the recent announcement that new teachers will be expected to get a master's degree.

26. Universities used to be ivory tower because _____.
A. academic stars were pursued to promote image.
B. papers were produced to attract more investment.
C. scholars were free to do research to their likes.
D. mergers drove some teachers out of job market.
27. One important factor in the under-funding of higher education is _____.
A. Raising of tuition
B. Population drop
C. Recruitment style
D. Governmental limit
28. It can be predicted that future higher education _____.
A. Will be cheaper than today.
B. Will be easier to operate.
C. Will be charged higher.
D. Will be harder to market.
29. Which of the following is true about Britain?
A. Students from Eastern Europe helped save it.

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- B. More professional courses have been offered.
C. statistics on its population are to be trusted.
D. It has attracted more students from abroad.
30. Toward today's universities, the author seems to be _____.
A. Realistic B. Optimistic C. Disappointed D. cautious

Text 3

In one of William Gibson's early mind-bending stories, the protagonist suddenly needs to fly a jump jet. In the cockpit, he finds his employer has thoughtfully designed a biochip containing all the necessary piloting skills for him to plug into his own nervous system. While your correspondent applauded the idea at the time, he nevertheless dismissed it as pure science-fiction. Today, he's not so sure.

Throughout history, engineers have spent their lives inventing machines that were faster, stronger, more reliable or capable of greater precision than human beings. Whether they were Jacquard looms, combine harvesters or CAD-CAM gear, they were tools for amplifying some human skill or compensating for a weakness. But always they needed human intelligence to function.

That's now changed. Neuroengineers build tools that think for themselves, making decisions the way humans do.

What if the machines acquired too much of a mind of their own? In the search for solutions, even a modest PC can manipulate data 10m times faster than the human brain. Admittedly, humans can take certain short-cuts that save time, but it's now over a decade since Deep Blue, an IBM supercomputer, defeated Garry Kasparov at chess. It did so, of course, by using its brute-force processing to predict, by trial and error, the course of a game up to 30 moves ahead; and then to compute which of the millions of possible moves would strengthen its own position best. What it could not do was devise its own strategies for playing a winning game.

There are machines around today, however, that can do just that. Over the past decade, a new technology known as "evolvable hardware" has emerged. Like traditional brute-force methods, evolvable machines try billions of different possibilities. But the difference is they then continually crop and refine their search algorithm—the sequence of logical steps they take to find a solution.

To do so, they rely on so-called "genetic algorithms", which use trial-and-error learning to mimic natural selection. With each run of the genetic algorithm, the highest-scoring solutions are retained as "parents" for the next generation. Offspring solutions are created by swapping out portions of the parents' blueprints, or by introducing some element of randomness to stir things up a bit—as happens in nature.

How soon before machines become smarter than people? The way self-programming machines are evolving today suggests they will probably begin to match human intelligence in perhaps little over a decade. By 2030, they might look down on us—if we're lucky—as

endangered critters like the blue whale or polar bear and accept we are worth keeping around for our genetic diversity.

31. The story of W. Gibson is mentioned to _____.
A. show the details of a jet.
B. Illustrate the piloting skills.
C. Report on a biochip design.
D. Introduce the current theme.
32. Those man-made machines were meant to _____.
A. be smarter than human beings.
B. make up for human shortcomings
C. function as much as humans do.
D. be able to think independently.
33. How could Deep Blue win the game?
A. By processing 30 moves in advance.
B. By strengthening its best position.
C. By predicting and counting ability.
D. By designing a distinct strategy.
34. The "evolvable hardware" is new in that _____.
A. It has a fast trial system.
B. It can modify past machines.
C. It keeps perfecting itself.
D. Parent solution is preferred.
35. In the last paragraph we learn that _____.
A. machines may take the place of human kind.
B. Human beings will disappear from this planet.
C. Some wild animals will be extinct for good.
D. Genetic variety needs to be well-preserved.

Text 4

Literacy may be under attack from electronic media, but that's actually nothing new. In fact, the assault on the written word began not with the Macintosh computer in 1984, but with Samuel Morse's demonstration of the telegraph in 1844—an innovation a colleague on The Economist insists, quite correctly, on calling the "Victorian internet".

In an essay on why Johnny and Janey can't read (and why Mr and Ms Smith can't teach), Mark Federman of the McLuhan Programme in Culture and Technology at the University of Toronto, argued that the telegraph was the first to "undo" the effects of the written word.

If the telegraph was the starting point, Mr Federman reckons we are probably half way through a 300-year transition out of the world of mass literacy. That world began when Johannes Gutenberg introduced the printing press in 1455, and gave birth along the way to the Reformation, the Age of Reason, the Enlightenment, the Scientific Method, and finally the

Industrial Revolution—not to mention the modern era of newspapers, universal education and, yes, mass literacy.

What little we know is that our sources of trusted wisdom are eroding fast. When academics pay to have their findings published, invent results or ignore conflicting data to keep a sponsor's money flowing, it's hard to view our learned institutions as sources of reliable information.

Nowadays, we seem to put greater faith in the wisdom of crowds. Hence our trust of Google, which ranks a web page by how many other pages are linked to it, and how many other searchers view the page in question. In doing so, we prize the confidence of our peers above that of experts.

In Mr Federman's view, the quest for truth has given way to the quest for making sense of the world as experienced. For anyone under the age of 20, the world being experienced is one where the internet has always existed, and where everyone who matters is only a click, speed dial or text message away. "Tomorrow's adults," says Mr Federman, "live in a world of connectivity and closeness." Their direct experience of the world is wholly different from yours or mine.

So, no surprise that when we engage teenagers of today in traditional classroom settings, they react with predictable disinterest and flunk their literacy tests. They are skilled in making sense not of a body of known content, but of contexts that are continually changing.

Teachers must recognise that our educational tools are inconsistent with the skills needed to survive in a world where people are always connected to everyone and everything. In such a world, learning to think for oneself could well be more important than simply learning to read and write.

36. The challenge for written language _____.
A. Started with electronic media.
B. Was related to the computer.
C. was traced back to internet.
D. Originated from telegraph.
37. From paragraph 3, mass literacy was _____.
A. A product of the printing press.
B. A result of the Reformation.
C. A cause for widespread education.
D. A transition from telegraph age.
38. Nowadays the source of information depends on _____.
A. Academics
B. Experts
C. Publications
D. Masses
39. According to Mr. Federman, the future world is characterized by _____.

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- A. Unavoidable connecting
 - B. Experience sharing
 - C. Message texting
 - D. Truth seeking
40. The author seems to believe that _____.
- A. Teenagers are entitled to respond to the world in their way.
 - B. Reading and writing should give in to the way of thinking.
 - C. Educational techniques can offer students survival skills.
 - D. Teachers should be aware of the forever- changing world.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the left column.(10 points)

As a young bond trader, Buttonwood was given two pieces of advice, trading rules of thumb, if you will: that bad economic news is good news for bond markets and that every utterance dropping from the lips of Paul Volcker, the then chairman of the Federal Reserve, and the man who restored the central bank's credibility by stomping on runaway inflation, should be respected than Pope's orders. Today's traders are, of course, a more sophisticated bunch. But the advice still seems good, apart from two slight drawbacks. The first is that the well-chosen utterances from the present chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, is of more than passing difficulty. The second is that, of late, good news for the economy has not seemed to upset bond investors all that much. For all the cheer that has crackled down the wires, the yield on ten-year bonds—which you would expect to rise on good economic news—is now, at 4.2%, only two-fifths of a percentage point higher than it was at the start of the year. Pretty much unmoved, in other words.

Yet the news from the economic front has been better by far than anyone could have expected. On Tuesday November 25th, revised numbers showed that America's economy grew by an annual 8.2% in the third quarter, a full percentage point more than originally thought, driven by the ever-spendthrift American consumer and, for once, corporate investment. Just about every other piece of information coming out from special sources shows the same strength. New houses are still being built at a fair clip. Exports are rising, for all the protectionist crying. Even employment, in what had been mocked as a jobless recovery, increased by 125,000 or thereabouts in September and October. Rising corporate profits, low credit spreads and the biggest-ever rally in the junk-bond market do not, on the face of it, suggest anything other than a deep and long-lasting recovery. Yet Treasury-bond yields have fallen.

If the rosy economic backdrop makes this odd, making it doubly odd is an apparent absence of foreign demand. Foreign buyers of Treasuries, especially Asian central banks, who had been swallowing American government debt like there was no tomorrow, seem to have had

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following table. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the table and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Financial Sources of College Students

1. 描述中美大学生经济资助状况
2. 分析这种状况的成因
3. 预测中国大学生经济资助的可能变化

examinees financial sources	American Students	Chinese Students
parents	45%	90%
Part-time jobs	40%	5%
scholarship	15%	5%

参考答案

Section I Cloze

1-5 ADDBC 6-10 ADCAC 11-15 CDBCA 16-20 BBDBA

Section II Reading

21-25 BCCAD 26-30 CBADB 31-35 DBCCA 36-40 DADAB
41-45 FBGEC

Section III Translation

【参考译文】

我们都知道，生命中最强大的力量就是爱。除了给我们提供温馨的陪伴，爱的感觉确实是令人鼓舞的。

当然，我们生活中的一些事实却讲述了一个有点悲哀的故事。我们很辛苦地维系着爱情。在美国，离婚率依然徘徊在 50%。这个数字还没有包括那些没有婚姻而同居的伴侣，他们的结合甚至更容易解体。

情感关系的破裂是因为人们对于婚姻的期待有着误区。这个不切实际的想法就是，只要你找到最佳人选—你朝思暮想的另一半，一切就会好起来。但是，婚姻是一种团队运动。它是由两个人、两种不同的思想构成的一个团队。难题就在于这样两个人的思想总是在冲突。他们需要学会用不伤害对方的方式去表达异议，并且还要对与另一个人生活在一起所产生的不可避免的失望做好思想准备。

Section IV Writing

Part A

【参考范文】

Dear Sir,

My name is Li Ming. We met last Tuesday afternoon. It is very kind of you to offer me a job interview this Thursday afternoon (December 20). But I am very sorry to write to you and tell you that I can't meet the appointment. My supervisor has rescheduled his lecture to Thursday afternoon, so I won't be able to excuse myself then.

I'll be very grateful if you could kindly schedule my job interview to anytime Friday afternoon. You see, I've been looking forward to the interview.

Please spare a little time of yours to send me a message or give me a call and inform me of your decision.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

Part B**【参考范文】**

According to the table, the number of Chinese students who get money from their parents doubles that of American ones, 45% and 90% respectively. But the percentage of American students who depend on part-time jobs is much larger than that of Chinese ones. It can also be seen clearly that scholarship is the financial source for 15% of American students, while only for 5% of Chinese students.

Several factors can account for the above difference. For one thing, independence is highly honored in American society and students take great pride in self-reliance. For another, American students have a more flexible schedule so they can have more time to do part-time jobs. Another contributing factor is that both Chinese students and their parents take parents' financial support for granted.

The tendency for Chinese college students to rely on their parents for finance may be changed. The widespread adoption of credit-system will give Chinese students more time and flexibility to pursue part-time jobs and get more independence from their parents. What's more, great changes may take place not only in the students' ideas but also in their parents', which, in turn, will lead Chinese students to regard it as a pride to be self-reliant.

《2014 数学高分指南》全书讲解视频: <http://www.chenjian.cc/post/211/>

全书重点: <http://www.chenjian.cc/post/218/>

《2014 历年真题名家详解》“神书”讲解视频: <http://www.chenjian.cc/post/213/>

全书重点: <http://www.chenjian.cc/post/222/>

《2014 考前冲刺》: <http://www.chenjian.cc/post/225/>

顿悟排列组合 80 题(附视频讲解): <http://www.chenjian.cc/post/131/>