

绝密★启用前

2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

管理类专业学位联考

英语试卷



考生需知

1. 选择题的答案需用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其它题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在制定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.*

1. His wife has been ___ a lot of pressure on him to change his job
A. taking B. exerting C. giving D. pushing
2. It is estimated that, currently, about 50,000 species become ___ every year
A. extinct B. instinct C. distinct D. intense
3. John says that his present job does not provide him with enough ___ for his organizing ability.
A. scope B. space C. capacity D. range
4. Many ___ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
A. probabilities B. realities C. necessities D. opportunities
5. After his uncle died, the young man ___ the beautiful estate with which he changed from a poor man to a wealthy noble.
A. Inhabited B. inherited C. Inhibited D. Inhaled
6. The manager is calling on a ___ customer trying to talk him in to signing the contract.
A. prosperous B. preliminary C. pessimistic D. prospective
7. In 1991, while the economies of industrialized countries met an economic ___, the economies of developing countries were growing very fast.
A. revival B. repression C. recession D. recovery
8. The destruction of the twin towers ___ shock and anger throughout the world.
A. summoned B. tempted C. provoked D. stumbled
9. About 20 of the passengers who were injured in a plane crash are said to be in ___ condition.
A. decisive B. urgent C. vital D. critical
10. The interactions between China and the US will surely have a significant _____ on peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.
A. importance B. impression C. impact D. implication
11. The poor countries are extremely _____ to international economic fluctuations.
A. inclined B. vulnerable C. attracted D. reduced
12. Applicants should note that all positions are _____ to Australian citizenship requirements.

- A. subject B. subjective C. objected D. objective

13. We aim to ensure that all candidates are treated fairly and that they have equal _____ to employment opportunities.

- A. entrance B. entry C. access D. admission

14. Successful learning is not a(n) _____ activity but consists of four distinct stages in a specific order.

- A. only B. sole C. more D. single

15. The opportunity to explore and play and the encouragement to do so can _____ the performance of many children.

- A. withhold B. prevent C. enhance D. justify

16. All her hard work _____ in the end, and she finally passed the exam.

- A. showed off B. paid off C. left off D. kept off

17. In order to live the kind of life we want and to be person we want to be , we have to do more than just_____ with events.

- A. put up B. set up C. turn up D. make up

18. The team played hard because the championship of the state was _____.

- A. at hand B. at stake C. at large D. at best

19. I don't think you'll change his mind, once he's decided on something he tends to ___it

- A. stick to B. abide by C. comply with D. keep on

20. Tom placed the bank notes, _____ the change and receipts, back in the drawer.

- A. more than B. but for C. thanks to D. along with

Section II Cloze (10 points)

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 with a pencil.

Advancing age means losing your hair, your waistline and your memory, right? Dana Dentist is just 40 years old, but __21__she's worried about what she calls "my rolling mental blackouts." "I try to remember something and just blank out," she says.

You may __22__about these lapses, calling them "senior moments" or blaming "early Alzheimer's (老年痴呆症)."Is it an inescapable fact that the older you get, the __23__you remember? Well, sort of. But as time goes by, we tend to blame age__24__problems that are not necessarily

age-related.

“When a teenage can’t find her keys, she thinks it’s because she’s distracted or disorganized,” say Paul gold. “A 70-year-old blames her __25__.” In fact, the 70-year-old may have been __26__ things for decades.

In healthy people, memory doesn’t worsen as __27__ as many of us think.” “As we __28__, the memory mechanism isn’t __29__” says psychologist Fergus Crack. “It’s just inefficient.”

The brain’s processing __30__ slows down over the years though no one knows exactly __31__. Recent research suggests that nerve cells lose efficiency and __32__ there’s less activity in the brain. But, cautions Barry Gordon, “It’s not clear that less activity is __33__. A beginning athlete is winded (气喘吁吁) more easily than a __34__ athlete. In the same way __35__ brain gets more skilled at a task, it expends less energy on it.

There are __36__ you can take to compensate for normal slippage in your memory gears, though it __37__ effort. Margaret Sewell says: “We’re a quick-fix culture, but you have to __38__ to keep your brain __39__ shape. It’s like having a good body. You can’t go to the gym once a year __40__ expect to stay in top form.”

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|----------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 21. A. almost | B. seldom | C. already | D. never |
| 22. A. joke | B. laugh | C. blame | D. criticize |
| 23. A. much | B. little | C. more | D. less |
| 24. A. since | B. for | C. by | D. because |
| 25. A. memory | B. mind | C. trouble | D. health |
| 26. A. disorganizing | B. misplacing | C. putting | D. finding |
| 27. A. swiftly | B. frequently | C. timely | D. quickly |
| 28. A. nature | B. advance | C. age | D. grow |
| 29. A. broken | B. poor | C. perfect | D. working |
| 30. A. pattern | B. time | C. space | D. information |
| 31. A. why | B. how | C. what | D. when |
| 32. A. since | B. hence | C. that | D. although |
| 33. A. irregular | B. better | C. normal | D. worse |
| 34. A. famous | B. senior | C. popular | D. trained |
| 35. A. as | B. till | C. though | D. yet |

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 36. A. stages | B. steps | C. advantages | D. purposes |
| 37. A. makes | B. takes | C. does | D. spends |
| 38. A. rest | B. come | C. work | D. study |
| 39. A. to | B. for | C. on | D. in |
| 40. A. so | B. or | C. and | D. if |

Section III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: *There are 4 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.*

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated, locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life. Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that?

Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly culture groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism (mastery of two languages). Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres -at home, among friends, in community settings- and a global language at work, in dealings with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their

cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing(同化的) forces of globalization.

Ironically, the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer-aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

For many endangered languages. The line between revival and death is extremely thin. Language is remarkably resilient(有活力的), however, it's not just a tool for communicating, but also a powerful way of separating different groups, or of demonstrating group identity. Many indigenous(原生的, 土著的) communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.

41. Minority languages can be best preserved in _____

- A. an increasingly interconnected world
- B. maintaining small numbers of speakers
- C. relatively isolated language communities
- D. following the tradition of the 20th century

42. According to the paragraph 2, that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in the future is _____

- A. uncertain
- B. unrealistic
- C. foreseeable
- D. definite

43. According to the author, bilingualism can help _____.

- A. small languages become acceptable in word places
- B. homogenize the world's languages and cultures
- C. global languages reach home and community settings
- D. speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity

44. Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it _____.

- A. makes learning a global language unnecessary
- B. facilitates the learning and using of those languages
- C. raises public awareness of saving those languages
- D. makes it easier for linguists to study those languages

45. In the author's view, many endangered languages are_____.

- A. remarkably well-kept in this modern world
- B. exceptionally powerful tools of communication
- C. quite possible to be revived instead of dying out
- D. a unique way of bringing different groups together

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Everyone, it seems, has a health problem. After pouring billions into the National Health Service, British people moan about dirty hospitals, long waits and wasted money. In Germany the new chancellor, Angela Merkel, is under fire for suggesting changing the financing of its health system. Canada's new Conservative prime Minister, Stephen Harper, made a big fuss during the election about reducing the country's lengthy medical queues. Across the rich world, affluence, ageing and advancing technology are driving up health spending faster than income.

But nowhere has a bigger health problem than America. Soaring medical bills are squeezing wages, swelling the ranks of the uninsured and pushing huge firms and perhaps even the government towards bankruptcy. Ford's announcement this week that it would cut up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of its "legacy" health-care costs as of the ills of the car industry. Pushed by polls that show health care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts showing that the retiring baby-boomers will crush the government's finances, George Bush is to unveil a reform, plan in next week's state-of-the-union address.

America's health system is unlike any other. The United States spends 16% of its GDP on health, around twice the rich-country average, equivalent to \$6280 for every American each year. Yet it is the only rich country that does not guarantee universal health coverage. Thanks to an accident of history, most Americans receive health insurance through their employer, with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

This curious hybrid(混合物) certainly has its strengths. Americans have more choice than anybody else, and their health-care system is much more innovative. Europeans' bills could be much higher if American medicine were not doing much of their Research and Development (R&D) for them. But there are also huge weaknesses. The one most often cited-especially by foreigners-is the army of uninsured. Some 46 million Americans do not have cover. In many cases that is out of choice and, if they fall seriously ill, hospitals have to treat them. But it is still deeply unequal. And

there are also shocking inefficiencies: by some measures, 30% of American health spending is wasted.

Then there is the question of state support. Many Americans disapprove of the "socialized medicine" of Canada and Europe. In fact, even if much of the administration is done privately, around 60% of America's health-care bill ends up being met by the government. Proportionately, the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) average, and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage. America is, in effect, heading towards a version of socialized medicine by default.

46. Health problems mentioned in the passage include all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. poor hospital conditions in U.K.
- B. Angela Merkel under attack
- C. health financing in Germany
- D. long waiting lines in Canada

47. Ford's announcement of cutting up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 indicates that Ford _____.

- A. has the biggest health problem of the car industry
- B. has made profits from its health-care legacy
- C. has accumulated too heavy a health-care burden
- D. owes a great deal of debt to its employees

48. In the author's opinion, America's health system is _____.

- A. inefficient
- B. feasible
- C. unpopular
- D. successful

49. It is implied in the passage that _____.

- A. America's health system has its strengths and weaknesses
- B. the US government pays medical bills for the poor and the elderly
- C. some 46 million Americans do not have medical insurance
- D. Europeans benefit a lot from America's medical research

50. From the last paragraph we may learn that the "socialized medicine" is _____.

- A. a practice of Canada and Europe
- B. a policy adopted by the US government

C. intended for the retiring baby-boomers

D. administered by private enterprises

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

When Thomas Keller, one of America's foremost chefs, announced that on Sept.1 he would abolish the practice of upping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City. And replace it with European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners. These three groups are all committed to tipping- as they quickly made clear on Web sites. To oppose tipping, it seems, is to be anticapitalist, and maybe even a little French.

But Mr. Keller is right to move away from tipping—and it's worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense. "Waiters know that they won't get paid if they don't do a good job" is how most advocates of the system would put it. To be sure, this is a tempting, apparently rational statement about economic theory, but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn, an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, has conducted dozens of studies of tipping and has concluded that consumers' assessment of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled, in other words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good. Mr. Lynn's studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What's more, consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases. Thus, the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call "upwelling": every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket. Aggressive upwelling for tips is often rewarded while low-key, quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition, the practice of tip pooling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter. In an unreasonable outcome, you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one. Indeed, there appear to be

little connection between tipping and good service.

51. It may be inferred that a European-style service _____.
A. is tipping-free
B. charges little tip
C. is the author's initiative
D. is offered at Per-se
52. Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?
A. Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.
B. Waiters don't care about tipping.
C. Customers generally believe in tipping.
D. Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.
53. According to Michel Lynn's studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they _____.
A. have performed good service
B. frequently refill customers' water glass
C. win customers favor
D. serve customers of the same sex
54. We may infer from the context that "upwelling" (Line 2, Para 6) probably means _____.
A. selling something up
B. selling something fancy
C. selling something unnecessary
D. selling something more expensive
55. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. reasons to abolish the practice of tipping
B. economic sense of tipping
C. consumers' attitudes towards tipping
D. tipping for good service

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

"I promise," "I swear to you it'll never happen again." "I give you my word" "Honesty. Believe me." Sure, I trust. Why not? I teach English composition at a private collage. With a certain excitement and intensity, I read my student's essays, hoping to find the person behind the pen, As

each semester progresses, plagiarism(剽窃)appears. Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won't detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer, but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer. Writers have styles like fingerprints and after several assignments, I can match a student's word with his or her name even if it's missing from the upper left-hand corner.

Why is learning less important than a higher grade-point average (GPA)? When we're threatened or sick, we make conditional promises "if you let me pass math I will..." "Lord, if you get me over this before the big homecoming game I'll..." Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises. Human nature? Perhaps, but we do use that cliché(陈词滥调) to get us out of uncomfortable bargains. Divine interference during distress is asked; gratitude is unpaid. After all, few fulfill the contract, so why should anyone be the exception, why not?

Six years ago, I took a student before the dean. He had turned in an essay with the vocabulary and sentence structure of a PhD thesis. Up until that time, both his out-of-class and in-class work borderline passing.

I questioned the person regarding his essay and he swore it was his own work. I gave him the identical assignment and told him to write it in class, and that I'd understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given, but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked. He sat one hour, then turned in part of a page of unskilled writing and faulty logic, I confronted him with both essays. "I promise ...I'm not lying. I swear to you that I wrote the essay. I'm just nervous today."

The head of the English department agreed with my findings. And the meeting with the dean had the boy's parents present. After an hour of discussion, touching on eight of the boy's previous essays and his grade-point average, which indicated he was already on academic probation(留校察看), the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized. His parents protested, "He's only a child" and we instructors are wiser and should be compassionate. College people are not really children and most times would resent being labeled as such.....except in this uncomfortable circumstance.

56. According to the author, students commit plagiarism mainly for_____.

- A. money B. degree C. higher GPA D. reputation

57. The sentence "once the situation is behind us, so are the promises" implies that_____.

- A. students usually keep their promises.

- B. some students tend to break their promises.
- C. the promises are always behind the situation.
- D. We can not judge the situation in advance, as we do to the promises.
58. The phrase “borderline passing” (Line3, Para3) probably means_____.
- A. fairly good
- B. extremely poor
- C. above average
- D. below average
59. The boy’s parents thought their son should be excused mainly because_____.
- A. teachers should be compassionate
- B. he was only a child
- C. instructors were wiser
- D. he was threatened
60. Which of the following might serve as the title of this passage?
- A. Human Nature
- B. Conditional Promises
- C. How to Detect Cheating
- D. The Sadness of Plagiarism

Section IV Translation (20 points)

Directions: *In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five underlined sentences into Chinese and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Powering the great ongoing changes of our time is the rise of human creativity as the defining feature of economic life. Creativity has come to be valued, because new technologies, new industries and new wealth flow from it. And as a result, our lives and society have begun to echo with creative ideas. It is our commitment to creativity in its varied dimensions that forms the underlying spirit of our age.

Creativity is essential to the way we live and work today, and in many senses always been. The big advance in standard of living- not to mention the big competitive advantages in the marketplace-always have come from “better recipes, not just more cooking.” One might argue that is not strictly true. One might point out, for instance, that during the long period from the early days on the Industrial Revolution to modern times, much of the growth in productivity and material wealth in the industrial nations came not just from creative inventions like the steam engine, but from the widespread application of “cooking in quantity” business methods like massive division of labor, concentration of assets, vertical integration and economies of scale. But those methods themselves were creative developments.

Section V Writing (20 points)

Directions: *In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following diagram.*

Describe the diagram and analyze the possible causes. You should write at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Accidents in a Chinese City (2005)

Main accident Causes	Number of accidents in 2005	Percentage rise(+) Or fall(-)over2004
1.drives turning left without due care	608	+10%
2.drives traveling too close to other vehicles	411	+9%
3.pedestrians crossing roads carelessly	401	+12%
4.drivers driving under the influence of alcohol	281	+15%
5.drivers failing to give a signal	264	-5%



2007 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试**英语试题参考答案****Section I Vocabulary**

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. D 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. D 15. C 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. D

Section II Cloze

- 21-25 CADBA 26-30 BDCAB 31-35 ACDDA 36-40 BBCDC

Section III Reading Comprehension

- 41-45 CADBC 46-50 BCADA 51-55 ABCDA 56-60 CBDDB

Section IV Translation

推动当今社会巨大变化的动力是人类创造力的崛起。作为经济生活的一个显著特征，创造力已开始受到重视，因为各种新技术、新产业和新财富都源源不断地随之而生。其结果是我们的生活和社会中充满了创造性思想。正是我们在各个领域里各种各样的发明创造构成了当今社会的精神基础。

创造力对我们当今的生活和工作方式至关重要，而且从各种意义上来说，一向如此。生活水平的显著提高——更不用说市场经济的强大竞争优势，总是源于“更好的烹饪法，而不是更多的烹制品”。也许有人会认为这种说法一定严谨。比如他会指出，从最初的工业革命到现代社会这一漫长的时期内，工业化国家生产力的提高和物质财富的积累，很多都不是来自诸如蒸汽机之类的发明创造，而是来自“大量烹制”式的企业管理方法的广泛运用，如大规模的劳动力分工、资产的集中、纵向整合以及规模经济等。但是其实这些方法本身就是创新。

Section V Writing (略) __