

中山 大 学

二 00 五 年 港 澳 台 人 士 攻 读 博 士 学 位 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

科目代码: 101

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!
请用我校提供的答题纸作答。

Part I Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Directions: There are 5 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 with a single line through the center.

Questions 1 ~ 5 are based on the following passage.

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of life: death and taxes. Americans do not have a corner on the "death" market, but many people feel that the United States leads the world with the worst taxes.

Taxes consist of the money which people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the United States: federal, state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salariated people who earn more than a few thousand dollars must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for individuals. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a graduated income tax; that is, the percentage of the tax increases as a person's income increases. With the high cost of taxes, people are not very happy on April 15, when the federal taxes are due.

The second tax is the state government. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage charged to any item which you buy in that state. Some states use income tax in addition to sales tax to raise their revenues. The state tax laws are diverse and confusing.

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax and excise tax, which is demanded on vehicles in a city. The cities utilize these funds for education, police and fire departments, public works and municipal buildings.

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain about taxes. Although Americans have conflicting views on many issues—religious, racial, cultural, and municipal—they tend to agree on one subject: Taxes are too high.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Taxes in the United States.
 - B. Federal Income Tax.
 - C. State Tax Revenues.
 - D. Taxes Are Too High.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE?

A. The United States is one of the countries which collect highest taxes.
B. The Americans are in agreement about taxes.
C. There are three types of taxes in the United States.D. The Americans are aware that they should pay taxes and they are sure to die.

3. In paragraph 3, the word "graduated" could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. increasing. B. progressive C. elevated D. programmed.

4. What is the main purpose of the third paragraph?

A. To prove that taxes in the United States are too high.
B. To show the importance of tax collection.
C. To compare the three types of taxes in the United States.
D. To explain the percentage of federal taxes.

5. Which of the following is true of the state taxes mentioned in the passage?

A. In the United States there are sales taxes on the federal level, but not on the state level.
B. Some Americans can be free from state income taxes.
C. Income taxes in some states are not dissimilar to the federal income taxes.
D. State taxes are paid by the residents of a certain state.

Questions 46 ~ 50 are based on the following passage.

Change—or the ability to adapt oneself to a changing environment—is essential to evolution. The farmer whose land is required for housing or industry must adapt himself: he can move to another place and master the problems peculiar to it; he can change his occupation, perhaps after a period of training; or he can starve to death. A nation which cannot adapt its trade or defense requirements to meet world conditions faces economic or military disaster. Nothing is fixed and permanently stable. There must be movement forward, which is progress of a sort, or movement backwards, which is decay and deterioration.

In this context, tradition can be a force for good or for evil. As long as it offers a guide, it helps the ignorant and the uninformed to take a step forward and, thereby, to adapt themselves to changed circumstances. Tradition, or custom, can guide the hunter as effectively as it can influence the nervous hostess. But if we make an idol of tradition, it ceases to become a guide and becomes an obstacle lying across the path of change and progress. If we insist on trying to plot the future by the past, we clearly handicap ourselves and invite failure. The better course is to accept the help which tradition can give, realizing that it necessarily has its roots in the past, to be well aware of its limitations in a changing world.

6. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?

A. To avoid decay and deterioration, we must keep the world permanently stable.
B. The world is always changing, so we must adjust ourselves to new conditions.
C. The important point of evolution is that the world undergoes movement forward and movement backward alternately.

7. Tradition often becomes an obstacle lying across the path of change and progress.

D. The author uses the incident of the farmer in the passage to illustrate that _____.

A. people should adapt themselves to the changed circumstances
B. farmers are especially influenced by tradition
C. the farmer may have to undergo a period of training
D. people will starve to death if they do not pay due regard to tradition

8. In the second paragraph, "this context" refers to _____.
- A. decay and deterioration
B. movement forward
C. tradition or custom
D. a changing world
9. Tradition becomes an obstacle across the path of change and progress when we _____.
- A. accept tradition only as guide
B. rely too much on tradition without realizing its limitations
C. strongly desire for change without considering the possible consequences
D. plot the future irrespective of tradition
10. The author concludes by offering the advice: _____.
- A. since tradition necessarily has its roots in the past, it would be better to take no notice of tradition
B. we must stick firmly to tradition when facing a new problem, and not break with tradition under any circumstance
C. we should neither worship nor reject tradition but take from it any help it can offer in any particular instance
D. we should realize the limitations of a changing world and not invite failure under any circumstance

Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following passage.

The biosphere is the name biologists give to the sort of skin on the surface of this planet that is inhabitable by living organisms. Most land creatures occupy only the interface between the atmosphere and the land; birds extend their range for a few hundred feet into the atmosphere; burrowing invertebrates (无脊椎动物) such as earthworms may reach a few yards into the soil but rarely penetrate farther unless it has been recently disturbed by men. Fish cover a wider range, from just beneath the surface of the sea to those depths of greater than a mile inhabited by specialized creatures. Fungi (真菌) and bacteria are plentiful in the atmosphere to a height of about half a mile, blown there by winds from the lower air. Balloon exploration of the stratosphere (同温层) as long ago as 1936 indicated that molds and bacteria could be found at heights of several miles, recently the USA's National Aeronautics and Space Administration has detected them, in decreasing numbers, at heights up to eighteen miles. They are pretty sparse at such levels, about one for every two thousand cubic feet, compared with 50 to 100 per cubic foot at two to six miles (the usual altitude of jet aircraft), and they are almost certainly in an inactive state. Marine bacteria have been detected at the bottom of the deep Pacific trench, sometimes as deep as seven miles; they are certainly not inactive. Living microbes have also been observed on land from cores of rock drilled (while prospecting for oil) at depths of as much as 1,200 feet. Thus we can say, disregarding the exploits of astronauts, that the biosphere has a maximum thickness of about twenty-five miles. Active living processes occur only within a compass of about seven miles, in the sea, on land and in the lower atmosphere, but the majority of living creatures live within a zone of a hundred feet or so. If this planet were scaled down to the size of an orange, the biosphere, at its extreme width, would occupy the thickness of the orange-colored skin. Excluding the pith.

In this tiny zone of our planet takes place the multitude of chemical and biological activities that we call life. The way in which living creatures interact with each other, depend on each other or compete with each other, has fascinated thinkers since the beginning of recorded history. Living things exist in a fine balance which is often taken for granted — for, from a practical point of view, things could not be otherwise. Yet it is a source of continual amazement to scientists because of its intricacy and delicacy. The balance of nature is obvious most often when it is disturbed, yet even here it can seem remarkable how quickly it readjusts itself to anew balance after a disturbance. The science of ecology — the study of the interaction of organisms with their environment — has grown up to deal with the minutiae of the balance of nature.

11. According to the passage, the "biosphere" is the layer on the earth's surface _____.
- A. where the atmosphere meets the sea
B. in which birds, fish and animals would die
C. in which plant and animal life can exist
D. in which earthworms and other invertebrates can live
12. The writer states that fungi and bacteria _____.
- A. are only found below the normal altitude of jet planes
B. have been found well at the normal altitude of jet planes
C. are not found below the surface of the earth
D. are mainly found below the surface of the earth
13. The passage says that the biosphere _____.
- A. extends only 1,200 feet below the earth's surface
B. is about seven miles in width
C. is as much as twenty-five miles in width
D. is a zone only about one hundred feet wide
14. According to the text, the balance of nature _____.
- A. is something which we should not take for granted
B. is most frequently apparent when it is upset
C. is only now becoming of interest to scientists
D. is very difficult to preserve
15. The writer says that ecology is primarily concerned with _____.
- A. the finer details of the balance of nature
B. the role of organisms in the environment
C. the way living creatures compete with each other
D. the way nature readjusts to a new balance

Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage.

Opinion polls are now beginning to show a reluctant consensus that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a daunting thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people commuted longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In pre-industrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary for the husband to go out to paid employing, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife. Tax and benefit regulations still assume this norm today, and restrict more flexible sharing of work roles between the sexes.

It was not only women whose work status suffered. As employment became the dominant form of work, young people and old people were excluded — a problem now, as more teenagers become frustrated at school and more retired people want to live active lives.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch effort and resources away from the utopian goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

16. Research carried out in recent opinion polls shows that _____.
- A. available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population
 - B. new jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures
 - C. employment chances must be more widely distributed among the unemployed
 - D. the present high unemployment figures are fact of life
17. The article suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about the future of work and _____.
- A. be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
 - B. create more factories in order to increase our productivity
 - C. set up small private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others
 - D. be prepared to fill in time at home by taking up hobbies and leisure activities
18. The arrival of the industrial age in our historical evolution means that _____.
- A. universal employment virtually guaranteed prosperity
 - B. economic freedom came within everyone's grasp
 - C. patterns of work were fundamentally changed
 - D. people's attitudes to work had to be reversed
19. The enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries meant that _____.
- A. people were no longer legally entitled to own land
 - B. people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves
 - C. people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land
 - D. people were badly paid for the work they managed to find

20. The article concludes that _____.
- A. the creation of jobs for all is an impossibility
 - B. our efforts and resources in terms of tackling unemployment are insufficient
 - C. people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill
 - D. we should help those whose jobs are only part-time

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage.

Most individual stock market investors, particularly in Asia, are speculators who want to pit their wits against the market at large. They share British entrepreneur Jim Slater's view that "a long-term investment is a short-term investment gone wrong," and look for the big, quick profits which can be made when share prices are driven up by important new information about a company's business, for instance the announcement of a takeover bid.

Official market-moving announcements of this kind are frequently foreshadowed by unofficial rumors. Buying or selling on the basis of such "inside" information violates the rules of most stock markets, but is widely practiced and hard to document. Sometimes a rumor may be spread deliberately for the purpose of artificially raising a share price, usually by investors who hold shares which they want to sell. This is the so-called "ramp".

Speculative situations tend to produce the highest rewards, but they also carry with them the highest risk: the profits made by the first people into a ramp are only as big as the losses made by those who get in last. The merit of analyzing companies before plunging headlong into buying their shares is that it helps limit the "downside" of any investment — the amount of money you stand to lose if your investment goes wrong. Companies which have good salable assets and steady cash earnings may fall periodically out of favor with the stock market, but they are unlikely to collapse altogether, and they are likely sooner or later to regain value.

The investor who bothers to verify that the company in which he is speculating is not fundamentally worthless has the reassurance that even a bad short-term buy should prove to have some long-term value.

21. Individual investors choose to venture in the stock market in order to _____.
- A. get informed of a stock company
 - B. make a long-term investment
 - C. show off their intelligence
 - D. make big money overnight
22. According to the author, share prices usually vary in response to _____.
- A. the information, announced officially or unofficially about a company's business
 - B. the amount of stock exchange
 - C. the political situation of a country
 - D. the interest a shareholder can get at the end of one year
23. The word "ramp" in the second paragraph refers to _____.
- A. slope
 - B. trick
 - C. rumor
 - D. rise
24. It is advisable to _____ before you speculate in it.
- A. listen to official announcements
 - B. examine the "inside" information
 - C. analyze the business of a company
 - D. analyze rumors
25. The author in this passage intends to _____.
- A. warn people not to buy stocks
 - B. encourage people to go to stock market
 - C. advise people to be cautious of buying or selling stocks
 - D. tell people how to buy and sell stocks

Part II. Translation (15 X 2 = 30 points)

Section A (15 points)

Directions: Put the following English into Chinese and write your translation on your Answer Sheet.

In the business context, negotiation has come a long way from its image of competitive haggling. The interdependence of customer and supplier, bank manager and client, even one competitor and another means that no individual can afford to take the money and run. The negotiation may be about price or delivery in the short term but it is also about establishing a relationship for the long term. This has all led to the philosophy of the win-win negotiation. Neither side should lose, or certainly be seen to lose. Critical to the success of this philosophy is an understanding of the hopes and fears of your partner in negotiation. Only if you can get into his or her shoes are you likely to come up with a solution that is a genuine meeting of minds.

Section B (15 points)

Directions: Put the following passage into English and write your translation on your Answer Sheet.

一项重要的研究显示：快餐店引诱人们摄入的卡路里远远超过他们实际所需要的量，结果助长了肥胖病的流行。麦当劳的代表食品每一口的卡路里含量都比普通的西餐高出 65%，让消费者们在不知不觉中摄入了过多的卡路里。垃圾食品往往使大脑的食欲控制系统陷入混乱，因为控制系统判断的标准是食物份量的大小而不是热量含量的高低。

Part III. Writing (20 points)

Directions: Present a written argument or case to an educated reader with no special knowledge of the following topic.

It is generally accepted that families are not as close as they used to be.

Give some reasons why this change has happened and suggest how families could be brought closer together.

Include any relevant examples from your experience.

You should write at least 200 words.