

2013 年内蒙古大学研究生英语复试真题

一 阅读

(1)

Students graduating from colleges today are not fully prepared to deal with the “real world.” It is my belief that college students need to be taught more skills and information to enable them to meet the challenges that face everyone in daily life. The areas in which students need training are playing the credit game, planning their personal financial strategy, and consumer awareness.

Learning how to obtain and use credit is probably the most valuable knowledge a young person can have. Credit is a dangerous tool that can be of tremendous help if it is handled with caution. Having credit can enable people to obtain material necessities before they have the money to purchase them outright. But unfortunately, many, many young people get carried away with their handy plastic credit cards and awake one day to find they are in serious financial debt. Learning how to use credit properly can be a very difficult and painful lesson indeed.

Of equal importance is learning how to plan a person budget. People have to know how to control money; otherwise, it can control them. Students should leave college knowing how to allocate their money for living expenses, insurance, savings, and so forth in order to avoid the “Oh, no! I’m flat broke and I don’t get paid again for two weeks!” anxiety syndrome.

Along with learning about credit and personal financial planning, graduating college students should be trained as consumers. The consumer market today is flooded with a variety of products and services of varying quality and prices. A young person entering the “real world” is suddenly faced with difficult decisions about which product to buy or whose services to engage. He is usually unaware of such things as return policies, guarantees, or repair procedures. Information of this sort is vital knowledge to everyday living.

For a newly graduated college student, the “real world” can be a scary place to be when he or she faced with such issues as handling credit, planning a budget, or

knowing what to look for when making a purchase and whom to purchase it from. Entering the “real world” could be made less painful if people were educated in dealing with these areas of daily life. What better place to accomplish this than in college?

21. According to the writer, graduating students _____.
- A) will find it hard to get a job with only knowledge gained from college
 - B) have insufficient skills and knowledge and do not deserve a college diploma
 - C) will not be able to earn enough money to support themselves
 - D) do not have the necessary knowledge and skill to deal with the realities of life
22. The writer points out that many young people _____.
- A) fall into debt due to ill-advised use of credit cards
 - B) have to depend on credit to purchase some material necessities
 - C) do not know the power of credit and easily run into serious financial debt
 - D) start buying too much on credit before they get a paid job
23. Students suffer from an anxiety syndrome because _____.
- A) they do not have their parents' financial support
 - B) they are worried that they don't get paid on time
 - C) they run out of money and can't cover their living expenses
 - D) they can't afford to buy insurance for themselves
24. To “train students as consumers” means to enable them to _____.
- A) handle their credit with caution
 - B) plan their spending carefully so that they don't go broke
 - C) make wise purchasing decisions and be informed about consumer services
 - D) cope with serious financial problems
25. By asking “What better place to accomplish this than in college?” the writer means that _____.
- A) the best place to train students to deal with personal financial issues is in college
 - B) students should be trained to enter the real world after they graduate from college

C) students can best be trained in business and economics in college

D) students should be taught to cope with the difficult problems they will be facing after graduation

(2)

Numerous gestures, facial expression, and motions also send different signals in different cultures. For example, Americans are often direct in their conversations, expecting the truth with no hint of deception. People in some other countries, though, may prefer not to be direct. To them, this is a sign of respect. In America, a person who is reluctant to maintain eye contact is called shifty-eyed and arouses suspicion. But in some countries an attempt to maintain eye contact may be perceived as a sign of aggression. Accordingly, in Japan, South Korea, and other Asian countries, maintaining eye contact is not an acceptable behavior.

The evaluation of how to spend time also differs culturally. Western cultures view time as a resource that is not to be wasted. The efficient use of time is emphasized in such expression as “Time is money” and “Time is the enemy”. People thus live by schedules and deadlines and thrive on being prompt for meetings and “efficient” in conducting business. In contrast, Eastern cultures view time as unlimited and unending. In such places, people arrive late for appointments, business is preceded by hours of social rapport and those who are in a rush are occasionally thought to be arrogant and untrustworthy. Let’s say that a salesperson from Chicago calls on a client in Mexico City. After spending 30 minutes in the outer office, the person from Chicago feels angry and insulted, assuming, “This client must attach a very low priority to my visit to keep me waiting half an hour.” In fact, the Mexican client does not mean to imply anything at all by this delay. To the Mexican, a wait of 30 minutes is a matter of course.

Moreover, many cultures value relationships. Europeans and Asians place a high regard on long-term relationships rather than on short-term gains, which runs counter to what most Americans perceive. Excessive emphasis on speed and time may give the impression that the transaction is more important than the person. That is a

fundamental error in professional judgment in many regions of the world.

Personal achievement is also viewed differently in different cultures. For the most part, American society is an individualistic society, where most people strive for personal achievement and they consider their position in the organization for which they work as an indication of status. By contrast, Hindu teachings suggest that acquisitions and achievement are not to be sought, because they are the major causes of suffering in one's daily life. In Asian countries, cooperation is an art and individual competitiveness is less desirable than teamwork and team spirit.

The distance between individuals when talking is another issue that must be known and respected. Although one may not be able to define the exact distance, most individuals have a specific amount of space that they remain between themselves and others when conversing.

Americans are typically made uncomfortable by the close conversation distance of Arabs and Africans. They stand about five feet apart when conducting a business conversation. To an Arab or a Latin American, this distance is uncomfortable. In meeting with North Americans, they move a little closer. The Americans assume they are pushy and react negatively. As a result, Arabs and Africans may feel rejected by the lengthy personal distance Americans maintain.

26. It is acceptable in the _____ culture to maintain direct eye contact.

- A) Japanese B) North Korean C) American D) South Korean

27. Americans do NOT favor _____.

- A) maintaining eye contact
B) be indirect in conversations
C) be prompt for meetings
D) be efficient in transactions

28. The Mexican client keeps the Chicago salesperson waiting for 30 minutes to _____.

- A) insult him B) show efficiency
C) attach low priority to his visit D) follow the rules of the culture

29. Many European and Asian cultures value _____.

- A) long-term relationships B) speed and time
C) professional judgment D) short-term gains

30. The distance of conversation for the Americans is _____ than that of the Arabs and Africans.

- A) closer B) farther C) less comfortable D) more comfortable

(3)

Learning on the Internet is becoming big business. John Chambers, CEO of Cisco Systems, calls it the “second wave” of e-commerce. “E-learning is going to be so big it will make e-mail look like a rounding error,” he has said, while International Data Corporation believes that online education will be a \$15bn market. ELT will have a share in this market. The number of users who access the Web in a language other than English is growing fast-----more than 100m, according to a recent survey, and a significant proportion of these users will want to improve their English.

ELT entrepreneurs have not been slow in responding to the challenge: there are hundreds of English language sites now on the Web offering courses, resources, games, newsletters and services such as teacher recruitment. Some, such as International House’s Net Languages and the recently launched BellEnglish.com, are backed by big school chains. Others, such as the British Council’s new LearnEnglish site, act as a “portal” or gateway to its own and other providers’ language resources.

However, the problem with portals is that they are not “sticky”. They attract plenty of visits, but the visitors leave as soon as they find what they are looking for. LearnEnglish has some excellent content, but not enough to keep visitors engaged for long periods. One way round this is to create so-called “vortals”, or “vertical portals”. These are still doorways into material, but all the material is on the same site. Vortals are subject-specific. They want their visitors to stick around.

Englishtown, an independent subsidiary of EF Education, was set up in 1997 and now claims to have 500,000 members in more than 100 countries. Online courses are

free, but students pay for teacher-led courses.

GlobalEnglish was founded in 1997 by a group of technologists and academics. Like Englishtown, it offers a full range of services, including 24-hour, teacher-led chat rooms and computer-adaptive assessment tests. GlobalEnglish has also recruited an impressive advisory board that includes David Nunan, former TESOL president and Dave Sperling of the pioneering site ESL Café.

At the moment these sites present little threat to conventional schools. There are some good courses on offer, but they are good precisely because they involve a human teacher and teacher-class interaction. Remove the human element and the sites lose much of their value. The electronic “Personal Tutor” on GlobalEnglish is slickly implemented, but makes its recommendations on the basis of three multiple-choice questions. Englishtown’s publicity claim that “We have everything your local language school offers and more!” is certainly an exaggeration.

The next two years will be challenging for the new providers. They need large numbers of users, but Internet access will remain both slow and expensive in many key markets. Competition will continue to keep prices slow, while the need to provide interaction with human teachers, whether by e-mail or live videoconferencing, will push costs up.

And staying ahead of the competition will be a headache. In the world of bricks and mortar it might take months before your competitors pick up on an innovation in teaching or an improvement in service level. In the world of clicks innovations can be spotted instantly, and emulated in a few days. The “features battle” is unwinnable. The successful sites will be those that offer the best content and the best teaching, not those with the most features.

31. In the first paragraph, the author intends to say that _____.

- A) learning on the Internet is becoming big business
- B) E-learning is going to replace E-mail
- C) ELT will have a share in the market
- D) a significant proportion of users will want to improve their English

32. “Vortals” are NOT _____.

- A) vertical portals B) doorways into material
- C) subject-specific D) gateways to other sites

33. Online courses do NOT offer _____.

- A) teacher-led chat rooms B) computer adaptive assessment tests
- C) teacher-class interactions D) an advisory board

34. The top merit of on-line schools is _____.

- A) there are good courses on offer
- B) the human teacher, teacher-class interaction
- C) the electronic personal tutor
- D) multiple-choice questions

35. According to the text, we can infer the following EXCEPT _____.

- A) web sites would like to have many visitors stick around
- B) if the human element is removed totally, E-learning will lose its own value
- C) web sites with remarkable features can attract more visitors
- D) one of the challenges for E-learning providers is to keep price low despite an

increased cost

二 翻译

1. The magic spades of archaeology have given us the whole lost world of Egypt
2. Medicine displayed or stored in a cool dry place away from direct sunlight
3. The options of the poor families were narrow down so that they were most compelled to borrow money.
4. The speaker's voice couldn't reach to the back of the auditorium.
5. Whether you like it or not, globalization is here to stay. We are not going to reverse the trend.

三 作文

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short passage on the topic: ***How to Keep Psychologically Healthy?*** You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 心理健康问题往往是导致疾病的原因
2. 分析人们产生心理健康问题的原因(可从失业、压力过重、缺乏支持、缺乏人际交往能力等方面分析)
3. 你认为人们应如何保持心理健康