

## 对外经贸大学考研商英模拟试卷二 Model Test 2

来源：爱考机构

### Part I Multiple Choice

Choose one appropriate answer that best completes the statement or answers the questions

1. Why does Britain have its nuclear naval force?
  - A. Because it's one of the developed countries in the world
  - B. Because it's a traditional sea power
  - C. Because it has an advanced industry
  - D. Because it's able to produce submarines
2. Which of the following is NOT related to the Constitution?
  - A. It is a written document which lists out the basic principles for government
  - B. It is the foundation of British government today
  - C. Convention and Laws passed by Parliament are part of the Constitution
  - D. The common laws are part of the Constitution
3. Which of the following did NOT belong to Romanticism?
  - A. Keats
  - B. Shelley
  - C. Wordsworth
  - D. Defoe
4. Which of the following description about the Conservative party is NOT true?
  - A. It has been in power for an unusually long period of time
  - B. It prefers policies that protect individual's right
  - C. It receives a lot of the funding from big companies
  - D. It is known as a party of high taxation levels.
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the British education system?
  - A. It's run by the state
  - B. It's funded by the state
  - C. It's supervised by the state
  - D. It's dominated by the state
6. Faced with conflicting demands the British government chose a compromise and organized a partition of Ireland in 1921, because\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the British government wouldn't be able to control Ireland any longer by force
  - B. the British government intended to satisfy both sides—Catholics and

Protestants

- C. Catholics in Ireland demanded a partition of Ireland  
D. Protestant welcomed the idea of partition
7. Which of the following was NOT a denomination of Protestantism?  
A. Catholics  
B. Puritans  
C. Quakers  
D. Church of England
8. The following were NOT written into the Constitution in 1987 except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Bill of Rights  
B. the judicial review  
C. the political party system  
D. the powers of the president
9. The Clinton Administration made the following elements the three pillars of American foreign policy. Which of them is not included?  
A. National security  
B. Contraction  
C. Economic prosperity  
D. Promotion of democracy
10. Three of following universities have large endowments from wealth benefactor. Which is the exception?  
A. Harvard University  
B. the State University of New York  
C. Yale University  
D. Princeton University

**Part II True, False of Not Given**

Read two passages and statements below, and decide whether the statements are TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN.

**Passage 1**

Microsoft Corp., feeling pressure from hit products like Apple Inc.'s iPad, is crafting a new operating system that deviates from the software giant's heavy reliance on chip technology pioneered by Intel Corp., according to people briefed on Microsoft's plans.

The company next month plans to demonstrate a new version of its widely used Windows operating system that targets low-power devices and adds support for chips based on designs from ARM Holdings PLC as well as the x86 chip technology offered by Intel and Advanced Micro Devices Inc., these people said. Microsoft will discuss

the software at the Consumer Electronics Show in early January, though it isn't expected to be available for two years, they added.

Microsoft has struggled to match its dominance in PC operating systems in markets such as smartphones and a new breed of consumer tablets that Apple has come to dominate since introducing the iPad last spring.

Chips based on designs licensed by ARM consume less power than most x86 chips, helping to make them an overwhelming favorite in smartphones. Microsoft already sells versions of Windows for cellphones that support the technology, but has remained firmly committed to x86 chips in the mainstream version of the product used in PCs and server systems.

The relationship between Microsoft and Intel has been so close since the early 1980s that it is sometimes abbreviated as 'Wintel.' On the other hand, Microsoft and Intel have worked with other partners outside of PCs. Intel, for example, has been supporting Google Inc.'s Android operating system in tablet-style computers.

According to two people close to Microsoft, the company has had a project for some time to create a version of Windows running on ARM-based microprocessors. One of those people said the effort is part of a broader push at Microsoft to make Windows more 'modular' so that pieces of the operating system that are unnecessary for smaller, low-power devices like tablets can be easily stripped away to make the software perform snappily on the gadgets.

The strategy is similar to the one Apple has employed with iOS, the lightweight operating system for iPads, iPhones and other devices that is derived from Apple's full-blown Mac operating system for traditional computers.

Microsoft Chief Executive Steve Ballmer is scheduled to kick off the CES show the night of Jan. 5 with a keynote speech, in which he is expected to showcase the company's consumer technologies. In a departure from past year, Microsoft has scheduled a press conference that afternoon prior to Mr. Ballmer's speech.

Microsoft helped pioneer the tablet concept, starting in the 1990s with pen-based versions of Windows on devices that use x86 chips. But the latest models based on Windows 7, Microsoft's latest operating system, have been far overshadowed by Apple's success with iPad.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Intel Corp. was first to rely on chip technology.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN
2. \_\_\_\_\_ New Windows operating system is supported by chips from ARM company and Intel and Advanced Micro Devices company.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Microsoft cannot match its status in PC operating systems in markets like smartphones.

A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Microsoft will use ARM chips in the mainstream product.

A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN

5. \_\_\_\_\_ iPads, iPhones and other devices are derived from Apple's mature Mac operating system.

A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN

### Passage 2

Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) are the first time a company sells its stock to the public. Sometimes IPOs are associated with huge first-day gains; other times, when the market is cold, they flop. It's often difficult for an individual investor to realize the huge gains, since in most cases only institutional investors have access to the stock at the offering price. By the time the general public can trade the stock, most of its first-day gains have already been made. However, a savvy and informed investor should still watch the IPO market, because this is the first opportunity to buy these stocks.

When a privately held corporation needs to raise additional capital, it can either take on debt or sell partial ownership. If the corporation chooses to sell ownership to the public, it engages in an IPO. Corporations choose to "go public" instead of issuing debt securities for several reasons. The most common reason is that capital raised through an IPO does not have to be repaid, whereas debt securities such as bonds must be repaid with interest. Despite this apparent benefit, there are also many drawbacks to an IPO. A large drawback to going public is that the current owners of the privately held corporation lose a part of their ownership. Corporations weigh the costs and benefits of an IPO carefully before performing an IPO.

If a corporation decides that it is going to perform an IPO, it will first hire an investment bank to facilitate the sale of its shares to the public. This process is commonly called "underwriting"; the bank's role as the underwriter varies according to the method of underwriting agreed upon, but its primary function remains the same.

In accordance with the Securities Act of 1933, the corporation will file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The registration statement must fully disclose all material information to the SEC, including a description of the corporation, detailed financial statements, biographical information on insiders, and the number of shares owned by each insider. After filing, the corporation must wait for the SEC to investigate the registration statement and approve of the full disclosure.

During this period while the SEC investigates the corporation's filings, the underwriter will try to increase demand for the corporation's stock. Many investment banks will print "tombstone" advertisements that offer "bare-bones" information to prospective investors. The underwriter will also issue a preliminary prospectus, or "red herring", to potential investors. These red herrings include much of the information contained in the registration statement, but are incomplete and subject to change. An official summary of the corporation, or prospectus, must be issued either before or along with the actual stock offering.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Only institutional investors could realize the huge gains of IPOs.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN
2. \_\_\_\_\_ For a privately held corporation that needs to raise additional capital, going public is more favorable.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Before going to perform an IPO, the corporation will hire a commercial bank to facilitate the sale of its shares.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN
4. \_\_\_\_\_ While filing the registration statement, the SEC would investigate the corporation.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN
5. \_\_\_\_\_ An official prospectus should be issued before or along with the offering.  
A. TRUE B. FALSE C. NOT GIVEN

### Part III Blank Filling

#### Passage 1

Answer the questions at the end of Passage 1 by writing the answer or filling in the gaps with the required number of words. Some words can be found in the text, others must be invented according to the context.

The First Vatican Council, in 1878, was the apotheosis of much that Newman deplored in the Catholicism of his day. By contrast, it has become a theological truism that the Second Vatican Council, summoned in 1962 by John XXIII, with its reforming impulses, its outreach to other churches and faith traditions, its emphasis on the role of the laity, and its move away from papal and clerical authoritarianism, was "Newman's Council," the moment when many of the ideas he first championed became the basis for a radical reimagining of what it was to be Catholic. The Vatican, however, is currently backing a campaign to downplay claims that the council marked a decisive break with the Church's recent past, and Pope Benedict XVI has condemned such claims as proceeding from a "hermeneutic of

discontinuity and rupture.” Cornwell asks, therefore, whether the raising of Newman to the altars of the Church represents not the validation of his true intellectual legacy but an attempt to douse the incendiary potential of his ideas with buckets of holy water, “the taming and enfeebling of his legacy by the resisters of Vatican II.”

It is certainly true that Newman was a man often intellectually at odds with his Church, indeed, with both his churches. His career straddled almost the whole nineteenth century, and what were then two different worlds, Protestant and Catholic. In both, he was a force for unsettlement. We think of him as a Victorian, but like his younger contemporary Dickens, he was in fact a product of Regency England. Born in 1801, the son of a prosperous London banker, he could remember candles placed in windows to celebrate Nelson’s fatal victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Educated at Great Ealing School and Oxford, he read the novels of Austen and Scott and the poems of Byron as they first appeared, and he had reached the pinnacle of his preeminence within the Church of England before the young Queen Victoria came to the throne in 1837.

A remarkably consistent thinker, to the end of his life Newman looked back on his conversion to evangelical Protestantism in 1816 as the saving of his soul. Yet as a fellow of Oriel, the most intellectually prestigious of the Oxford colleges, he outgrew his earlier Calvinism. He came to see Evangelicalism, with its emphasis on religious feeling and on the Reformation doctrine of justification by faith alone, as a Trojan horse for an undogmatic religious individualism that ignored the Church’s role in the transmission of revealed truth, and that must lead inexorably to subjectivism and skepticism.

Partly as an antidote to his own instinctive skepticism, Newman sought objective religious truth initially in a romanticized version of the Anglican High Church tradition, emphasizing the mystery of God, the beauty and necessity of personal holiness, and the centrality of the Church’s sacraments and teaching for salvation. He was ordained as a priest in 1824, and in 1831 was appointed preacher to the university. Eloquent, learned, widely read, combining a beautiful voice with an unmatched mastery of words, by the early 1830s Newman had acquired a cult following in Oxford. Admiring undergraduates imitated even his eccentricities, like his habit of kneeling down abruptly as if his knees had given way.

Which word in the passage means “prestigious” ?

2. The author of this passage implies that Newman \_\_\_\_\_ (one word) the first Vatican Council but \_\_\_\_\_ (one word) the Second Vatican Council.

3. Cornwell suggests that by raising Newman to the altars, the Church wanted to eradicate \_\_\_\_\_. (< six words)

4. It can be inferred that Newman’s belief has once convert to \_\_\_\_\_ (one word) from \_\_\_\_\_ (< =three words)

5. Newman became a \_\_\_\_\_ on Oxford campus in the early 1830s.

### Passage 2

Choose the following sentences marked A to E to complete Passage 2 below.

- A. But the pace of recovery has been improving.
- B. Fully 6.3m people have been out of work for more than 27 weeks.
- C. The growth seems to be everywhere except the place it matters most—labour markets.
- D. Markets had expected one of the strongest reports of the recovery so far.
- E. But there are some indications that the November numbers may be an aberration.

ALMOST everywhere you look, the American recovery seems to be picking up pace. The economy grew faster in the third quarter than originally reported. Industrial production continues to grow. Spending has been surprisingly strong, and the latest figures on pending home sales suggest that even housing markets may be stirring from their deep slump. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Employment in America turned in a surprisingly poor performance in November, indicating that recovery still hasn't gotten the job creation machine turning steadily.

This morning, the Bureau of Labour Statistics reported a disappointing gain of only 39,000 jobs for the month of November. The figure came in well below expectations. In October, the economy grew by an (upwardly revised) 172,000 jobs, and on Wednesday a private employment report estimated that the economy added 93,000 private sector workers. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ That's not what they received.

In November, according to the BLS, private employers added just 50,000 new jobs—the worst performance since April. From that paltry total were subtracted 11,000 in lost government jobs. Small gains in federal and state government employment were offset by a 14,000 job fall in local government employment. Within the private sector, drops in employment among goods-producing and retail trade firms were offset by new hires among professional and businesses services and in the health and education sectors.

The unemployment rate rose to 9.8%—its highest level since April and close to the 10.1% recession peak. At 15.1m, the number of unemployed workers rose back to its April high (though some of this increase was due to new entrants to the labour force). (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Many of these workers are now cycling off federal emergency unemployment benefits, which expired November 30. Congress has yet to reauthorize the emergency benefits package, as it has done so many times through the recession. Some 2m jobless workers may lose benefits by the end of 2010, and perhaps 4m or more will lose them by April.

There is little to be happy about in this report, in other words. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ September's job losses were revised down to 24,000 in this report, while

October's job gains were revised upward, from 151,000 to 172,000. Through November, weekly data on initial jobless claims showed significant improvement. And of course, many other indicators have been flashing positive signs in recent weeks.

It's likely, then, that the November figures will be revised up in future months to show a better performance more in keeping with broader trends. And it's important to remember that monthly data are noisy. America's labour markets have yet to generate job growth sufficient to bring down the unemployment rate. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ There is good reason to suspect that when all is said and done this report will appear as a blip marring a strengthening upward employment trend. All the same, policymakers in Washington weighing whether to extend unemployment benefits and tax cuts should heed the obvious weakness in labour markets. They can and should make sure that November's number remains an anomaly.

#### **Part IV Explanation**

#### **Part V C-E Translation**

Translate the following Chinese paragraph into English.

1. 没有国家的长治久安, 就难有人民的安居乐业; 没有世界的和平稳定, 就难有人类的发展进步。国家之间、民族之间都应摒弃前嫌, 化干戈为玉帛, 以和平手段解决纷争。

2. “时乎时乎不再来”, 它对于老年人来说可能意义不大, 因为木已成舟, 年华似水, 一去不返, 无可挽回了, 但对于年轻人来说还是有意义的, 而且是很有意义的, 不是吗?

#### **Part VI E-C Translation**

Translate the following English paragraph into Chinese.

All innovators stand on the shoulders of their forebears. Historians look much further back in time to discover the antecedents of trends or ideas and the true mothers of invention. We now understand that the Chinese developed movable type in 1041, long before Johannes Gutenberg; that the shipbuilding skills and navigational insights of Indians, Filipinos, Javanese, and Arabs were essential to Europe's Age of Discovery; and that South America's Quechua Indians vulcanized rubber two centuries prior to Charles Goodyear. Author Dick Teresi chronicles these and other developments in *Lost Discoveries: The Ancient Roots of Modern Science - From the Babylonians to the Maya*.

#### **Part VI Report Writing**

Your company has decided to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of increasing the number of ways in which technology is used throughout the organization. You have been asked to write a proposal concerning the use of technology in your department for the Managing Director.

Write your proposal, including the following:

您所下载的资料来源于 kaoyan.com 考研资料下载中心  
获取更多考研资料, 请访问 <http://download.kaoyan.com>



A brief outline of the current uses of technology in your department

A description of what technological improvements could be made

An explanation of the benefits these changes might bring

Recommendations for the kind of training that would be necessary.

