

对外经济贸易大学

2010 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目：861 综合英语

**Part I Multiple Choice. (15 points)**

*Choose one appropriate answer that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. The following were some of the characteristics of Protestantism except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. challenging the authority of the Pope.
  - B. salvation through faith
  - C. salvation through the church
  - D. establishing a direct contact with God
  
2. The theory of American politics and the American Revolution originated mainly from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. George Washington
  - B. Thomas Jefferson
  - C. John Adams
  - D. John Locke
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a power of the American president?
  - A. The president can veto any bill passed by the Congress.
  - B. The president has the authority to appoint federal judges when vacancies occur.
  - C. The president can make laws.
  - D. The president has broad powers, with the executive branch, to issue regulations and directives regarding the work of the federal departments.
  
4. Which of the following statements is NOT correct? When the American Constitution was written,
  - A. there was a Bill of Rights in the Constitution.
  - B. there was no Bill of Rights.
  - C. the Constitution did not have any wording guaranteeing the freedoms or the basic rights and privileges of citizens.
  - D. a "Bill of Rights" was added to the Constitution 4 years after the Constitution was made.
  
5. Which of the following statements is NOT correct? When the War of Independence was over,
  - A. each new state had its own government.

- B. each new state made its own laws and handled all of its internal affairs.
  - C. the national government was called the Congress with little power.
  - D. the relationships between the states and the national government were clearly defined.
6. Which of the following is NOT true about the characteristics of Britain?
- A. Economic differences between north and south.
  - B. Differences of social systems between Scotland and Wales.
  - C. Class differences between a white-collar worker and a blue-collar worker.
  - D. Cultural differences between immigrants and the British.
7. According to the Good Friday Agreement, Northern Ireland today should be governed by the following jurisdictions except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the jurisdiction of the Republic of Ireland
  - B. the jurisdiction of loyalist ministers
  - C. the jurisdiction of Great Britain
  - D. the jurisdiction of Northern Ireland
8. Which of the following is a private funded university in Britain?
- A. The University of Cambridge
  - B. The University of Oxford
  - C. The University of Edinburgh
  - D. The University of Buckingham
9. Three of the following factors have contributed to Britain's special relationship with the United States to a certain degree. Which is the exception?
- A. Britain and the United States share the general ideas in many respects.
  - B. They have common interests in every respect.
  - C. They agree generally on how the world economy should be managed.
  - D. They have special links in culture.
10. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the British media?
- A. They supply people with news, keeping them informed of what is happening in the world.
  - B. They are mainly interested in making huge profits by publishing advertisements.
  - C. They help shape British culture.
  - D. They provide entertainment.

**Part II True, False or Not Given (15 points)**

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



### Passage 1

About one commercial bank out of every four has a trust department that provides specialized fiduciary services for its customers. To engage in the trust business, a bank must obtain from its chartering agency trust powers that enable it to offer these specialized financial services. The following sections provide an introduction to the trust function.

With roughly 75 percent of banking-industry participants not engaged in trust operations, trust services obviously play a somewhat limited role in the industry. Since 1981 the percentage contribution of these revenues to total operating income and total assets has been increasing after declining since 1975. As of year-end 1983, trust income was \$4.2 billion and amounted to 1.74 percent of total operating income and 0.185 percent of total bank assets. Over the eight-year period 1975 to 1983, trust income grew at a compound annual rate of 12.78 percent compared to 17.42 percent for total operating income and 11.81 percent for total assets.

Trust departments generate revenue by charging fees for the services they provide. In the early days of the trust business, these fees usually were calculated as a percentage of income earned from trust assets. Today, most fee income is based upon principal value or a combination of principal value and income. To illustrate, a fee schedule based upon principal value for personal trust accounts might range from 1 percent to 25 percent annually, depending upon the size of the account. One of the controversial areas in trust management is how to measure fee income.

The service objectives of trust and agency relationships involve five major operations: 1) recordkeeping, 2) safekeeping, 3) personal and financial counseling, 4) investing, and 5) control of assets.

Personal trusts and employee-benefit accounts are the major business lines of trust departments, as of December 31, 1980, these two lines accounted for \$440 billion or 77 percent of total trust assets of \$571 billion. In each of the major business lines, common stocks are the major investment vehicle, as they account for roughly 48 percent of total trust assets. Personal trusts have the highest proportion of assets in common stocks at 56 percent.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Most small-sized banks usually have a trust department.  
A. TRUE      B. FALSE      C. NOT GIVEN
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Trust services occupy a very important position in the banking industry.  
A. TRUE      B. FALSE      C. NOT GIVEN
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Nowadays, banks charge fees for the trust services they provide which were counted as part of the earnings from trust assets.  
A. TRUE      B. FALSE      C. NOT GIVEN
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The trust service operations include safekeeping, counseling and investing etc.



A. TRUE      B. FALSE      C. NOT GIVEN

5. \_\_\_\_\_ In personal trusts and employee-benefit accounts of trust departments during the 1980s, common stocks are the major investment vehicle.

A. TRUE      B. FALSE      C. NOT GIVEN

### Passage 2

Demand for oil grows steadily, as the vehicle fleets of the world expand. Today, the US has 250m vehicles and China just 37m. It takes no imagination to see where the Chinese fleet is headed. Other emerging countries will follow China's example. Meanwhile, spare capacity in members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is currently at exceptionally low levels, while non-Opec production has equally consistently disappointed expectations.

It looks increasingly hard to expand supply by the annual amount of about 1.4m barrels a day needed to meet demand. This means an extra Saudi Arabia every seven years. According to the International Energy Agency, almost two-thirds of additional capacity needed over the next eight years is required to replace declining output from existing fields. This makes the task even harder than it seems. As the latest World Economic Outlook from the International Monetary Fund adds, the fact that peak production is reached sooner, because of today's efficient technologies, also means that subsequent declines are steeper.

Similarly, it is not even true that the investment needed to boost the constrained production capacity has been lagging. The WEO shows that nominal investment by national and international oil companies more than doubled between 2000 and 2006. But real investment hardly increased, because of a global scarcity of rigs and associated skilled labour services. Against this background, it seems far more likely that such speculation as there is has been stabilising, rather than destabilising: in other words, it is moving prices in the right direction, in order to reduce demand.

The price spikes of the 1970s were followed by big absolute falls in demand and output. This was partly because of the recessions and partly because of rising efficiency. Both forces should work again this time, but to a much smaller extent. The slowdown in the US economy is indeed likely to be significant. Slowdowns will also occur in Western Europe and Japan and even in the emerging world. But the latter will still grow rapidly. Overall, the world economy—and so world oil demand—is likely to continue to grow reasonably briskly. Similarly, the improved efficiency of use of petroleum, as people switch to more efficient vehicles, notably in north America (where the room for doing so is so large), will be offset by the rising tide of demand for motorised transport in the world's fast-growing emerging countries.

On balance, it is quite unlikely that aggregate demand for oil will collapse, as it did after the two previous price spikes, just as it is unlikely that massive net new oil supplies will come on stream in the near future. This does not mean that prices will remain as high as they are today for the indefinite future: such stability is improbable. But it means we



should expect a sustained period of relatively high prices even if "peak oil" theorists are proved wrong. If proved right, this would be true in spades.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ As the vehicles are getting more and more, the demand for gas has increased.  
A. TRUE    B.FALSE    C. NOT GIVEN
7. \_\_\_\_\_ With the development of technology, the production can be maximized.  
A. TRUE    B.FALSE    C. NOT GIVEN
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The real investment is increasing with the sufficiency of labor services.  
A. TRUE    B.FALSE    C. NOT GIVEN
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Most probably the prices will get lower in the foreseeable future.  
A. TRUE    B.FALSE    C. NOT GIVEN
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The improved efficiency can be offset by the rising demand for transport.  
A. TRUE    B.FALSE    C. NOT GIVEN

### Part III Blank Filling (20 points)

#### 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.

Although shepherds and shepherdesses have been in short supply in the United States, versions of pastoral have flourished here. The cult of the Noble Red Man, or, as Mark Twain derisively labeled it, "The Fenimore Cooper Indian" (a type given to long speeches in mellifluous and extravagantly figurative English), is an obvious example. So is the heroizing of simple cowboys, farmers, and miners in the western stories of writers like Bret Harte, the movies of John Ford, and the art of Frederic Remington, Charles M. Russell, Maynard Dixon, and Thomas Hart Benton. Both *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *The Grapes of Wrath* might be read as pastorals in Empson's sense. The chief loci of American pastoral have been the rural South and the Far West, while most of its practitioners have been sophisticated easterners for whom the South and West were destinations for bouts of adventurous travel. They went equipped with sketchpads and notebooks in which to record the picturesque manners and customs of their rustic, unlettered fellow countrymen.

Empson noted the connection between traditional pastoral and Soviet propaganda, with its elevation of the worker to a "mythical cult-figure," and something similar was going on during the New Deal when the Resettlement Administration (which later morphed into the Farm Security Administration) dispatched such figures from Manhattan's Upper Bohemia as Walker Evans and Marion Post to photograph rural

poverty in the southern states. Like a Tudor court poet contemplating a shepherd, the owner of the camera was rich beyond the dreams of the people in the viewfinder, whose images were used by the government both to justify its Keynesian economic policy and to raise private funds for the relief of dispossessed flood victims, sharecroppers, and migrant farm workers. Some, though not all, of the photographers were, like Evans, conscious artists; their federal patrons, like Roy Stryker, head of the information division of the FSA, were unabashed propagandists who judged each picture by its immediate affective power and took a severely practical approach to human tragedy.

Of all the many thousands of photographs that came out of this government-sponsored enterprise, none was more instantly affecting or has remained more famous than Dorothea Lange's *Migrant Mother*. Taken in February 1936 at a pea pickers' camp near Nipomo, seventy miles northwest of Santa Barbara, it was published in the *San Francisco News* the following month, when it resulted in \$200,000 in donations from appalled readers. In 1998, it became a 32¢ stamp in the Celebrate the Century series, with the caption "America Survives the Depression." For a long while now, I've tried to observe a self-imposed veto on the overworked words "icon" and "iconic," but in the exceptional case of *Migrant Mother* it's sorely tempting to lift it.

The picture defines the form of pastoral as Empson meant it, and the closer one studies it, the more one's made aware of just what a queer and puzzling business it is. A woman from the abyssal depths of the lower classes is plucked from obscurity by a female artist from the upper classes and endowed by her with extraordinary nobility and eloquence. It's not the woman's plight one sees at first so much as her arresting handsomeness: her prominent, rather patrician nose; her full lips, firmly set; the long and slender fingers of her right hand; the enigmatic depth of feeling in her eyes.

1. Which word in the passage means "mocking, scoffing"?
2. The literature and art dealing with rural people and places were produced mainly by \_\_\_\_\_ (2 words).
3. The author of this passage implies that American government during the New Deal consciously exploited images of \_\_\_\_\_ (1 word) in order to levy \_\_\_\_\_ (2 words).
4. It can be inferred that the author of this passage normally avoids using the term \_\_\_\_\_ (1 word).
5. One's initial attention is drawn to the \_\_\_\_\_ (2 words) of the subject of the photograph.



**Passage 2**

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

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (10) \_\_\_\_\_

- A. So are financial and business services, food processing and, from a low base, machine-building.
- B. The budget envisages raising between Dollars 1.8bn and Dollars 4bn.
- C. The growth surge that has seen Ukraine's gross domestic product soar by nearly 8 per cent a year since 2000 shows few signs of stopping.
- D. The government is revising the budget and planning a reduction in the fiscal deficit target of 2 percent of GDP.
- E. At least the external accounts are in good shape.

(6) \_\_\_\_\_. Kiev's political disputes have not thrown the economy off course. Nor have Russia's gas price increases, nor—so far—has the global credit crunch. GDP growth is set to slow slightly this year to about 5.5 per cent—but few economists are worried. Quite the opposite. The deceleration could give the authorities scope to tackle their biggest challenge—rampant inflation, which has leapt from 11.6 per cent at the end of 2006 to an annual rate of 30 per cent in April.

Kick-started by soaring exports by Ukraine's metals, pipes and chemicals producers, the growth surge has recently owed much more to domestic demand, with industry investing in new plant and householders buying everything from cars to kitchens. The construction industry is booming. (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Bank credit has helped to fuel the increases, with the money supply growing at an average of 50 per cent a year between 2005 and 2007.

The biggest clouds in this rosy picture are the threats from inflation, over-heating, and possible government economic mismanagement. The authorities are taking anti-inflationary measures, with the central bank raising its discount rate this year from 8 per cent to 12 per cent, tightening controls on bank credit and relaxing the peg between the hryvnia and the US dollar to permit some hryvnia appreciation against the depreciated US currency. (8) \_\_\_\_\_. It may not be enough. But Kamen Zahariev, Kiev head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, says: "Inflation remains a huge worry for everybody."

With presidential elections due in early 2010, politicians are loath to squeeze the economy hard. Pensioners, minimum wages, and social spending are planned to grow by 20 to 40 per cent. The government has also launched a controversial scheme to compensate bank depositors for savings lost in the early 1990s and has already paid out Dollars 200 each to nearly 5m people at a cost of almost Dollars 1bn. Satisfying further claims could cost another Dollars 3bn, though no timetable has been set.

The global credit squeeze is taking some of the heat out of the economy, by driving up borrowing costs for groups that raised money in international markets—or by cutting off

credit altogether. (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The current account deficit is likely to grow this year from 4.2 per cent of GDP last year to 6 per cent or more, with imports rising fast. But it is well covered by FDI inflows. Moreover, some of the import increase is explained by an overhaul of the customs service, including large-scale staff changes, which have boosted official imports and revenues by reducing smuggling.

With the economy growing well and political leaders locked in disputes, economic reforms have been slow. The government has set an ambitious target this year of privatizing several enterprises. (10) \_\_\_\_\_. But finance ministry officials admit there is considerable political opposition.

#### Part IV Explanation (30 points)

Explain the following underlined parts in English briefly (within 100 words for each answer) and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. The original Latin phrase - Fidei Defensor - (Defender of the Faith) is referred to on all current British coins by the abbreviations, FD or FID DEF. This reference was first added to British coins in 1714, during the reign of King George I.
2. Madison proposed the Bill of Rights while ideological conflict between Federalists and anti-Federalists, dating from the 1787 Philadelphia Convention, threatened the overall ratification of the new national Constitution.
3. For more than 30 years, the identity of Deep Throat was one of the biggest mysteries of American politics and journalism and the source of much public curiosity and speculation. Woodward and Bernstein insisted they would not reveal his identity until he died or consented to have his identity revealed.
4. Little contemporary evidence about druids exists, and thus little can be said regarding them with assurance. It is known that they held the cultural repository of knowledge in an oral tradition, using poetic verse as a mnemonic device and to ensure the fidelity of the transmission of knowledge over time.
5. In 2008, *Billboard* magazine released a list of the all-time top-selling Hot 100 artists to celebrate the US singles chart's fiftieth anniversary, with The Beatles at number one.

#### Part V Translation (35 points)

Translate the following two Chinese paragraphs into English.

2008年5月12日,我国发生了震惊世界的汶川特大地震。在党中央、国务院坚强领导下,全国各族人民特别是灾区人民万众一心、众志成城,人民子弟兵舍生忘死、冲锋在前,展开了我国历史上救援速度最快、动员范围最广、投入力量最大的抗震救灾斗争。我们坚持把抢救人的生命放在第一位,从废墟中抢救生还者8.4万人。中央财政安排384亿元救灾款和740亿元恢复重建资金,迅速出



台一系列支援灾区的政策措施。这场艰苦卓绝的抗震救灾斗争，涌现出无数感天动地、可歌可泣的英雄事迹，充分展现了中国人民不屈不挠、自强不息的伟大民族精神，谱写了气壮山河的壮丽篇章。

**Part VI Graph Writing (35 points)**

Write a report of 250-300 words describing the worldwide advertising spending in 2004 according to the following chart. Your essay will be assessed for language, format, structure and content.

