

江西理工大学

“离子型稀土资源开发利用博士人才培养项目”

2015 年博士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 1001 科目名称: 英语

要求: 1、答案一律写在答题纸上
2、需配备的工具:

Test Paper A

Part I Vocabulary and Grammar (1'×15=15')

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.
A. with the exception of B. in the light of
C. by virtue of D. regardless of
2. Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.
A. capacity B. strength C. length D. possibility
3. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his room.
A. known B. supposed C. regarded D. considered
4. The government is trying to do something to _____ better understanding between the two countries.
A. raise B. promote C. heighten D. increase
5. In the accident the windshield of the car was _____.
A. torn B. shattered C. chopped D. stressed
6. The sign read: Don't _____ on the grass.
A. tread B. trounce C. trip D. trek
7. After the guests left, she spent half an hour _____ the sitting-room.
A. ordering B. arranging C. tidying up D. clearing away
8. I was _____ the point of telephoning him when his letter arrived.
A. to B. on C. at D. in
9. I _____ writing the paper as scheduled, but my mother's illness interfered. I hope you will excuse me.

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- A. am to have finished B. was to have finished
C. was to finish D. ought to finish
10. Essentially, a theory is an abstract, symbolic representation of _____ reality.
A. what it is conceived B. that is conceived
C. what is conceived to be D. that is being conceived of
11. It is only when the child begins to form two-word utterances _____ that the child is developing a grammatical system.
A. can we argue B. that we can argue
C. by which we can argue D. which we can argue
12. I appreciate _____ to your home.
A. to be invited B. to have invited C. having invited D. being invited
13. John Quincy Adams is considered by most students of diplomacy _____ greatest of the United States secretaries of state.
A. that he was B. who was he C. as the D. by the
14. An Olympic marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, _____ approximately from Marathon to Athens.
A. the distance is B. is the distance C. that the distance is D. the distance
15. By the time he arrives in Beijing, we _____ here for two days.
A. will have stayed B. shall stay C. have been staying D. have stayed

Part II Cloze (1'×20=20')

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one.

Reading involves looking at graphic symbols and formulating mentally the sounds and ideas they represent. Concepts of reading have changed 1 over the centuries. During the 1950's and 1960's especially, increased attention has been devoted to 2 the reading process. 3 specialists agree that reading 4 a complex organization of higher mental 5, they disagree 6 the exact nature of the process. Some experts, who regard language primarily as a code using symbols to represent sounds, 7 reading as simply the decoding of symbols into the sounds they stand 8.

These authorities 9 that meaning, being concerned with thinking, must be taught independently of the decoding process. Others maintain that reading is 10

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related to thinking, and that a child who pronounces sounds without 11 their meaning is not truly reading. The reader, 12 some, is not just a person with a theoretical ability to read but one who 13 reads.

Many adults, although they have the ability to read, have never read a book in its 14. By some expert they would not be 15 as readers. Clearly, the philosophy, objectives, methods and materials of reading will depend on the definition one uses. By the most 16 and satisfactory definition, reading is the ability to 17 the sound-symbols code of the language, to interpret meaning for various 18, at various rates, and at various levels of difficulty, and to do 19 widely and enthusiastically. 20 reading is the interpretation of ideas through the use of symbols representing sounds and ideas.

1. A. substantively B. substantially C. substitutive D. subjectively
2. A. define and describe B. definition and description
C. defining and describing D. have defined and described
3. A. Although B. If C. Unless D. Until
4. A. involves B. involves to C. is involved D. involves of
5. A. opinions B. effects C. manners D. functions
6. A. of B. about C. for D. into
7. A. view B. look C. reassure D. agree
8. A. by B. to C. off D. for
9. A. content B. contend C. contempt D. contact
10. A. inexplicably B. inexpressibly C. inextricably D. inexpediently
11. A. interpreting B. saying C. explaining D. reading
12. A. like B. for example C. according to D. as
13. A. sometimes B. might C. practical D. actually
14. A. entire B. entirety C. entirely D. entity
15. A. classed B. granted C. classified D. graded
16. A. inclusive B. inclinable C. conclusive D. complicated
17. A. break up B. elaborate C. define D. unlock
18. A. purposes B. degrees C. stages D. steps
19. A. such B. so as C. so D. such as
20. A. By the way B. In short C. So far D. On the other hand

Part III Reading Comprehension (2'×10=20')

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Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions.

Passage 1

Four legal approaches may be followed in attempting to channel technological development in socially useful directions: specific directives, market incentive modifications, criminal prohibitions, and changes in decision-making structures.

Specific directives involve the government's identifying one or more factors controlling research, development, or application of a given technology. Directives affecting such factors may vary from administrative regulation of private activity to government ownership of a technological operation.

Market incentive modifications are deliberate alterations of the market within which private decisions regarding the development and application of technology are made. Such modifications may comprise imposing taxes to cover the costs to society of a given technology, granting subsidies to pay for social benefits of a technology, creating the right to appeal to prevent certain technological development, or easing procedural rules to enable the recovery of damages to compensate for harm caused by destructive technological activity.

Criminal prohibitions may modify technological activity in areas which may impinge on fundamental social values, or modify human behavior likely to result from technological applications, like the inactiveness of automotive pollution control devices in order to improve vehicle performance.

Alteration of decision-making structures includes all possible modifications in the authority, constitution, or responsibility of private and public entities deciding questions of technological development and application. Such alterations include the addition of public-interest members to corporate boards, the imposition by laws or acts of duties on governmental decision makers and the extension of warranties in response to consumer action.

Effective use of these methods to control technology depends on whether or not the goal of regulation is the optimal allocation of resources. When the object is optimal resource allocation, that combination of legal methods should be used that most nearly yields the allocation that would exist if there were no external costs resulting from allocating resources through market activity.

There are external costs when the price set by buyers and sellers of goods fails to include some costs, to anyone, that result from the production and use of the goods

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and such costs are internalized when buyers pay them. Air pollution from motor vehicles apparently create costs, in the form of soiling, materials damage, and disease, these externalities result from failure to place a price on air, thus making it a free good common to all.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.
 - A. objectives and legal methods for guidance of technological development
 - B. technical approaches to the problem of controlling market activity
 - C. economic procedures for facilitating transactions between buyers and sellers
 - D. reasons for slow technological development in light of environmentalist objections
2. Which of the followings is included in Market incentive modifications?
 - A. To change technology operations' ownership
 - B. To require technology enterprises to pay taxes
 - C. To simplify rules to restore technological harm
 - D. To subsidize the importing of high technologies
3. The word “impinge” (Paragraph 4) probably means _____.
 - A. play emphasis on
 - B. pay attention to
 - C. have passion on
 - D. have impact on
4. One of the changes of decision-making structures is _____.
 - A. to change the composition of governments
 - B. to reflect opinions from the public
 - C. to make governments decide less
 - D. to give public the right to vote leaders
5. The author cites air pollution from motor vehicles to _____.
 - A. reveal cost estimates calculated by including the costs of resources
 - B. indicate legal methods used to prevent technological developments
 - C. illustrate there are some costs not included in buyer-seller bargains
 - D. show technological research undertaken for the common welfare

Passage 2

The biggest problem facing Chile as it promotes itself as a tourist destination to be reckoned with, is that it is at the end of the earth. It is too far south to be a convenient stop on the way to anywhere else and is much farther than a relatively cheap half-day's flight away from the big tourist markets, unlike Mexico, for example. Chile, therefore, is having to fight hard to attract tourists, to convince travellers that it is worth coming halfway round the world to visit. But it is

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succeeding, not only in existing markets like the USA and Western Europe but in new territories, in particular the Far East. Markets closer to home, however, are not being forgotten. More than 50% of visitors to Chile still come from its nearest neighbour, Argentina, where the cost of living is much higher.

Like all South American countries, Chile sees tourism as a valuable earner of foreign currency, although it has been far more serious than most in promoting its image abroad. Relatively stable politically within the region, it has benefited from the problems suffered in other areas. In Peru, guerrilla warfare in recent years has dealt a heavy blow to the tourist industry and fear of street crime in Brazil has reduced the attraction of Rio de Janeiro as a dream destination for foreigners.

More than 150,000 people are directly involved in Chile's tourist sector, an industry which earns the country more than US \$ 950 million each year. The state-run National Tourism Service, in partnership with a number of private companies, is currently running a worldwide campaign, taking part in trade fairs and international events to attract visitors to Chile.

Chile's great strength as a tourist destination is its geographical diversity. From the parched Atacama Desert in the north to the Antarctic snowfields of the south, it is more than 5,000km long. With the Pacific on one side and the Andean mountains on the other, Chile boasts natural attractions. Its beaches are not up to Caribbean standards but resorts such as Vina del Mar are generally clean and unspoilt and have a high standard of services.

But the trump card is the Andes mountain range. There are a number of excellent ski resorts within one hour's drive of the capital, Santiago, and the national parks in the south are home to rare animal and plant species. The parks already attract specialist visitors, including mountaineers, who come to climb the technically difficult peaks, and fishermen, lured by the salmon and trout in the region's rivers. However, infrastructural development in these areas is limited. The ski resorts do not have as many lifts and pistes as their European counterparts and the poor quality of roads in the south means that only the most determined travelers see the best of the national parks.

Air links between Chile and the rest of the world are, at present, relatively poor. While Chile's two largest airlines have extensive networks within South America, they operate only a small number of routes to the United States and Europe, while services to Asia are almost non-existent.

Internal transport links are being improved and luxury hotels are being built in one of its national parks. Nor is development being restricted to the Andes. Easter Island and Chile's Antarctic Territory are also on the list of areas where the Government believes it can create tourist markets.

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But the rush to open hitherto inaccessible areas to mass tourism is not being welcomed by everyone. Indigenous and environmental groups, including Greenpeace, say that many parts of the Andes will suffer if they become over-developed.

There is a genuine fear that areas of Chile will suffer the cultural destruction witnessed in Mexico and European resorts.

The policy of opening up Antarctica to tourism is also politically sensitive. Chile already has permanent settlements on the ice and many people see the decision to allow tourists there as a political move, enhancing Santiago's territorial claim over part of Antarctica.

The Chilean Government has promised to respect the environment as it seeks to bring tourism to these areas. But there are immense commercial pressures to exploit the country's tourism potential. The Government will have to monitor developments closely if it is genuinely concerned in creating a balanced, controlled industry and if the price of an increasingly lucrative tourist market is not going to mean the loss of many of Chile's natural riches.

6. Chile is disadvantaged in the promotion of its tourism by ____.
A. geographical location B. guerrilla warfare
C. political instability D. street crime
7. Many of Chile's tourists used to come from EXCEPT ____.
A. U.S.A B. the Far East C. Western Europe D. her neighbours
8. According to the author, Chile's greatest attraction is ____.
A. the unspoilt beaches B. the dry and hot desert
C. the famous mountain range D. the high standard of services
9. According to the passage, in WHICH area improvement is already under way?
A. Facilities in the ski resorts. B. Domestic transport system.
C. Air services to Asia. D. Road network in the south.
10. The objection to the development of Chile's tourism might be all EXCEPT that it ____.
A. is ambitious and unrealistic B. is politically sensitive
C. will bring harm to culture D. will cause pollution in the area

Part IV Translation (25')

Directions:

Translate the following two passages from Chinese into English and from English into Chinese respectively.

Section A Translate the following into English. (15')

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离子型稀土矿浸取工艺对资源、环境影响

摘要：离子型稀土矿(ion-adsorption rare earth)采用堆浸(heap leaching)和原地浸矿(in-situ leaching)等生产工艺，均会造成一定的环境破坏和资源损失。为了更好地比较堆浸和原地浸矿工艺造成的资源环境损失差异，基于堆浸和原地浸矿生产工艺原理，将离子型稀土矿采选造成的资源损失分为暂时性损失和永久性损失，把环境破坏分为显性破坏(explicit damage)（如植被破坏、水土流失等）和隐性破坏(implicit damage)（如地下水污染），将资源损失和环境破坏按可控程度(controllability)进行分类；在此基础上对堆浸和原地浸矿生产工艺造成的资源与环境影响进行综合比较；最后，提出相关建议。

关键词：离子型稀土；堆浸；原地浸矿；资源损失；环境破坏

Section B Translate the following passage into Chinese. (10')

The overwhelming majority of Chinese undergraduates in the U.S. major in science, engineering or economics. Many were academic superstars in their high schools — gold medalists in international academic Olympiads or prize winners in national academic contests. Once on U.S. campuses, many of them decide to make research a lifelong commitment.

Part V. Writing (20')

Directions:

*For this part, you are to write a composition of no less than 250 words on **Income Sources between Chinese and American Students**. Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the table. Write three paragraphs to:*

1. Describe the differences of the income sources between Chinese and American students.
2. Analyze possible reasons for these differences.
3. Predicate future tendency.

Source of Income Percentage

of Total Income	Parents	Part-time job	Fellowship or Scholarship
American students	50%	35%	15%
Chinese students	90%	5%	5%