

2008年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语模拟试题预测试卷
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/493/2021_2022_2008_E5_B9_B4_E5_85_A8_c67_493890.htm Section I Use of English Part A

Directions : Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A , B , C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points) The basic function of money is the enable buying to be separated from selling , thus permitting trade to take place without the socalled double coincidence of barter. If a person has something to sell and wants something else 1 return , it is not necessary to search for someone able and 2to make the desired exchange of items. The person can sell the 3 item for general purchasing powerthat is , “ money ” to anyone who wants to buy it and then use the proceeds to buy the desired item from anyone who wants to sell it. The importance of this function of money is 4 illustrated by the experience of Germany just after World War , 5 paper money was 6 largely useless because , despite inflationary conditions , price controls were effectively 7 by the American , French , and British armies of occupation. People had to8 to barter or to inefficient money substitutes. The result was to cut total output of the economy in half. The German “ economic miracle ” just after 1948 reflected partly a currency reform by the occupation authorities , 9 some economists hold that it stemmed primarily from the German government ‘ s 10 of all price controls , 11 permitting a money economy to 12 a barter economy. 13 of the act of sale from the act of purchase 14 the existence of something that

will be generally accepted in payment this is the “ 15 of exchange ”
function of money. But there must also be something that can serve
as a 16 abode of purchasing power , in which the seller holds the
proceeds in the interim 17 the first sale and the 18 purchase , or
from which the buyer can 19 the general purchasing power with
which to pay 20 what is bought. This is the “ asset ” function of
money. 1. [A] on [B] in [C] by [D] for 2. [A]
capable [B] likely [C] desirable [D] willing 3. [A] excess
[B] extra [C] surplus [D] ample 4. [A] dramatically
[B] urgently [C] faithfully [D] incidentally 5. [A] when
[B] before [C] since [D] until 6. [A] developed [B]
reserved [C] rendered [D] imagined 7. [A] encouraged
[B] enlarged [C] endured [D] enforced 8. [A] conform
[B] resort [C] commit [D] gear 9. [A] and [B] but
[C] therefore [D] however 10. [A] deprivation [B]
stimulation [C] elimination [D] restriction 11. [A] thereby
[B] therefore [C] then [D] while 12. [A] alternate [B]
establish [C] substitute [D] replace 13. [A]
Introduction [B] Specification [C] Representation [D]
Separation 14. [A] assumes [B] requires [C] focuses [D]
undertakes 15. [A] medium [B] function [C] role [D]
nature 16. [A] fashionable [B] favorable [C] temporary
[D] token 17. [A] both [B] for [C] between [D]
after 18. [A] consequent [B] relevant [C] inadequate [D]
subsequent 19. [A] execute [B] extract [C] exceed [D]
exchange 20. [A] for [B] off [C] back [D] in Section

Reading Comprehension Part A Directions : Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A , B , C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1 Two related paradoxes also emerge from the same basic conception of the aesthetic experience. The first was given extended consideration by Hegel , who argued roughly as follows : our sensuous attention and that gives to the work of art its peculiar individuality. Because it addresses itself to our sensory appreciation , the work of art is essentially concrete , to be understood by an act of perception rather than by a process of discursive thought. At the same time , our understanding of the work of art is in part intellectual ; we seek in it a conceptual content , which it presents to us in the form of an idea. One purpose of critical interpretation is to expound this idea in discursive form to give the equivalent of the content of the work of art in another , nonsensuous idiom. But criticism can never succeed in this task , for , by separating the content from the particular form , it abolishes its individuality. The content presented then ceases to be the exact content of that work of art. In losing its individuality , the content loses its aesthetic reality ; it thus ceases to be a reason for attending to the particular work and that first attracted our critical attention. It cannot be this that we saw in the original work and that explained its power over us. For this content , displayed in the discursive idiom of the critical intellect , is no more than a husk , a discarded relic of a meaning that eluded us in the act of seizing it. If the content is to be the true object of aesthetic interest , it must remain wedded to its individuality : it

cannot be detached from its “ sensuous embodiment ” without being detached from itself. Content is , therefore , inseparable from form and form in turn inseparable from content. (It is the form that it is only by virtue of the content that it embodies.) Hegel ‘ s argument is the archetype of many , all aimed at showing that it is both necessary to distinguish form from content and also impossible to do so. This paradox may be resolved by rejecting either of its premises , but , as with Kant ‘ s antinomy , neither premise seems dispensable. To suppose that content and form are inseparable is , in effect , to dismiss both ideas as illusory , since no two works of art can then share either a content or a form-the form being definitive of each work ‘ s individuality. In this case , no one could ever justify his interest in a work of art by reference to its meaning. The intensity of aesthetic interest becomes a puzzling , and ultimately inexplicable , feature of our mental life. If , on the other hand , we insist that content and form are separable , we shall never be able to find , through a study of content , the reason for attending to the particular work of art that intrigues us. Every work of art stands proxy for its paraphrase. An impassable gap then opens between aesthetic experience and its ground , and the claim that aesthetic experience is intrinsically valuable is thrown in doubt. 21. Hegel argued that . [A] it is our sensuous appreciation that gives peculiar individuality to the work of art [B] it is the content of the work of art that holds our attention [C] the work of art cannot be understood without a process of logical thinking [D] the form of the work of art is what our sensuous appreciation concentrates on 22.

It can be inferred from this passage that . [A] the paradox that it is both necessary to distinguish form content and also impossible to do so cannot be resolved by rejecting its premises [B] both content and form of the work of art are illusory [C] the content and form of the work of art are separable [D] aesthetic experience is not intrinsically valuable

23. Which of the following is NOT what Hegel believed? [A] The content and form of the work of art cannot be separated from each other. [B] The content of the work of art is always the true object of aesthetic interest. [C] The content presented without any individuality is not the content of the work of art. [D] The content understood by means of a process of discursive thought is no more than a husk.

24. Premises that are related to each other seems to be dispensable because . [A] Kant thinks they are indispensable [B] either of them can resolve the paradox [C] the premises are separated [D] the premises can account for the theory

25. This passage is mainly about . [A] the sensuous appreciation of art [B] the basic conception of the aesthetic experience [C] how to appreciate the work of art [D] the relationship between form and content of the work of art

Text 2

Every country with a monetary system of its own has to have some kind of market in which dealers in bills , notes , and other forms of short term credit can buy and sell. The “ money market ” is a set of institutions or arrangements for handling what might be called wholesale transactions in money and short term credit. The need for such facilities arises in much the same way that a similar need does in connection with the distribution of any of the products of a

diversified economy to their final users at the retail level. If the retailer is to provide reasonably adequate service to his customers , he must have active contacts with others who specialize in making or handling bulk quantities of whatever is his stock in trade. The money market is made up of specialized facilities of exactly this kind. It exists for the purpose of improving the ability of the retailers of financial servicescommercial banks , savings institutions , investment houses , lending agencies , and even governments to do their job. It has little if any contact with the individuals or firms who maintain accounts with these various retailers or purchase their securities or borrow from them. The elemental functions of a money market must be performed in any kind of modern economy , even one that is largely planned or socialist , but the arrangements in socialist countries do not ordinarily take the form of a market. Money markets exist in countries that use market processes rather than planned allocations to distribute most of their primary resources among alternative uses. The general distinguishing feature of a money market is that it relies upon open competition among those who are bulk suppliers of funds at any particular time and among those seeking bulk funds , to work out the best practicable distribution of the existing total volume of such funds. In their market transactions , those with bulk supplies of funds or demands for them , rely on groups of intermediaries who act as brokers or dealers. The characteristics of these middlemen , the services they perform , and their relationship to other parts of the financial vary widely from country to country. In many countries there is no single

meeting place where the middlemen get together , yet in most countries the contacts among all participants are sufficiently open and free to assure each supplier or user of funds that he will get or pay a price that fairly reflects all of the influences (including his own) that are currently affecting the whole supply and the whole demand. In nearly all cases , moreover , the unifying force of competition is reflected at any given moment in a common price (that is , rate of interest) for similar transactions. Continuous fluctuations in the money market rates of interest result from changes in the pressure of available supplies of funds upon the market and in the pull of current demands upon the market. 26. The first paragraph is mainly about . A. the definition of money market B. the constitution of a money market C. the basic functions of a money market D. the general feature of a money market 27. According to this passage, the money market . A. provides convenient services to its customers B. has close contact with the individuals or firms seeking funds C. maintains accounts with various retailers of financial services D. is made up of institutions who specialize in handling wholesale monetary transactions 28. Which of the following statements concerning money market is not true according to this passage? A. Money market does not exist in planned economies. B. Money market has been established in some socialist countries. C. Money market encourages open competition among bulk suppliers of funds. D. Money market relies upon market processes to distribute funds to final users. 29. The author uses the example of middleman to show . A. market transactions are

important in different countries B. dealers are needed in doing business C. middlemen can play great role in different transactions and different countries. D. middlemen in different countries have different actions in business. 30. According to this passage, . A. brokers usually perform the same kinds of services to their customers B. brokers have little contact with each other C. open competition tends to result in a common price for similar transactions at any given moment D. changes in the pressure of available supplies of funds upon market tends to maintain a common price for similar transactions 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com