

2022 年重庆考研英语考试真题卷（5）

本卷共分为 1 大题 50 小题，作答时间为 180 分钟，总分 100 分，60 分及格。

一、单项选择题（共 50 题，每题 2 分。每题的备选项中，只有一个最符合题意）

1. Nelson' s attitude towards desalination programs can best be described as one of .

A: qualified approval

B: unreserved support

C: slight indifference

D: absolute pessimism

2. We can learn a good deal about the nature of business by comparing it with poker. While both have a large element of chance, in the long run the winner is the man who plays with steady skill. In both games ultimate victory requires intimate knowledge of the rules, insight into the psychology of the other players, self-confidence, a considerable amount of self-discipline, and the ability to respond swiftly and

effectively to opportunities provided by chance.

A: No one expects poker to be played on the ethical principles preached in churches. Poker has its special ethics, and here I am not referring to rules against cheating. The man who keeps an ace up his sleeve or who marks the cards is more than unethical; he is a crook, and can be punished as such—kicked out of the game or, in the Old West, shot.

B: In contrast to the cheat, the unethical poker player is one who, while abiding by the letter of the rules, finds ways to put the other players at an unfair disadvantage. Perhaps he bothers them with loud talk. Or he tries to get them drunk. Ethical poker players frown on such tactics.

C: Poker's own brand of ethics is different from the ethical ideals of civilized human relationships. The game calls for distrust of the other fellow. It ignores the claim of friendship. Cunning deception and concealment of one's strength and intentions, not kindness and openheartedness, are vital in poker. No one thinks any the worse of poker on that account. And no one should

3. In terms of poker's ethics, the author believes that .

A: a player who keeps an ace up his sleeve violates poker's ethics

B: it is unethical for a player not to annoy the other players with noise

C: a player who doesn't observe poker's special ethics can be punished

D: poker has its own type of ethics different than those of social morality

4. The fifth paragraph implies that .

A: nothing should prevent a businessman from making big money legally

B: every businessman should give considerable thought to business ethics

C: law grants businessmen the right to hurt others when necessary

D: business sense simply approves anything unethical

5. It can be concluded from the passage that .

A: companies may neglect laws when making their strategies

B: deceptions in business might be thought of as reasonable strategies

C: laws are especially tolerant of businessmen and their actions

D: business ethics can be applied to solve moral problems in society

6. The game ethics as described in the passage might apply to which of the following?

A: Medicine.

B: Sports.

C: Diplomacy.

D: Finance.

7. Gramley's remarks are mentioned to indicate that .

A: Greenspan didn't rule out the possibility of a future rate reduction

B: Greenspan's monetary policy may turn out to be a failure

C: Greenspan's refusal to cut rates now was justified

D: Greenspan will definitely cut the rates before Nov. 6

8. From the fifth paragraph, we can learn that .

A: economy is now well on its way to recovery

B: economists are uncertain about consumer demand

C: corporate performance is generally not encouraging

D: businesses have been investing the way the Fed hoped

9. The author seems to regard Greenspan's manipulation of interest rates with .

A: disapproval

B: doubt

C: approval

D: admiration

10. The U.S. may so far have enjoyed good luck in escaping a direct SARS hit, but officials aren't leaving anything to chance. The best hope for averting a SARS epidemic at home will be to keep SARS out at the nation's borders.

A: Federal immigration laws authorize immigration authorities to exclude non-citizens who are determined to have a "communicable disease of public health significance". Immigration law also authorizes the President by proclamation to suspend the entry of any group of aliens whose entry he deems to be detrimental to the interests of the United States. This little-used power could be deployed to exclude all aliens from affected areas, a policy Taiwan has recently implemented.

B: Under the Public Health Service Act, any individual

(citizens included) may be quarantined at an international port of entry if they are reasonably believed to be carrying a designated communicable disease. As of an April 4 Executive Order by President Bush, SARS is now a designated disease.

C: Thus, in tandem with airline screening, federal health authorities are carefully monitoring travelers from affected areas in Asia for SARS symptoms. With an estimated 25,000 individuals entering the country legally from Asia on a daily basis

11. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

A: The President rarely declares a rejection of non citizens from infected areas.

B: The U.S. is the only lucky country to have kept safe from a SARS attack.

C: The interests of the U.S. are given more legal protection than public health.

D: The Public Health Service Act has been brought into effect since April 4.

12. The phrase “a tall order” most probably means .

A: an ambitious plan

B: a difficult task

C: a careful arrangement

D: an illegal decision

13. The author would probably agree that .

A: a SARS hit could be escaped by means of strict monitoring of international travel

B: undocumented immigrants poses a serious threat to national security of U.S.

C: illegal aliens come into the U.S. with the help of complicated smuggling networks

D: American border strategy may fail to attain its goal of avoiding a SARS epidemic

14. The passage is primarily concerned with .

A: the threat of SARS to the national security of U.S.

B: the U.S. border strategy against SARS

C: the problems in U.S. national security

D: the crisis of a public health emergency

15. European farm ministers have ended three weeks of negotiations with a deal which they claim represents genuine reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP).

Will it be enough to kickstart the Doha world trade negotiations?

A: On the face of it, the deal agreed in the early hours of Thursday June 26th looks promising. Most subsidies linked to specific farm products are, at last, to be broken—the idea is to replace these with a direct payment to farmers, unconnected to particular products. Support prices for several key products, including milk and butter, are to be cut—that should mean European prices eventually falling towards the world market level. Cutting the link between subsidy and production was the main objective of proposals put forward by Mr Fischler, which had formed the starting point for the negotiations.

B: The CAP is hugely unpopular around the world. It subsidises European farmers to such an extent that they can undercut farmers from poor countries, who also face trade barriers that largely exclude them from the potentially lucrative European market. Farm trade is also a key feature of the Doha round of trade talks, launched under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in November 2001. Developin

16. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that_____

A: [A] farmers from poor countries were put at a

disadvantage by CAP

B: [B] the deal will be a key subject of debate in Doha round of trade talks

C: [C] the deal was probably a result of pressure from other countries

D: [D] the world's trade ministers will resist the new deal reached recently

17. In what case might the escape clauses apply in reform-averse nations ?

A: [A] Farmers lose their interest in farming.

B: [B] Reforms have to be delayed for up to two years.

C: [C] Implementation of the measures goes too eagerly.

D: [D] The measures damage the reformers' confidence.

18. The new package of measures is inevitably a complicated one due to_____

A: [A] Europe's negotiators' loss of confidence

B: [B] European expenditure on farm support

C: [C] escape clauses for some European countries

D: [D] suspicion of the new package

19. Perhaps only a small boy training to be a wizard at the Hogwarts school of magic could cast a spell so powerful as to create the biggest book launch ever.

Wherever in the world the clock strikes midnight on June 20th, his followers will flock to get their paws on one of more than 10m copies of “Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix”. Bookshops will open in the middle of the night and delivery firms are drafting in extra staff and bigger trucks. Related toys, games, DVDs and other merchandise will be everywhere. There will be no escaping Pottermania.

A: Yet Mr Potter's world is a curious one, in which things are often not what they appear. While an excitable media (hereby including The Economist, happy to support such a fine example of globalisation) is helping to hype the launch of J. K. Rowling's fifth novel, about the most adventurous thing that the publishers (Scholastic in America and Britain's Bloomsbury in English elsewhere) have organised is a reading by Ms Rowling in London's Royal Albert Hall, to be broadcast as a live webcast.

B: Hollywood, which owns everything else to do with Harry Potter, says it is doing even less. Incredible as it may seem, the guardians of the brand say that, to protect the Potter franchise, they are trying to

maintain a low profile. Well, relatively low.

C: Ms Rowling signed a contract in 1998 with Warner Brothers, part of AOL Time Warner, giving the studio exclusive film, licensing and merchandising rights in return for what now appears to have been a steal: some \$500,000. Warner licenses other firms to produce

20. Ms Rowling's reading in London's Royal Albert Hall is mentioned to show_____

A: [A] publishers are really adventurous in managing the Potter's business

B: [B] businesses involved with Potter are moving along in an unusual way

C: [C] the media are promoting Pottermania more actively than Hollywood

D: [D] businesses are actually more credible than media in Potter's world

21. Paragraph 5 intends mainly to show Warner's_____

A: [A] determination to promote Potter

B: [B] consistence in conducting business

C: [C] high regard for Ms Rowling's request

D: [D] careful restrictions on licensing to Coco-Cola

22. It can be concluded from the last paragraph that_____

A: [A] products of Potter films have brought enormous profits to Warner

B: [B] current Hollywood's marketing of Potter may damage its potential

C: [C] readers could get tired of Ms Rowling's writings sooner or later

D: [D] Warner will maintain the same strategy with Potter in futur

23. St. Paul didn't like it. Moses warned his people against it. Hesiod declared it "mischievous" and "hard to get rid of it," but Oscar Wilder said, "Gossip is charming."

A: "History is merely gossip," he wrote in one of his famous plays. "But scandal is gossip made tedious by morality."

B: In times past, under Jewish law, gossipmongers might be fined or flogged. The Puritans put them in stocks or ducking stools, but no punishment seemed to have the desired effect of preventing gossip, which has continued uninterrupted across the back fences of the centuries.

C: Today, however, the much-maligned human foible is

being looked at in a different light. Psychologists, sociologists, philosophers, even evolutionary biologists are concluding that gossip may not be so bad after all.

D: Gossip is “ an intrinsically valuable activity, ” philosophy professor Aaron Ben-Ze’ ev states in a book he has edited, entitled Good Gossip. For one thing, gossip helps us acquire information that we need to know that doesn’ t come through ordinary channels, such as: “ What was the real reason so-and-so was fired from the office? ” Gossip also is a form of social bonding, Dr. Ben-Ze’ ev says.

24. By “Gossip also is a form of social bonding” (Para. 5), Professor Aaron Ben-Ze’ ev means gossip_____

- A: [A] is a valuable source of social information
- B: [B] produces a joy that most people in society need
- C: [C] brings people the feel of being part of a group
- D: [D] satisfies people’ s need of being unusual

25. We learn from the last paragraph that_____

- A: [A] gossipers will surely become gossipees someday
 - B: [B] Socrates was a typical example of a gossip
- becoming a gossipee

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