



# 南昌大学

中法合作培养国际企业管理硕士  
研究生(英语授课班)

入学考试试卷(样卷)

英 语

考试时长: 3 小时

总分: 100 分



unshakeable sense of purpose. Sometimes we realize this purpose only after being tested. When we fail, we gain perspective about where we're going, how we're going to get there, and why we began in the first place.

In my own experience, the times I've been knocked down have given me (26)\_\_\_\_\_ insight—about my leadership, my driving force, and myself. Personal development is hard-fought and hard-won – but it's worth it. Four years ago, I had the rare (27)\_\_\_\_\_ of meeting with Burmese pro-democracy leader Aung San Suu Kyi in Rangoon. She had just been released from unjust house arrest that had lasted 20 years. It's an experience that's stayed with me, and I know I will always look back on those few hours as one of the most surreal and (28)\_\_\_\_\_ experiences of my life.

Aung San Suu Kyi told me something that I've shared with so many of the women we work with. She said, "the difference between good intentions and great leadership is the courage and (29)\_\_\_\_\_ to stay the course, no matter how difficult the path." I think it's a message for all of us, especially when we think about rejection. Leaders don't give in to failure, they rise above it. They see promise (30)\_\_\_\_\_ others see problems. They lead – relentlessly – because they're determined to someday live in the world they imagine.

- (21) A. back                      B. on                      C. up                      D. out
- (22) A. less                      B. more                      C. least                      D. most
- (23) A. commonplace                      B. exceptional                      C. anomalous                      D. notorious
- (24) A. faced                      B. facing                      C. to face                      D. face
- (25) A. created                      B. cast                      C. made                      D. formulated
- (26) A. invaluable                      B. valuable                      C. insignificant                      D. inexpensive
- (27) A. option                      B. advantage                      C. privilege                      D. experience
- (28) A. inspiring                      B. expiating                      C. stimulating                      D. thrilling
- (29) A. hesitation                      B. obsession                      C. resemblance                      D. commitment
- (30) A. where                      B. or                      C. how                      D. that

#### **PART IV: Reading Comprehension (共 30 分)**

##### **Section A (每小题 2 分, 10 小题, 共 20 分)**

**Directions: Choose the best answers based on the information in the passages below.**

##### **Passage 1**

The collaboration among scientists, universities and industry is not new. Both the university administration and the industry play a role in developing the scientific knowledge in the academic environment. The university is usually responsible for obtaining patents and for licensing the rights for its professors' inventions. The company, having licensed the product, must provide the considerable financial backing required for its development and marketing.

In the best of all possible worlds, the inventors, the university administrators and the company executives work as a well-oiled machine that creates a beneficial product and generates capital to support the academic lab, the scientist, the university and the company's shareholders. In the real world, however, each of these component parts has its own agenda. The goal may not entirely overlap.

When a university stands to gain financially from the commercialization of one of its professors' inventions, for example, the professor may hesitate, out of conflict-of-interest issues, to participate in the trials of the new product. Such a policy causes friction and frustration in the relationship between the university administration and the faculty members.

Universities themselves have faced the frustration of licensing their inventions to companies that have then sublicensed them to other firms for enormous fees. Because these "fees" can be disguised by a variety of accounting procedures, there is no way for the university or the inventor to participate in the profits of the sublicensing agreement. Thus, unless the invention becomes a product, the profits made by the company are not shared by the university or the inventor.

Meanwhile it is the company who writes the checks. Of the three parties involved, it compromises the least. As a rule, the company shows more concern over new ideas and new products which can be used to benefit itself and the public good as well.

So the scientist, the university and the industry find themselves on a three-way street where ideas from the academic laboratory move into the realm of application. Because the use of this highway has increased dramatically in recent years, traffic jams and collisions have been unavoidable. And, increasingly, basic research is diverted from its path. Inevitably, such sidetracking will slow the movement of basic science discoveries into technical products.

Preventing this slowdown requires some new rules of the road. Increased government funding for research is necessary to restore order by redirecting lab efforts back toward basic research—the well spring of all applied technologies.

The scientist and the university must cease regarding companies as money-providers with deep pockets and learn from the business world how economic realities are integrated into idealistic goals. And the company's attitude that "the scientist has done the easy work" has to give way to adapting to a more inclusive approach that permits participation by the scientist and the university in deciding on the best road to development. Without these accommodations on all sides, the flow of idea into products will be slowed, and all parties, including society at large, will suffer from the gridlock.

31. Before the invention becomes a product, universities mostly worry that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. whether the product would be beneficial to themselves
- B. they can't share the profits if the invention is sublicensed to other firms
- C. financial support required for its development can't be found
- D. there will be conflict-of-interest issues between them and the faculty

32. Slowdown of basic science discoveries into technical products is directly due to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the profit orientation of industry
  - B. traffic jams and collisions on “this highway”
  - C. diversion of basic research from its path
  - D. dramatic increase in the use of “this highway”
33. According to the author, what should be the function of the government?
- A. Providing financial support to the basic scientific research
  - B. Laying down new traffic rules of the road
  - C. Setting new “game rules” for the three parts concerned
  - D. Stimulating the transference of basic scientific discoveries to applied technologies
34. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the text?
- A. Industry should not function as a money-provider
  - B. Scientists, universities and industry should change their mutual attitudes
  - C. Scientists and companies should take more active attitude toward creation of new ideas
  - D. Universities should motivate scientists to produce more inventions.
35. Which of the following is the best topic of the text?
- A. The relationship among universities, scientists and industry
  - B. The means to apply new ideas to the real world
  - C. The problems in the cooperation among scientists, universities and industry
  - D. The role of universities and industry in developing scientific knowledge

**Section B (本部分为 7 选 5, 每小题 2 分, 5 小题, 共 10 分)**

**Directions: Some sentences have been removed in the following text. Choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the blanks. There are two extra choices which do not fit in any of the blanks.**

**PART V: Translation (共 25 分)**

**Section A: Translate the underlined sentences into good Chinese. (每小题 2 分, 5 小题, 共 10 分)**

(46) It is fashionable for the amateur administrators who run international sporting events to complain that sportsmanship is a thing of the past and to put the blame for everything wrong with sport on the growth of professionalism. They claim that when the modern Olympic Games began athletes felt that it was sufficient reward for them to compete. They are horrified that some athletes today regard running as work and expect to be paid for what they do.

They truth is that such high ideals were always an aspiration and never had much to do with

reality. The Olympic Games of 1900 and 1904 were tied up with business because they were organized as a secondary attraction to international trade fairs. (47)It was a frequent occurrence for athletes to be disqualified for breaking the rules and on one occasion the losing team in the Olympic football final walked off the field and refused to go on with the game.

**Section B: Translate the following sentences into good English. (每小题 3 分, 5 小题, 共 15 分)**

51. 全世界科学家与科学机构日益趋向于更为密切的合作。这是因为当前研究工作愈来愈复杂, 研究范围也越来越广, 因此产生了雇佣大批科技人员进行研究计划的大规模组合。

**PART VI: Writing (共 15 分)**

**Directions: You are supposed to write an essay on the following topic:**

*Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions. Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair.*

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

You should write at least 250 words.