

2013 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

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(答案一律做在答题纸上, 做在试题上无效)

(试题共 11 页)

PART ONE GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY (20%)

Directions: There are twenty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now.
A. couldn't have smiled B. won't smile
C. wouldn't be smiling D. didn't smile
2. It's no use _____ me not to worry.
A. you tell B. your telling
C. for you to have told D. having told
3. You _____ him so closely; you should have kept your distance.
A. shouldn't have been following B. mustn't follow
C. couldn't have been following D. shouldn't follow
4. The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people, undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.
A. in which B. on which C. when D. that
5. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience _____ on benches, chairs or boxes.
A. having seated B. seating C. seated D. having been seated
6. You may depend on it _____ they will support you.
A. what B. which C. that D. how
7. _____ the temperature falling so rapidly we couldn't go on with the experiment.
A. Since B. For C. As D. With
8. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill _____ we all sat down to rest.

- A. when B. then C. than D. until
9. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory.
A. on which to base B. which to base on
 C. to base on D. to be based on
10. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
 A. the instant B. for an instant C. on the instant D. in an instant
11. A well-written composition _____ good choice of words and clear organization among other things.
 A. calls on B. calls up C. calls for D. calls off
12. The city _____ at the mouth of the Newcastle River.
A. locates B. situates C. remains D. lies
13. A _____ translation is not always the closest to the original meaning.
 A. literal B. liberal C. literal D. literary
14. The English language contains a(n) _____ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
 A. altitude B. latitude C. multitude D. attitude
15. That sound doesn't _____ in his language so it's difficult for him to pronounce.
 A. happen B. take place C. occur D. run
16. When the whole area was _____ by the flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.
 A. cut away B. cut up C. cut down D. cut off
17. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.
 A. arrive at B. submit to C. work out D. give up
18. The _____ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.
 A. overall B. intensive C. joint D. concise
19. The organizing committee will hold a _____ meeting on Wednesday to discuss the schedule.
 A. preceding B. previous C. preliminary D. prior
20. Our house is the most _____ one in the street; it's painted red.
 A. prominent B. distinguished C. outstanding D. well-known

PART TWO FILL IN EACH BLANK WITH A WORD OR PHRASE FROM THE BOX (10%)

Directions: Complete each unfinished sentence with a word or a phrase

from the box in the proper form.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| set aside | lose track of | well worth |
| run down | get across | take in |
| industrious | in harmony with | striking |
| | | keep back |

1. She needs a rest, she looks striking after walking for the whole afternoon.
2. This is easier said than done in white light but it's lose worth trying.
3. The teacher tried to explain the problem, but the explanation did not keep back to the class.
4. If you speak slowly and clearly the slow students will take in the meaning.
5. There is a well worth contrast between the two explanations.
6. When his book was published, the young writer couldn't keep back the good news.
7. His plane was striking about two hours out from London Airport.
8. Each family should set aside a little money every month for a rainy day.
9. He was esteemed an in thriving young man.
10. We must ensure that industry develops in the environment.

PART THREE CLOZE(20%)

Directions: Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.

Cultural shock might be called an occupational disease of people who have been suddenly 1 abroad. Like most ailments, it has its own symptoms and cure.

Culture shock is 2 by the anxiety that results from losing all our familiar signs and 3 of social intercourse. Those signs or cues include the thousand and one 4 in which we orient ourselves 5 the situation of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to 6 purchases, when to accept and when to 7 invitations, when to take statement seriously and when 8. These cues, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, customs, or norms, are 9 by all of us in the course of growing up and are 10 much a part of our culture and language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend 11 our peace of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these cues, most of 12 we do not carry on the level of conscious awareness.

Now when an individual 13 a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are removed. He or she is like a fish out of water. 14 how

broad-minded or full of goodwill you may be, a series of props have been knocked 15 under you, followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety. People 16 to the frustration in 17 the same way. First they 18 the environment which causes the discomfort. "The ways of the host country are bad 19 they make us feel bad." When foreigners in a strange land get together to grouse about the host country and its people, you can be sure they are 20 from culture shock.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | A. transformed | B. transplanted | <u>C. moved</u> | D. carried |
| 2. | A. expected | B. predicted | <u>C. precipitated</u> | D. anticipated |
| 3. | <u>A. indication</u> | <u>B. symbol</u> | C. clue | D. signal |
| 4. | A. way | <u>B. direction</u> | C. directions | D. ways |
| 5. | A. to | B. of | C. for | <u>D. with</u> |
| 6. | <u>A. do</u> | B. make | C. complete | D. finish |
| 7. | <u>A. deny</u> | B. accept | <u>C. refuse</u> | D. refute |
| 8. | A. not | <u>B. do not</u> | C. no | D. never |
| 9. | A. learned | <u>B. acquired</u> | C. acknowledged | D. received |
| 10. | <u>A. like</u> | B. very | C. as | D. not |
| 11. | A. for | <u>B. on</u> | C. in | D. with |
| 12. | A. what | <u>B. them</u> | C. which | D. those |
| 13. | <u>A. exposes</u> | B. enters | C. receives | D. accepts |
| 14. | A. Since | B. Although | C. Whatever | <u>D. No matter</u> |
| 15. | A. as | <u>B. /</u> | C. from | D. right |
| 16. | A. respond | B. echo | C. reflect | <u>D. react</u> |
| 17. | A. never | B. many | C. much | <u>D. all</u> |
| 18. | A. leave | B. remove | C. refuse | D. reject |
| 19. | A. if | <u>B. when</u> | C. because | D. though |
| 20. | <u>A. suffering</u> | B. resulting | C. undertaking | D. talking |

PART FOUR READING COMPREHENSION(50%)

Directions: In this section there are four reading passages followed by twenty questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Passage One

In only two decades Asian Americans have become the fastest-growing U.S. minority. As their children began moving up through the nation's schools, it became clear that a new class of academic achievers was emerging. Their achievements are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character. This special liking for mathematics and science is partly explained

by the fact that Asian-American students who began their educations abroad arrived in the U.S. with a solid grounding in mathematics but little or no knowledge of English. They are also influenced by the promise of a good job after college. Asians feel there will be less unfair treatment in areas like mathematics and science because they will be judged more objectively. And the return on the investment in education is more immediate in something like engineering than with an arts degree.

Most Asian-American students owe their success to the influence of parents who are determined that their children take full advantage of what the American educational system has to offer. An effective measure of parental attention is homework. Asian parents spend more time with their children than American parents do, and it helps. Many researchers also believe there is something in Asian culture that breeds success, such ideal that stress family values and emphasize education.

Both explanations for academic success worry Asian Americans because of fears that they feed a typical racial image. Many can remember when Chinese, Japanese and Filipino immigrants were the victims of social isolation. Indeed, it was not until 1952 that laws were laid down giving all Asian immigrants the right to citizenship.

1. While making tremendous achievements at college, Asian-American students _____.
 - A. feel they are mistreated because of limited knowledge of English
 - ☒ B. are afraid that their academic successes bear a strong Asian character
 - C. still worry about unfair treatment in society
 - D. generally feel it a shame to have to depend on their parents
2. What are the major factors that determine the success of Asian Americans?
 - A. A solid foundation in basic mathematics and Asian culture.
 - B. Hard work and intelligence
 - C. Parental help and a limited knowledge of English
 - ☒ D. Asian culture and the American educational system
3. Few Asian-American students major in human sciences mainly because _____.
 - A. their English is not good enough
 - ☒ B. they are afraid they might meet with unfair judgment in their areas
 - C. there is a wide difference between Asian and Western cultures
 - D. they know little about American cultures and Western cultures
4. Why do the two "explanations" in paragraph 3 worry Asian Americans?
 - ☒ A. They are afraid that they would again be isolated from American society in general.

- B. People would think that Asian students rely on their parents for success.
- C. Asian American would be a threat to other minorities.
- D. American academic achievements have taken on too strong an Asian character.

5. The author's tone in this passage is _____.

- A. sympathetic
- B. doubtful
- ☒ C. critical
- D. objective

Passage Two

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do---especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves."

"Resume arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate." Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees", says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "We must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break. But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

6. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.

- ☒ A. because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
- B. because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
- C. because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications.
- D. because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves

7. The word "perfectionist" in paragraph 3 refers to those who _____.

- A. demand others to get everything absolutely right
 - B. know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
 - C. pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
 - ☒ D. are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
8. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
- A. Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
 - B. Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
 - ☒ C. Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
 - D. Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
9. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
- A. minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
 - B. failure is the mother of success
 - C. adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
 - ☒ D. keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked.
10. The best title for this passage would be C.
- A. Don't Be a Perfectionist
 - B. Importance of Adjustments
 - C. Details and Major Objectives
 - D. Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Passage Three

What is the typical condition of the poor in most of the so-called development countries? Their work opportunities are so restricted that they cannot work their way out of misery. They are underemployed or totally unemployed, and when they do find occasional work their productivity is exceedingly low.

The open and disguised unemployment in the rural areas is often thought to be due entirely to population growth and no doubt this is an important contributory factor. But those who hold this view still have to explain why additional people cannot do additional work. It is said that they cannot work because they lack "capital". But what is "capital"? It is the product of human work. The lack of capital can explain a low level of productivity but it cannot explain a lack of work opportunities.

The fact remains however that great numbers of people do not work or work only intermittently, and that they are therefore poor and helpless and often desperate enough to leave the village to search for some kind of existence in the big city. Rural unemployment produces mass-migration into cities, leading to a rate of urban growth which would tax the resources of even the richest societies. Rural unemployment becomes urban unemployment.

The problem may therefore be stated quite simply thus, what can be done to bring health to economic life outside the big cities, in the small towns and villages which still contain----in most cases----eighty to ninety percent of the total population? As long as the development effort is concentrated mainly on the big cities, where it is easiest to establish new industries, to staff them with managers and men, and to find finance and markets to keep them going, the competition from these industries will further break up and destroy non-agricultural production in the rest of the country, will cause additional unemployment outside, and will further accelerate the migration of destitute people into towns that cannot absorb them. The "process of mutual poisoning" will not be halted.

It is necessary therefore that at least an important part of the development effort should bypass the big cities and be directly concerned with the creation of an "agro-industrial structure" in the rural and small town areas. In this connection it is necessary to emphasize that the primary need is workplaces, literally millions of workplaces. No one of course would suggest that output per man is unimportant, but the primary consideration cannot be to maximize work opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed.

11. The reason why additional people cannot do additional work is that _____.

- A. they lack capital
- ☒ B. the level of productivity is low
- C. the passage doesn't give direct reason
- D. they don't seem to have motivation in work

12. Why is development effort concentrated on the cities according to the passage?

- A. Because there is eighty to ninety percent of the total population in cities.
- ☒ B. Because it is easier to establish new industries, to staff them with managers and men and to find finance and market.
- C. Because nowadays rural people like the way of living in the city.
- D. Because the rural areas do not deserve to develop

13. What does "mutual poisoning" in the last sentence of the fourth paragraph mean according to the passage?

- A. Urban people and rural people will hate each other because they compete for limited job opportunities.
- ☒ B. The lack of capita in rural areas will result in the inadequate development of non-agricultural production, and vice versa.
- ☒ C. Development effort concentrated mainly on big cities will hurt the development of agriculture, and vice versa.

D. Development effort concentrated mainly on big cities will deteriorate rural unemployment and growing immigration into cities will ultimately increase urban unemployment.

14. What can we infer from the passage?

- ☒ A. A big part of development effort should be focused on rural areas.
- B. Creation of work opportunities is less important than the improvement of productivity.
- C. The primary aim is not to create a limitless number of workplaces but to attract as much as possible.
- D. Priority should be given to the creation of work opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed.

15. In order to solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas, the primary concern should be with _____.

- A. population control
- B. provision of adequate capital
- C. building more industries and business in big cities
- ☒ D. creation of workplaces in rural and small-town areas

Passage Four

Even as Americans have been gaining weight, they have cut their average fat intake from 36 to 34 percent of their total diets in the past 15 years. And indeed, cutting fat to control or lose weight makes sense. Fat has nine calories per gram. Protein and carbohydrates have just four. Moreover, the body uses fewer calories to metabolize fat than it does to metabolize other foods. Compared with protein and carbohydrates---which break down into amino acids and simple sugars, respectively, and can be used to strengthen and energize the body----dietary fat is more likely to stay on buttocks, thighs and bellies.

But cutting fat from your diet doesn't necessarily mean your body won't store fat. (For example, between non-fat and regular cookies, there's trivial difference in calories because manufacturers make up for the loss of fat by adding sugar. Low-fat crackers, soups and dressings can also be just as high in calories as rich versions. No matter where the calories come from, overeating will still cause weight again. The calories from fat just do it a little quicker. A Wisconsin computer programmer who decided with a diet coach to eat only 40 grams of fat a day learned the lesson firsthand. He wasn't losing weight. Then he showed his food diary to his coach and revealed he'd been eating half a pound of jelly beans a day. "They don't have any fat," he explains. But they had enough sugar to keep him from shedding an ounce.

Non-fat foods become add-on foods. When we add them to our diet, we

actually increase the number of calories we eat per day and gain weight. That was borne out in a Pennsylvania State University study. For breakfast, Prof. Barbra Rolls gave two groups of women yogurt that contained exactly the same amount of calories. One group's yogurt label said "high fat"-----the other "low fat." The "low fat" yogurt group ate significantly more calories later in the day than the other group. "People think they've saved fat and can indulge themselves later in the day with no adverse consequences." Says Richard Mattes, a nutrition researcher at Purdue University. "But when they do that, they don't compensate very precisely, and they often end up overdoing it."

16. Why are Americans still gaining weights?

- A. They eat too much fat.
- ☒ B. They overeat.
- C. they eat low-fat crackers, soups and dressings.
- D. They eat sugar.

17. What lesson did the computer programmer learn?

- A. Overeating will cause weight gain.
- B. He can eat half a pound of jelly beans a day.
- C. He didn't eat any fat.
- ☒ D. His coach gave him a lecture.

18. Prof. Barbara's experiment proved that _____.

- A. two groups ate the same amount of calories
- B. two groups ate the same amount of yogurt
- ☒ C. the "low fat" yogurt group ate significantly more calories later in the day than the other group
- D. people increase the number of calories they eat per day and gain weight

19. According to the author, has less calories _____.

- A. fat
- B. protein and carbohydrates
- C. amino acid
- D. sugar

20. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. To keep from being overweight, people have to eat non-fat food.
- B. The calories from fat just do it a little quicker than that from protein and carbohydrates.
- C. People should avoid temptation.
- D. Americans realize that it is necessary to count calories before eating the food.

PART FIVE TRANSLATION(20%)

Section A: Translate the following sentences into proper English (10%).

1. 他正全神贯注地投入在实验中，根本没有察觉到我进入实验室。
2. 她温柔的声音和慈祥的笑容使屋子里的每个人都感觉到轻松自在。
3. 无论他作何种努力来改变其在公众心目中的形象，都无济于事。

4. 新来的总经理很不习惯公司里同事称呼他的方式。
5. 每当他午夜下班回家，他总是蹑手蹑脚地上楼，以免吵醒邻居。

Section B. Translate the following paragraph into proper Chinese (10%)

Most readers underestimate the amount of rewriting it usually takes to produce spontaneous reading. This is a great disadvantage to the student writer, who sees only a finished product and never watches the craftsman who takes the necessary step back, studies the work carefully, returns to the task, steps back, returns, steps back, again and again. Anthony Burgess, one of the most prolific writers in the English-speaking world, admits, "I might revise a page twenty times." Roald Dahl, the popular children's writer, states, "By the time I'm nearing the end of a story, the first part will have been reread and altered and corrected at least 150 times."

PART SIX PROOF READING AND ERROR CORRECTION

(10%)

Directions: The following passage contains TEN errors. In each case only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way: For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "^" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

(The passage is on the ANSWER SHEET)

PART SEVEN WRITING (20%)

*Directions: For this part, you are required to write a short essay entitled **To Control Spending**. You should write at least 250 words following the outline given below:*

1. 现在许多大学生花钱大手大脚；
2. 有人认为生活水平提高了，花钱多点无可厚非；
3. 你的看法。