

2017 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 241      科目名称: 单独考试英语      满分: 100 分

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 points, 2 points each)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1-5 are based on the following passage:

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will: the service economy, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers — all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the chip, would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

1. A characteristic of the information age is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force  
B. manufacturing industries are steadily increasing  
C. people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories  
D. most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
2. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant

- B. people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true
- C. most people have to take part-time jobs
- D. people have to change their jobs from time to time
3. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology  
B. future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes  
C. the importance of high technology has been overlooked  
D. computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
4. The future will probably belong to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. possess and know how to make use of information  
B. give full play to their brain potential  
C. involve themselves in service industries  
D. cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?  
A. Computers and the Knowledge Society.  
B. Service Industries in Modern Society.  
C. Features and Implications of the New Era.  
D. Rapid Advancement of Information Technology.

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage:

The natural environment has, of course, always conditioned technology. For example, the nature of an environment (polar, desert, jungle) engenders the development of technologies appropriate to that environment to enable man to adapt successfully to it. Farther, emerging scarcity of some technological resource may ignite a research for, and gradual transition to, a new technology using resources present in the environment in greater abundance, as, for example, in the case of the gradual change from wood-based to coal-based technology in England that began in Elizabeth times and stretched until the end of the eighteenth century.

In modern Western society, environment has begun to condition technology in new ways, although admittedly more indirectly. The safety and quality of the environment and public perceptions of it have begun to translate into presidential politics and congressional mandates to regulatory agencies to protect or enhance environmental quality or safety, occasionally even at the cost of some perturbation of the tech-economic status-quo. In France, Italy, and recently the United States, political parties have been formed, organized around a complex of technology/environment issues. In general, in the last fifteen years, the gradual development of broad-based environmental awareness, the lobbying and litigious activities of environmental interest groups, and guidelines issued and reinforced by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) in response to congressional mandates have markedly increased the heed paid to the environment by many corporations in going about their technological activities. Both research and development priorities and capital investment programs of the corporations have been affected by this.

6. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
A. Environment enables man to adapt successfully to new technology.  
B. Technologies enable man to adapt successfully to his environment.  
C. The development of technologies depends solely on the natural environment.  
D. Lack of technologies to cope with the environment is caused by lack of natural resources.

7. We can infer from the article that in the 1800s England was probably rich in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wood resources B. technological resources  
 C. natural resources D. coal resources
8. In modern Western society, the environmental problem has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. received great attention from the governments  
 B. caused some serious disorders in technology and economy  
 C. affected modern technologies more directly than before  
 D. become more important but received less and less attention
9. The underlined word "heed" in the last but one sentence of the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lawsuit B. interest C. attention D. expense
10. What is the topic of the article?  
 A. What can nature contribute to technology?  
 B. Environment can sometimes block the progress of technology.  
 C. Technologies of all kinds should serve the natural environment.  
 D. Environment deserves the most attention in the development of technologies.

**Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:**

Efforts to educate people about the risks of substance abuse seem to deter some people from using dangerous substances, if such efforts are realistic about what is genuinely dangerous and what is not. Observed declines in the use of such drugs as LSD, PCP, and Quaaludes since the early 1970s are probably related to increased awareness of the risks of their use, and some of this awareness was the result of warnings about these drugs in "underground" papers read by drug users. Such sources are influential, because they do not give a simple "all drugs are terrible for you" message. Drug users know there are big variations in danger among drugs and anti-drug education that ignores or denies this is likely to be ridiculed. This is illustrated by the popularity among young marijuana users of *Reefer Madness*, a widely unrealistic propaganda film against marijuana made in the 1930s. This film made the rounds of college campuses in the 1970s and joined rock-music videos on cable television's MTV in the 1980s. Instead of deterring marijuana, it became a cult film among users, many of whom got high to watch it.

Although persuasion can work for some people if it is balanced and reasonable, other people seem immune to the most reasoned educational efforts. Millions have started smoking even though the considerable health risks of smoking have been well known and publicized for years. Moreover, the usefulness of education lies in primary prevention: prevention of abuse among those who presently have no problem. Hence, Bomier's (1978) contention that "if the Pepsi generation can be persuaded to drink pop wine, they can be persuaded not to drink it while driving" is probably not correct, since most drunken driving is done by people who already have significant drinking problems, and hence seem not to be dissuaded even by much stronger measures such as loss of a driver's license.

11. According to the passage, up to now, anti-drug education \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. has made all people see the danger of drugs  
 B. has succeeded in dissuading people from using drugs  
 C. has been effective only to a certain degree  
 D. has proved to be a total failure
12. The film *Reefer Madness* mentioned in the passage \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. effectively deterred marijuana use  
 B. was rejected by young marijuana users  
 C. did not picture the danger of marijuana realistically  
 D. was welcomed by marijuana users because it told them how to get high

13. The message "all drugs are terrible for you" is not influential because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it ignores the fact that drugs vary greatly in danger  
 B. it gives a false account of the risks of drug use  
 C. some drugs are good for health  
 D. it does not appear in underground papers
14. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 A. Even balanced and reasonable anti-drug persuasion is influential only to some people.  
 B. Most drug users are ignorant of the danger of drugs.  
 C. Punishments such as loss of a driver's license do not seem to be an effective way to stop drunken driving.  
 D. Primary prevention is a useful principle to be followed in anti-drug education.
15. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Are All Drugs Terrible for You?  
 B. Do People Believe What Underground Papers Say?  
 C. Is There an Increased Awareness of the Risks of Drugs?  
 D. Can Persuasion Reduce Drug Abuse?

**Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:**

Sociology is defined as the study of human groups. In the broadest sense, sociology is concerned with understanding patterns of human relationships, their causes and their effects. Unlike psychology, sociology does not attempt to explain the behavior of a particular individual under certain circumstances. Rather, sociology focuses on social trends or other influences that affect whole groups or categories of people. Thus, while a psychologist might counsel an individual who feels worthless after retiring from a long and successful career, a sociologist would be more likely to examine societal attitudes that may contribute to the loss of self-esteem experienced by many retired people in our society.

The emphasis that sociology places on human groups rather than individuals stems directly from the work of Emile Durkheim, a pioneering sociologist of the nineteenth century. Durkheim likened the nature of a social group to bronze, a unique metal that is formed when the metals tin, copper, and lead are melted and mixed together. Durkheim noted that bronze is much harder than any of its component metals. In the same way, he reasoned, the characteristics of a social group viewed as a whole cannot be determined simply by examining the characteristics of its individual members. Nor can individuals be understood strictly in terms of the individuals themselves; when people come together as members of a particular group, the group exerts considerable pressure on the individual to conform to what it considers acceptable ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.

Besides developing a theoretical foundation for the study of social groups, Durkheim also conducted research designed to corroborate his theoretical work. Using landmark research methods, Durkheim collected and analyzed data from a number of countries that kept records on suicides. He wanted to show that social environment may have a profound effect even on those behaviors we consider most personal. The results of his study showed that suicide rates do indeed



vary according to specific social characteristics. For example, Durkheim found that members of religions with strong prohibitions against suicide are less likely to commit suicide than are members of religious groups with weaker prohibitions. He also found a lower incidence of suicide among married persons than among persons who were single or divorced. Taken together, the findings of Durkheim's study provided convincing evidence that social groups do indeed exert pressures that control or regulate the behavior of individuals, including deeply personal behaviors.

Durkheim's rigorous research methods captured the attention of sociologists around the world, and were perhaps even more important to the future development of sociology than any specific research results could be. Within a short time, his specific approach to formulating and testing social theory became a model that guided the work of nearly all sociologists. This assured Emile Durkheim a lasting place as one of the key figures in the history of sociology.

16. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the selection?
- Both the social group theory and the scientific research methods developed by Durkheim have contributed much to the field of sociology.
  - Durkheim believed that individual members of a group strongly influence the group's ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving.
  - The research study conducted by Durkheim provided strong evidence that suicide rates vary among members of different social groups.
  - Through his research, Durkheim made great strides in distinguishing sociology from psychology.
17. The writer's main purpose in writing this text is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- outline the steps Durkheim followed in conducting his research study
  - describe the ways in which Durkheim's work has influenced sociology
  - persuade the reader that social groups control most of the behaviors of their individual members
  - explain the differences between sociology and psychology
18. According to the text, how do sociologists and psychologists differ?
- Sociologists are more concerned with explaining behavior than are psychologists.
  - Psychologists focus more on individuals than do sociologists.
  - Sociologists spend more time helping people solve their problems than do psychologists.
  - Psychologists are more interested in understanding patterns of human relationships than are sociologists.
19. In comparing social groups to bronze, Durkheim wished to illustrate the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
- a social group has characteristics that differ from those of its individual members
  - social groups are made up of three major component parts acting together
  - each social group is a unique entity that is unlike any other social group
  - social groups are extremely difficult to break apart once they have been formed
20. Which of the following best defines the word "model" as it is used in the last paragraph of the text?
- one of two or more alternative styles
  - an artist's subject
  - a small copy of an object
  - a plan to be imitated

## Part II Vocabulary & Structure (10 points, 0.5 point each)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

21. If you take a new position in one of these industries, you are \_\_\_\_\_ to do very well.
- positioned
  - poised
  - posed
  - posted
22. After a three-day \_\_\_\_\_ by the police, the terrorists who had seized the restaurants had to give in.
- siege
  - invasion
  - campaign
  - alliance
23. He tried to bring that debate to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- halt
  - hall
  - home
  - harm
24. We are all \_\_\_\_\_ together in the crowded elevator.
- enforced
  - enhanced
  - bunched
  - bounded
25. It's a depressing picture, and \_\_\_\_\_ are that one day it will happen to you or someone you know.
- the odd
  - the odds
  - odds
  - odd
26. High levels of pay \_\_\_\_\_ closely with professional success.
- correspond
  - correlate
  - correct
  - corrupt
27. Ms. Lawton says she continues to work 12-hour days, meeting with \_\_\_\_\_ clients sometimes until late at night.
- patriotic
  - parallel
  - probable
  - prospective
28. Racing takes everything you've got – intellectually, emotionally, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- barely
  - incidentally
  - generously
  - physically
29. Thank you so much for making me feel important and showing me that I could make a \_\_\_\_\_.
- difficulty
  - difference
  - distinction
  - decrease
30. She was reading a poem \_\_\_\_\_ Auguries of Innocence.
- induced
  - erased
  - allocated
  - entitled
31. Many thousands of children had never even seen, let \_\_\_\_\_ owned a pair of shoes.
- alone
  - lonely
  - lone
  - loneliness
32. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of the war the political, cultural, and social order of the world was changed.
- hope
  - chaos
  - aftermath
  - revenge
33. Schools were located in the same campus to \_\_\_\_\_ the sharing of resources.
- forecast
  - furnish
  - facilitate
  - fuss
34. A new environment can \_\_\_\_\_ and frighten a child.
- aspire
  - reinforce
  - bewilder
  - accelerate
35. He didn't turn \_\_\_\_\_ until the end of the examination.
- off
  - on
  - up
  - down
36. As a result, we see appalling inequalities in the \_\_\_\_\_ of free time between the sexes.
- distribution
  - distortion
  - diversion
  - decoration
37. People's concern over genetically modified food has \_\_\_\_\_ a global debate that shows no sign of ending soon.
- perceived
  - provoked
  - plucked
  - preceded
38. Professor Jackson \_\_\_\_\_ those students who had cheated on the exam.

- A. renounced    B. pronounced    C. announced    D. denounced  
 39. Farms and factories were burned, destroyed, or \_\_\_\_\_ useless.  
 A. rendered    B. created    C. weakened    D. equipped  
 40. You \_\_\_\_\_ underestimated the worst thing that could happen.  
 A. prevalently    B. furiously    C. statistically    D. drastically

### Part III Cloze (10 points, 0.5 point each)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

A healthy diet with proper nutrition is essential for maintaining good overall health. (41) \_\_\_\_\_ vitamins were discovered earlier in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, people have (42) \_\_\_\_\_ been taking vitamin supplements for this purpose. The Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) is a frequently used nutritional standard for maintaining most (43) \_\_\_\_\_ health. The RDA (44) \_\_\_\_\_ the recommended amount of a number of nutrients (45) \_\_\_\_\_ people in different age and sex groups. The National Research Council's Committee on Diet and Health has (46) \_\_\_\_\_ a definition of the RDA to be that amount of a (47) \_\_\_\_\_ which meets the needs of 98% of the population.

The RDA approach has a number of (48) \_\_\_\_\_. First, it is based on the (49) \_\_\_\_\_ that it is possible to accurately (50) \_\_\_\_\_ nutritional requirements for a given group. (51) \_\_\_\_\_, individual nutritional requirements can vary widely within each group. The efficiency (52) \_\_\_\_\_ which a person (53) \_\_\_\_\_ food intake into nutrients can also vary widely. Certain foods when eaten in combination actually prevent the (54) \_\_\_\_\_ of nutrients. For example, spinach combined with milk (55) \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of calcium available to the body (56) \_\_\_\_\_ milk. Also, the RDA (57) \_\_\_\_\_ explicitly names a different dietary requirement for each age and sex; however, it is clearly (58) \_\_\_\_\_ to expect a homemaker to prepare different menu for each family member. Still, although we cannot rely solely upon RDA to (59) \_\_\_\_\_ our overall long-term health, it can be a useful guide (60) \_\_\_\_\_ its limitations are recognized.

41. A. When    B. Since    C. After    D. Though  
 42. A. eagerly    B. habitually    C. consciously    D. routinely  
 43. A. desirable    B. durable    C. feasible    D. plausible  
 44. A. specifies    B. verifies    C. justifies    D. testifies  
 45. A. to    B. for    C. within    D. among  
 46. A. composed    B. proposed    C. imposed    D. exposed  
 47. A. food    B. substance    C. nutrient    D. supplement  
 48. A. distinctions    B. peculiarities    C. shortcomings    D. advantages  
 49. A. reception    B. resumption    C. consumption    D. assumption  
 50. A. define    B. confine    C. underline    D. outline  
 51. A. Moreover    B. However    C. Contrarily    D. Accordingly  
 52. A. by    B. for    C. with    D. in  
 53. A. converts    B. reverses    C. shifts    D. transfers  
 54. A. digestion    B. integration    C. absorption    D. function  
 55. A. augments    B. magnifies    C. depresses    D. reduces

56. A. in    B. of    C. off    D. from  
 57. A. approach    B. regulation    C. criterion    D. program  
 58. A. irrational    B. unrealistic    C. misleading    D. ridiculous  
 59. A. watch    B. guard    C. insure    D. ensure  
 60. A. as much as    B. as far as    C. as long as    D. as well as

### Part IV Translation (20 points)

**Directions:** Translate the following text from English into Chinese, or from Chinese into English.

#### A. From English into Chinese (10 points)

Physical recreation affords us the opportunities to strengthen our bodies and to satisfy our competitive nature. The activities range from participation in strenuous sports such as running in marathon races, playing basketball, or playing a couple of sets of tennis, to slow-paced events like jogging, or a round of golf. Physical pastimes provide welcome and necessary breaks in our daily lives, and alert us to our physical condition.

#### B. From Chinese into English (10 points)

中国结 (the Chinese knot) 最初是由手艺人发明的, 经过数百年不断的改进, 已经成为一种优雅多彩的艺术和工艺。在古代, 人们用它来记录事情, 但现在主要用于装饰的目的。“结”在中文里意味着爱情、相传, 现在已经在中国和世界各地越来越受欢迎。

### Part V Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** Write an essay about the impact of the information explosion by referring to the saying “*A wealth of information creates a poverty of attention.*” You can give examples to illustrate your point and then explain what you can do to avoid being distracted by irrelevant information. You should write at least 150 words.