

2016 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, 写在本题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本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 3 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:

Being sociable looks like a good way to add years to your life. Relationships with family, friends, neighbors, even pets, will all do the trick, but the biggest longevity (长寿) boost seems to come from marriage or an equivalent relationship. The effect was first noted in 1858 by William Farr, who wrote that widows and widowers (鳏夫) were at a much higher risk of dying than their married peers. Studies since then suggest that marriage could add as much as seven years to a man's life and two to a woman's. The effect holds for all causes of death, whether illness, accident or self-harm.

Even if the odds are stacked against you, marriage can more than compensate. Linda Waite of the University of Chicago has found that a married older man with heart disease can expect to live nearly four years longer than an unmarried man with a healthy heart. Likewise, a married man who smokes more than a pack a day is likely to live as long as a divorced man who doesn't smoke. There's a flip side, however, as partners are more likely to become ill or die in the couple of years following their spouse's death, and caring for a spouse with mental disorder can leave you with some of the same severe problems. Even so, the odds favour marriage. In a 30-year study of more than 10,000 people, Nicholas Christakis of Harvard Medical School describes how all kinds of social networks have similar effects.

So how does it work? The effects are complex, affected by socio-economic factors, health-service provision, emotional support and other more physiological (生理的) mechanisms. For example, social contact can boost development of the brain and immune system, leading to better health and less chance of depression later in life. People in supportive relationships may handle stress better. Then there are the psychological benefits of a supportive partner.

A life partner, children and good friends are all recommended if you aim to live to 100. The ultimate social network is still being mapped out, but Christakis says: "People are interconnected, so their health is interconnected."

1. William Farr's study and other studies show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A). social life provides an effective cure for illness
- B). being sociable helps improve one's quality of life

- C). women benefit more than men from marriage
- D). marriage contributes a great deal to longevity

2. Linda Waite's studies support the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A). older men should quit smoking to stay healthy
- B). marriage can help make up for ill health
- C). the married are happier than the unmarried
- D). unmarried people are likely to suffer in later life

3. It can be inferred from the context that the "flip side" (Line 4, Para. 2) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A). the disadvantages of being married
- B). the emotional problems arising from marriage
- C). the responsibility of taking care of one's family
- D). the consequence of a broken marriage

4. What does the author say about social networks?
- A). They have effects similar to those of a marriage.
- B). They help develop people's community spirit.
- C). They provide timely support for those in need.
- D). They help relieve people of their life's burdens.

5. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A). It's important that we develop a social network when young.
- B). To stay healthy, one should have a proper social network.
- C). Getting a divorce means risking a reduced life span.
- D). We should share our social networks with each other.

Questions 6-10 are based on the following passage:

Public distrust of scientists stems in part from the blurring of boundaries between science and technology, between discovery and manufacture. Most government, perhaps all governments, justify public expenditure on scientific research in terms of the economic benefits the scientific enterprise has brought in the past and will bring in the future. Politicians remind their voters of the splendid machines 'our scientists' have invented, the new drugs to relieve old ailments (病痛), and the new surgical equipment and techniques by which previously intractable conditions may now be treated and lives saved. At the same time, the politicians demand of scientists that they tailor their research to 'economic needs', that they award a higher priority to research proposals that are 'near the market' and can be translated into the greatest return on investment in the shortest time. Dependent, as they are, on politicians for much of their funding, scientists have little choice but to comply. Like the rest of us, they are members of a society that rates the creation of wealth as the greatest possible good. Many have reservations, but keep them to themselves in what they perceive as a climate hostile to the pursuit of understanding for its own sake and the idea of an inquiring, creative spirit.

In such circumstances no one should be too hard on people who are suspicious of conflicts of interest. When we learn that the distinguished professor assuring us of the safety of a particular product holds a consultancy with the company making it, we cannot be blamed for wondering

whether his fee might conceivably cloud his professional judgment. Even if the professor holds no consultancy with any firm, some people may still distrust him because of his association with those who do, or at least wonder about the source of his research funding.

This attitude can have damaging effects. It questions the integrity of individuals working in a profession that prizes intellectual honesty as the supreme virtue, and plays into the hands of those who would like to discredit scientists by representing them as venal. This makes it easier to dismiss all scientific pronouncements, but especially those made by the scientists who present themselves as 'experts'. The scientists most likely to understand the safety of a nuclear reactor, for example, if a nuclear engineer declares that a reactor is unsafe, we believe him, because clearly it is not to his advantage to lie about it. If he tells us it is safe, on the other hand, we distrust him, because he may well be protecting the employer who pays his salary.

6. What is the chief concern of most governments when it comes to scientific research?

- A) Support from the votes.
- B) The reduction of public expenditure.
- C) Quick economic returns.
- D) The budget for a research project.

7. Scientists have to adapt their research to 'economic needs' in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) impress the public with their achievements
- B) pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake
- C) obtain funding from the government
- D) translate knowledge into wealth

8. Why won't scientists complain about the government's policy concerning scientific research?

- A) They think they work in an environment hostile to the free pursuit of knowledge.
- B) They are accustomed to keeping their opinions to themselves.
- C) They know it takes patience to win support from the public.
- D) They think compliance with government policy is in the interests of the public.

9. According to the author, people are suspicious of the professional judgment of scientists because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) their pronouncements often turn out to be wrong
- B) sometimes they hide the source of their research funding
- C) some of them do not give priority to intellectual honesty
- D) they could be influenced by their association with the project concerned

10. Why does the author say that public distrust of scientists can have damaging effects?

- A) It makes things difficult for scientists seeking research funds.
- B) People would not believe scientists even when they tell the truth.
- C) It may dampen the enthusiasm of scientists for independent research.
- D) Scientists themselves may doubt the value of their research findings.

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

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but also that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latinos and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic(语言上的) and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world,

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual(多语的) guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those-natives usually the richer who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could get by with cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

11. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stand still
- B) jump aside
- C) step forward
- D) draw back

12. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cultural self-centeredness
- B) casual manners
- C) indifference towards foreign visitors
- D) arrogance towards other cultures

13. In countries other than their own most Americans \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are isolated by the local people
- B) are not well informed due to the language barrier
- C) tend to get along well with the natives
- D) need interpreters in hotels and restaurants

14. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will \_\_\_\_

- A) affect their image in the new era
- B) cut themselves off from the outside world
- C) limit their role in world affairs
- D) weaken the position of the US dollar

15. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that \_\_\_\_

- A) it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends
- B) it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs
- C) it is necessary to use several languages in public places
- D) it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

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

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing (裁判) decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tournament (锦标赛) involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in charge.

Observers noted down the referee errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researcher then studied the videotapes to analyse the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum (最佳的) distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referee should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

16. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to \_\_\_\_

- A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
- B) analyse the causes of errors made by football referees
- C) set a standard for football refereeing
- D) reexamine the rules for football refereeing

17. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was \_\_\_\_

- A) slightly above average
- B) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
- C) quite unexpected
- D) as high as in a standard match

18. The findings of the experiment show that \_\_\_\_

- A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
- B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
- C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
- D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot

19. The word "officials" (Line 2, Para.4) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_

- A) the researchers involved in the experiment
- B) the inspectors of the football tournament
- C) the referees of the football tournament
- D) the observers at the site of the experiment

20. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?

- A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
- B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
- C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
- D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

**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. The boy's foolish question \_\_\_\_\_ his mother who was busy with housework and had no interest in talking.

- A. intrigued
- B. fascinated
- C. irritated
- D. stimulated

22. Millions of people around the world have some type of physical, mental, or emotional \_\_\_\_ that severely limits their abilities to manage their daily activities.

- A. scandal
- B. misfortune
- C. deficit
- D. handicap

23. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about his chance of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.

- A. optimistic
- B. optional
- C. outstanding
- D. obvious

24. "I will show you an example to \_\_\_\_\_ my point of view", said the chairman as soon as he stepped on the platform.

- A. display
- B. reveal
- C. expose
- D. illustrate

25. The decision was made in \_\_\_\_\_ with the local police.

- A. consultation
- B. commission
- C. consumption
- D. constitution

26. Psychologists believe that children are easily influenced by their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. conditions
- B. combinations
- C. peers
- D. Granaries

27. Very high taxes have recently been \_\_\_\_\_ on cigarettes.

- A. forced
- B. impacted
- C. imposed
- D. decided

28. Several \_\_\_\_\_ for global warming have been suggested by climate researchers.  
A. systems            B. sentences            C. fallacies            D. hypotheses
29. \_\_\_\_\_ and hard work are the cornerstones of this company.  
A. Mutilation            B. Innovation            C. Empire            D. Strength
30. After 1989, the external \_\_\_\_\_ vanished, but the danger to American civilization remained.  
A. disruption            B. menace            C. liability            D. Emergence
31. I enjoy eating in good restaurants and \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre afterwards.  
A. go to            B. going to            C. to go to            D. to going to
32. We drove out of the town by the same road \_\_\_\_\_ we had entered by.  
A. where            B. which            C. that            D. as
33. The boy's foolish question \_\_\_\_\_ his mother who was busy with housework and had no interest in talking.  
A. Intrigued            B. fascinated            C. irritated            D. stimulated
34. Cancer is a group of diseases in which there is uncontrolled and disordered growth of \_\_\_\_\_ cells.  
A. irrelevant            B. inferior            C. controversial            D. abnormal
35. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, but I forget the exact amount.  
A. get paid            B. that I receive pay            C. being paid            D. to be paid
36. In some remote places there are still very poor people who can't afford to live in \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.  
A. gracious            B. decent            C. honorable            D. positive
37. Since our knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_ none of us can exclude the possibility of being wrong.  
A. controlled            B. restrained            C. finite            D. delicate
38. You shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ your father's instructions. Anyway he is an experienced teacher.  
A. deduce            B. deliberate            C. defy            D. denounce
39. The company management attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ information that was not favorable to them, but it was all in vain.  
A. suppress            B. Supplement            C. concentrate            D. plug
40. It is my hope that everyone in this class should \_\_\_\_\_ their errors before it is too late.  
A. refute            B. exclude            C. expel            D. rectify

### 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.

Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a confusing and frustrating experience. The lecturer speaks for one or two hours, perhaps 41 the talk with slides, writing up important information on the blackboard, 42 reading material and giving out 43. The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and 44 what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture 45 notes which do not catch the main points and 46 become hard even for the 47 to understand.

Most institutions provide courses which 48 new students to develop the skills they need to be 49 listeners and note-takers. 50 these are unavailable, there are many useful

study-skills guides which 51 learners to practice these skills 52. In all cases it is important to 53 the problem 54 actually starting your studies.

It is important to 55 that most students have difficulty in acquiring the language skills 56 in college study. One way of 57 these difficulties is to attend the language-and-study skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the 58 year. Another basic 59 is to find a study partner 60 it is possible to identify difficulties, exchange ideas and provide support.

- |                      |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. extending     | B. illustrating | C. performing   | D. conducting   |
| 42. A. attributing   | B. contributing | C. distributing | D. explaining   |
| 43. A. Assignments   | B. Information  | C. Content      | D. definition   |
| 44. A. suspects      | B. understands  | C. wonders      | D. convinces    |
| 45. A. without       | B. with         | C. on           | D. except       |
| 46. A. what          | B. those        | C. as           | D. which        |
| 47. A. teachers      | B. classmates   | C. partners     | D. students     |
| 48. A. prevent       | B. require      | C. assist       | D. forbid       |
| 49. A. effective     | B. passive      | C. relative     | D. expressive   |
| 50. A. Because       | B. Though       | C. Whether      | D. If           |
| 51. A. enable        | B. stimulate    | C. advocate     | D. prevent      |
| 52. A. independently | B. repeatedly   | C. logically    | D. generally    |
| 53. A. evaluate      | B. acquaint     | C. tackle       | D. formulate    |
| 54. A. before        | B. after        | C. while        | D. for          |
| 55. A. predict       | B. acknowledge  | C. argue        | D. ignore       |
| 56. A. to require    | B. required     | C. requiring    | D. are required |
| 57. A. preventing    | B. withstanding | C. sustaining   | D. overcoming   |
| 58. A. average       | B. ordinary     | C. normal       | D. academic     |
| 59. A. statement     | B. strategy     | C. situation    | D. suggestion   |
| 60. A. in that       | B. for which    | C. with whom    | D. such as      |

### Part IV Translation (20 points)

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage. You are asked to translate the passage into English on the Answer Sheet.

选秀(draft),指选拔在某方面表现优秀的人。中国自古就有,古代选秀一般是宫廷选秀。从2004年《超级女声》开始,大众选秀节目开始进入我们的视线,这类几乎“零门槛(zero of threshold)”的选秀活动让所有人都有机会成为明星。之后的《好男儿》、《快乐男声》、《我型我秀》还有《中国好声音》等等选秀活动一一登场,几乎一刻都没有让中国的电视观众闲着。通过这些选秀活动,很多有才能的“平民百姓”实现了自己的梦想,走上了星光大道(avenue of stars)。

### Part I Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** Write about *Plastic Surgery* in some 150 words. Try to cover the following points.

1. 目前越来越多的人接受整形手术
2. 人们因为不同的原因接受整形手术
3. 作为大学生我的看法