

2007 年全国硕士研究生入学考试

华中师范大学英语单考试题

Section I Use of English

Part A

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of 1 in tasks and in decisions makes 2 equality, and this 3 leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept that equality more easily 4 did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world 5 by co-operation rather than by the "battle of the sexes".

6 the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important ---and that has happened 7 ---we are as 8 off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to reassess the 9 of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism"---but we don't want to 10 it for a "neo-Popism". What we need, 11, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs 12 psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists 13 the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women 14 not receive all the credit--- 15 all the blame. We have almost given up 16 that a woman's place is 17 the home. We are beginning, however, to analyze man's place in the home and to insist that he 18 have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a co-operative enterprise 19 it is difficult to 20 rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. sharing | B. bearing | C. shouldering | D. joining |
| 2. A. out | B. up | C. off | D. for |
| 3. A. after all | B. therefore | C. in turn | D. nevertheless |
| 4. A. as | B. than | C. and | D. and so |
| 5. A. as characterized | B. to be characterized | C. characterized | D. being characterized |
| 6. A. Unless | B. While | C. When | D. If |
| 7. A. to some degree | B. in some way | C. by some means | D. in some cases |
| 8. A. badly | B. well | C. better | D. worse |
| 9. A. action | B. role | C. behavior | D. section |
| 10. A. replace | B. take | C. exchange | D. change |
| 11. A. therefore | B. rather | C. in turn | D. however |
| 12. A. how | B. what | C. why | D. that |
| 13. A. on | B. of | C. to | D. for |

14. A. need B. must C. should D. would
 15. A. neither B. nor C. either D. or
 16. A. speaking B. talking C. saying D. mentioning
 17. A. in B. at C. outside D. out of
 18. A. would B. will C. did D. does
 19. A. for which B. for that C. to which D. to that
 20. A. lay up B. lay down C. lay out D. lay aside

Part B

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Find out the one that is incorrect and mark it on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

21. He cannot tell the difference between true praise and flattering statements making only to gain his favor.
 A B C D
22. The changes that took place in air travel during the last 60 years would have seemed completely impossible to even the most brilliant scientists at the turn of the 20th century.
 A B C D
23. I don't think it advisable that he will be assigned to the job since he has no experience whatsoever.
 A B C D
24. Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of them writing after he had lost his hearing.
 A B C D
25. Mr. Jankin regretted to blame his secretary for the mistake, for he later discovered it was his own fault.
 A B C D
26. Some of my friends admitted that American towns look so much alike and they sometimes mix them up in their memory.
 A B C D
27. There was hardly nobody in the room who paid any attention to him even though everyone knew who he was.
 A B C D
28. Most of our ideas about the appearance of dinosaurs are formed on the base of incomplete fossil evidence.
 A B C D

29. Because he was seriously ill, he laid in bed waiting for the doctor to come.

A B C D

30. We sold the house at a considerably higher price than those we had paid for it.

A B C D

A. help children to win every game

B. pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports

C. enable children to understand the importance of sports

D. train children to be professional athletes

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes. Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological, and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticism to heart and find a flaw in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game, many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

31. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.

A. to make sports less competitive

B. to make sports more challenging

C. to reduce their mental stress

D. to increase their sense of success

32. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that _____.

A. it can help them learn more about society

B. it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves

C. it enables them to find flaws in themselves

D. it can provide them with valuable experiences

33. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____.

A. without realizing criticism may destroy their self confidence

- B. in order to make them remember life's lessons
 - C. believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
 - D. so as to put more pressure on them
34. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____.
- A. help children to win every game
 - B. pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
 - C. enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
 - D. train children to cope with stress
35. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
- A. to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
 - B. to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
 - C. to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement
 - D. to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout

Text 2

First aid means what it says: the aid, or help, that can be given to an injured person first, that is before any other help arrives. Nowadays there is usually a telephone not far away and the first thing we should do if a serious accident happens is to telephone for an ambulance. But sometimes quick action by us may save someone's life. Even when this is not so, there is often much that we can do to help.

Shock: people often suffer from shock after receiving an injury, sometimes even when the injury is a small one. The face turns gray, and the skin becomes damp and cold. They breathe quickly. They should be kept warm. Cover them with a blanket and give them a warm drink.

Broken bones: do not move the patient. Send for an ambulance at once. Treat for shock if necessary.

Bleeding: a little bleeding does no harm. It washes dirt from the wound. But if the bleeding continues, try to stop it by placing a clean cloth (the inside of a folded handkerchief, for example) firmly over the wound until the bleeding stops or until help arrives.

Burns: place the burned part in cold water. Do not put any oil or ointment on it. If it is serious, see a doctor.

Dog bites: treat a bite as you would a cut---wash it and bandage it. See a doctor at once.

Snake bites: the person bitten must go to a doctor or hospital at once. Speed is very important. It will help the doctor greatly if you can tell him what kind of snake it was or describe it.

Suffocation: this means no being able to breathe. For example, a drowning person will have his lungs full of water. Lay him down with his head lower than the rest of his body so that the water will drain out. If a person has something stuck in his throat, try to remove it with your fingers, or by hitting him on the back.

36. What should we do first if there is a serious accident?
- A. Treat the injured person
 - B. Telephone for an ambulance
 - C. Find a nurse
 - D. Look for some medicine
37. Which of the following is NOT true about the shock?
- A. The person must be seriously injured.
 - B. The injured person's face turns gray.

- C. The injured person may feel cold.
 D. The person, if injured, breathes quickly.
38. Which of the following is NOT a correct way to treat bleeding?
 A. Trying to stop it if it continues.
 B. Washing the wound with a handkerchief.
 C. Placing a clean piece of cloth over the wound.
 D. Using the clean part of a handkerchief to cover the wound.
39. The word "suffocation" in the last paragraph means "being unable to _____".
 A. breathe at all
 B. lower the head
 C. move around
 D. drain out water
40. We put a drowning person's head lower than the rest of his body to _____.
 A. empty his lungs
 B. hit him on the back
 C. let him breathe quickly
 D. remove any stuck things

Text 3

Most episodes of absent-mindedness ---forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room---are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe. "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember a medication (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table---don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket. Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

41. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
 A. It helps us understand our memory system better.
 B. It enables us to recall something from our memory.
 C. It expands our memory capacity considerably.
 D. It slows down the process of losing our memory.
42. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that _____.
 A. they have a wider range of interest
 B. they are more reliant on the environment
 C. they have an unusual power of focusing their attention

- D. they are more interested in what's happening around them
43. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a remainder because _____.
 A. it will easily get lost
 B. it's not clear enough for you to read
 C. it's out of your sight
 D. it might get mixed up with other things
44. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
 A. If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.
 B. Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
 C. Repetition helps improve our memory.
 D. If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.
45. What is the passage mainly about?
 A. The process of gradual memory loss.
 B. The causes of absent-mindedness.
 C. The impact of the environment on memory.
 D. A way of encoding and recalling.

Text 4

Hard work has been an important part of the American belief from the nation's beginning. The American idea that hard work was to be esteemed distinguished us from Europeans who admired their gentlemen of leisure. For us, hard work rather than idleness was the way to distinction.

Now, however, like many other traditional values, hard work is coming under attack. In academic journals, conferences and classrooms, the idea of hard work is considered to be another of those notions that the dominant forces in our society (i.e. white males) impose on the rest of us. It merely advances white-male interests---as any woman or minority foolish enough to buy into the dominant value system will find out.

In the recent survey, high-school students in the United States and Japan were asked to rank factors that contributed to success in the classroom. Of the Japanese, 72 percent listed hard work first while only 27 percent of the American agreed.

Many factors contribute to the devaluing of hard work. Thinking that self-esteem is crucial, many parents and teachers hesitate to point out a student's failing, even laziness. To make matters worse, Americans place an unusually high value on the idea of innate ability. And aptitude inevitably de-emphasizes the role that hard work plays in success. But if our students fail to see that hard work matters, it is because we are telling them, time and again, that it doesn't. If we want young people to esteem hard work, it is up to us to show them its worth, its strength, and its significance in everyday life.

46. According to the first paragraph, Europeans value _____ more.
 A. hard work B. sports C. leisure D. faith
47. According to a recent survey, which of the following factors did Japanese students rank first?
 A. traditional values B. hard work
 C. good education D. innate ability
48. The word "devaluing" (in Line 1, Paragraph 4) probably means _____.

A. causing to be valued

B. causing to be not valued

C. increase

D. fall

49. Why do American students fail to see the value of hard work?

A. Americans fail to set an example for them.

B. Americans value a great deal of individualism.

C. The parents fail to show them its worth, its strength and its significance in daily life.

D. American students are too lazy.

50. What's the tone of this passage?

A. matter-of-fact

B. sarcastic

C. favorable

D. critical

Part B

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

(51) Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly troublesome, and an excess of work is always very painful. (52) I think, however, that, provided work is not excessive in amount, even the duller work is to most people less painful than idleness. There are in work all grades, from mere relief of tediousness up to the profoundest delights, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the worker. Most of the work that most people have to do is not in itself interesting, but even such work has certain great advantages. (53) To begin with, it fills a good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. (54) And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been pleasanter. To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization, and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover the exercise of choice is in itself tiresome. Except to people with unusual initiative it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from drudgery (乏味的工作). (55) At times they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa, or by flying round the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after youth is past. Accordingly the more intelligent rich men work nearly as hard as if they were poor, while rich women for the most part keep themselves busy with innumerable trifles of whose earth-shaking importance they are firmly persuaded.

Work therefore is desirable, first and foremost, as a preventive of boredom, for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting work is as nothing in comparison with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days. With this advantage of work another is associated, namely that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. (56) Provided a man does not have to work so hard as to weaken his vigor, he is likely to find far more zest (热情) in his free time than an idle man could possibly find.

Section III Writing 英语专业研究生

Directions: You are required to write a composition of no less than 150 words on the topic "Can Golden Week-long Holidays Boost the Economic Development in China?" You should base your composition on the outline given below. Remember to write it neatly on your Answer Sheet. (20 points)

Outline:

1. 有些人认为黄金周长假能促进中国的经济发展。
2. 有些人却认为黄金周长假带来了许多负面影响。
3. 你的看法。