

中国地质大学研究生院

2005年硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目：英语综合 (332)

适用专业：外国语言学及应用语言学

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PART I Reading Comprehension (60points)

In this section, there are four reading passages followed by a total of twenty questions, seventeen of which are multiple-choice questions and the others are short answering questions.

Passage 1

It is worth looking at one or two aspects of the way a mother behaves towards her baby. The usual fondling, cuddling and cleaning require little comment, but the position in which she holds the baby against her body when resting is rather revealing. Careful studies have shown the fact that 80 per cent of mothers hold their infants in their left arms, holding them against the left side of their bodies. If asked to explain the significance of this preference most people reply that it is obviously the result of the predominance of right-handedness in the population. By holding the babies in their left arms, the mothers keep their dominant arm free for manipulations. But a detailed analysis shows that this is not the case. True, there is a slight difference between right-handed and left-handed females; but not enough to provide an adequate explanation. It emerges that 83 per cent of right-handed mothers hold the baby on the left side, but so do 78 per cent of left-handed mothers. In other words, only 22 per cent of the left-handed mothers have their dominant hands free for actions. Clearly there must be some other, less obvious explanation.

The only other clue comes from the fact that the heart is on the left side of the mother's body. Could it be that the sound of her heart-beat is the vital factor? And in what way? Thinking along these lines it was argued that perhaps during its existence inside the body of the mother the unborn baby gets used to the sound of the heart beat. If this is so, then the re-discovery of this familiar sound after birth might have a calming effect on the infant, especially as it has just been born into a strange and frighteningly new world. If this is so

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then the mother would, somehow, soon arrive at the discovery that her baby is more at peace if held on the left against her heart, than on the right.

1. At the beginning of the passage, the author suggests looking at _____.
 - A) how a mother generally behaves towards her child.
 - B) why a mother does cleaning.
 - C) how a mother holds her baby.
 - D) when a mother holds her baby.
2. Studies have shown that _____ hold their babies in their left arms.
 - A) the majority of mothers
 - B) some mothers
 - C) a few mothers
 - D) the minority of mothers
3. A popular explanation of the left-handed phenomenon in holding babies is that _____.
 - A) the left hand is more important in childcare.
 - B) mothers are reluctant to use the right hand.
 - C) the left hand is stronger in most mothers.
 - D) the right hand can be freed for other work.
4. The author thinks that the popular opinion is _____.
 - A) nonsense.
 - B) incorrect.
 - C) scientifically proved.
 - D) theoretically sound.
5. The fact that mothers hold their babies in left arms has something to do with _____.
 - A) the position of the heart in the mother's body.
 - B) the position of the heart in the baby's body.
 - C) the newborn baby's character.
 - D) the mother's personality.

Passage 2

Flight Distance

Any observant person has noticed that a wild animal will allow a man or other potential enemy to approach only up to a given distance before it flees. "Flight distance" is the terms used for this interspecies spacing. As a general rule, there is a positive relationship between the size of an animal and its flight distance--- the larger the animal, the greater the distance it must keep between itself and the enemy. An

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antelope will flee when the enemy is as much as five hundred yards away. The wall lizard's flight distance, on the other hand is about six feet. Flight is the basic means of survival for mobile creatures.

Critical distance

Critical distance apparently is present wherever and whenever there is a flight reaction. "Critical distance" includes the narrow zone separating flight distance from attack distance. A lion in a zoo will flee from an approaching man until it meets a barrier that it cannot overcome. If the man continues the approach, he soon penetrates the lion's critical distance, at which point the cornered lion reverses direction and begins slowly to stalk the man.

Social distance

Social animals need to stay in touch with each other. Loss of contact with the group can be fatal for a variety of reasons including exposure to enemies. Social distance is not simply the distance at which an animal will lose contact with his group- that is, the distance at which it can no longer see, hear or smell the group- it is rather a psychological distance, one at which the animal apparently begins to feel anxious when he exceeds its limits. We can think of it as a hidden bank that contains the group.

Social distance varies from species to species. It is quite short-- apparently only a few yards among some animals, and quite long among others.

Social distance is not always rigidly fixed but is determined in part by the situation. When the young of apes and humans are mobile but not yet under control of the mother's voice, social distance may be the length of her reach. This is readily observed among the baboons in a zoo. When the baby approaches a certain point, the mother reaches out to seize the end of its tail and pull it back to her. When added control is needed because of danger, social distance shrinks. To show this in man, one has only to watch a family with a number of small children holding hands as they cross a busy street.

6. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of 'Flight Distance'?
- A) Distance between animals of the same species before fleeing.
 - B) Distance between large and small animals before fleeing.
 - C) Distance between an animal and its enemy before fleeing.

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indeed, strongly suggested-- that he regretted not what he did but my emotional reaction. It sometimes seems that he thinks the earth will open up and swallow him if he admits fault.

It may appear that insisting someone admit fault is like wanting him to humiliate himself. But I don't see it that way, since it's no big deal for me to say I made a mistake and apologize. The problem is, that it becomes a big deal when he won't.

This turns out to be similar to the Japanese view. Following a fender bender, according to a *Times* article, the Japanese typically get out of their cars and bow, each claiming responsibility. In contrast, Americans are instructed by their insurance companies to avoid admitting fault. When an American living in Japan did just that- even though he knew he was to blame- the Japanese driver "was so incensed by the American's failure to show contrition that he took the highly unusual step of suing him."

The Japanese driver and I are not the only ones who are offended when someone obviously at fault doesn't just fess up and apologize. A woman who lives in the country told me of a similar reaction. One day she gave her husband something to mail when he went into town. She stressed that it was essential the letter be mailed that day, and he assured her it would. But the next day, when they left the house together, she found her unmailed letter in the car. He said: "oh, I forgot to mail your letter." She was furious--- not because he had forgotten, but because he didn't apologize.

11. What was Marge Schott forced to do?
- To make a prediction of the future.
 - To say, "Hitler was good at the beginning."
 - To say, "I'm sorry."
 - To count figures.
12. The author felt _____
- her husband regretted the choice he had made.
 - her husband regretted what he did.
 - her husband regretted her emotional response.
 - her husband regretted the dirty words he had used.
13. According to the author, when one makes a mistake, he should _____
- admit it and apologize.

- B) avoid admitting it.
 C) explain it away.
 D) make every effort to maintain his face.
14. According to the passage, what would Japanese drivers usually do after a car accident?
 A) They would admit their own faults.
 B) They would blame each other.
 C) They would avoid admitting faults.
 D) They would sue each other.
15. What was the woman angry about?
 A) Her husband's failure to apologize.
 B) Her husband's failure to mail the letter.
 C) Her husband's failure to go into town.
 D) Her husband's failure to leave the house together with her.

Passage 4

Employee cell phone use raises liability issue. No doubt, there are negative and positive aspects of cell phone usage, and the cell phone debate rages on. The debate, however, has been taken in a new direction recently, as the issue of legal liability stemming from cell phone usage reaches the courts.

A recent Virginia case may mark the beginning of a new wave of cell phone liability litigation. In that case, an associate of the Cooley Godward law firm struck Yoon, a 15-year-old girl, while driving and talking to a client on her cell phone. Yoon's family has sued Cooley Godward alleging that the law firm should be liable for the wrongful death of Yoon because the firm did not take public safety into consideration when it encouraged and profited from its associate's use of her cell phone.

What should employers do? The potential of legal liability forces employers to think long and hard about whether they should condone cell phone usage by their employees, and if so, under what circumstances. For businesses where employees spend a substantial amount of time commuting or traveling on business, there obviously are significant advantages to employees using their cell phones. For other employers, cell phone use by employees may not be necessary and may otherwise cause different types of interference. For both types of employers, an official written policy on cell phone use

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should be created. As to those employers who do not want their employees using cell phones for business purposes, the policy should clearly state a prohibition on such use. For employers who condone employee cell phone use, the policy should take into account particular circumstances.

Further complicating matters is the fact that a number of states and municipalities have recently enacted laws that regulate the use of cell phones in automobiles. It is possible that an employee driving between two cities in two different states could be subject to a variety of laws with respect to just one business trip. An employer thus should be apprised of the laws where employees will be driving when drafting an effective cell phone policy.

This is a rapidly evolving area, and employers should do their best not only to keep up with developments, but if possible, to work with counsel to stay ahead of the curve.

16. What issue is debated recently?

- A. Employer's legal liability for their employees' wrong doings while talking to their clients on cell phone in cars.
- B. Employers' legal liability for the negligence of their employees when they are driving.
- C. The legality of encouraging employees using cell phones.
- D. The advantages of cell phone use.

17. Why does Yoon 's family sue Cooley Godward instead of its associate?

Answer:

18. What shall an employer do if he thinks cell phone use by his employees is unnecessary?

Answer:

19. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4?

Answer:

20. According to the author, cell phone use by employees shall be

- A. permitted
- B. totally forbidden
- C. well-regulated
- D. encouraged

II. Identify in each of the following statements the word or word group that is not appropriate in formal English grammatically, semantically, or stylistically, and revise it. (20 points)

1. The last half of nineteenth century witnessed the steady improvement of the means of travel.
2. It is the interaction between people, rather than the events that occur in their lives that are the main focus of social psychology.
3. Public transportation in most of the nation is expanding. Consequently, the use of subways and buses is declining in some metropolitan areas.
4. Dogs possess hearing abilities more superior to those of their owners.
5. Many a person who live in New York City thinks that life in a large city offers special advantage.

III. Paraphrase the following statements. (in English) (20 points)

1. There seems to be a general assumption that brilliant people cannot stand routine; that they need a varied, exiting life in order to do their best.
2. The outstanding characteristic of man's creativeness is the ability to transmute trivial impulses into momentous consequences.
3. To err is human, to forgive, divine.
4. Birds of a feather flock together.
5. The early bird catches the worm.

IV. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. (30 points)

1. As we all know, houses are _____ to be at rest with respect to the earth but the earth itself is not motionless.
A. resumed B. presumed
C. assumed D. consumed
2. Smoke particles and other air pollutants are often _____ in the atmosphere, thus forming smog.
A. trapped B. covered

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- C. burned D. spread
3. All living creatures have some _____ that are passed on from one generation to the next.
A. attributes B. properties
C. aspects D. faculties
4. A _____ person is reluctant to see any change.
A. safe B. radical
C. conservative D. convertible
5. Many difficulties have _____ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.
A. risen B. raised C. arisen D. arrived
6. He went ahead with unpopular changes, _____ to hostile criticism.
A. opposed B. indifferent C. sensible D. contrary
7. Visitors to the zoo are _____ against teasing the tigers by climbing over the railings as they may fall victim to their hungry jaws.
A. commanded B. notified C. advised D. informed
8. The door _____ when you open it. You must put some oil on the hinges.
A. crackles B. clangs C. creaks D. cracks
9. As the final examination was drawing near, Theresa spent the rest of the day with her books, trying to _____ with some reading.
A. make up B. pick up
C. catch up D. hurry up
10. As the boat bound for Nanjing leaves only on _____ days, we had no choice but to stay in the hotel overnight.
A. alternative B. successive
C. separate D. alternate

V. Composition Writing. (20 points)

Describe a vacation that has stayed in your memory as one of the most impressive experiences in your life. (not less than 150 words.)