

华中科技大学

二〇〇二年(秋)招收硕士研究生 入学考试试题

考试科目: 英语(单考)

适用专业: 各 专业

(除画图题外, 所有答案都必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上及草稿纸上
无效, 考完后试题随答题纸交回)

- I. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Only one word is required for each blank. Change the form where necessary. (20x0.5=10%).

A. slip compose supervisor respond contribute
stretch insight command benefit tuition

1. Online learning is of great _____ to those who wish to learn while keeping their jobs.
2. My lawyer is going to _____ a letter of complaint.
3. He has studied this problem for weeks. I am sure he has a(n) _____ into it to share with us.
4. There's no way I could work ten hours at a _____.
5. The US president has the authority to _____ the armed forces, but cannot declare war without the agreement of Congress.
6. How time _____ by. My courses for this semester are drawing to a close.
7. With the recent changes in higher education, the _____ and fees have dramatically increased.
8. I like Professor Tan's style and course content, so I'll choose him as my research _____.

9. The benefit of having a group of young people for the project is that they have quick minds and are always eager to _____.
10. Liu Feng was curious about how his roommate came by his Sony MD walkman, and asked about that. But his roommate _____ with only a scornful look.

B. absorb available compete incredible fantastic
 Mislead validity absolutely grasp claim

1. I don't accept the _____ that they have reduced taxes.
2. I am sorry, sir, those shirts are not _____ in your size.
3. The car's shining appearance _____ in your size.
4. It is difficult to cross the desert by car, but not _____ impossible.
5. I would question the _____ of that assumption.
6. He make up such an _____ excuse that it was hard to be completely angry at him.
7. It was the first time she had enjoyed such a _____ meal in her life.
8. He failed to _____ the opportunity of going abroad though he tried all means.
9. The two actresses are always _____ for attention.
10. So many new ideas! It's all rather too much for me to _____ at once.

II. Cloze(15x1=15%)

What's your earliest childhood memory? Can you remember learning to walk? Or talk? Adults seldom 1 events much earlier than the year or so before entering school, just as children younger than three or four 2 retain any specific, personal experiences.

A variety of explanations have been 3 by psychologists for this "children amnesia" (儿童失忆症). One argues that the hippocampus, the region of the brain which is responsible for forming memories, does not mature 4 about the age of two. But the most popular theory maintains that, since adults do not think like children, they cannot 5 childhood memories. Adults think in words, and their life memories are like stories or narratives --- one event follows 6 as in a novel or film. But when they search through their mental 7 for early childhood memories to add to this verbal life story, they don't find any that fit the 8. It is like trying to find a Chinese word in an English dictionary.

Now psychologist Annette Smims of the New York State University offers a new 9 for childhood amnesia. She argues that there simply aren't any early

childhood memories to recall. According to Dr. Simms, children need to learn to use 10 spoken description of their personal experiences in order to turn their own short-term, quickly 11 impressions of them into long-term memories. In other words, children have to talk about their experiences and hear others talk about 12 -- Mother talking about the afternoon 13 looking for seashells at the beach or Dad asking them about their day at Ocean Park. Without this 14 reinforcement, says Dr. Simms, children cannot form 15 memories of their personal experiences. (298 words)

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|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | A. recall | B. resolve | C. reserve | D. receive |
| 2. | A. merely | B. really | C. largely | D. rarely |
| 3. | A. proposed | B. witnessed | C. canceled | D. figured |
| 4. | A. after | B. since | C. until | D. once |
| 5. | A. access | B. refer | C. reflect | D. attain |
| 6. | A. the other | B. others | C. the rest | D. another |
| 7. | A. flashes | B. files | C. outputs | D. dreams |
| 8. | A. frame | B. landscape | C. emphasis | D. pattern |
| 9. | A. explanation | B. factor | C. reason | D. arrangement |
| 10. | A. some else | B. someone else's | C. anyone else | D. anyone else's |
| 11. | A. forgetting | B. remembering | C. forgotten | D. remembered |
| 12. | A. it | B. them | C. him | D. theirs |
| 13. | A. taken | B. spent | C. used | D. chosen |
| 14. | A. petty | B. mutual | C. habitual | D. verbal |
| 15. | A. subordinate | B. spiritual | C. permanent | D. conscious |

III. Reading comprehension(15x1=15%)

Passage I

Although the term "global warming" has become increasingly familiar to the general public, a recent survey carried out by the chinchilla Institute for Environmental Studies clearly demonstrates that the full implications of the term are far from understood. As long as public awareness remains so low, the political measures required to deal with the potentially disastrous consequences are unlikely to come about.

Over 80 percent of the people interviewed in the chinchilla survey were unable to indicate any of the effects of a worldwide rise in temperature. Even more disturbing was the very small proportion of people interviewed (7.4 percent) who felt that their lives would be directly affected by global warming during the next 20 years.

This indifference is in sharp contrast to the concerns voiced by the team of professionals who conducted the Survey. Team lead Professor Ernest Wong stated that we should all expect to experience significant lifestyle changes as a result of the effects of global warming. In detailing the likely effects, Professor Wong emphasized that the climatic changes caused by a rise in global temperature of only 1°C would result in enormous changes.

Primary among these changes would be the rise in sea level as a result of the melting of the polar icecaps. The consequent 30-centimetre rise in sea levels would have disastrous consequences for low-lying coastal areas. The very existence of countries such as Bangladesh would be threatened. Indeed, few coastal cities would entirely escape severe flooding and damage. Although considerable debate surrounds the accuracy of Professor Wong's predictions, those who share his pessimistic prediction insist that governments must respond to this challenge by investing in coastal defense.

Even inland areas will not be able to avoid the consequences of global warming. Changes in the rainfall pattern are likely to result in flooding and desertification, both of which will influence agriculture throughout the world.

In a recent interview, Professor Wong illustrated these points with dramatic effect. Chinchilla itself, a medium-sized provincial city at the center of one of the country's major rice growing areas, would, he claimed, be profoundly affected. Although, given its height and inland location, the city would not suffer from coastal flooding, the possible reduction in the rainfall would endanger the region's economy.

In concluding his interview, Professor Wong left his audience in no doubt about the urgency of the problem. "Unless we plan for the future, we will not see the necessary mobilization of forces at local, regional, national, and international level that are essential to face this issue—the issue of the 21st century."

1. Who is well aware of the consequences of global warming?

- A) The government
- B) The public
- C) The experts

- D) Both A and C
2. Global warming would affect _____.
- A) agriculture
 - B) people's lives
 - C) sea level
 - D) all of the above
3. Professor Wong called for _____.
- A) awareness at all levels to effectively face global warming
 - B) people's efforts to stop global warming
 - C) dams being built along the coasts
 - D) people's changing their lifestyle right away
4. It seems that _____ will not suffer as a result of global warming.
- A) coastal cities
 - B) inland places
 - C) no places
 - D) island countries
5. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Global Warming, an Issue Worth Serious Consideration
 - B) Global Warming and Flooding
 - C) Global Warming and Agriculture
 - D) Global Warming and Its Effect on Economy

Passage 2

Few people doubt the fundamental importance of mothers in child-rearing, but what do fathers do? Much of what they contribute is simply the result of being a second adult in the home. Bringing up children is demanding, stressful and exhausting. Two adults can support and make for each other's deficiencies and build on each other's strengths.

Fathers also bring an array of unique qualities. Some are familiar: protector and role model. Teen-age boys without fathers are notoriously prone to trouble. The pathway to adulthood for daughters is some what easier, but they must still learn from their fathers, in ways they cannot from their mothers, how to relate to

men. They learn from their fathers about the heterosexual trust, intimacy and difference. They learn to appreciate their own femininity from the one male who is most special in their lives. Most important, through loving and being loved by their fathers, they learn that they are love-worthy.

Current research gives much deeper and most surprising insight into the father's role in child-rearing. One significantly overlooked dimension of fathering is play. From their children's birth through adolescence, fathers tend to emphasize play more than care-taking. The father's style of play is likely to be both physically stimulating and exciting. With older children it involves more teamwork, requiring competitive testing of physical and mental skills. It frequently resembles a teaching relationship: come on, let me show you how. Mothers play more at the child's level. They seem willing to let the child direct play.

Kids, at least in the early years, seem to prefer to play with daddy. In one study of 2 1/2-year-olds who were given a choice, more than two thirds chose to play with their father.

The way fathers play has effects on everything from the management of emotions to intelligence and academic achievement. It is particularly important in promoting self-control. According to one expert "Children who roughhouse with their fathers quickly learn that biting kicking and other forms of physical violence are not acceptable." They learn when to "shut it down."

At play and in other realms, fathers tend to stress competition, challenge, initiative, risk-taking and independence. Mothers, as care-takers, stress emotional security and personal safety. On the play-ground fathers often try to get the child to swing ever higher, while mothers are cautious, worrying about an accident.

We know, too, that fathers' involvement seems to be linked to improved verbal and problem-solving skills and higher academic achievement. Several studies found that along with paternal strictness the amount of time fathers spent reading with them was a strong predictor of their daughters' verbal ability.

For sons the results have been equally striking. Studies uncovered a strong relationship between fathers' involvement and the mathematical abilities of their sons. Other studies found a relationship between paternal nurturing and boys'

verbal intelligence.

6. The first paragraph points out that one of the advantage of a family with both parents is _____ .
- A) husband and wife can share housework
 - B) two adults are always better than one
 - C) the fundamental importance of mothers can be fully recognized
 - D) husband and wife can compensate for each other's shortcomings.
7. According to paragraph 3, one significant difference between the father's and mother's role in child-rearing is _____ .
- A) the style of play encouraged
 - B) the amount of time available
 - C) the strength of emotional ties
 - D) the emphasis of intellectual development
8. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Mothers tend to stress personal safety less than fathers.
 - B) Boys are likely to benefit more from their fathers' caring.
 - C) Girls learn to read more quickly with the help of their fathers.
 - D) Fathers tend to encourage creativeness and independence.
9. Studies investigating fathers' involvement in child-rearing show that _____ .
- A) this improves kids' mathematical and verbal abilities
 - B) the more time spent with kids, the better they speak
 - C) the more strict the fathers are, the cleverer the kids
 - D) girls usually do better than boys academically
10. The writer's main point in writing this article is _____ .
- A) to warn society of increasing social problems
 - B) to emphasize the father's role in the family
 - C) to discuss the responsibilities of fathers
 - D) to show sympathy for one-parent families

Passage 3

Twenty-five years ago I felt like a wreck. Although I was just 23, my life already seemed over. The future appeared as much like a wasteland as the emptiness I could see while looking back to the past. I felt lost, without choices, without hope.

I was stuck in a job I hated and trapped in an engagement with a woman I didn't love. At the time, both commitments seemed like a good idea, but I suppose it was the fantasy of being a successful, married businessman that appealed to me far more than the reality.

I decided to take a class just for the entertainment value. It happened to be an introductory counseling course, one that involved personal sharing in the group. We were challenged to make commitments publicly about things we would like to change in our lives, and in a moment of pure impulsiveness, I declared that by the next class meeting I was going to quit my job and end my engagement.

A few days later I found myself unemployed and unattached, excited by the freedom, yet terrified about what to do next. I needed some kind of transition from my old life to a new one, a sort of ritual that would help me to transform myself from one person into another. So I did something just as impulsive as my previous actions: I booked a trip for a week in Aruba.

In spite of what others might have thought, I was not running away from something but to something. I wanted a clean break, and I knew I needed to get away from my usual environment and influences so as to think clearly about where I was headed.

Once settled into my room on the little island of Aruba, I began my process of self-change. I really could have been anywhere as long as nobody could reach me by phone and I had the peace and quiet to think about what I wanted to do. I spent the mornings going for long walks on the beach, the afternoons sitting under my favorite tree, reading books and listening to tapes. Probably most important of all, I forced myself to get out of my room and go to meet people. Ordinarily shy, I now decided that I was someone who was perfectly capable of having a conversation with anyone I chose. Since nobody knew the "real" me, the way I had always been, I felt free to be completely different.

It took me almost a year to pay off that trip, but I am convinced that my single week in Aruba was worth three years in therapy. That trip started a number of processes that helped me to transform myself.

I decided that much of my future traveling that would have some transformative dimension to it. Although it is possible to make extraordinary progress in a single week, transformative change takes place over a lifetime. I promised myself that I would make other trips from time to time in order to continue my growth.

11. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A) travel is a good way of transforming oneself
- B) it is easier to start changes than to maintain them

- C) a week's stay in Aruba can change one's whole life
D) one should pretend to be a different person in self-change

12. Before the author went on a trip to Aruba, he felt ____.

- A) hopeless B) contended
C) miserable D) successful

13. Which of the following statements is true about the counseling course?

- A) It was a very challenging course.
B) It forced him to talk about himself publicly.
C) It required personal involvement in the group.
D) It required him to quit his job and find a new one.

14. He could think clearly when ____.

- A) he was away from his usual environment
B) he was at home by himself
C) he was in the counseling course
D) he was running away from something

15. When he was in Aruba, he ____.

- A) was unusually shy B) became a changed person
C) never talked with others D) didn't enjoy himself

IV. Writing(10%)

Directions: You are going to write an essay of 200 words on the following topic "Preparations for the 2008 Olympics. Write your essay on the answer sheet.

Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below.

1. Description of the 2008 Olympics in Beijing
2. Preparations done by both the government and people for the 2008 Olympics in China
3. Your preparation for it