

# 河南师范大学

## 二〇一一年硕士研究生入学考试业务课试卷 A

科目代码: 243 名称: 英语 适用专业或方向: 日语教学理论与实践  
(必须在答题纸上答题, 在试卷上答题无效, 答题纸可向监考老师索要)

### I. Multiple Choice (每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

1. — I'll do the washing-up. Jack, would you please do the floor?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes please    B. no I don't    C. Yes sure    D. no not at all
2. There are over 58,000 rocky objects in \_\_\_\_\_ space, about 900 of which could fall down onto \_\_\_\_\_ earth.  
A. the the    B. 不填 the    C. the 不填    D. a the
3. Jim went to answer the phone. \_\_\_\_\_, Harry started to prepare lunch.  
A. However    B. Nevertheless    C. Besides    D. meanwhile
4. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ to evening classes since last month, but he still can't say "what's your name?" in Russian  
A. has been going    B. went    C. goes    D. has gone
5. We were astonished \_\_\_\_\_ the temple still in its original condition.  
A. finding    B. to find    C. find    D. to be found
6. Doctors say that exercise is important for health, but it \_\_\_\_\_ be regular exercise.  
A. can    B. will    C. must    D. may
7. We only had \$100 and that was \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a new computer.  
A. nowhere near enough    B. near enough nowhere  
C. enough near nowhere    D. near nowhere enough
8. Thousands of people \_\_\_\_\_ to watch yesterday's match against Ireland  
A. turned on    B. turned in    C. turned around    D. turned out
9. The old man asked Lucy to move to another chair \_\_\_\_\_ he wanted to sit next to his wife.  
A. although    B. unless    C. because    D. if
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ all the cooking for my family, but recently I've been too busy to do it.  
A. will do    B. do    C. am doing    D. had done
11. I agree to his suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ the condition that he drops all charges.  
A. by    B. in    C. on    D. to
12. The new movie \_\_\_\_\_ to be one of the biggest money-makers of all time.  
A. promises    B. agrees    C. pretends    D. declines
13. The fact that she was foreign made \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for her to get a job in that country.  
A. so    B. much    C. that    D. it

14. — It's no use having ideas only.  
— Don't worry. Peter can show you \_\_\_\_\_ to turn an idea into an act.  
A. how            B. who            C. what            D. where
15. Alexander tried to get his work \_\_\_\_\_ in the medical circles.  
A. to recognize    B. recognizing    C. recognize      D. recognized
16. Your house is always so neat—how do you \_\_\_\_\_ it with three children?  
A. manage          B. serve          C. adapt          D. construct
17. Helping others is a habit, \_\_\_\_\_ you can learn even at an early age.  
A. it                B. that            C. what            D. one
18. Those who suffer from headache will find they get \_\_\_\_\_ from this medicine.  
A. relief          B. safety          C. defense        D. shelter
19. — Her father is very rich.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ She wouldn't accept his help even if it were offered.  
A. What for?      B. So what?      C. No doubt.      D. No wonder.
20. Mothers holding jobs outside the home should have \_\_\_\_\_ schedules to make it easier to care for their children.  
A. heavy          B. smooth        C. flexible        D. complex

## II. Close ( 每小題 0.5 分, 共 10 分)

When I first entered university, my aunt, who is an English professor, gave me a new English dictionary. I was \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ to see that it was an English-English dictionary, also known as a monolingual dictionary. \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ it was a dictionary intended for non-native learners, none of my classmates had one \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_. To be honest, I found it extremely \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ to use at first. I would look up words in the dictionary and \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ not fully understand the meanings. I was used to the \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ bilingual dictionaries, in which the words are \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ both in English and Chinese. I really wondered why my aunt \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ to make things so difficult for me. Now, after studying English at university for three years, I \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ that monolingual dictionaries are \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ in learning a foreign language.

As I found out, there is, \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_, often no perfect equivalence(对应) between two \_\_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_\_ in two languages. My aunt even goes so far as to \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ that a Chinese "equivalent" can never give you the \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ meaning of a word in English! \_\_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_\_, she insisted that I read the definition(定义) of a word in a monolingual dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to get a better understanding of its meaning. \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_, I have come to see what she meant.

Using a monolingual dictionary for learners has helped me in another important way. This dictionary uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ number of words, around 2,000, in its definitions. When I read these definitions, I am \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ exposed to(接触) the basic words and learn how they are used to explain objects and ideas. \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ this, I can express myself more easily in English.

- |                     |                   |                   |               |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. worried      | B. sad            | C. surprised      | D. nervous    |
| 22. A. Because      | B. Although       | C. Unless         | D. If         |
| 23. A. but          | B. so             | C. or             | D. and        |
| 24. A. difficult    | B. interesting    | C. ambiguous      | D. practical  |
| 25. A. thus         | B. even           | C. still          | D. again      |
| 26. A. new          | B. familiar       | C. earlier        | D. ordinary   |
| 27. A. explained    | B. expressed      | C. described      | D. created    |
| 28. A. offered      | D. agreed         | C. decided        | D. happened   |
| 29. A. imagine      | B. recommend      | C. predict        | D. understand |
| 30. A. natural      | B. better         | C. easier         | D. convenient |
| 31. A. at least     | B. in fact        | C. at times       | D. in case    |
| 32. A. words        | B. names          | C. ideas          | D. characters |
| 33. A. hope         | B. declare        | C. doubt          | D. tell       |
| 34. A. exact        | B. basic          | C. translated     | D. expected   |
| 35. A. Rather       | B. However        | D. Therefore      | D. Instead    |
| 36. A. when         | B. before         | C. until          | D. while      |
| 37. A. Largely      | B. Generally      | C. Gradually      | D. Probably   |
| 38. A. extra        | B. average        | C. total          | D. limited    |
| 39. A. repeatedly   | B. nearly         | C. immediately    | D. anxiously  |
| 40. A. According to | B. In relation to | C. In addition to | D. Because of |

### III. Translation from Chinese into English with the Given Words

( 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

41. 这本杂志花了我 20 多元。(cost)
42. 雨天我总是比平时起得晚。(than)
43. 看到奶奶有些睡意, 他拉上窗帘并把电视的音量调低了。(turn)
44. 乍一看, 这块手表没有什么特别之处, 但实际上它是一部手机。(there be)
45. 我们一致同意一旦得出调查结论, 就尽早让公众知晓。(once)

### IV. Translation from English into Chinese ( 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

Equal are the generous gifts granted by Nature to all human individuals, be they wealthy or impoverished. Therefore, all human individuals have become unanimously and profoundly indebted to Nature. This is particularly true in rural areas where ways of life have remained intact and unchanged for people for thousands of years — sowing crops and grapes, brewing and drinking wines, grazing and milking cows, hoeing grasses and planting flower-trees, going to churches for religious prayers and services on weekends, playing musical instruments, dancing and singing on squares. The fields in former times are still their present-day homes glowing with human warmth. In such a way, each locality has evolved its own unique folk tales and has transmitted its distinctive habits and customs.

## V. Reading Comprehension (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

### Passage One

A recent study, published in last week's Journal of the American Medical Association, offers a picture of how risky it is to get a lift from a teenage driver. Indeed, a 16-year-old driver with three or more passengers is three times as likely to have a fatal accident as a teenager driving alone. By contrast, the risk of death for drivers between 30 and 59 decreases with each additional passenger.

The authors also found that the death rates for teenage drivers increased dramatically after 10 p.m., and especially after midnight, with passengers in the car, the driver was even more likely to die in a late-night accident.

Robert Foss, a scientist at the University of North Carolina Highway Safety Research Center, says the higher death rates for teenage drivers have less to do with "really stupid behavior" than with just a lack of driving experience. "The basic issue," he says, "is that adults who are responsible for issuing licenses fail to recognize how complex and skilled a task driving is."

Both he and the author of the study believe that the way to mitigate (使...缓解) the problem is to have states institute so-called graduated licensing systems, in which getting a license is a multistage process. A graduated license requires that a teenager first prove himself capable of driving in the presence of an adult, followed by a period of driving with night or passenger restrictions, before graduating to full driving privileges.

Graduated licensing systems have reduced teenage driver crashes, according to recent studies. About half of the states now have some sort of graduated licensing system in place, but only 10 of those states have restrictions on passengers. California is the strictest, with a novice (新手) driver prohibited from carrying any passenger under 20 (without the presence of an adult over 25) for the first six months.

**46. Which of the following situations is most dangerous according to the passage?**

- A) Adults giving a lift to teenagers on the highway after 10 p.m.
- B) A teenager driving after midnight with passengers in the car.
- C) Adults driving with three or more teenage passengers late at night.
- D) A teenager getting a lift from a stranger on the highway at midnight.

**47. According to Robert Foss. The high death rate of teenage drivers is mainly due to**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- A) their frequent driving at night
- B) their improper way of driving

C) their lack of driving experience

D) their driving with passengers

**48. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is TRUE?**

A) Teenagers should spend more time learning to drive.

B) Driving is a skill too complicated for teenagers to learn.

C) Restrictions should be imposed on teenagers applying to take driving lessons.

D) The licensing authorities are partly responsible for teenagers' driving accidents.

**49. A suggested measure to be taken to reduce teenagers' driving accidents is that**

\_\_\_\_\_.

A) driving in the presence of an adult should be made a rule

B) they should be prohibited from taking on passengers

C) they should not be allowed to drive after 10 p.m.

D) the licensing system should be improved

**50. The present situation in about half of the states is that the graduated licensing system**

\_\_\_\_\_.

A) is under discussion

B) is about to be set up

C) has been put into effect

D) has been perfected

### **Passage Two**

About six years ago I was eating lunch in a restaurant in New York City when a woman and a young boy sat down at the next table. I couldn't help overhearing parts of their conversation. At one point the woman asked: "So, how have you been?" And the boy—who could not have been more than seven or eight years old—replied. "Frankly, I've been feeling a little depressed lately."

This incident stuck in my mind because it confirmed my growing belief that children are changing. As far as I can remember, my friends and I didn't find out we were "depressed" until we were in high school.

The evidence of a change in children has increased steadily in recent years. Children don't seem childlike anymore. Children speak more like adults, dress more like adults and behave more like adults than they used to.

Whether this is good or bad is difficult to say, but it certainly is different. Childhood as it once was no longer exists. Why?

Human development is based not only on innate biological states, but also on patterns of

access to social knowledge. Movement from one social role to another usually involves learning the secrets of the new status. Children have always been taught adult secrets, but slowly and in stages: traditionally, we tell sixth graders things we keep hidden from fifth graders.

In the last 30 years, however, a secret-revelation machine has been installed in 98 percent of American homes. It is called television. Television passes information, and indiscriminately to all viewers alike, be they children or adults. Unable to resist the temptation, many children turn their attention from printed texts to the less challenging, more vivid moving pictures.

Communication through print, as a matter of fact, allows for a great deal of control over the social information to which children have access. Reading and writing involve a complex code of symbols that must be memorized and practiced. Children must read simple books before they can read complex materials.

**51. According to the author, feeling depressed is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) a sure sign of a psychological problem in a child
- B) something hardly to be expected in a young child
- C) an inevitable has of children's mental development
- D) a mental scale present in all humans, including children

**52. Traditionally, a child is supposed to learn about the adult world \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) through contact with society
- B) gradually and under guidance
- C) naturally and by biological instinct
- D) through exposure to social information

**53. The phenomenon that today's children seem adult like is attributed by the author to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) the widespread influence of television
- B) the poor arrangement of teaching content
- C) the fast pace of human intellectual development
- D) the constantly rising standard of living

**54. Why is the author in favor of communication through print for children?**

- A) It enables children to gain more social information.
- B) It develops children's interest in reading and writing.
- C) It helps children to memorize and practice more.
- D) It can control what children are to learn.

**55. What does the author think of the change in today's children?**

- A) He feels amused by their premature behavior.
- B) He thinks it is a phenomenon worthy of note.

- C) He considers it a positive development.
- D) He seems to be upset about it.

### Passage Three

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training pens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the pack by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

**56. Behavior problems of dogs are believe to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) be just part of their nature
- B) worsen in modern society
- C) occur when they go wild
- D) present a threat to the community

**57. The primary purpose of obedience training is to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
- B) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
- C) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
- D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior

**58. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems

- B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
- C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
- D) an extreme measure in obedience training

59. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?

- A) To avoid being punished.
- B) To show their affection for their masters.
- C) To win leadership of the dog pack.
- D) To show their willingness to obey.

60. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) can give the dog more rewards
- B) will enjoy a better family life
- C) can give the dog more freedom
- D) will have more confidence in himself

VI. Writing (本题 20 分)

A. Title: Drunken Driving

B. Word Limit: about 200 words

C. Your composition should be based on the Outline given in Chinese below:

1. 醉酒驾车增多的原因
2. 醉酒驾车的危害
3. 如何减少醉酒驾车