

招收硕士们研究生入学考试

(单) 试卷

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In the following passage. For each blank there are four choices. Choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the answer by drawing a single line through the center.

He sensed that something was wrong. The plane was moving slowly. He had fastened their seat belts, they were suddenly 2 and looked very pale, but was quite 4. Speaking quickly to the pilot he had 6 and asked if any of the passengers knew where a car. After a moment's 8, a man got up and followed

He listened carefully to the 10 instructions that the pilot gave. The plane was now dangerously close 12 the ground, but to his relief the man had to 14 the airport several times in order to clear the danger had no yet passed. The terrible 17 came when the plane turned toward the airfield. It shook violently 19 it was 20 the runway and after a long run it stopped safely.

- d. then
- d. moved
- d. appeared
- d. quite
- d. instructed
- d. fainted
- d. first
- d. delay
- d. off
- d. nervous
- d. below
- d. on
- d. relief

- 14. a. surround    b. circle    c. observe    d. view

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- 15. a. intimate    b. familiar    c. understood    d. chose
- 16. a. Then    b. Therefore    c. But    d. Moreover
- 17. a. moment    b. movement    c. idea    d. affair
- 18. a. impression    b. information    c. inspections    d. instructions
- 19. a. as    b. unless    c. while    d. so
- 20. a. around    b. over    c. along    d. above

Part II Reading Comprehension(40%)

Directions: In this part, there are five passages. 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 marked the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction. You need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman(1962) calls "a dimming of the lights". You look down at the floor, at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at stranger on an elevator, you will mark the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you" or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

21. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_
- a. every glance has its significance
  - b. staring at a person is an expression of interest

22. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is \_\_\_\_
- a. to look into another passenger's eyes
  - b. to avoid eye contact with other passengers
  - c. to signal you are not a threat to anyone
  - d. to keep a distance from other passengers
23. By "a dimming lights"(Para, 1, Line 11-12) Erving Goffman means " \_\_\_\_"
- a. closing one's eyes
  - b. turning off the lights
  - c. ceasing to glance at others
  - d. reducing gaze-time to be minimum
24. If one looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel \_\_\_\_.
- a. depressed
  - b. uneasy
  - c. curious
  - d. amused
25. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_
- a. the limitations of eye contact
  - b. the exchange of eye contact
  - c. proper behaviour in situations
  - d. the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

Passage two

It is, everyone agrees, a huge task that the child performs when he learns to speak, and the fact that he does so in so short a period of time challenges explanation.

Language learning begins with listening. Individual children vary greatly in the amount of listening they do before start speaking, and late starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak though the word obey is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to trace the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves out as particularly indicative of delight, distress, sociability, and so on. But since these cannot be said to show the baby's intention to communicate they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new sounds to their repertoire. This self-imitation leads on to deliberate imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

26. By “...challenges explanation”(Line 2-3, Para. 1) the author means that \_\_\_\_\_
- a. no explanation is necessary for such an obvious phenomenon
  - b. no explanation has been made up to now
  - c. it's no easy job to provide an adequate explanation
  - c. it's high time that an explanation was provided
27. The third paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_
- a. the development of babies' early forms of language
  - b. the difficulties of babies in learning to speak
  - c. babies' strong desire to communicate
  - d. babies' intention to communication
28. The author's purpose in writing the second paragraph is to show that children\_\_\_\_\_
- a. usually obey without asking questions
  - b. are passive in the process of learning to speak
  - c. are born cooperative
  - d. learn to speak by listening
29. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_
- a. early starters can learn to speak within only six months
  - b. children show a strong desire to communicate by making noises
  - c. imitation plays an important role in learning to speak
  - d. children have various difficulties in learning to speak
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_
- a. How Babies Learn to Speak
  - b. Early Forms of Language
  - c. a huge task for Children
  - d. Noise Making and Language Learning

Passage Three

Traditionally, the woman has held a low position in marriage partnerships. While her husband went his way she had to wash, stitch and sew. Today the move is to liberate the woman, which may in the end strengthen the marriage union.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to friendship in marriage is the amount a couple usually see of each other. Friendship in its usual sense is not tested by the strain of daily, year-long cohabitation. Couples need to take up separate interests (and friendship) as well as mutually shared ones, if they are not to get used to the more attractive elements of each other's personalities.

Married couples are likely to exert themselves for guests—being amusing, discussing with passion and point—and then to fall into dull exhausted silence when the guests have gone.

As in all friendship, a husband and wife must try to interest each other, and to spend sufficient time sharing absorbing activities to give them continuing common interests. But at the same time they must spend enough time on separate interests with separate people to preserve and develop their separate personalities and keep their relationship fresh.

For too many highly intelligent working women, home represents chore in household chores. For too many highly intelligent working men, home represents dullness and complaints—from and over-dependent wife who will not gather courage to make her own life.

In such an atmosphere, the partners grow further and further apart, both love and liking disappearing. For too many couples with children, the children are allowed all time and attention, allowing the couple no time to develop liking and friendship, as well as love, allotting them exclusive parental roles.

31. According to the passage, which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- a. friendship in marriage means daily year-long cohabitation.
- b. friendship can be kept fresh by both separate and shared interests.
- c. friendship in marriage means daily year-long cohabitation.
- d. friendship in marriage is based on developing separate interests.

32. The passage suggests that married couples become \_\_\_\_\_

- a. unfriendly with guests
- b. uninterested in guests
- c. hostile when guests have left
- d. quite when guests have left

33. The passage seems to indicate at the end that children \_\_\_\_\_

- a. help couples reinforce their friendship
- b. make no impact on the quality of friendship
- c. may no impact on the quality of friendship
- d. command less time and care than expected

which many parents do not find easy to take. In theory, at choices to make. Let us try to list some of the alternatives. To begin with, they may ask themselves whether they school or a co-educational school. They may also consider connected to a particular church or religious group, or sections. Another decision is whether the school should be the State or one of the very small but influential minority private, only available to the small number of those who can pay. The question is whether the child should go to a boarding school or what the child should do at school. Should it be a school that focuses on necessary skills, such as reading, writing and attention to developing the child's personality, morally, or satisfaction with conventional education as great as it is in the USA, the question might even arise in the parents' minds as to whether to go to school at all. Although in practice, some parents may not send their child to the only school available in the area, those interested enough can insist that as many choices as possible should be theoretically supposed to provide them.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

If allowed, might let their children stay at home because

by private schools

pay for private education?

choices available to them.

b. interested parents can request more school choices be open to them

- c. The educational system may not provide as many choices as expected.
- d. Most parents usually send their children to the schools nearby.

Passage Five

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theater, and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety of attract may different readers, but far more than any reader is interested in. what brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. but immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time. Demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

37. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its \_\_\_\_\_
- a. wide coverage
  - b. uniform style
  - c. speed in reporting news
  - d. popularity
38. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that \_\_\_\_\_
- a. people scan for the news they are interested in
  - b. different people prefer different newspapers
  - c. people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
  - d. people have different views about what a good newspaper is
39. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers \_\_\_\_\_
- a. apply reading techniques skillfully
  - b. jump from one newspaper to another
  - c. appreciate the variety of a newspaper
  - d. usually read a newspaper selectively
40. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. it tries to serve different readers
  - b. it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
  - c. readers are difficult to please
  - d. readers like to read different newspapers

Part III Translation(20%)

Directions: Put the underlined sentences in the following passage into Chinese.

(1). A century ago in the United States, when an individual brought suit against a company, public opinion tended to protect that company. But perhaps this phenomenon was most striking in the case of the railroads. Nearly half of all negligence cases decided through 1896 involved railroads. And the railroads usually won.

(2). Most of the cases were decided in the state courts, when the railroads had the climate of the times on their sides. Government supported the railroad industry; the progress railroads represented was not to be slowed down by requiring them often to pay damages to those unlucky enough to be hurt working for them.

Court decisions always went against railroad workers. A Mr. Farwell, an engineer, lost his right hand when a switchman's negligence ran his engine off the track. The court reasoned that since Farwell had taken the job of an engineer voluntarily at a good pay, he had accepted the risk. (3). Therefore the accident, though avoidable had the switchman acted carefully, was a "pure accident" . (4). In effect a railroad could be held responsible for injury to one employee caused by the mistake of another.

In one case where a Pennsylvania worker had started a fire at a warehouse and the fire had spread several blocks, causing widespread damage, a jury found the company responsible for all the damage. (5). But the court overturned the jury's decision because it argued that railroad's negligence was the immediate cause of the damage only to the nearest buildings. Beyond them the connection was too remote to consider.

As the century wore on public sentiment began to turn against the railroads-against their economic and political power and high fares as well as against their callousness(无情)toward individuals.

Part IV Writing(20%)

Directions: For this part, you are to write a composition on the topic: Global Shortage of Fresh Water. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline below.

1. 人们以为淡水是取之不尽的。
2. 实际上淡水是非常紧缺的。
3. 我们应该怎么办。

考好

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