

中国科学技术大学

2012 年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

(英语)

所有试题答案写在答题纸上，答案写在试卷上无效

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Section I Grammatical structure (15 points)

Part A

Directions: In this part there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence, and then on your **Answer Sheet** blacken the corresponding letter.

1. The ancient Egyptians are supposed _____ rockets to the moon.
A. to send
B. to have sent
C. to be sending
D. to have been sending
2. Until then, his family _____ from him for more than six months.
A. didn't hear
B. hasn't heard
C. hasn't been hearing
D. hadn't heard
3. It seems oil _____ from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.
A. had leaked
B. leaked
C. is leaking
D. has been leaking
4. If only the committee _____ the regulations and put them into effect as soon as possible.
A. would approve
B. will approve
C. can approve
D. approve
5. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
A. has to get
B. had got
C. were to get
D. could have got

13. Adolescence as a peculiar significant stage of life, with its identity crises, received widespread attention in the late 1950s and 1960s.
 A B C
 D
14. Humans had been weaving commercial and cultural connections since before the first camel caravan ventured afield.
 A B C
 D
15. In this situation, every life crisis, not just this of adolescence, is a crisis of separation and individuation, but what the ever freer and more autonomous self is free for only grows more obscure.
 A B C D

Section II Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions: *In this part there are 15 sentences which are either incomplete or have some parts underlined. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or is similar in meaning to the underlined part, and then on your Answer Sheet blacken the corresponding letter.*

16. As all the desks and chairs were coated with half an inch of grime, those early birds gave their classroom a spring cleaning.
 A. dye B. dust
 C. stain D. tint
17. The manager would grumble for minutes when that surly woman in the dress department burst in.
 A. gracious B. gruff
 C. mannerly D. bright
18. Until the vice presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, most of those who held the office remained marginal political figures.
 A. elementary B. primary
 C. secondary D. bordering
19. These obscure groups were of small account in either national or international politics.
 A. unimportant B. accountable
 C. unaccountable D. worthwhile
20. Second Language Acquisition is said to involve a kind of inductive process analogous to what occurs in the acquisition of the native language.
 A. agreeable to B. answerable for

C. similar to

D. available to

21. There is no evidence that professors of philosophy are much different from their peers in other academic disciplines.

A. rivals

B. counterparts

C. intimates

D. contestants

22. Analysts observe that Microsoft's goal of delivering a million copies in the first year is trifling compared to the 25 million copies of Windows it has shipped since May 1990.

A. estimate

B. remark

C. detect

D. notice

23. Self-acceptance, environmental mastery and autonomy usually improve as a person ages and gains life experience.

A. maturity

B. intellect

C. independence

D. awareness

24. The visit to the computer center has stimulated the pupils' interest in computer science.

A. affected

B. captured

C. increased

D. aroused

25. Cigarette smoking is a major health _____ and may result in your death.

A. accident

B. hazard

C. adventure

D. injury

26. Peace-loving people all over the world want these _____ weapons done away with.

A. deadly

B. dead

C. deathly

D. dying

27. He said he would take the law _____ of the poor for nothing and fight the rich.

A. cases

B. instances

C. examples

D. events

28. I went downtown last Saturday to buy shoes of that kind, but they were not _____ in my size.

A. achievable

B. attainable

C. available

D. applicable

29. Considerable thought had been _____ towards improving the quality of the products.

A. managed

B. guided

C. directed

D. conducted

30. People who live in small towns often seem more friendly than those living in _____ populated areas.

A. densely

B. intensely

C. abundantly

D. highly

Section III Reading comprehension (40 points)

Directions: In this section, you will read 4 passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions you are to choose the one best answer, A, B, C or D to each question, and then on your **Answer Sheet** blacken the corresponding letter.

Passage One

They say that you don't know what you have until it's gone. What makes people believe this saying is contrast. Contrast is necessary in order to illustrate the relative values of two or more options. When the options are compared, a judgment is made and a preference is established.

For the real value of anything to emerge it would seem necessary to adopt this comparative procedure so that the correct judgments may be formulated and the preference realized. The trouble with this idea is that in order to appreciate anything it must be lost or at least a true knowledge of the absence of it must be recognized. If we put forward the challenge then, to begin appreciating the uniqueness of a human existence, what must an individual do in order to succeed at this? Give up his or her life?

It would be fair to imagine that if the individual is to have a genuine chance at appreciating his or her life then comparison has to be abandoned as a methodology for recognizing value. And in fact, the comparison between options and the formation of judgment is an inefficient way of generating appreciation, for they do not take the function of emotions into account. To rely only on the comparison to promote appreciation would be misguided, for the major components of appreciation and preference are emotional in their nature. Appreciation and preference are products of feeling.

The key to the ability to appreciate is the ability to love. The love of life does not depend on comparison, nor does it depend on loss. Love can be experienced in its own right. True, one is more able to know love through the knowledge of its absence. However love's power is not exclusively due to such knowledge. Love is a genuinely creative force devoid of the need for qualification and free from the constraints of anything other than the willingness to feel it.

And so again, if the challenge is laid down to the individual to appreciate the uniqueness of human living and to enjoy the benefits of its special character, the obvious way of approaching such a challenge is to begin by loving life.

31. What makes people believe the saying that you don't know what you have until it's gone is _____.
- A. The formulation of correct judgments.
 - B. The recognition of a specific procedure.
 - C. The realization of relative values by contrast.
 - D. The establishment of preferences.
32. Why is it necessary to adopt a comparative procedure so as to appreciate anything?
- A. Because it illustrates the relative values of two or more options.

- B. Because it demonstrates how to appreciate one's life in the absence of alternative option.
C. Because it demonstrates how to appreciate one's life in the presence of more options.
D. Because it puts forward a challenge.
33. The trouble with the idea that for the real value of anything to emerge people must compare two or more options is _____.
- A. We can't appreciate anything unless it is lost.
B. We can't formulate any correct judgment unless we make a comparison.
C. We can't appreciate anything unless we recognize a true knowledge of the absence of it.
D. Both A and C.
34. What must an individual do in order to appreciate the uniqueness of human existence?
- A. To take the function of emotions into consideration.
B. To imagine having a genuine chance at appreciating one's life.
C. To rely only on the comparison to promote appreciation.
D. To abandon the methodology of comparison to recognize value.
35. From the passage it can be seen that the love of life _____.
- A. depends on comparison
B. means accepting the challenge
C. is a genuinely creative force
D. is the willingness to feel it

Passage Two

It has always been easier to define mental illnesses than to define mental health. More recently many have recognized that mental health is more than the absence of mental illness. Even though many of us don't suffer from a diagnosable mental disorder, it is clear that some of us are mentally healthier than others. Here are some of the ideas put forward as characteristics of mental health:

The ability to enjoy life: The ability to enjoy life is essential to good mental health. James Taylor wrote that "The secret of life is enjoying the passing of time." Any fool can do it. There is nothing to it. Too often we make ourselves miserable in the present by worrying about the future.

Balance: Balance in life seems to result in greater mental health. We all need to balance time spent socially with time spent alone, for example. Those who spend all of their time alone may get labeled as "loners", and they may lose many of their social skills. Balancing these two needs seems to be the key although we all balance these differently. Other areas where balance seems to be important include the balance between work and play, the balance between sleep and wakefulness, the balance between rest and exercise, and even the balance between time spent indoors and time spent outdoors.

Flexibility: We all know people who hold very rigid opinions. No amount of discussion

can change their views. Such people often set themselves up for added stress by the rigid expectations that they hold. Working on making our expectations more flexible can improve our mental health. Emotional flexibility may be just as important as cognitive flexibility. Mental healthy people experience a range of emotions and allow themselves to express these feelings.

Self-actualization: What have we made of the gifts that we have been given? We all know people who have surpassed their potential and others who seem to have squandered their gifts. We first need to recognize our gifts, of course, and the process of recognition is part of the path toward self-actualization. Mentally healthy persons are persons who are in the process of actualizing their potential.

36. What has been recognized about mental health?
 - A. Mental health is nothing but the absence of mental illness.
 - B. Mental health is anything but the absence of mental illness.
 - C. Mental health is less than the absence of mental illness.
 - D. Mental health is more than the absence of mental illness.

37. According to the passage, what is most important to good mental health?
 - A. Ability to enjoy life.
 - B. Balance in life
 - C. Flexibility in holding one's ideas.
 - D. Self-actualization.

38. What does balance in life bring about?
 - A. More social skills.
 - B. Greater mental health.
 - C. Outdoor experiences.
 - D. Much wakefulness.

39. How does flexibility improve our mental health?
 - A. By setting ourselves up for added stress.
 - B. By the rigid expectations that we hold.
 - C. By making our expectations more adaptable.
 - D. By working on emotional flexibility.

40. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - A. Characteristics of mental health.
 - B. Methods to maintain mental health.
 - C. Differences between mental health and mental disorder.
 - D. Ways to diagnose mental illness.

Passage Three

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan --- like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own helicopters. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work. And aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

41. People expect _____.
- A. the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters.
 - B. helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing.
 - C. their imagination fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future.
 - D. Their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today.
42. Helicopters work with the aid of _____.
- A. a combination of rotating devices in front and on top.
 - B. a rotating device topside.
 - C. One rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end.
 - D. A rotating fan underneath for lifting
43. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
- A. Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
 - B. Chinese children were the first to achieve flights in helicopters.
 - C. Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.

D. Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.

44. How has the use of helicopters developed?

A. They have been widely used for various purposes.

B. They are taking the place of high-flying jets.

C. They are used for rescue work.

D. They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.

45. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?

A. For overseas passenger transportation

B. For extremely high altitude.

C. For high-speed transportation.

D. For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.

Passage Four

As a medium of exchange, money permits the separation of exchange into the two distinct acts of buying and selling, without requiring the seller to purchase goods from the person who buys his products, or vice versa. Hence producers who know they will be paid in money, can concentrate on finding the most suitable outlet for their goods, while buyers who will pay in money, can concentrate on finding the cheapest market for the things they wish to purchase. Specialization, which is vital to an advanced economy, is encouraged, because people whose output is not a complete product but only a part of one in which many others are involved can be paid an amount equivalent to their share of the product.

Another advantage of money is that it is a measure of value---that is, it serves as a unit in terms of which the relative values of different products can be expressed. In a barter economy it would be necessary to determine how many plates were worth one hundred *jin* of cotton, or how many pens should be exchanged for a ton of coal, which would be a difficult and time-consuming task. The process of establishing relative values would have to be undertaken for every act of exchange, according to what products were being offered against one another, and according to the two parties' desires and preferences. If I am trying to barter fish for bananas, for example, a lot would depend on whether the person willing to exchange bananas is or is not keen on fish.

Thirdly, money acts as a store of wealth. It is difficult to imagine saving under a barter system. No one engaged on only one stage in the manufacture of a product could save part of his output, since he would be producing nothing complete. Even when a person actually produced a complete product the difficulties would be overwhelming. Most products deteriorate fairly rapidly, either physically or in value, as a result of long storage; even if storage were possible, the practice of storing products for years on end would involve obvious disadvantages---imagine a coal-miner attempting to save enough coal, which of course is his product, to keep him for life. If wealth could not be saved, or only with great difficulty, future needs could not be provided for, or capital accumulated to raise productivity.

46. Using money as a medium of exchange means that _____.
A. you have to sell something in order to buy something
B. you have to buy something in order to sell something
C. you don't have to buy something in order to sell something
D. The seller and the purchaser are the same person
47. Specialization is encouraged because _____.
A. people can use their money to buy whatever they want
B. people do not need to make a complete product for exchange
C. people make a great contribution to the manufacture of a product
D. people cannot use their money to buy whatever they want
48. A barter economy is one in which _____.
A. value is decided by weight
B. value is decided by number
C. money is used and goods are not exchanged
D. goods are exchanged and money is not used
49. If one had to save products instead of money, _____.
A. this would need years of practice
B. coal, for example, would lose its value
C. they could not be stored for years on end
D. many products would lose their value
50. How many advantages of money are mentioned in this passage?
A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Five

Section IV Cloze (10 points)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE best answer, and then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. 51 is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, and this can

set up dangerous feelings of failure 52 states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet 53 early, a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. 54 the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm 55 life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. 56 are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In 57, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality. Also 58 should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practice what they teach, their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow 59 to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled. A sudden awareness of a big 60 between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. It | B. This | C. What | D. Which |
| 52. A. as | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| 53. A. so | B. too | C. much | D. more |
| 54. A. on | B. for | C. to | D. with |
| 55. A. in | B. for | C. into | D. of |
| 56. A. The other | B. The others | C. Other | D. Others |
| 57. A. sum | B. short | C. all | D. general |
| 58. A. adults | B. parents | C. children | D. people |
| 59. A. very old | B. old enough | C. enough old | D. so old |
| 60. A. time | B. event | C. surprise | D. difference |

Section V Writing (20 points)

Directions: On lines provided on your Answer Sheet, you are to write a short composition with no less than 150 words to comment on the following statement by Albert Clarke: *"In our daily lives, we must see that it is not happiness that makes us grateful, but the gratefulness that makes us happy."* Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.