

杭 州 师 范 大 学

2010 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试题

考试科目代码: 244

考试科目名称: 二外英语

- 说明: 1、命题时请按有关说明填写清楚、完整;
2、命题时试题不得超过周围边框;
3、考生答题时一律写在答题纸上, 否则漏批责任自负;
4、严格按照要求答题。要求选择相应字母的, 写词不得分; 要求单选的, 多选不得分。
5、要求书写字迹清楚, 模糊不清不得分。

Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1 -- 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8--10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.(20points)

When Your Child Hates School

With just a few minutes left before school was to start, my six-year-old, Dustin, was unhappy. "I don't want to go," he said. Ever since he'd entered first grade, he hated school. What's going on? I thought as he trudged(沉重吃力地走) out the door. If he hates school this much now, how bad will it be later on?

Every kid occasionally grumbles about school. But five to ten percent of kids dislike it so much that they don't want to attend, says Christopher Kearney, director of the Child School Refusal and Anxiety Disorders Clinic at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

If a child seems depressed or anxious about school, fakes illness to stay home, repeatedly winds up in the nurse's or principal's office, or refuses to talk about large chunks of the school day, you should be concerned, say school psychologists Michael Martin and Cynthia Waltman Greenwood, co-editors of Solve Your Child's School-Related Problems.

Fortunately, you can usually solve the problem--sometimes very easily. In our case, my husband and I visited Dustin's class and noticed that the teacher, fresh

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out of college, called only on kids who scrambled to sit right under her nose. Dustin, who generally sat near the back, was ignored. We simply told him to move up front. He did, and his enthusiasm returned.

Here are some of the most common reasons that kids hate school and strategies to put them back:

Anxiety

One fear that keeps children from enjoying school is separation anxiety. It most frequently occurs during times of family stress or when a child is about to enter a new school.

Unfortunately, parents can feed a child's anxieties by the way they respond. With younger kids, watch how you say good-bye those first few days of school. A firm "Have a great day, and I'll pick you up at 2:30!" is more confidence-inspiring than "Don't worry, I can be there in ten minutes if you need me."

Thomas Ollendick, head of an anxiety-disorders clinic for children and adolescents at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, treated one boy who was anxious about entering middle school. He worried about everything from getting lost in the new school to getting beaten up. His mother took time off from work so she could stay home to "be there" for him "unconsciously sending the message that something dreadful might indeed happen," Ollendick recalls.

Once the mother realized she was contributing to the problem, she began fostering her son's independence by taking him to the school so he could learn his way around and meet his homeroom teacher. His fears diminished, and now he's a well-adjusted student.

You can help your child handle fearful situations - from speaking up in class to taking tests-- by rehearsing at home. Help make large projects less daunting (使人畏缩的) by breaking them into manageable pieces. Teach your child to replace thoughts such as "I'm going to fail." with "I can handle this."

Loneliness

Some kids dislike school because they have no friends. This may be the case if your child is always alone, or gives away treasured possessions in an attempt to be liked.

Often loneliness problems can be solved by social skills. "A child may need to learn how to look others in the eye when he speaks, or how to talk above a whisper or below a yell," Ollendick says. You might teach a young child a few "friendship openers," such as "My name's Tom. What's yours? Do you want to play tag?"

"A lot of kids who are very lonely have never been told anything good about themselves," says Miami teacher Matty Rodriguez Walling. "If a lonely kid is skilled in some area--computers, for example- I'll often have other students

work with him. That does a lot for self-esteem and helps the lonely child make friends.”

Bullies

Students sometimes hate school because they are afraid to attend. If your child seems quiet and anxious, or suddenly shows a drop in self-esteem, he may be a victim of a bully.

The common advice for this problem teach your child to be assertive (过分的自信的)---isn't always enough. "Even when kids are assertive, the bully often beats them up," Ollendick says. He recommends instead that elementary-school children tell a teacher. In middle school and above, kids should stick with friends and avoid places where the bully hangs out.

If you have to step in, go to the principal, not the bully's parents. To avoid embarrassing your child, be subtle. When Dustin was in kindergarten, two older boys began picking on him at the bus stop. My husband proposed a simple solution: move the bus stop closer to our building so we could keep an eye on the boys. The principal agreed, and the bullying stopped.

Trouble Learning

Some children's complaints for school spring from their physical problems. For them, "hating school is really frustration at being a step behind, no matter how hard they try," says psychologist Harvey Mandel.

One Colorado third-grader was still unable to read despite being tutored. When told to do his homework, he'd complain that his eyes cannot see clearly and his head hurt. Optometrist(验光师) Lynn Fishman Hellerstein found that although the boy had 20/20 vision, he was having trouble focusing his eyes. "With glasses and vision therapy, he became an eager learner," Hellerstein says.

Vision problems are surprisingly common, so parents need to be sensitive to signs of trouble. While reading, does your child cover an eye, tilt her head or lose her place? Does she hold books closer than the distance from her elbow to her knuckles(关节). Does she complain of itchy eyes, headaches after detailed work? If so, get her a complete vision exam that includes evaluations of eye-movement control, focusing, depth perception and other skills.

Some reluctant students may not hear the teacher. Schedule an appointment with an audiologist if your child has trouble learning letter sounds (particularly short vowels, such as "u" and "o"); confuses similar sounding words (such as "on" and "in," or "to" and "through"); or asks questions that have already been answered.

Kids with learning disabilities often get frustrated, fail to finish assignments or appear to ignore the teacher. They may be unable to remember simple facts, such as their phone number, the alphabet or details of a story they've just heard. If you suspect your child has a learning disability, ask the teachers

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about having an evaluation by the school psychologist, Martin and Waltman Greenwood suggest.

Poor Relationship With a Teacher

What if your child constantly complains that a teacher is "unfair"? Sometimes the solution is simple. "Having the teacher and child sit down for lunch together can often improve the relationship," observes Carole Kennedy, former president of the National Association of Elementary School Principals.

Other times, more drastic action is needed. Shortly after entering second grade, our daughter Erin began coming home depressed. Her new teacher was very strict. Once, she scolded a child to the point of tears when he misread a word aloud. Erin was convinced she would be next.

My husband and I made a list of incidents Erin had described and spoke to the teacher. When she confirmed her actions, we immediately asked the principal to move Erin to another class. Soon Erin had a new teacher and a new outlook on school.

Remember, kids know how to play a parent against a teacher. So if your child tells you a horror story about school, don't automatically assume you're getting the whole truth. Talk with the teacher, principal. Once you identify why your child hates school, you can almost always find a solution.

1. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A) Every kid may complain about school now and then.
 - B) You needn't be too anxious if the child just fakes illness to stay at home.
 - C) Only a small percentage of kids are unwilling to go to school.
 - D) If a child seems depressed about school, you can usually solve the problem.
2. Dustin's teacher did not pay any attention to him, because _____
 - A) Dustin sat near the back
 - B) the teacher does not like Dustin
 - C) Dustin is too shy
 - D) Dustin sat right under her nose
3. Parents' inappropriate _____ to a child's worry can aggravate his or her anxieties.
 - A) ignorance
 - B) blame
 - C) affirmation
 - D) response
4. Which of the following methods may NOT help the children handle fearful situations?
 - A) Rehearse the similar situation at home.
 - B) Help make large projects less daunting by breaking them into manageable pieces.
 - C) Just tell the children to escape the situations which make them feel terrible.
 - D) Teach the children to replace thoughts such as "I'm going to fail." with "I can handle this."

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5. The problem of loneliness for kids with no friends _____.
- A) can be solved by social skills B) cannot be solved
C) has nothing serious D) can disappear gradually as the kids grow up
6. Which of the following CANNOT indicate that your child may be a victim of bully?
- A) The child are afraid to attend school.
B) The child seems quiet and anxious.
C) The ehild suddenly shows a drop in self-esteem:
D) The child seems to be very optimistic.
7. Elementary-school children who suffered from a bully are advised to tell _____.
- A) the bully's parents B) the teacher the other kids
C) the principle D) the other kids
8. The complaints from some children who have difficulties in learning are caused by _____.
9. A child with _____ often feels disappointed and is unable to finish assignment and pays no attention to teachers.
10. If the reason why a child hates school is found, _____ can always be found.

Part 11 Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet

11. Don't get into the bad _____ of smoking or drinking.
- A) habit B) custom
C) hobby D) profession
12. I like your methods of teaching and shall _____ them in my teaching.
- A) absorb B) adopt
C) acquire D) afford
13. Feeling tired all the time is a _____ that you may be sick.
- A) mark B) sight
C) sign D) trace
14. I take this medicine twice a day; it should _____ my cold.
- A) care B) cure
C) restore D) recover
15. Music often _____ us of events in the past.
- A) remembers B) memorizes
C) reminds D) reflects

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16. It is well-known that retired workers in our country are _____ free medical care.
A) entitled to B) involved in
C) associated with D) engaged in
17. The two boys _____ each other in that they both have reddish hair and a round face.
A) like B) resemble
C) similar to D) refer to
18. There is not much time left, so I will tell you about it _____.
A) in detail B) in brief
C) in short D) in all
19. Large passenger planes often carry weather instruments with which to _____ storm.
A) broadcast B) predict
C) inform D) investigate
20. How many radios will this factory _____ this year?
A) multiply B) measure
C) manufacture D) publish
21. Tom told me that he would have to _____ her invitation to the party.
A) avoid B) refuse
C) deny D) ignore
22. Many new _____ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.
A) opportunities B) necessities
C) realities D) probabilities
23. The rain was heavy and _____ the land was flooded.
A) consequently B) continuously
C) constantly D) conversely
24. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____
A) hurt B) damaged
C) spoiled D) harmed
25. The police are _____ the road accident that occurred last night.
A) looking up B) looking on
C) looking out D) looking into
26. Important people don't often have much free time as their work _____ almost all their time.
A) takes away B) takes over
C) takes up D) takes in

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more economical in the long run.

D

40. Unfortunately, when I arrived, she was just leaving, so we only had time for few words.

A

B

C

D

41. Whether I do it or not is no matter of your business.

A

B

C

D

42. The piano weighs three hundred pounds, so it is too heavy by me to move.

A

B

C

D

43. Before leaving the country, the old couple had sold their house for 60,000 dollars.

A

B

C

D

44. Either the college professors or the college president are responsible for

A

B

C

setting the policy.

D

45. The investigation, of whose results will soon be published, was made

A

B

C

D

by Professor Smith.

46. It is because of he is not proud of his achievements that he is

A

B

C

respected by his fellow students.

D

47. It's no use by sending him over. It's too late and raining now.

A

B

C

D

48. I remember seeing him once somewhere when we work in the supermarket.

A

B

C

D

49. "I wonder why they are late." "They may missed the train."

A

B

C

D

50. I think your sister is old enough to know more than to spend all her money

A

B

C

on cosmetics(化妆品).

D

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in depth) (30points)

Section A (10points)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 51 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to 51, and each course which he attends gives him a 52 which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree 53 of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each 54

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Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also 55 for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a 56 practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is 57 for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much 58. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the 59, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much 60 and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. possible | B. attention | C. class | D. semester | E. respected |
| F. credit | G. graduate | H. tempted | I. enthusiasm | J. learn |
| K. consists | L. available | M. regular | N. common | O. rules |

Passage One

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse lifestyle to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary lifestyle without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health related behavior is usually one of personal choices. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. Indiscussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Grapo drew a comparison. They suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

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61. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because_____.
- A) personal health choice helps cure most illness
B) it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge
C) wrong decisions could lead to poor health
D) it is essential to personal freedom in American society
62. To "live a completely sedentary lifestyle "(L7,Para. 1) in the passage means_____.
- A) to "live an inactive life" B) to "live a decent life"
C) to "live a life with complete freedom" D) to "live a life of vice"
63. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because_____.
- A) current medical knowledge is still insufficient
B) few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
C) there are many factors influencing our decisions
D) people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends
64. To knowingly allow oneself to pursue unhealthy habits is compared by Fries and Crapo to_____.
- A) improving the quality of one's life B) limiting one's personal health choice
C) breaking the rules of social behavior D) deliberately ending one's life
65. According to Fries and Crapo sound health choices should be based on_____.
- A) personal decisions B) statistical evidence
C) society's laws D) friend' s opinion

Passage Two

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage

The pollution of Hong Kong's beaches by oil from a damaged tanker last year recalls a similar incident which took place in Britain in 1967 when the Tarry Canyon, a huge oil tanker, split in two and caused disaster in coastal areas. Shoals of fishes were killed, sea birds hopelessly fouled with oil and coastal holiday resorts put out of business for several weeks. As a result of this particular incident scientists are becoming restless at the thought of Britain's inability to cope with national disasters on a large scale. The reason for their concern is that technology is rapidly outstripping(ii, jla)man's ability to control it.

Oil tankers, for instance, have been allowed to get bigger and bigger without sufficient thought being given to emergency braking and maneuvering arrangement. Collisions at sea continue, but little effect has been made to develop safety devices as effective as those used for aircraft.

Scientists were outspoken in expressing their concern during a recent meeting of the British Association. Unanimous approval was voiced when the leading speaker urged that a permanent national rescue service should be established, equipped for any emergency and ready to move off immediately.

Of all the possible disasters mentioned, the one promoting most discussion was a major release of radioactivity from a nuclear power station. One does not need a particularly vivid imagination to visualize the other possibilities discussed. What would be the effect of a jumbo-jet crashing on a large chemical plant handling destroying liquids? Could the tapping of natural gas lead to any form of collapse? Suppose a lorry full of a highly poisonous chemical crashed unseen into a large reservoir? Dams can burst, abnormal conditions can lead to massive electrical blackouts.

An intensive study of such possibilities could at least reduce the effects of future disasters. For example, it would mean that a number of technical alternatives (such as the choice between

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detergent or chalk for dispersing oil) could be examined and tested in advance so that specially trained expert would know exactly what action was needed in a given emergency.

66. The main idea of the second paragraph is that _____.
- A) safety precautions in aircraft are not as effective as those used on ships
B) oil tankers are so big that special devices are needed
C) there are now fewer collisions at sea because of modern safety devices
D) modern oil tankers can stop or turn easily in spite of their size
67. The idea of a permanent national rescue service was welcomed by _____ of those present at the meeting of the British Association.
A) most B) the most outspoken C) some D) all
68. In the fourth paragraph the writer states that _____.
- A) a terrible accident could happen in a nuclear power station
B) an aeroplane carrying destroying liquids might crash into chemical plant
C) a lorry once crashed into a reservoir
D) on one occasion radioactivity escaped from a nuclear power station
69. The main idea of the final paragraph is that _____.
- A) experts should be specially trained to determine the exact difference between detergent and chalk
B) in an emergency all the technical alternations should be studied
C) we ought to decide what measures to take before a disaster occurs
D) technical experts should be examined and tested to see whether they are capable of selecting the right course of action in a future emergency
70. Of the following suggested titles the one most accurately summing up the passage is _____.
- A) The Problem of Oil Pollution B) The Dangers of Modern Technology
C) Some Interesting Accidents D) A Meeting of the British Association

Part V Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet (10 points)

The front matter of a book consists of the title, subtitle, table of contents, and preface. But the 71 of readers who pay no attention to the signals is larger than you might expect, unless you happen to be one of those who are 72 to admit it. I have this experience again and again 73 students. I have asked them 74 a book was about. I have asked them to tell me, in the most general 75, what sort of book it was. This, I have 76, is a good way, almost an indispensable 77, to begin a discussion.

Many students are 78 to answer this first and simplest question about the book. Sometimes they apologize 79 that they haven't finished reading it yet, and 80 do not know. That's no 81, I point out. Did you look at the title? Did you study the 82? Did you read the preface 83 introduction? No, they did not. The front matter of a book 84 to be like the tickling of a clock—85 you notice only when it is not there.

One reason why titles and prefaces are 86 by so many readers is that they do not think 87 important to clarify the book they are reading. They don't follow this first 88. If they tried to follow it, they 89 be grateful to the author 90 them.

71. A) majority B) amount C) number D) figure

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- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 72. A) too honest | B) enough honest | C) honest enough | D) so honest |
| 73. A) with | B) in | C) from | D) over |
| 74. A) what kind | B) all that | C) what | D) which |
| 75. A) words | B) expressions | C) phrases | D) terms |
| 76. A) thought | B) known | C) understand | D) found |
| 77. A) way | B) subject | C) thing | D) manner |
| 78. A) able | B) failing | C) unable | D) incapable |
| 79. A) by saying | B) for saying | C) to say | D) saying |
| 80. A) then | B) therefore | C) so | D) otherwise |
| 81. A) way | B) sense | C) excuse | D) reason |
| 82. A) chapters | B) contents | C) index | D) appendix |
| 83. A) and | B) with | C) or | D) also |
| 84. A) happens | B) appears | C) used | D) looks |
| 85. A) that | B) something | C) which | D) nothing |
| 86. A) ignored | B) forgotten | C) missed | D) escaped |
| 87. A) this | B) that | C) it | D) so |
| 88. A) rule | B) example | C) advice | D) suggestion |
| 89. A) will | B) would | C) need | D) should |
| 90. A) to help | B) for helping | C) in helping | D) helping |

Part VI Translation (10points)

Directions: Put the following sentences into English on Answer Sheet.

91. 这辆汽车怎么了? 它一定出了毛病。
92. 我们必须使用新技术以提高产品的质量。
93. 他认真听,并记下校长讲的话。
94. 他本应该一小时前到达。他很可能没赶上飞机。
95. 你不知道真相,我也不知道,否则我会告诉你的。