

杭 州 师 范 大 学

2011 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试试题

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、按照说明答题。单项选择题多选无效。
5、考生答题时字迹不清楚扣分, 责任自负。

Part I Reading Comprehension(20 point)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet.

For questions 1 - 7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Sense of Happiness

Since life for most is no longer a daily struggle for basic necessities to meet physical needs, topics of public discourse are beginning to touch on aspects of life we have seldom addressed before. You may have noticed the Chinese press giving recent attention to literature that addresses happiness. Most, if not all, Chinese are financially better off thanks to 28 years of reform and opening up. But are we any happier? Various surveys and rankings attempt to answer this question. The municipal government of Beijing even unveiled a plan last month to incorporate residents' levels of satisfaction as an important indicator of societal harmony.

The focus on subjective well-being adds a precious human touch to our pursuit of development. Though sociologists have presented varying percentages based on different criteria, their answers tend to find we are generally happier, and the number of optimists rises each year. The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences' 2006 Blue Book on social progress says 70 percent of rural and urban respondents surveyed in 2005 reported a feeling of happiness and were optimistic about their futures. But each survey reveals a worrisome fact that a sizable portion, 10 percent at the lowest, of respondents were not content with their lives or not hopeful about the future. We cannot be content with the fact that at least 130 million of our countrymen are not happy. When discussing reasons

for discontent, the law of diminishing utility is relevant. Following this logic, insatiable desires are to blame.

It makes sense. When you have everything you need for a decent life, and more of the things you want, you may want more. But for the majority of Chinese citizens, it is not about diminishing utility. Though the official number of those in abject poverty is small, many more are yet to rise above the difficult fight for subsistence.

Although a sense of happiness remains a luxury for many of our compatriots because of poverty, we agree financial well-being is not the sole determinant of happiness. For most of us, except the extremely rich and naturally born optimists, there simply are too many variables that may kill the feeling of happiness. These include, but are not limited to, rising housing prices, tight and instable job market, back-breaking schooling expenses and medical bills. The most common one, however, is a low sense of security. An eye-catching characteristic of our economy is its high savings rate.

Cultural factors aside, as People's Bank of China President Zhou Xiaochuan told the World Economic Forum, the country's incomplete social security system is a major reason for the public's reluctance to spend. Explaining the rise in savings and drop in spending in their city, Beijing municipal statisticians pointed to unfavorable expectations in the low and middle-income group there was too much uncertainty regarding employment, income, housing, medical situations, and education.

How can you feel happy when you always have to brace yourself for the unexpected? It may be beyond the government's reach, not to mention obligation, to guarantee higher income for every citizen. But it does have a burden to create an environment where all citizens can feel a reasonable level of security. There was an inclusive "safety network" when the government encouraged officials to leave public offices in 1980s in attempts to downsize public service. The idea was to offer officials secure pay and benefits so they would not have to worry about guarantees after their departure from positions of power.

It is time the government displayed similar creativity and resolved to guarantee a much larger sense of certainty to its nation.

Questions:

1. The question of levels of residents' satisfaction or happiness is a subject Chinese seldom touched on before.
2. The purpose of Chinese daily struggle today is still to meet physical needs.
3. More than half of the interviewees feel happy and optimistic about their lives because they earn more money than before.
4. However, it was reported that 10 percent of the respondents, which stand for 130 million of our population, still remain a miserable and poor life.
5. The low and middle-income group was reluctant to spend more money, which led to the obvious rise in savings.
6. Among all the factors, financial well-being is the far most important determinant of happiness.
7. Lack of security is the most common reason why so many people feel unhappy.
8. The main reason for being discontent is _____.
9. Nowadays, the life of Chinese is getting better off, which is largely due to _____.
10. It is the government's obligation or burden to create a better environment in which all citizens can live with _____.

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Part II Vocabulary and Structure(30 point)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A) B) C) and D). Choose the ONE answer best complete the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer Sheet .

11. _____ her interest in children, I'm sure teaching is the right career for her.
A) Giving B) To give C) Having given D) Given
12. We are _____ a survey to find out what our customers think of their local bus service.
A) conducting B) conducing C) deducing D) deducting
13. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.
A) considered B) be considered C) considering D) having considered
14. It's reported in today's newspaper that a violent crime was _____ in this city yesterday.
A) made B) found C) committed D) sentenced
15. John Dewey believed that education should be a preparation for life, that a person learns by doing, and that teaching must _____ the curiosity and creativity of children.
A) seek B) stimulate C) shape D) secure
16. I'm rather _____ by her refusal to get involved. She's usually very keen to help.
A) confused B) shocked C) puzzled D) annoyed
17. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.
A) by that B) at that C) on that D) in that
18. It took me many hours to _____ my wife that we couldn't afford a new house at present.
A) convince B) persuade C) confirm D) inform
19. If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____.
A) does B) has done C) will do D) would do
20. They apologized for only being able to _____ us black bread and tea.
A) refer B) infer C) prefer D) offer
21. Those present at the meeting suggested _____ the old buildings in the center of the city.
A) canceling B) altering C) renovating D) recovering
22. In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe _____ Europe into a great war.
A) inserted B) imposed C) pitched D) plunged
23. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries.
A) as B) what C) so D) that
24. There are few electronic applications _____ to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots.
A) likely B) more likely C) most likely D) much likely
25. What he said just now had little to do with the question _____ discussion.
A) on B) in C) under D) at
26. You are not _____ unemployment benefit if you have never worked.
A) related to B) entitled to C) submitted to D) devoted to

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27. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
A) had been canceled B) have been canceled
C) were canceled D) having been canceled
28. The company _____ that it was not responsible for the pollution in the river.
A) demanded B) claimed C) blamed D) asserted
29. Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night, no matter what we _____ during the day.
A) should have done B) would have done
C) may have done D) must have done
30. He phoned his uncle who lived in the country, asking him to _____ his two schoolmates for the weekend.
A) assemble B) accommodate C) entrust D) resemble
31. I hope that you'll be more careful in typing the letter. Don't _____ anything.
A) lack B) withdraw C) omit D) leak
32. This crop does not do well in soils _____ the one for which it has been specially developed.
A) outside B) other than C) beyond D) rather than
33. These old pictures _____ him of his childhood ill the countryside.
A) recalled B) reflected C) remembered D) reminded
34. He had a hard time falling asleep, so the doctor _____ him some sleeping pills.
A) provided B) proscribed C) presented D) prescribed
35. "You are very selfish. It's high time you _____ that you are not the most important person in the world," Edgar said to his boss angrily.
A) realized B) have realized C) realize D) should
36. If I hadn't stood under the ladder to catch you when you fell, you _____ now.
A) wouldn't be smiling B) couldn't have smiled
C) won't smile D) didn't smile
37. The watching crowd _____ when the police arrived at the spot of the
A) scattered B) spread C) sketched D) stretched
38. I was advised to arrange for insurance _____ I needed medical treatment.
A) nevertheless B) although C) in case D) so that
39. By estimate, there are _____ two million people living in this city.
A) something at C) something about
B) something as D) something like
40. It turned out that his previous experience was _____ to his final success.
A) with value B) for value C) on value D) of value

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Read in Depth) (30 point)

Section A

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 the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet.

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You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once

Questions 41 to 50 are based on the following passage.

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 (41)_____ accident as a teenager driving alone. By (42)_____, 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 (43)_____ after 10 p. m., and especially after midnight. With (44)_____ 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 (45)_____. "The basic issue" he says, "is that adults who are responsible for issuing licenses fail to (46)_____ 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 (47)_____ of driving in the presence of an adult, followed by a period of driving with night of passenger (48)_____ 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 (49)_____ 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 (50)_____ any passengers under 20 (without the presence of an adult over 25) for the first six months.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| [A] passengers | [B] contact | [C] experience | [D] recognize |
| [E] capable | [F] restrictions | [G] carrying | [H] dramatically |
| [I] contrast | [J] accompany | [K] acquaintance | [L] inevitably |
| [M] identify | [N] fatal | [O] licensing | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Foxes and farmers have never got on well. These small dog-like animals have long been accused of killing farm animals. They are officially classified as harmful and farmers try to keep their numbers down by shooting or poisoning them.

Farmers can also call on the services of their local hunt to control the fox population. Hunting consists of pursuing a fox across the countryside, with a group of specially trained dogs, followed by men and women riding horses. When the dogs eventually catch the fox they kill it or a hunter shoots it.

People who take part in hunting think of it as a sport; they wear a special uniform of red coats and white trousers, and follow strict codes of behavior. But owning a horse and hunting regularly is expensive, so most hunters are wealthy.

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It is estimated that up to 100,000 people watch or take part in fox hunting. But over the last couple of decades the number of people opposed to fox hunting, because they think it is brutal (残酷) has risen sharply. Nowadays it is rare for a hunt to pass off without some kind of confrontation (冲突) between hunters and hunt saboteurs (阻拦者). Sometimes these incidents lead to violence, but mostly saboteurs interfere with the hunt by misleading riders and disturbing the trail of the fox's smell, which the dogs follow.

Noisy confrontations between hunters and saboteurs have become so common that they are almost as much a part of hunting as the pursuit of foxes itself. But this year supporters of fox hunting face a much bigger threat to their sport. A Labour Party Member of the Parliament, Mike Foster, is trying to get Parliament to approve a new law which will make the hunting of wild animals with dogs illegal. If the law is passed, wild animals like foxes will be protected under the ban in Britain.

51. Rich people in Britain have been hunting foxes _____.
A) for recreation C) to limit the fox population
B) in the interests of the farmers D) to show off their wealth
52. What is special about fox hunting in Britain?
A) It involves the use of a deadly poison.
B) It is a costly event which rarely occurs.
C) The hunters have set rules to follow.
D) The hunters have to go through strict training.
53. Fox hunting opponents often interfere in the game
A) by resorting to violence C) by taking legal action
B) by confusing the fox hunters D) by demonstrating on the scene
54. A new law may be passed by the British Parliament to _____.
A) prohibit farmers from hunting foxes
B) forbid hunting foxes with dogs
C) stop hunting wild animals in the countryside
D) prevent large-scale fox hunting
55. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) killing foxes with poison is illegal
B) limiting the fox population is unnecessary
C) hunting foxes with dogs is considered cruel and violent
D) fox-hunting often leads to confrontation between the poor and the rich

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16 to 17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is not mere academic one. The case, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls insistently for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that

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shifts are changed every weeks a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

One answer would seem to be longer periods on each shift, a month, or even three months. Recent research by Bonjer of the Netherlands, however, has shown that people on such systems will revert to their normal habits of sleep and wakefulness during the weekend and that this is quite enough to destroy any adaptation to night work built up during the week.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a corps of permanent night workers whose nocturnal wakefulness may persist through all weekends and holidays. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep, digestive discord and domestic disruption among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these symptoms among those on permanent night work.

56. The article is mainly about _____.
A) how the normal human daily cycle works
B) how to deal with the problem of shift work
C) a research on the normal human daily cycle
D) how to work better
57. According to the passage, the main problem about night work is that _____.
A) people hate the inconvenience of working on night shifts
B) your life is disturbed by changing from day to night routines and back
C) not all industries work at the same hours
D) it is difficult to find a corps of good night workers
58. According to the passage, the best solution to the problem seems to be _____.
A) not to change shifts from one week to the next
B) to make periods on each shift longer
C) to employ people who will always work at night
D) to find ways of selecting people who adapt quickly
59. In the second paragraph, "the third "means _____.
A) the third week
B) the third shift
C) a third of the time
D) the third routine
60. Which of the statement is true?
A) Automation helps solve the problem of working at night.
B) A person can work more efficiently by frequent changes between day shifts and night shifts.
C) The adaptation to night work can be destroyed if the persons revert to their normal habits for even one day or two.
D) Those permanent night workers are more likely to have such symptoms as digestive disorder.

Part V Cloze(10 point)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blanks there are four choices marked A) B) C) and D) .You should choose the ONE that best fits into the

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passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Do you wake up everyday feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

The clock, called SleepSmart, measures your sleep cycle, and waits 61_____ you to be in your lightest phase of sleep 62_____ rousing you. Its makers say that should 63_____ you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

As you sleep you pass 64_____ a sequence of sleep states -- light sleep, deep sleep and REM (rapid eye movement) sleep — that 65_____ approximately every 90 minutes. The point in that cycle at which you wake can 66_____ how you feel later, and may 67_____ have a greater impact than how much or little you have slept. Being roused during a light phase 68 you are more likely to wake up energetic.

SleepSmart 69_____ the distinct pattern of brain waves 70_____ during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 71_____ electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor. This measures the electrical activity of the wearer's brain, in much the 72_____ way as some machines used for medical and research 73_____, and communicates wirelessly with a clock unit near the bed. You 74_____ the clock with the latest time at 75_____ you want to be wakened, and it 76 duly (适时地) wakes you during the last light sleep phase before that.

The 77_____ was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island 78_____ a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test.

“79_____ sleep-deprived people ourselves, we started thinking of 80_____ to do about it,” says Eric Shashoua, a recent college graduate and now chief executive officer of Axon Sleep Research Laboratories, a company created by the students to develop their idea.

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A) beside | B) near | C) for | D) around |
| 62. A) upon | B) before | C) towards | D) till |
| 63. A) ensure | B) assure | C) require | D) request |
| 64. A) through | B) into | C) about | D) on |
| 65. A) reveals | B) reverses | C) resumes | D) repeat |
| 66. A) effect | B) affect | C) reflect | D) perfect |
| 67. A) already | B) ever | C) never | D) even |
| 68. A) means | B) marks | C) says | D) dictates |
| 69. A) removes | B) relieves | C) records | D) recalls |
| 70. A) proceeded | B) produced | C) pronounced | D) progressed |
| 71. A) by | B) of | C) with | D) over |
| 72. A) familiar | B) similar | C) identical | D) same |
| 73. A) findings | B) prospects | C) proposals | D) purposes |
| 74. A) prompt | B) program | C) plug | D) plan |
| 75. A) where | B) this | C) which | D) that |
| 76. A) then | B) also | C) almost | D) yet |
| 77. A) claim | B) conclusion | C) concept | D) explanation |
| 78. A) once | B) since | C) after | D) while |
| 79. A) Besides | B) Despite | C) To | D) As |
| 80. A) what | B) how | C) whether | D) when |

Part VI Translation(10 point)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

81. _____(不言而喻) that the development of science and technology is vital to the modernization of China.
82. I always _____(认为 … 理所当然)that I was far more intelligent than he was.
83. When he left his parents he promised them that he would _____(尽量多写家信).
84. John _____(会毫不犹豫地)to offer help when others are in trouble.
85. _____(他们得出的结论) that it'll be cheaper in the long run to use real leather because it will last longer.