

杭 州 师 范 大 学

2012 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试题

考试科目代码: 243

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;

Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes) (20 分)

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, marked

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

Learn to love your job

Are you familiar with kudzu--a prolific vine that wraps itself around other vegetation, strangling the life out of it? Does this sound like what your job is doing to you? Rather than helping you to blossom, is your job running you over like a lawnmower? Stop the madness! You spend too much time at work to be miserable. You can cut through "career kudzu" by putting the following advice into action.

Be Honest With Your Boss Your boss may be talented and inspirational, but probably not a mind - reader, ff you are frustrated at work, speak up. Your boss has a right to know if you are feeling undervalued, burned out, or desperately in need of a more flexible schedule. There are, of course, ways to conduct this talk so that you don't sound whiny or hopelessly confused. You may be more appreciated and have more options than you thought. A good boss can give you strategies to pull your attitude out of a funk. Give it a chance, and be honest with your discussion.

Let the Job Bring Out Your Best If you have a job that matches your skills poorly, you'll end up hating it. For example, sales jobs are not for everyone. An introverted, quiet person is likely to feel uncomfortable chasing down some sales quota. Your job should fit like a globe, not force you to be something you are not. m-fitting jobs cause stress, according to psychologist Bill

Crawford, stress is a signal that something needs to change. "Suffering is when we don't make the change," Crawford explains, "Often we don't listen to the signal of stress in our lives until it becomes a severe problem." If your job is not fulfilling, get creative. Drastic changes are not always necessary. Arlene S. Hirsch, author of *Love Your Work and Success Will Follow*, tells the story of a banker with strong financial analysis skills who was experiencing great job dissatisfaction. He recaptured his love for music by accepting a job as CFO for a symphony orchestra. Smart move!

Acknowledge Your Anger If you really hate your job, it's likely that you are fired up about something. Pinpointing the source of your anger is a crucial first step. According to Dr. Hendrie Weisinger, there are 5 main anger--provoking work situations: 1. Being left out. Not being accepted by your peers severely limits how effective you can be on the job, and shakes your fundamental need for acceptance. 2. Critical bosses. Nitpicking bosses are infuriating. 3. Not getting promoted. You try your best and it's never acknowledged. 4. being maligned by co-workers. Being victimized by false rumors is a consistent anger arouser. 5. Incompetent bosses. An incompetent boss can stifle your enthusiasm and torpedo your chances for job satisfaction.

Get Rid of Grudges When people work together, hurt feelings, misunderstanding, and cross words are inevitable, if you are mistreated at work, you'll be tempted to get even. Be careful: Making enemies can lead straight to job misery. Even if you have been treated unfairly, you can take the high road. While practicing forgiveness may be the last thing you want to do, it is often the wisest move. Offenders may not deserve your kindness, but you do. By forgiving abusive jerks, you are actually giving yourself a break. Sure, you can quit your job in a huff and seek greener pastures elsewhere. Find a place where people treat you with the love and respect that you deserve. Right? Wrong! You'll find "challenging" co-workers wherever you go. They just look different and have different names. You'd be better off finding ways to live in peace with people with various value systems.

Above all else, try to keep your perspective. We all hate our jobs occasionally? The trick is to keep those times few and far between. Putting these tips into practice will help you gain greater satisfaction at work. And when you consider that happy employees are more likely to get ahead, isn't that a goal worth smiling about?

1. If you are frustrated at work you should not reveal your emotion to others.
2. A good boss can give you strategies to help his employees be brave.
3. If you have a job that cannot match your skills, it will help you to develop your courage further.
4. Ill-fitting jobs indicate changes should be made.
5. Drastic changes are always necessary when job cannot give you satisfaction .
6. If your boss is critical, it will make you infuriate.
7. If you are mistreated in the work, you'll be tempted to revenge.
8. While being tolerant may be the thing you don't want to do, it is often _____.
9. You 'll find co-workers that difficult to get on well with everywhere, but you had better

_____.

10. When we hate our jobs, the trick is to _____.

Part II Complete the sentences by choosing the proper word given below .You should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet . (10 分)

11. My students found the book _____it provided them with an abundance of information on the subject.

A. enlightening B. confusing C. distracting D. amusing

12. More and more people produce more wastes. But this problem is _____ by our "throw-away" technology.

A. enlarged B. increased C. intensified D. expanded

13. If businessmen are taxed too much, will no longer be motivated _____ to work hard, with the result that incomes from taxation might actually.

A. shrink B. delay C. disperse D. sink

14. Through the controlled use of insecticides, man has _____ the land, killing the wildlife.

A. occupied B. decreased C. polluted D. taken

15. Teachers need to give serious _____ to how young adults can be best accommodate the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that they experience.

A. thought B. idea C. opinion D. advice

16. Variety of small clubs can provide _____ opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful group dynamics.

A. durable B. excessive C. surplus D. multiple

17. Water might seep slowly through the soil _____it soaks through into the natural reservoirs underground.

A. because B. if C. after D. as

18. American companies are evolving from mass-production manufacturing to _____enterprises.

A. moveable B. changing C. flexible D. varying

19. _____ repairing a toaster or a radio, it is easier and cheaper to buy a new one and discard the old, even though 95 percent of its parts may still be functioning.

A. In spite of B. Instead of C. In addition to D. In favor of

20. There is a problem with this recycling system. It is a balance that can be easily _____by people.

A. upset B. created C. discovered D. invented

21. They were thought of, like people _____ generations, with the distance between generations much smaller.

A. by means of B. in terms of C. with regard to D. in line with

22. The manager gave one of the salesgirls an accusing look for her _____ attitude toward customers.
A. impartial B. mild C. hostile D. opposing
23. The typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be _____ to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers.
A. improper B. risky C. fair D. wise
24. Some of these ways are not so easy to understand. For example, a marshy bog (沼泽) may not be good for everything, but it _____ an important purpose.
A. produces B. serves C. maintains D. keeps
25. It was the 19th century that the communications revolution _____ up, beginning with transport, the railway and so on.
A. gathered B. speeded C. worked D. picked
26. The newly built Science Building seems _____ enough to last a hundred years.
A. spacious B. sophisticated C. substantial D. ready
27. A variety of activities should be organized _____ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to something else without feeling gusty.
A. if only B. now that C. so that D. even if
28. By dumping sewage and _____ into rivers and lakes, we have contaminated our drinking water.
A. chemicals B. materials C. elements D. matters
29. Growing bodies need movement and _____, but not just in ways that emphasize competition.
A. care B. nutrition C. exercise D. leisure
30. Not everyone see that process in _____. It is important to do so.
A. concept B. dimension C. effect D. perspective

Part III Reading Comprehension (30分)

Section A(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

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 blank is identified by a letter. Please choose the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.

Question 31 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Over the history of the earth, millions of animal and plant species have disappeared. Most of these species disappeared, or became 31, because of 32 causes such as climatic changes or a catastrophic event, like an asteroid hitting earth. What is different today is that most

species that are in danger of becoming extinct are not endangered because of natural causes but because of 33 activity. Today, we will be looking at the reasons that many plants and animals are endangered and how these reasons, or causes, are related to human activity.

They single most important cause of endangered species today is the 34 and degradation of habitat(栖息地). Most animals and plants are 35 live and reproduce in a specific environment, habitat. They cannot 36 if they lose the specific habitat that they are adapted to live and reproduce in.

There axe many ways that human activity destroys habitat. For example, forests, grasslands, and deserts, which provide habitat to many plants and animals, are 37 in order to develop residential areas for people to live in and industrial area for people to work in. Land is also cleared to prepared it for farmers to grow crops on. Swamps and marshes, which provide habitat to many animal and plant species, are often 38 and filled in, also to provide land for development or agriculture. 39 rivers are sometimes dammed (筑坝) in order to provide people with electrical power. All of these human activities, such as clearing forests, grasslands, and deserts; draining (排水)swamps and mashes, and damming rivers 40 the destruction of habitats that many plants and animals need to live and reproduce in.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) extinct | B) natural |
| C) survive | D) anniversary |
| E) destruction | F) human |
| G) result in | H) separated |
| I) cleared | J) leave |
| K) Finally | L) correspondence |
| M) drained | N) In addition |
| O) adapted to | |

Section B

Directions: There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet .

Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Even plants can run a fever, especially when they're under attack by insects or disease. But unlike humans, plants can have their temperature taken from 3000 feet away--straight up. A decade ago, adopting the infrared (红外线) scanning technology developed for military purpose and other satellites, physicist Stephen Paley came up with a quick way to take the

temperature of crops to determine which ones are under stress. The goal was to let farmers precisely target pesticide (杀虫剂) spraying rather than rain poison on a whole field, which invariably includes plants that don't have pest (害虫) problems.

Even better, Paley's Remote Scanning Service Company could detect crop problems before they became visible to the eyes. Mounted on a plane flown at 3000 feet at night, an infrared scanner measured the heat emitted by crops. The data were transformed into a color-coded map showing where plants were running "fevers". Farmers could then spot-spray, using 50 to 70 percent less pesticide than they otherwise would.

The bad news is that Paley's company closed down in 1984, after only three years. Farmers resisted the new technology and long-term backers were hard to find. But with the renewed concern about pesticides on produce, and refinements in infrared scanning, Paley hopes to get back into operation. Agriculture experts have no doubt that the technology works. "This technology can be used on 75 percent of agricultural land in the United States," says George Oerther of Texas A&M. Ray Jackson, who recently retired from the Department of Agriculture, thinks remote infrared crop scanning could be adopted by the end of decade. But only if Paley finds the financial backing which he failed to obtain 10 years ago.

41. Plants will emit an increased amount of heat when they are
 - A. sprayed with pesticides
 - B. facing an infrared scanner
 - C. in poor physical condition
 - D. exposed to excessive sun rays
42. In order to apply pesticide spraying precisely, we can use infrared scanning to
 - A. estimate the damage to the crops
 - B. draw a color-coded map
 - C. measure the size of the affected area
 - D. locate the problem area
43. Farmers can save a considerable amount of pesticide by
 - A. resorting to spot-spraying
 - B. transforming poisoned rain
 - C. consulting infrared scanning experts
 - D. detecting crop problems at an early date
44. The application of infrared scanning technology to agriculture met with some difficulties due to
 - A. the lack of official support
 - B. its high cost
 - C. the lack of financial support
 - D. its failure to help increase production

45. Infrared scanning technology may be brought back into operation because of
- A. the desire of farmers to improve the quality of their produce
 - B. growing concern about the excessive use of pesticides on crops
 - C. the forceful promotion by the Department of Agriculture
 - D. full support from agricultural experts

Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation (航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable device emits radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not. The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio systems in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his because the music is too loud.

46. What is said about the biggest safety threat facing airlines today?
- A. It is a terrorist with a gun.
 - B. It is the man with the portable computer that may kidnap the plane.
 - C. It may be the electromagnetic interference.
 - D. It is originated from the vulnerable navigation equipment.
47. Now many portable electronic devices do the author refer to in the passage?
- A. Two.
 - B. Three.
 - C. Four.
 - D. Five.
48. The second passage is mainly about ___
- A. RTCA has recommended that all airlines ban the use of electronic devices
 - B. the advice of some experts on the use of electronic devices during the flight

- C. some airlines' reactions to the use of the devices
 D. experts' attitudes and some airlines' doings to the use of electronic devices, during the flight
49. There are many potential risks the electronic interference may raise, the biggest line is
 A. terrorists may damage navigation equipment by using radio systems
 B. the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio
 C. the defects of electronic devices
 D. some airlines can't adopt effective safety measures for air flight
50. The author's attitude towards the ban of passenger's use of electronic devices is
 A. negative B. supportive C. optimistic D. indifferent

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes) (20 分)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (A) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Much unfriendly feeling towards computers has based on the fear of widespread unemployment resulting about their introduction. Computers 51. _____
 are often used as part of automated production systems required a least 52. _____
 possible number of operators, causing the loss of many jobs. This has
 been happened, for example, in many steelworks. 53. _____

On the other hand, computers do create jobs. They are more skilled and better paid, though less in number than those they replaced. 54. _____
 Many activities can not continue in their present form without computers, 55. _____
 no matter how many people are employed.
 Examples are the check clearing(票据交换)system of major bank and the 56. _____
 weather forecasting system.

When a firm introduce computers, few people are usually employed in 57. _____
 key pests (such as jobs of operation managers) while other staff is retrained 58. _____
 as operators, programmers, data preparation staff. After the new system have 59. _____
 settled down, people in non-computer jobs are not always replaced.

When they leave, resulting to a decrease in the number of employees. This 60. _____
 decrease is sometimes balanced by a substantial increase in the activity of the
 firm, resulting from the introduction of computers.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes) (10分)

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.

It is the firm belief of astronomers 61 there are living creatures on other planets. It is also their earnest wish that some day 62 may be made with such living creatures 63 sending messages in the form of radio signals. The 64 of communicating with people on other planets may one day come 65 since radio telescopes 66.

Scientific project of various kinds are now being launched to 67 signals or to receive signals from distant planets. The question now 68 What sort of message 69 so that it could be understood? To send a message in any language would be impractical 70 it would 71 not be intelligible.

It is the opinion of scientists that a signal in the 72 of a simple arithmetic sequence might be understood.

Scientists think that pictures might also be understood, so it 73 a good idea to send pictures of the people 74 our planet. Pictures of domestic animals together with 75 crops we 76 for our food might also be 77. Pictures of houses and buildings might 78 further information about our life and society.

As time goes on, TV pictures might be sent, which would 79 acquaint the beings on other planets 80 life and the level of civilization on our planet.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 61. A) which | B) what | C) why | D) that |
| 62. A) connection | B) touch | C) contact | D) relationship |
| 63. A) from | B) to | C) with | D) by |
| 64. A) imagination | B) dream | C) nightmare | D) fancy |
| 65. A) true | B) untrue | C) impossible | D) possible |
| 66. A) being invented | B) invented | C) have now been invented | D) have now invented |
| 67. A) send | B) post | C) deliver | D) release |
| 68. A) rises | B) arises | C) occurs | D) raises |
| 69. A) had sent | B) would send | C) would be sent | D) should be sent |
| 70. A) then | B) as | C) and | D) therefore |
| 71. A) hardly | B) closely | C) certainly | D) nearly |
| 72. A) kind | B) type | C) form | D) category |
| 73. A) had to be | B) was to be | C) must have been | D) would be |
| 74. A) settling | B) inhabiting | C) existing | D) establishing |
| 75. A) vicious | B) various | C) vary | D) vision |
| 76. A) breed | B) raise | C) manufacture | D) reproduce |
| 77. A) transformed | B) transmitted | C) transferred | D) transplanted |
| 78. A) delay | B) deliver | C) convey | D) communicate |

79. A) therefore B) furthermore C) further D) nevertheless
80. A) on B) as C) with D) about

Part VI (10 分)

Directions: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese into English
On the Answer Sheet

81. He skips breakfast on a daily basis; frequently misses meals in order to accommodate busy work or social schedules; eats a lot of fast-food; and fails to exercise regularly. _____
_____ (他身体欠佳, 与他不健康的生活方式不无关系).
82. Often it is in overcoming hardships that _____ (我们
方懂得珍惜生命的价值)
83. _____ (并非每一个人对什么是对、什么是错都持
一样的看法), nor does everyone agree on what is good and bad for children.
84. _____ (因特网已不再是一个不同寻常的字眼)
In today's electronic age, it is changing the way customers behave--in deciding
what products to buy, and where to buy them.
85. _____ (人的兴趣不尽相同), but we can still make friends
with people who do not have our interests.