

浙江工商大学 2009 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷 (B) 卷

招生专业: 日语语言文学

考试科目: 217 英语 (二外) 总分: 100 分 考试时间: 180 分钟

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best answer to complete each sentence and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- The worry then _____: What if the employment pressure is more serious after three years when they graduate with a master degree?
 A) arises B) arouses C) raises D) rises
- The focus of the hearing is how to _____ of radioactive waste.
 A) deal B) dispose C) erase D) delete
- Clearly, it is time we _____ Indians as living museum pieces with no relevance to America.
 A) stopped regarding B) would stop regarding
 C) stopped to regard D) should stop to regard
- I can't understand why he _____ a decision until it was too late.
 A) postponed to make B) postponed making
 C) postponed for D) postponed to
- Ambition is the _____ of all successful businessmen.
 A) disposition B) nature C) personality D) temperament
- Drastic fall of the stock prices threw stockholders into _____ degrees of panic.
 A) diver B) diversify C) diverse D) diversity
- No matter how cold it is, all had to stay in the open space, especially at night, for the _____ of the warning of aftershocks.
 A) donation B) duration C) destination D) domination
- Sorry, we cannot give you _____ for that kind of machine you sell because the market for it is shrinking due to the financial crisis.
 A) an order B) a charge C) a purchase D) an expense
- His _____ on the US financial crisis has aroused great criticism at home.
 A) commitment B) evaluation C) comment D) committee
- In this experiment, they were awakened several times during the night, and asked to report what they _____.
 A) had just been dreaming B) have just been dreaming
 C) are just dreaming D) had just dreamt
- The rent for this house is \$ 250. But you need also pay \$50 first as the _____.
 A) deposit B) council C) desire D) submission
- Chen was _____ of accepting bribes in a large sum.

所有答案写在答题纸上。

第 1 页 (共 10 页)

- A) witnessed B) accused C) charged D) found
13. It is not possible for the earthquake victims to go through the severe winter in the _____ of the whole nation's help.
- A) spare B) haste C) era D) absence
14. They are disappointed to find that the top of the hill are still _____, although they plant trees in this area every year.
- A) bare B) vacant C) blank D) hollow
15. Solids and liquids are alike _____ they have a definite volume.
- A) with that B) for that C) in that D) at that
16. The political turmoil in Thailand _____ many Chinese to cancel their traveling plan to Thailand.
- A) resulted B) obliged C) demanded D) recommended
17. Several failures in finding a job hasn't _____ her, but encouraged her to redouble her exertions instead.
- A) discounted B) discharged C) discarded D) discouraged
18. Unexpectedly, a guest I have never expected to see this life _____ on me last night.
- A) decreased B) declined C) descended D) dropped
19. Before making a decision about whether or not to approve of saving those banks, the US congress has to _____ the possible chain cries from other industries.
- A) take into account B) make up for
C) account for D) make out
20. In the _____ of failure for Iceland to get sufficient financial help from the world bank, it will experience a more serious economic declination.
- A) face B) time C) event D) course
21. _____ the Revolutionary War, the present United States was an English colony.
- A) Due to B) Prior to C) As a result of D) In addition to
22. This book will show the readers _____ can be used in other contexts.
- A) how that they have observed B) that how they have observed
C) how what they have observed D) that they have observed
23. Weather _____, the picnic will be held as scheduled.
- A) permits B) permitting C) will permit D) should permit
24. Young people are not _____ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.
- A) conservative B) content C) confident D) generous
25. What you are doing now is not _____ with what you advocated at first.
- A) resistant B) satisfied C) consistent D) content
26. The bad weather meant _____ the rocket launch for 48 hours.
- A) delaying B) to delay C) having delayed D) was delayed
27. The poor girl couldn't _____ from her tears any more when her mother showed up.
- A) restrain B) hold C) withhold D) refrain
28. Your teacher has lost his voice and _____ I am taking his place today.
- A) nevertheless B) however C) moreover D) accordingly
29. Old Mr. Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he can _____.
- A) pull through B) pull up C) pull back D) pull out

所有答案写在答题纸上。

第 2 页 (共 10 页)

30. In New York there is a shifting population of vagrants usually with an unhealthy _____ for alcohol.
 A) attitude B) aptitude C) appetite D) altitude
31. Two thirds of the people in the president's county voted for his _____ in the election.
 A) alternative B) participant C) choice D) opponent
32. To fill the hours of leisure created by eight-hour work days, our society _____ sports.
 A) turned to B) turned over C) turned down D) turned in
33. So seriously _____ in the traffic accident that he had to lie in the hospital for two months.
 A) he was injured B) did he injure C) he injured D) was he injured
34. At the smoke, the two girls _____ the exit as quickly as possible.
 A) made off B) made out C) made for D) made up
35. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place _____.
 A) where I'd like to visit B) in which I'd like to visit
 C) I want to visit most D) that I want to visit it most
36. Several special programs were designed to _____ disadvantaged youths aged 16-21 to become more responsible, employable, and productive.
 A) resist B) insist C) persist D) assist
37. We are aware that, _____, the situation will get worse.
 A) if not properly dealt with B) if not properly dealing with
 C) if not dealing with properly D) if being not dealt with properly
38. Economic crisis usually comes in _____ with serious unemployment in a country.
 A) relation B) line C) accordance D) combination
39. Please _____ your remarks to the topic under discussion.
 A) confess B) confirm C) confuse D) confine
40. During the ice age, human beings _____ the colder temperatures of the time would often make their homes in caves.
 A) exposed to B) was exposed to C) exposed in D) being exposed in

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

In 1967, in response to widespread public concern aroused by medical reports of asbestos (石棉) related deaths, NMRC organized a committee of enquiry to investigate the health threats associated with the use of asbestos in the building industry.

After examining evidences provided by medical researchers and building workers and management, NMRC published a report, which included advices for dealing with asbestos. The report confirmed the findings of similar research in the U.S. and Canada. Exposure to relatively small quantities of asbestos fibers, they concluded, was directly responsible for the development of cancers, asbestosis and related diseases. Taking into account evidence provided by economists and building industry management, however, the report assumed that despite the availability of other materials, asbestos would continue to play a major role in the British building industry for many years to come because of its availability and low cost.

As a result, NMRC gave a series of recommendations, which were intended to reduce the risks, to those who might be exposed to asbestos in working environments. They recommended that, where possible, asbestos-free materials should be employed. In cases where asbestos was employed, it was recommended that it should be used in such a way that loose fibers were less likely to enter the air. The report recommended that special care should be taken during work in environments which contain asbestos. Workers should wear protective equipment and take special care to remove dust from the environment and clothing with the use of vacuum cleaner.

The report identified five factors which determine the level of risk involved. The state and type of asbestos is critical to determining the risk factors. In addition, dust formation was found to be limited where the asbestos was used when wet rather than dry.

A critical factor taking place in risk reduction is the adequate ventilation of the working environment. When work takes place in an enclosed space, more asbestos particles circulate and it was therefore recommended that natural or machine ventilation should be used. By closely following these advices, it was claimed that exposure can be reduced to a reasonably practical minimum.

41. Exposure to asbestos fibers can cause cancer _____.
 A) only when asbestos is used in building industry
 B) only when it is used in large quantities
 C) even if it is used in small quantities
 D) if they are used when wet rather than dry
42. It can be inferred from the passage that the real danger comes from _____.
 A) the asbestos dust that people take in
 B) the contact of the worker's skin with asbestos particles
 C) the inferior quality of the asbestos itself
 D) the excessive use of man-made asbestos material
43. Evidence from the economists and the building industries shows that _____.
 A) exposure to asbestos fibers is cancer causing
 B) asbestos is in extensive use in building industry
 C) use of asbestos is being reduced gradually
 D) exposure to asbestos fibers can be reduced
44. One of the recommendations given by the council was that _____.
 A) asbestos should be banned in building industry
 B) steps be taken to prevent loose fibers of asbestos entering the air
 C) vacuum cleaner be taken by every worker
 D) the cost of asbestos be increased so as to drive it out of the market
45. According to the report, dust formation can be reduced when _____.
 A) asbestos is damp
 B) dry asbestos is employed
 C) workers wear protective clothing
 D) workers use asbestos in the open air

Passage 2

Internet, E-mail and similar electronic connections offer a far wider ground for scholarly communication, because a researcher can post the beginnings of a theory, receive comments on it from peers, incorporate new ideas and alter the details over and over until it is right. Electronic

networks enable scholarly publishing to imitate the intellectual process more closely. The unit of transaction will become the idea, not just a collection of articles.

This dynamic, fluid progression of an idea known as "scholarly skywriting" is possible, because the speed and reach of electronic messaging "more closely match the natural biological speed of human thought." When writing a paper, says Harnad, he is able instantly to incorporate the forces of the Net into the creative process. In one part of his computer will be E-mailed comments from colleagues, in another will be his own notes, in yet another his previous papers—and at any time, he can launch into the Net to find a new resource or paper, send off a thought to a commentator or ask a question, all as if they were in the same room. This new form of scholarship could cause problems with copyrights, however. With so many voices involved in production of a new idea, it's more difficult than ever to pin down exactly who should receive credit for it.

Some scholars believe that the storage of documents as disembodied electronic signals will gradually alter the structure of knowledge. "Manuscripts" will increasingly be "live", changing as the author returns to the computer and other scholars offer their comments in the margins. It will be possible to update and massage (篡改) documents without increased cost, so that the notion of a bound book could become obsolete. Even the idea of authorship could change.

In the long run, the new information technologies may fundamentally alter creativity itself. Nowadays, much of the process of scholarship—the testing of an idea and the subsequent peer commentary—takes place in private; only the publication of a final manuscript is a public event.

Then, what about scientific journals? At a wider level, there seems to be growing acknowledgement that the main of journals in future will be to provide research papers with a guarantee of quality and added editorial value—in terms of making science more readable, and placing it within a wider perspective for example—while their traditional role as a distribution outlet will become less important.

46. By "scholarly skywriting", the author means scholars _____.
 A) get new ideas from discussions through electronic networks
 B) have their scientific papers openly published on the Net
 C) are free to express their ideas on the line
 D) create, polish and publish their ideas on the line
47. "Scholarly skywriting" has all the following advantages except _____.
 A) avoidance of copyright trouble
 B) swift transmission of thought
 C) utilization of the wisdom of other individuals
 D) easy updating of manuscripts
48. According to the passage, it can be concluded that _____.
 A) electronic publishing will eventually take the place of traditional journals
 B) the process of scholarship will change greatly in a world of electric networks
 C) electronic publishing is becoming the predominant means of scholarly communication
 D) scholarly skywriting will be the most important skill for most scientists
49. According to the passage, scientific journals _____.
 A) have lost their prominent position in the research community
 B) will still play their due role in publishing research papers
 C) will fail to keep scientific knowledge up-to-date
 D) will become obsolete with the development of "scholarly skywriting"

50. From the passage we learn that _____.

- A) scholarship will be a sheer private communication among scholars
- B) the authorship will have to be shared by many collaborators in the world
- C) scholarly writing can be a public event with the involvement of many scholars
- D) scholarly writing can be a dynamic process and it will be more difficult to have a final result

Passage 3

In an event known as the "Great Dying," some 250 million years ago, 90 percent of all marine life and nearly three-quarters of land-based plants and animals went extinct.

Scientists have long debated the cause of this calamity -- which occurred before the era of dinosaurs -- with possibilities including such disasters as meteor impacts.

Researchers led by Peter Ward of the University of Washington now think the answer is global warming caused by volcanic activity. Their findings are reported in Thursday's online edition of the journal *Science*. They studied the Karoo Basin of South Africa, using chemical, biological and other evidence to relate layers of sediment there to similar layers in China that previous research has tied to the marine extinction at the same period. Studying a 1,000-foot thick section of exposed sediment, Ward's team found evidence of a gradual extinction over about 10 million years followed by a sharp increase in extinction rate that lasted another 5 million years. They believe that the extinctions were caused by global warming and oxygen deprivation over long periods of time.

Massive volcanic flows in what is now Siberia *brought on* the warming while, at the same time, geologic action caused global sea levels to drop, Ward explained. "Once you expose a huge amount of underwater sediment to the atmosphere, two very bad things happen -- a huge amount of carbon in the sediments is released and also methane. Once (methane) hits the atmosphere it's the most efficient greenhouse gas on the planet," he said.

That provided a one-two punch of warming and a decline in oxygen levels, he said.

"Some of us have been toying with the idea that dinosaurs evolved to be a low-oxygen adaptation," resulting from this era, Ward said. "We know birds can live at much lower oxygen concentrations than we do, and we think there were similar lung adaptations in dinosaurs."

Currently the atmosphere consists of about 21 percent oxygen, but the addition of gases at that time could have lowered levels to 16 percent or less, Ward said.

"If you didn't live on the sea level you didn't live," he commented, reflecting the fact that oxygen concentrations decline with altitude. The result would have been to eliminate half the living space on the planet, said Ward.

51. According to Peter Ward's research, _____.

- A) 90% of animals and plants went extinct 250 million years ago
- B) dinosaurs died off as a result of meteor impacts
- C) the "Great Dying" before the era of dinosaurs has much to do with volcanic activity
- D) global warming played a minor part in the "Great Dying"

52. The phrase "brought on" (Line 1, Para.4) most probably means _____.

- A) cause to happen
- B) accelerate
- C) diminish
- D) sustain

53. The greenhouse effect resulted hundreds of million years ago when _____.
 A) the atmosphere changed dramatically
 B) oxygen levels became lower
 C) the sea levels became lower
 D) a large amount of carbon and methane in the sediment was released into the atmosphere
54. It can be inferred that dinosaurs' low-oxygen adaptation _____.
 A) was unique in evolution
 B) evolved out of the low-oxygen environment hundreds of million years ago
 C) is hard to explain
 D) caused their extinction
55. It is implied in the last paragraph that _____.
 A) only those lived near sea could survive
 B) lack of oxygen led to the extinction of most of the species
 C) The living space was too small to hold so many species
 D) Global warming is related to human activities

Passage 4

The energy crisis, which is being felt around the world, has dramatized how the careless use of the earth's resources has brought the whole world to the brink of disaster. The over development of motor transport, with its increase of more cars, more highways, more pollution, more suburbs, more commuting, has contributed to the near-destruction of our cities, the breakup of the family, and the pollution not only of local air but also of the earth's atmosphere. The disaster has arrived in the form of the energy crisis.

Our present situation is unlike war, revolution or depression. It is also unlike the great natural disasters of the past. Worldwide resources exploitation and energy use have brought us to a state where long-range planning is essential. What we need is not a continuation of our present serious state, which endangers the future of our country, our children, and our earth, but a movement forward to a new norm in order to work rapidly and effectively on planetary problems.

This country has been falling back under the continuing exposures of loss morality and the revelation that lawbreaking has reached into the highest places in the land. There is a strong demand for moral revival and for some devotion that is vast enough and yet personal enough to enlist the devotion of all. In the past it has been only in a way in defense of their own country and their own ideals that any people have been able to devote themselves wholeheartedly.

This is the first time that we have been asked to defend ourselves and what we hold dear in cooperation with all the other inhabitants of this planet, who share with us the same endangered air and the same endangered oceans. There is a common need to reassess our present course, to change that course and to devise new methods through which the world can survive. This is a priceless opportunity.

To grasp it we need a widespread understanding of the nature of the crisis confronting us and the world, a crisis that is no passing inconvenience, no by-product of the ambitions of the oil-producing countries, no environmentalists' mere fears, no by-product of any present system of government. What we face is the outcome of the invention of the last four hundred years. What we need is a transformed life style. This new life style can flow directly from science and technology, but its acceptance depends on a sincere devotion to finding a higher quality of life for the world's children and future generation.

56. Which condition does the author feel has nearly destroyed our cities?
 A) Lack of financial planning.
 B) The breakup of the family.
 C) Natural disasters in many regions.
 D) The excessive growth of motors.
57. According to the author, to prevent the country from falling back, _____.
 A) we must revive morality and the spirit of devotion.
 B) we should decrease the use of cars.
 C) we must fight against lawbreaking behavior.
 D) we should defend our ideals wholeheartedly
58. By comparing past problems with present ones, the author draws attention to _____.
 A) the significance of this crisis
 B) the inadequacy of governments
 C) the similarity of the past to the present
 D) the hopelessness of the situation
59. What contribution does the author feel people must now make ?
 A) Search for new energy sources.
 B) Outlaw motor transportation.
 C) Accept a new life style.
 D) Adopt a new form of government
60. It can be concluded that the disaster we are faced now _____.
 A) is a by-product of the oil-producing countries
 B) is where to find new energy resources
 C) can not be solved without coordinated efforts
 D) is that no resources are inexhaustible

Part III Translation (10%)

Directions: In this part, you are required to translate five underlined sentences **FROM THE PASSAGES IN PART II** into Chinese. Base your translation on the context the passages provide and write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

61. As a result, NMRC gave a series of recommendations, which were intended to reduce the risks, to those who might be exposed to asbestos in working environments.
 (In Paragraph 3 of Passage 1)
62. When work takes place in an enclosed space, more asbestos particles circulate and it was therefore recommended that natural or machine ventilation should be used.
 (In Paragraph 5 of Passage 1)
63. Internet, E-mail and similar electronic connections offer a far wider ground for scholarly communication, because a researcher can post the beginnings of a theory, receive comments on it from peers, incorporate new ideas and alter the details over and over until it is right.
 (In Paragraph 1 of Passage 2)
64. Nowadays, much of the process of scholarship—the testing of an idea and the subsequent peer commentary—takes place in private; only the publication of a final manuscript is a public event. (In Paragraph 4 of Passage 2)

65. We know birds can live at much lower oxygen concentrations than we do, and we think there were similar lung adaptations in dinosaurs. (In Paragraph 6 of Passage 3)

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Since 1895 the National Trust has worked for the preservation of places of historic interest and natural beauty in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Years of 66 efforts and public awareness have 67 so great achievements that the Trust has become one of the best-known societies all over Great Britain.

Today the Trust --- 68 is not a government department but a charity depending on the 69 support of the public and its own members--- is the largest landowner and conservation society in Britain.

Wherever you go, you are 70 land that is protected and 71 by the National Trust. Over 350 miles of 72 land, lakes and forests in one area of natural beauty; 73 and Roman ruins; moorlands and farmland, woods and islands; lengths of inland waterways; 74 seventeen whole villages -- all are open to the public at all times subject only 75 the needs of farming, forestry and the protection of wildlife.

But the Trust's protection 76 further than this. It has in its possession a hundred gardens and 77 two hundred historic buildings 78 it opens to paying visitors. Castles and churches, houses of architectural or historic importance, mills, gardens and parks 79 to the Trust by their former owners.

Many houses 80 their original contents of fine furniture, pictures, and other treasures accumulated over 81, and often the donor himself continues to live in part of the house as a 82 of the National Trust. The walking-sticks in the hall, the flowers, silver-framed photographs, books and papers in the rooms are 83 that the house is still loved and 84 and that visitors are welcomed as private individuals just as 85 as tourists.

Do you expect to find on the earth so loving, so considerate and so accomplishing a society?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 66. A) corresponding | B) deficient | C) simultaneous | D) persistent |
| 67. A) turned out | B) taken out | C) brought about | D) turned in |
| 68. A) nowadays | B) which | C) scarcely | D) it |
| 69. A) deliberate | B) compulsory | C) social | D) voluntary |
| 70. A) far from | B) attached to | C) close to | D) prone to |
| 71. A) maintained | B) cultivated | C) renewed | D) charged |
| 72. A) unused | B) undeveloped | C) unwanted | D) unspoiled |
| 73. A) modern | B) classic | C) recent | D) prehistoric |
| 74. A) still | B) even | C) moreover | D) with |
| 75. A) by | B) at | C) to | D) on |
| 76. A) develops | B) extends | C) enlarges | D) prolongs |
| 77. A) some | B) nowhere | C) elsewhere | D) somewhere |

所有答案写在答题纸上。

第 9 页 (共 10 页)

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 78. A) in which | B) where | C) of which | D) which |
| 79. A) giving | B) have given | C) given | D) have been given |
| 80. A) retain | B) remain | C) restore | D) review |
| 81. A) length | B) generations | C) thousands | D) span |
| 82. A) guest | B) dweller | C) tenant | D) owner |
| 83. A) remainder | B) remarks | C) clues | D) symbols |
| 84. A) taken up | B) kept up | C) resided with | D) lived in |
| 85. A) well | B) much | C) many | D) such |

Part V Error Correction (5%)

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. 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 (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and be sure to put a (/) in the blank.

In recent years unpaid housework has suffered a severe loss in social status. For women today being "just a housewife" is a poor mean 86. _____ of maintaining self-esteem. For women, exclusive confinement to the unpaid work of housekeeper and mother somehow implies be cut off 87. _____ the full possibilities of self-fulfillment. A paid job has become a badge (徽章) of membership in the larger society and a almost indispensable 88. _____ symptom of self-worth. It is also a practical way of achieving autonomy 89. _____ and independence. The woman with a paid job, whatever poorly paid it 90. _____ may be, feels that she no longer has to be total dependent on the will of a 91. _____ man. No longer is she obliged, because she is trapped in a status of total independence, stay with an unsatisfactory marriage. Divorce rates 92. _____ have shot up because divorce is now a practical option for millions of women. They now have, or can acquire the "price of admission" (入场券) 93. _____ to independence in our society — a pay job. This does not mean that only 94. _____ women are choosing divorce and are solely responsible to high divorce rates; many women choose divorce not because they are able to find 95. _____ work, and find work because they are forced to support themselves after men leave to "fulfill themselves".

Part VI Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *Will Phone Replace Letter Writing?* You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 打电话的好处
2. 写信的好处
3. 我对此事的看法

所有答案写在答题纸上

第10页 (共10页)