

昆明理工大学 2011 年硕士研究生招生考试试题(A 卷)

考试科目代码: 240 考试科目名称: 单考英语

Part I	Vocabulary and structure	(20%)
<i>Directions: In this section, there are 40 sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one of the words which is closest in meaning to the underlined word or to complete the sentence and mark your answer on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.</i>		
1.	The plans for the new office and apartment building were _____ a few weeks ago.	A. drawn to B. drawn out C. drawn up D. drawn in
2.	I don't really know David all that well. He's just a(n) _____ acquaintance of mine.	A. accidental B. random C. hazardous D. casual
3.	Fortunately when I collided with that big car, the damage to both cars was only _____.	A. small B. minimal C. little D. few
4.	It's surprising how few students can _____ between oranges and tangerines.	A. choose B. see C. distinguish D. separate
5.	Your appointment will take _____ from 1st July.	A. action B. hold C. effect D. place
6.	From _____ of the negotiations, it was clear that it would be hard for the two sides to reach an agreement.	A. outbreak B. outlook C. outset D. onset
7.	My daughter was so _____ in the TV program that she forgot to turn the microwave oven off.	A. distracted B. attracted C. enchanted D. engrossed
8.	Tourists are _____ to beware of pickpockets in the bus.	A. commanded B. notified C. informed D. advised
9.	Susan is a devoted daughter, always very _____ to the needs of her old parents.	A. attentive B. observant C. recurrent D. earnest
10.	These mountaineers will have to _____ severe cold and terrible winds.	A. survive B. endure C. attain D. go through
11.	Josh found that the evening was beginning to _____ after his mother made efforts to forbid him to watch television.	A. extend B. prolong C. drag D. delay
12.	The dreadful scenes of the major skirmish _____ the children off their dinner.	A. took B. put C. sent D. set
13.	His argument _____ that people still regard television as a favorable, beneficial, wondrous influence upon the family but this is no longer the case.	A. presents B. offers C. concerns D. presupposes
14.	The purpose of the survey was to _____ the parents with the changes television has made in family life.	A. acquaint B. inform C. tell D. notify
15.	We are of the opinion that standards of craftsmanship have been _____ over the	

- past ten years.
A. lifted B. heightened C. raised D. uplifted
16. The zoo attendant opened the cage and tried hard to _____ the tigers back in.
A. pacify B. reassure C. induce D. coax
17. The unfair criticism left Norman quite _____ with anger.
A. spellbound B. speechless C. silent D. mute
18. In a television-oriented family, children cannot expect to have much time to _____ to games, familiar songs and shared activities.
A. devote B. concentrate C. spare D. spend
19. We are not sure why she didn't go into the advanced class, but we _____ she failed the English Proficiency Test.
A. predict B. deduce C. induce D. suspect
20. By the end of the month our only hopes of success _____ in recruiting more extra help.
A. lay B. consist C. stood D. arose
21. It is not profitable to provide bus services in districts where the population is widely _____.
A. spaced B. divided C. separated D. scattered
22. Sand is to glass as clay is to _____.
A. stone B. hay C. bricks D. dirt
23. His test results for the whole term were not very _____. He did well one week and badly the next.
A. consequent B. continuous C. consistent D. invariable
- 24 The novelist is a highly _____ person with great talent.
A. imaginative B. imaginable C. imaginary D. imaging
25. Mary is so _____ that she cried for days when her pet died.
A. sensitive B. sensible C. impressive D. sentimental
26. The rainbow _____ as the sun came fully out from behind the clouds.
A. dissipated B. removed C. dispersed D. dissolved
27. Now Norman has put himself into the patient _____ state of mind of a chess player.
A. contemplative B. attentive C. pondering D. thinking
28. It's a good thing to spend some time seeing your own country from the outside: it helps you to get a sense of _____.
A. ratio B. proportion C. symmetry D. relation
29. Mary gave a long and stagy laugh, wiping away _____ tears.
A. imaginative B. imaginable C. imaginary D. imaging
30. In my younger and more _____ years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.
A. pregnable B. frail C. assailable D. vulnerable
31. The issue Frank is discussing concerns everyone who flouts basic rules of the road.
A. subject B. book C. article D. equation
32. The evaluation stated that the police commissioner's work has been satisfactory.

- A. content B. competent C. sufficient D. adequate
33. After a short break, the lecture on the hazards of lawbreaking resumed.
A. continued B. returned C. repeated D. concluded
34. The Administration in Washington took it for granted that we would agree.
A. imagined B. judged C. suspected D. assumed
35. Because Mary felt humiliated at being fined for ignoring the federal 55 m. p. h. speed limit, she would not come to the lecture on the dangers of scoff-lawry.
A. disappointed B. ashamed C. disgusted D. unhappy
36. Believe it or not, a novel with a good plot but with a pedestrian style of writing will not become a best seller.
A. mediocre B. newsworthy C. dull D. public
37. Their inept handling of our account about the law-breakers made us reevaluate our relationship with them.
A. clumsy B. inappropriate C. silly D. inferior
38. The article alluded to the car crashes on the interstate highways, caused by the lawless activities of the American driver.
A. deluded B. spoke of C. referred to D. recounted
39. The sociologist's intransigent manner in no way helped her get her way.
A. honest B. friendly C. loud D. stubborn
40. Drunken driving is a major catastrophe in which a great many lives have been lost.
A. casualty B. disaster C. change D. threat

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this section there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Many historians of the twentieth century look back at the fifteenth century and say, "Maehiavelli was the first political scientist in history. They say that he looked at politics for the first time with the factual eye of a scientist. He was only interested in the facts. He thought that politics and morality didn't go together very often, but he studied ideas of right and wrong, along with politics; government leaders, he wrote, could use these ideas to get and keep power.

In Maehiavelli's opinion, the nature of human beings is usually evil, so a good person must always fail. He thought it was important for a political leader to know how to be bad. In fact, Maehiavelli saw leaders of government as people above ordinary human beings; so he believed they are also above ordinary morality. Good and evil, he said, are only ideas that weak people use to excuse weakness; powerful people use these ideas to keep other people weak. They can lead because they want power and because they fight for it. Also these leaders are not usually afraid to leave morality behind, so they don't have ideas of right or wrong to stop them. They think only of power. It is nice, Maehiavelli said, if political leaders can also be good people,

but they must know how to be bad when the time comes.

Maehiavelli said that it is natural to fight for power and that there are two methods people use: law and physical force. The first method is the way of human beings. They do this to get and keep power.

People are evil, in Maehiavelli's opinion, so war and fighting are always in the world; they are a natural part of it. Political leaders know the way of nature, of people, and animals, and they use their knowledge to get what they want.

41. According to the passage, a political scientist is a person who _____.
- A. studies politics and science at the same time
 - B. studies science in a political way
 - C. knows politics as well as science
 - D. studies politics in a scientific way
42. According to the passage, what does Maehiavelli think of the ideas of right and wrong ?
- A. There is nothing absolutely right or wrong.
 - B. Political leaders know the ideas of right and wrong and use them to stop themselves from doing sth. wrong.
 - C. Weak people use the ideas to keep inward peace
 - D. Compared with power, ideas of right and wrong are nothing to political leaders.
43. Which of the following can be included into the opinion of Maehiavelli?
- A. Political leaders are special human beings and have different morality
 - B. Human beings are usually bad and are certain to fail.
 - C. Powerful people use ideas of right and wrong to control themselves.
 - D. Political leaders should keep morality in mind.
44. What does Machiavelli think of political leaders?
- A. Political leaders would never be good people.
 - B. Political leaders are afraid to desert morality.
 - C. Political leaders only think of power and ignore morality.
 - D. Political leaders are evil in nature while the common people are not.
45. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- A The behavior of politicians
 - B The similarity between human beings and animals.
 - C The difference between political leaders and common people.
 - D The scientific view of politics

Passage2

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways: that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problem--and that they lack sense of humor, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also

forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog; you cannot win but at least you keep your honor. This is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

if you plan to control your life, cooperation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

46. The author says "they are possessive and dominant" chiefly in order to illustrate _____.
 A. children's weakness in dealing with the relationship
 B. parents are responsible for the misunderstandings
 C. misunderstandings will also remain in spite of people's efforts to make improvement
 D. children's complaints about their parents
47. The author's attitude towards children in parent-children misunderstanding is _____.
 A. understanding B. critical C. praising D. confused
48. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles mainly because they _____.
 A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
 B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
 C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
 D. want to irritate their parents
49. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
 A. have already been accepted into the adult world
 B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
 C. are not likely to win over the adults
 D. have a desire to be independent
50. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.
 A. obedient B. responsible C. cooperative D. independent

Passage 3

At some time in your life you may have a strong desire to do something strange or terrible. However, chances are that you don't act on your impulse, but let it pass instead. You know that to commit the action is wrong in some way and that other people will not accept your behavior.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the phenomenon of the behavior is how it can change over the years within the same society, how certain behavior and attitudes once considered taboo can become perfectly acceptable and natural at another point in time. Topics such as death, for example, were once considered so upsetting and unpleasant that it was a taboo to even talk about them. Now with the publication of important books such as "On Death and Dying" and "Learning to Say Good-bye", people have become more aware of the importance of expressing feelings about death and, as a result, are more willing to talk about this taboo subject.

One of the newest taboos in American society is the topic of fat. Unlike many other taboos, fat is a topic that Americans talk about constantly. It's not taboo to talk about fat; it's taboo to be fat. The "in" look is thin, not fat.

In the work world, most companies prefer youthful-looking, trim executives to sell their image as well as their products to the public. The thin look is associated with youth, vigor and success. The fat person, on the other hand, is thought of as lazy and lacking in energy, self-respect. After all, people think, how can people who care about themselves, and therefore the way they look, permit themselves to become fat? In an image-conscious society like the U.S., thin is "in", fat is "out".

51. According to the passage, we can infer that taboo is _____.
 A. a crime committed on impulse
 B. an unfavorable impression left on other people
 C. a behavior considered unacceptable by the public
 D. a strong desire to do something strange or terrible
52. Based on the ideas presented in the passage we can conclude that, in American society, "being fat" _____.
 A. has long been a taboo
 B. will always remain a taboo
 C. may no longer be a taboo someday
 D. is not considered a taboo by most people
53. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Death is a taboo topic today.
 B. It's taboo to talk about fat.
 C. The topic of fat is different from many other taboo subjects.
 D. Fat is a topic that Americans talk about very little.
54. In the U.S., the expression that thin is "in" and fat is "out" probably means _____.
 A. thin is "diligent" and fat is "lazy"
 B. thin is "fashionable" and fat is "unfashionable"
 C. thin is "inside" and fat is "outside"
 D. thin is "spiritless" and fat is "vigorous"
55. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase "image-conscious society" can be replaced by _____.
 A. very imaginative society with nice appearance

- B. fast-developing society which is built on a clear image
- C. the society whose image has been ruined because of money
- D. the society in which image has been attached importance to

Passage 4

Australians always take great pride in displaying their mate-ship to others. This was built up bit by bit when the first settlers began to explore a living on the vast. At that time, convicts and free immigrants had to fight together against the changeable nature which could put them on the verge of risks and disasters at any time. For survival's sake, they united closely together to share sufferings and happiness. Gradually, they became good friends who kindly helped each other and often demonstrated cooperation in their exploring undertakings.

Later as more and more land were explored, people began to scatter in the great interior individually. They no longer had any helpful neighbors nearby. Sometimes, it would be months before they met a passing stranger. Feeling lonely, they would of course be delighted to see each other and greet each other friendly and politely regardless of their background.

Nowadays, this mate-ship has been extended: when your car breaks down on the highway, especially with an old man or child, passing cars will surely stop to offer help. If your car needs a mechanic, they will seek aids for you in a nearby police station. If, for instance, you are wondering along a street with a worried look, someone may come up to you and ask, "Anything wrong? Can I help you?" When you are found really sick, kind Australians will accompany you to a hospital.

If you are a newcomer to an Australian city, and ask for directions, you can always get the detailed information you want from almost anyone, old or young. When you can not speak English well enough, they will try every means to make you understand them. Sometimes, they may also offer you a free ride to the place you intend to go.

As our world is getting more and more modernized especially in the cities, people are becoming more indifferent to each other. This makes the Australian mate-ship even more unique.

56. According to the passage, Australian mate-ship came into being because of _____.
 A. natural disasters B. their kind characteristics
 C. a lot of trouble D. the need of existence and the feeling of loneliness
57. We can know from the passage that the ancestors of Australians were _____.
 A. once put on the verge of risks and disasters
 B. criminals and free people from foreign countries
 C. very independent D. very brave
58. According to the author, which of the following is NOT a reflection of Australian mate-ship?
 A. Cooperation in their work.
 B. Give detailed information on directions to a newcomer.
 C. Indifferent to each other.
 D. Stop to help with a car that breaks down on the highway.

59. According to the passage, the word "mate-ship" is similar to _____.
A. friendliness B. indifference C. loneliness D. membership
60. What is the tone of the whole passage?
A. Pessimistic. B. Indifferent. C. Complimentary. D. Sympathetic.

Part III Translate the Following Passages into Chinese (20%)

61. The growing feelings of alienation from writing and reading, which schoolchildren and people of all ages are experiencing and expressing through their everyday behavior, are signs and symptoms of a profound historical, social, technological, and evolutionary changes. They are symptomatic of a massive shift that is taking place away from the use of written language and back to the use of spoken language to communicate, store, and retrieve information in our daily lives.
62. Certain abilities and traits help qualify a person for an engineering career. Engineers must have technical aptitude and skill in mathematics and the sciences. They should be curious about the "how" and "why" of natural and mechanical things and creative in finding new ways of doing things, able to analyze problems systematically and logically and to communicate well---- both orally and in writing, and willing to work within strict budgets and meet tight deadlines. In addition, skill in directing and supervising other workers is an important part of many engineering jobs.

Part IV Writing (20%)

Directions: In this section, you are required to write an essay in accordance with the following requirements.

When one is in the face of choosing a job, he may be in a contradictory situation: whether to be a small fish in a big pond or to be a big fish in a small pond . Which do you think is a better choice?

- A. Title: **A Small Fish or a Big Fish ?**
B. Words limit: no less than 150 words
C. Your composition should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET.