

上海理工大学 2008 年考博英语试题

Part I Vocabulary (25 points).

Directions: There are 50 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D.. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. The police _____ her for hours about the murder.
A. chopped B. washed C. diced D. grilled
2. The situation _____ over and soon people started shouting and fighting.
A. steamed- B. boiled C. roasted D. sliced
3. He sat in the corner, _____ with anger about the treatment he had received from his boss.
A. slipping B. peeping C. simmering D. summarizing
4. I just let him _____ for a few hours before I told him the news.
A. dry B. smoke C. stew D. bake
5. I don't want to listen to any more of your half-_____ ideas. Come back when you have some ideas that aren't impractical and stupid.
A. baked B. peeled C. rinsed D. mashed
6. After such a terrible quarrel between Mary and Jane, any _____ would be out of the question.
A. reconciliation B. reclamation C. imitation D. cooperation
7. My sister and I _____ in taking care of our sick mother.
A. alleviate B. alter C. alternate D. shift
8. A priceless _____ was stolen from the art gallery last week.
A. curves B. canvas C. campus D. census
9. He was relieved to hear from his surgeon that the tumor was not malignant; it was _____.
A. soft B. gentle C. kind D. benign
10. Even though she was over 60, she had very little _____ on her face.
A. wrinkles B. freckles C. ripples D. folds
11. It is necessary to strength the _____ of the allied countries.
A. sociology B. solidarity C. solidity D. solitude
12. The bleach bottles carried the warning: "If _____ onto clothing, wash immediately!"
A. dispersed B. smashed C. splashed D. accumulated
13. She tried to be angry, but she _____ herself by smiling.
A. betrayed B. retreated C. disclosed D. discerned
14. After taking the pain-killer for three months, Doris was beginning to wonder if she was it.
A. adhered to B. adapted to C. affected by D. addicted to
15. The photographic magazine my mother _____ to comes out every other week.
A. contributed B. subscribed C. purchased D. ordered
16. The soldier hopefully _____ something open with anxious hands only to discover an empty can _____.
A. rigged B. rippled C. raped D. ripped

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17. Some people showed the signs of irritability and often complained this and that after a few days of sleep _____.
A. consistency B. discrepancy C. deprivation D. depression
18. I didn't understand his meaning, because his answer was _____.
A. definite B. ambiguous C. pronounced D. ambitious
19. The policemen went into the area to _____ criminals who were hiding there.
A. flush out B. take leave of C. make a mess of D. fish out
20. Water _____ more and more quickly as the temperature grew.
A. vanished B. evaporated C. ascended D. condensed
21. No _____ from the rules will be allowed.
A. derivation B. divorce C. deviation D. depreciation
22. Anger _____ within me when I heard of the injustice.
A. surged up B. summoned up C. mustered up D. geared up
23. Can you _____ a way of helping her without her knowing it?
A. retrieve B. contrive C. discover D. invent
24. At the memorial service, the president paid _____ to the professor's outstanding contribution to the educational cause.
A. tribune B. attribute C. attitude D. tribute
25. Fill all the holes with _____ before you paint the wall.
A. pitch B. plastic C. plaster D. gule
26. In the darkness we could see that he was _____ one boat to another.
A. towing B. tracing C. tracking D. toiling
27. The chairman is always elected by a (n) _____ of the voters.
A. consent B. consensus C. conscience D. election
28. In South Korea, the dissatisfied students _____ classes and held demonstration in protest against corruption.
A. assaulted B. anticipated C. dismissed D. boycotted
29. She was frightened, as she noticed there was something _____ in his eyes.
A. obedient B. obscure C. obscene D. obvious
30. Modern printing equipment can quickly turn out _____ copies of textual or pictorial matter.
A. duplicate B. imitative C. double D. anonymous
31. The young woman looked on in _____ at her daughter's sufferings.
A. advent B. nuisance C. agitation D. agony
32. The old man _____ for a little while, but he managed to keep his feet.
A. strolled B. scattered C. staggered D. strove
33. The audience _____ enthusiastically after the performance at the Grand Old Opera.
A. applauded B. chatted C. slapped D. stamped
34. The old couple _____ the past with a feeling of longing and respect.
A. contemned B. contemplated C. contaminated D. consumed
35. The sunrise as seen from the top of the mountain was a tremendous _____.
A. spectator B. spectacle C. spectrum D. speckle
36. Some old people _____ to their lost youth.

- A. cling B. clasp C. abide D. stick
37. To keep his job, he _____ his own interests to the objectives of the company.
A. attributed B. subtracted C. contributed D. subordinated
38. I can't believe that her parent's house is still _____ by oil lamp.
A. illustrated B. emitted C. illuminated D. ventilated
39. We must _____ with the regulations , otherwise we must take the consequences.
A. comply B. concede C. defy D. decline
40. As early as the eleventh century, the Pueblo people _____ in large cities that were constructed from boulders and mud bricks.
A. resigned B. dwelt C. retired D. dwindled
41. The two girls quarreled the day before yesterday, but now they completely _____.
A. coincided B. reckoned C. reconciled D. conceded
42. Be sure not to make the mistakes that cannot be _____.
A. reclaimed B. retorted C. rectified D. renovated
43. The wagon trains had to _____ Indian territory to reach California.
A. transpose B. traverse C. transfer D. transmit
44. A sudden breeze _____ the calm surface of the lake.
A. rippled B. wrinkled C. folded D. ruptured
45. The electricity failure _____ the production of the factory.
A. corroded B. lamed C. magnified D. crippled
46. The bus _____ to avoid striking a pedestrian.
A. swung B. swerved C. swayed D. swarmed
47. He is still working very hard despite all the _____. I can't admiring his indomitable spirit.
A. adversities B. anniversaries C. universalities D. adversaries
48. Make sure that you know what fixtures and _____ will be left at your new home.
A. affiliates B. linings C. accessories D. fittings
49. This is a mere _____ that the woman reported dead looked like her daughter.
A. accident B. incident C. coincidence D. agreement
50. _____ of the leg can be very serious in old people.
A. Fracture B. Friction C. Mixture D. Fixture

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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. and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Education is compulsory in Britain, whether at school or otherwise"; and "otherwise" is becoming more popular. In 1999, only 12,000 children were listed as being home-schooled. Now that figure is 20,000, according to Mike Fortune Wood, an educational researcher. But he thinks that, as

most home-taught children never go near a school and are therefore invisible to officialdom, the total is probably nearer 50,000.

As usual, Britain lies between Europe and America. In Germany, home teaching is illegal. In America, its huge; over 1 million children are home-schooled, mainly by religious parents. These are a small minority among British home educators,

★ who

consist mainly of two types: hippyish middle-class parents who dislike schools on principle, and those whose children are unhappy at school.

The growth is overwhelmingly in this second category, says Roland Meighan, a home-education expert and publisher. One reason is that technology has made home-education easier. The internet allows parents to know as much as teachers. It is a way of organizing get-togethers, sharing tips and outwitting official hassles. That supplements events such as the annual home-education festival last week, where 1,600 parents and children enjoyed Egyptian dancing and labyrinth-building on a muddy hillside in Devon.

But a bigger reason for the growth is changing attitudes. Centralization, government targets and a focus on exams have made state schools less customer-friendly and more boring. Classes are still strictly based on age groups, which is hard for children who differ sharply from the average. Mr. Fortune Wood notes that the National Health Service is now far more accommodating of patients' wishes about timing, venue and treatment. "It's all happened in health. Why can't it happen in education?" he asks.

Perhaps because other businesses tend to make more effort to satisfy individual needs, parents are getting increasingly picky. In the past, if their child was bullied, not coping or bored, they tended to put up with it. Now they complain, and if that doesn't work they vote with their (children's) feet. Some educationalists worry that home-schooling may hurt children's psychological and educational development. Home educators cite statistics showing that it helps both educational attainment and the course of grown-up.

Labor's latest big idea in education is "personalization", which is intended to allow much more flexible timing and choice of subjects. In theory, that might stem the drift to home-schooling. Many home educators would like to be able to use school facilities occasionally — in science lessons, say, or to sit exams. But for now, schools, and the officials who regulate them, like the near-monopoly created by the rule of "all or nothing".

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51. Why does the writer believe that British is between Europe and the United States?

- A. Because home-schooling is legal, but relatively few parents choose to do it.
- B. Because some parents home-school their children, but not for religious reasons.
- C. Because home-schooling is legal, but not for religious reasons.
- D. Because Britain is usually between Europe and the United States on social issues.

52. Parents who home-school their children use the internet for _____.

- A. teaching their children a common syllabus
- B. teaching their children better than teachers in schools
- C. sharing ideas on how to avoid problems with government officials
- D. teaching their children practical skills such as dancing and building

53. Why does the writer compare education and health service?

- A. They are both services provided by the state.

- B. More people are choosing private education and private health services nowadays.
 - C. The writer wants to show that state-run organization can be flexible.
 - D. The health service is used to dealing with children who differ from the average.
54. What is the meaning of "picky" in paragraph-5, line 2?
- A. choosy B. impatient C. outspoken D. optional
55. The main purpose of the text is to _____.
- A. support home-schooling
 - B. oppose home-schooling
 - C. point out that parents (mums and dads) may be mistaken if they believe that home-schooling offers them more choice.
 - D. outline the reasons behind the growth in home-schooling in Britain

Passage 2

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Commuter trains are often stuffy and crowded, and they frequently fail to run on time. As if that were not bad enough, Tsuyoshi Hondo, a physicist at Tohoku University in Japan, published a paper in 2002 that give commuters yet another reason to feel-uncomfortable: Dr. Hondo examined mobile-phone usage in enclosed spaces such as railway carriages, buses and lifts, all of which are in essence, metal boxes. His model predicted that a large number of passengers crowded together, all blatheringly sending text messages,

★or browsing the

web on their phones, could produce levels of electromagnetic radiation that exceed international safety standards. That is because the radio waves produced by each phone are reflected off the metal walls of the carriage, bus or lift. Enough radiation escapes to allow the phone to communicate with the network, but the rest bathes the inside of the carriage with bouncing microwaves.

This sounds worrying. But maybe it isn't after all. In a paper published recently in *Applied Physics Letters*, Jaime Ferrer and Lucas Fernandez-Seivane from the University of Oviedo in Spain — along with colleagues from the Polytechnic of Madrid and Telefonica Moviles, a Spanish mobile operator — dispute Dr. Hondo's findings. They conclude that the level of radiation is safe after all.

The key addition to the new research is the effect of the passengers themselves. While each phone produces radiation that bounces around the car, the passengers absorb some of it, which has the effect of reducing the overall intensity, just as the presence of an audience changes the acoustics of a concert hall, making it less reverberant. Dr. Hondo's model, in short, was valid, only in the case of a single passenger sitting in an empty carriage with an active mobile phone on every seat.

While Dr. Hondo acknowledged this in his original paper, he did not specifically calculate the effect that leaving out the other passengers would have on the radiation level. As a result, say the authors of the new paper, he significantly overestimated the level of electromagnetic radiation. When one is sitting on a train, Dr. Ferrer and his colleagues found, the most important sources of radiation are one's own phone, and those of one's immediate neighbors. The radiation from these sources far exceeds that from other phones or from waves bouncing around the carriage. And all

these sources together produce a level of radiation within the bounds defined by the ICNIRP, the international body that regulates such matters.

56. According to paragraph 1, the essential common characteristic of train carriages, bushes, and lifts is that _____.
A. they are all metal boxes
B. they are often stuffy and overcrowded
C. they all allow enough radiation to escape for mobile communications to take place
D. people use their mobile phones in them
57. How could "levels of electromagnetic radiation that exceed international safety standards" be produced?
A. Mobile phones give off a lot of electromagnetic radiation.
B. Train carriages, bushes, and lifts are not safe places to use mobile phones.
C. A lot of people could use their mobile phones in a confined space at the same time.
D. Blathering produces radio waves which bounce around the interior of these places.
58. Why do the Spanish researchers dispute Dr. Hondou's theory?
A. Because they are funded by a mobile phone operator.
B. Because people absorb electromagnetic radiation.
C. Because electromagnetic radiation isn't dangerous at all.
D. Because Dr. Hondou assumed that every single person was using their mobile phone at exactly the same time.
59. Dr. Hondou's research was not enough because ____
A. he didn't have enough time to assess everything before his paper was published
B. he didn't admit that the people in the train carriages, bushes, and lifts could influence the level of electromagnetic radiation.
C. he didn't investigate the effect of people on electromagnetic radiation levels
D. Japan is a crowded country where people often use mobile phones, so he only looked at that specific situation.
60. According to the Spanish researchers, which of the following statements is true?
A. The closer you are to a mobile phone, the greater your exposure to electromagnetic radiation.
B. The closer you are to a mobile phone that is being used to send and receive signals, the greater your exposure to electromagnetic radiation.
C. The amount of electromagnetic radiation reflected by metal is almost too small to be measured.
D. You shouldn't stand close to people who are using their mobile phones in train carriages, bushes, and lifts.

Passage 3

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Men and women do think differently, at least where the anatomy of the brain is concerned, according to a new study. The brain is made primarily of two different types of tissue, called gray matter and white matter. This new research reveals that men think more with gray matter, and women think more with white. Researchers stressed that just because the two sexes think differently, this does not affect intellectual performance.

Psychology professor Richard Haier of the University of California, Irvine led the research along with colleagues from the University of New Mexico. Their findings show that in general, men have nearly 6.6 times the amount of gray matter related to general intelligence compared with women, whereas women have nearly 10 times the amount of white matter related to intelligence compared to men. "

★ These findings suggest that evolution has created two different types of brains designed for equally intelligent behavior," said Haier, adding that, "by pinpointing these gender-based intelligence areas, the study has the potential to aid research on dementia and other cognitive impairment diseases in brain.

The results are detailed in the online version of the journal *NeuroImage*. In human brains, gray matter represents information processing centers, whereas white matter works to network these processing centers. The results from this study may help explain why men and women excel at different types of tasks, said co-author and neuron-psychologist Rex Jung of the University of New Mexico. For example, men tend to do better, with tasks requiring more localized processing, such as mathematics, Jung said, while women are better at integrating and assimilating information from distributed gray-matter regions of the brain, which aids language skills. Scientists find it very interesting that white men and women use two very different activity centers and neurological pathways, men and women perform equally well on broad measures of cognitive ability-such as intelligence tests.

This research also gives insight to why different types of head injuries are more disastrous to one sex or the other. For example, in women 84 percent of gray matter regions and 86 percent of white matter regions involved in intellectual performance were located in the frontal lobes, whereas the percentages of these regions in a man's frontal lobes are 45 percent and zero, respectively. This matches up well with clinical data that shows frontal damage in women to be much more destructive than the same type of damage in men. Both Haier and Jung hope that this research will someday help doctors diagnose brain disorders in men and women earlier, as well as provide help designing more effective and precise treatments for brain damage.

61. Which of the following statements is true, according to paragraph 1?
- A. The brain is a monolithic organ.
 - B. Intellectual ability depends on which part of the brain is used.
 - C. Intellectual ability varies between men and women.
 - D. The anatomy of men's brains and women's brains differ.
62. According to paragraph 2, this discovery is significant because _____ .
- A. it is necessary to understand the anatomy of the brain when dealing with disease that affect thought processes.
 - B. it shows that men and women are equally intelligent
 - C. it shows that men and women are equally intelligent overall, but specialize in different ways of thinking
 - D. many diseases of the brain are specific to gender or the other
63. Which of the following statements is true about gray brain matter?
- A. It helps put together information from different parts of the brain.
 - B. It is used for processing information.

- C. There is less of it in men's brains.
 D. There is a direct correlation between the amount of gray matter and mathematical ability.
64. Which of the following statements is true about white brain matter?
- A. Women have more of it than men.
 B. It is used for putting together information from different parts of the brain.
 C. There is a direct correlation between the amount of white brain matter and linguistic ability.
 D. The amount of white brain matter is not directly related to overall intelligence.
65. The final paragraph suggests that_____ .
- A. Men and women are equally intelligent
 B. Men and women have different frontal lobes
 C. Head injuries can have varied effects, according to whether a person is male or female
 D. The research will be useful to other scientists

Passage 4

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Children are getting so fat they may be the first generation to die before their parents, an expert claimed yesterday.

Today's youngsters are already falling prey to potential killers such as diabetes because of their weight. Fatty fast-food diets combined with sedentary lifestyles dominated by televisions and computers could mean kids will die tragically young, says Professor Andrew Prentice, from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

At the same time, the shape of the human body is going through a huge evolutionary shift because adults are getting so fat. Here in Britain, latest research shows that the average waist size for a man is 36-38in and may be 42-44 in by 2032.

This compares with only 32.6in in 1972. Women's waists have grown from an average of 22in in 1920 to 24 ins in the Fifties and 30in now.

★ One of the major reasons why children now are at greater risk is that we are getting fatter younger. In the UK alone, more than one million under-16s are classed as overweight or obese - double the number in the mid-Eighties. One in ten four-year-olds are also medically classified as obese. The obesity pandemic — an extensive epidemic — which started in the US, has now spread to Europe, Australia, Central America and the Middle East.

Many nations now record more than 20 per cent of their population as clinically obese and well over half the population as overweight. Prof Prentice said the change in our shape has been caused by a glut of easily available high-energy foods combined with a dramatic drop in the energy we use as a result of technology developments.

He is not alone in his concern. Only last week one medical journal revealed how obesity was fuelling a rise in cancer cases. Obesity also increases the risk factor for strokes and heart disease. An averagely obese person's lifespan is shortened by around nine years while a severely obese person by many more.

Prof Prentice said: "So will parents outlive their children, as claimed recently by an American obesity specialist?" The answer is yes — and no. Yes, when the offspring become grossly obese. This is now becoming an alarmingly common occurrence in the US. Such children and adolescents

have a greatly reduced quality of life in terms of both their physical and psychosocial health. So say No to that doughnut and burger.

66. What does the word "sedentary (Para. 2)" mean?
A. sit still. B. eat too much. C. study very hard. D. passive thinking.
67. Which statement is TRUE?
A. The average waist size for a man is 36-38in.
B. The average waist size for a woman is 30in.
C. In the mid-Eighties, more than half million under-16s in the UK are classed as overweight.
D. The obesity pandemic has now spread to South America.
68. According to Prof Prentice, what are the reasons for the change in our shape?
A. We eat too much and refuse to do physical exercises.
B. High-energy foods are easy to get and technology develops fast.
C. High-energy foods are the main diet and we use technology.
D. High-energy foods are easy to get and we consume less energy.
69. Obesity increases the risk factor of ____.
A. diabetes, short sight, cancer, strokes
B. diabetes, cancer, strokes, psychosocial illness
C. cancer, strokes, fatty, heart disease
D. strokes, heart disease, diabetes, headache
70. What does the author mean by "So say No to that doughnut and burger"?
A. Answering the question "will parents outlive their children?".
B. The doughnut and burger should be banned.
C. We should lead a healthy life.
D. We should begin dieting.

Part III Error correction (10 points)

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

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our period .	1. <u>time</u>
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a	2. <u>school</u>
subject are valid for A study of television.	3. <u>The</u>

Until the very latest moment of his existence, man has been bound to the planet on which he originated and developed. Now he had the capability to leave that planet and move out into the universe to those worlds which he has

1. _____

known previously only directly. Men have explored parts of the moon, put spaceships in orbit around another planet and possibly within the decade will land into another planet and explore it. Can we be too bold as to suggest that we may be able to colonize other planet within the not-too-distant future? Some have advocated such a procedure as a solution to the population problem: ship the excess people off to the moon. But we must keep in head the billions of dollars we might spend in carrying out the project, J o maintain the earth's pop at its present level, we would have to last oft into space7,500people every how of every day of the year.

Why we spending so little money on space exploration ? consider the great need for improving many aspects of the global environment, one is surely justified in his concern for the money and resources that they are poured into the space exploration efforts. But perhaps we should look at both sides of the coin before arriving hasty conclusions.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

PART IV Translation (10 points)

Translate the following passage into English.

我赞成这样的理想：人应该各反面都很出色，既要有头脑，也要有健美的体格。我希望能得到某种幸福和快乐。美国是能得到这些东西的最好的地方，因为这里的人和他们的思想来自世界各地。至今到美国来寻梦的大有人在。

现在我明白了，决定美国梦能否实现的不是教育，不是机会，也不是艰苦的工作，而是权势和恐惧感。你在企业里爬到的地位很高，你失去的东西就越多。美国梦并没有破灭。今天在美国十分流行的想法就是：千万不能失去梦想。

PART V WRITING (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 200 words under the title of "What will money bring us, fortune or misfortune? " Your composition should be based on the following story given in Chinese. Give at least two reasons to support your choice.

夺命之物

一栋住宅楼发生了大火，一个中年男子在大火中丧生。奇怪的是，他 5 岁的儿子明明却逃了出来。有人问明明：“你是怎么逃出来的？”明明说：“我拿了一块湿毛巾捂住鼻子，贴在地上爬…”，这是科学有效的逃生方法。

人们不解：“你爸爸不会这么做吗？”

明明说：“会，是爸爸教我这么做的。爸爸和我一直爬到了门口，他说忘了一件东西，就又爬回去了。”

参加救火的消防员说，他们发现那具男尸时，他的手里紧紧攥着一沓百元大钞。

于是，人们明白了：有一种东西杀人夺命，比大火还厉害。（摘自《深圳青年》第三期上半月刊，作者廖钧）

Key:	1-10	DBCCA	ACBDA	11-20	BCADB	DCBAB
	21-30	CABDC	ABDCA	31-40	DCABB	ADCAB
	41-50	CCBAD	BADCA	51-60	ACCAD	ACBCB
	61-70	DABCC	ACDBC			