

2018 年博士研究生招生考试题签

(请考生将题答在试题纸上, 答在题签上无效)

科目名称: 英语

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Part I Vocabulary (15 points, 0.5 for each)

Directions: In this section, there are 30 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. The manufacturers had to raise their prices because of the increase in the cost of _____ materials.
A. raw B. original C. rough D. primitive
2. This method creates an atmosphere _____ to expansion.
A. preferable B. profitable C. favorable D. superior
3. They should hire a more _____ accountant than the one they currently have.
A. effective B. sufficient C. efficient D. respective
4. I was lucky _____ I was able to find a good baby-sitter.
A. by that B. at that C. on that D. in that
5. The party had to be _____ because the host went down with a bad case of flu.
A. called in B. called off C. called on D. called up
6. He has spent all his life working with mentally _____ people.
A. disabled B. diverged C. naked D. abolished
7. Although the body is made up of different tissues, these tissues are arranged in an _____ and orderly fashion.
A. incredible B. intricate C. internal D. initial
8. The young man struggled to _____ where he was at the time the murder took place.
A. reflect B. respond C. resolve D. recall
9. People found to their horror that two-thirds of the adult population in that area had _____ AIDs.
A. contacted B. contrasted C. contracted D. compacted
10. The students failed to meet the necessary _____ for admission to the course.
A. fulfillment B. requirements C. qualities D. competency
11. Sadly, the Giant Panda is one of the many species now in danger of _____.
A. extinction B. migration C. destruction D. extraction
12. There were no tickets _____ for Friday's performance.
A. preferable B. considerable C. possible D. available
13. He must have had an accident, or he _____ then.
A. would have been here C. should be here
B. had to be here D. would be here
14. The manager promised to keep me _____ of how our business was going on.
A. to be informed C. informed
B. on informing D. informing
15. Will all those _____ the proposal raise their hands?
A. in relation to C. in excess of
B. in contrast to D. in favor of

16. Through out his life, Henry Moore _____ an interest in encouraging art in the city of Leeds.
A. contained B. secured C. reserved D. maintained
17. They claim that _____ 1,000 factories closed down during the economic crisis.
A. sufficiently B. approximately C. considerably D. properly
18. He made such a _____ contribution to the university that they are naming one of the new buildings after him.
A. genuine B. minimum C. modest D. generous
19. In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly _____.
A. gaps B. intervals C. length D. distance
20. Our company decided to _____ the contract because a number of the conditions in it had not been met.
A. destroy B. resist C. assume D. cancel
21. Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe _____ by the judge.
A. service B. sentence C. crime D. crisis
22. The doctor told Penny that too much _____ to the sun is bad for the skin.
A. exposure B. extension C. exhibition D. expansion
23. If you suspect that the illness might be serious you should not _____ going to the doctor.
A. put off B. hold back C. put aside D. hold up
24. If you want to know the train schedule, please _____ at the booking office.
A. acquire B. inquire C. request D. require
25. In preparing scientific reports, a student should _____ his findings in logical order and clear language.
A. furnish B. propose C. raise D. present
26. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. grants C. entitles D. credits
27. A healthy life is frequently thought to be _____ with the open countryside and homegrown food.
A. tied B. bound C. involved D. associated
28. Writing is a slow process, requiring _____ thought, time, and effort.
A. significant B. considerable C. enormous D. numerous
29. Some old people don't like pop songs because they can't _____ so much noise.
A. resist B. sustain C. tolerate D. undergo
30. He hoped the firm would _____ him to the Paris branch.
A. exchange B. transmit C. transfer D. remove

Part II Cloze (15 points, 1 for each)

Directions: There are 15 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

The "standard of living" of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services the country produces. A country's standard of living, (31)_____, depends on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money (32)_____ on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's (33)_____ to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of (34)_____ have an effect on one another. Wealth depends (35)_____ a great extent upon a country's natural resources. Some regions of the world are well (36)_____ with coal and minerals, and have fertile soil and a (37)_____ climate; other regions possess none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. China is perhaps as well-off as the USA in

natural resources, but suffered for many years from (38)_____ and external wars, and for this and other reasons was (39)_____ to develop her resources. Sound and (40)_____ political conditions, and being free from foreign invasions, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well favoured by nature but less well ordered.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own (41)_____, but also upon what is directly produced through international trade. (42)_____, Britain's wealth in foodstuff and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on (43)_____ grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would (44)_____ be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much (45)_____ by its manufacturing capacity provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

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|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 31. A. however | B. furthermore | C. similarly | D. therefore |
| 32. A. or | B. but | C. either | D. besides |
| 33. A. ability | B. capability | C. competence | D. capacity |
| 34. A. these | B. that | C. what | D. which |
| 35. A. at | B. to | C. by | D. with |
| 36. A. supplied | B. equipped | C. offered | D. furnished |
| 37. A. favorable | B. favored | C. favorite | D. favoring |
| 38. A. inner | B. internal | C. inside | D. civil |
| 39. A. uneasy | B. incapable | C. impossible | D. unable |
| 40. A. balanced | B. even | C. steady | D. stable |
| 41. A. limits | B. boundaries | C. borders | D. bounds |
| 42. A. In short | B. For example | C. As a result | D. On the other hand |
| 43. A. which | B. what | C. that | D. those |
| 44. A. otherwise | B. certainly | C. however | D. therefore |
| 45. A. made | B. done | C. produced | D. influenced |

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points, 1.5 for each)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of the questions there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Most hungry people live in countries that have food surpluses rather than deficits. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), we are already producing one and a half times the amount of food needed to provide everyone in the world with an adequate and nutritious diet, yet one in seven people is suffering from hunger.

Rather than growing food to meet the needs of local communities for a healthy, diverse diet, industrial agriculture produces crops to sell on world markets. While world crop production has tripled since the 1950s, more people go hungry now than 20 years ago. Small family farmers are driven off their land and local people cannot afford to buy what is grown. Too often, the result is a downward spiral of environmental destruction, poverty and hunger.

Food security will not be achieved by technical fixes, like genetic engineering (GE). People who need to eat need access to land on which to grow food or money with which to buy food. Technological "solutions" like GE mask the real social, political, economic and environmental problems responsible for hunger.

The case of Argentina, the number two producer of GE crops in the world and the only developing country

growing GE food crops on a large commercial scale, shows that GE does not lead to an increase in food security. Millions of tons of GE soya are exported every year from Argentina for cattle feed, while millions of Argentinians go hungry.

Hunger and malnutrition are a direct result of a lack of access to, or exclusion from, productive resources, such as land, the forests, the seas, water, seeds, technology and credit. Seventy-five percent of the world's hungry people are politically marginalized ones who live in rural areas. An example of the grossly unequal distribution of land that directly contributes to hunger: in Latin America, 80 percent of agricultural land is in the hands of 20 percent of the farmers; the other 20 percent of the land is in the hands of the remaining 80 percent.

The current agricultural trade regime puts the South in an impossible situation. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) annual state subsidies of their national agricultural sectors exceed Sub-Saharan Africa's entire Gross Domestic Product. Subsidized exports, artificially low prices and WTO legalized dumping by the rich countries characterize the current unfair model of agricultural trade faced by poor countries.

Research often neglects the development of agricultural techniques that reduce the inputs needed and that are easy to control. Agricultural research at international and national levels is highly orientated towards industrial agriculture.

GE crops have delivered record agricultural exports but the environmental and social price is both unacceptable and unsustainable. Livelihoods have been destroyed, hunger has increased and the environment is being badly damaged.

46. _____ gives rise to hunger in most circumstances.
- A. Inadequate food production C. Little access to resources
B. Insufficient farming land D. Innutritious diet
47. Which of the following is TRUE about GE crops?
- A. GE crops can solve the problem of hunger.
B. The production of GE crops enables more Argentinians to live a better life.
C. GE crops have been proven to be environmentally friendly.
D. Technology involved in GE crops fails to solve the problems responsible for hunger.
48. The word "regime" in "agricultural trade regime" (Paragraph 6) probably means _____.
- A. system B. sector C. model D. finance
49. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of the current model of agricultural trade faced by poor countries?
- A. Subsidized exports. C. Large-scaled growing of GE crops.
B. Low price of their produce. D. Dumping by rich countries.
50. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- A. Industrial agriculture has driven small family farmers off their land.
B. With the development of agricultural techniques, fewer people go hungry now than 20 years ago.
C. Underprivileged rural people account for three quarters of those who suffer from hunger around the world.
D. The WTO unfairly put poor countries at a disadvantage.

Passage Two

Parenting skills and discipline styles vary widely from family to family, and can be a major source of problems and conflict. For a long time our society has expected all kinds of people who deal with children, such as teachers, social workers, counselors and psychologists, to have special training, but parents have been left to *fend for themselves* (自己想办法).

The need for providing education and support for parents of adolescents is becoming recognized because parenting today's teens is more difficult than in previous years. Teenagers have always been exposed to activities,

information, and people that challenge their families' standards and values, but never so much as today.

Almost all parents want to improve their relationships with their teenagers, but many don't know how to proceed. It is difficult to make the transition from parenting a child to parenting a young adult. Misunderstandings and lack of information *abound* (大量存在). Some parents assume that adolescents are rebellious by nature and impossible to live with. Permissive parents believe the best approach to living with teenagers is to "weather the storm" until their teens leave home. Other parents assume that teenagers can be forced to obey a parent's will. Authoritarian parents believe that family harmony can be achieved by "getting tough", giving lots of orders in a loud voice and making sure teens follow those orders to the letter.

Neither the permissive parenting style of "weathering the storm" nor the authoritarian parenting style of "getting tough" is likely to improve most parent/teen relationships. In fact, both approaches increase the likelihood that family life will *deteriorate* (恶化) because neither approach encourages teenagers to become responsible for themselves.

Democratic parenting is an alternative approach that is based on principles of mutual respect in terms of human dignity and worth. This means valuing teenagers as unique individuals who need love and respect, and helping them to develop self-discipline and responsibility by permitting choice. Using reward and punishment prevents teens from learning to make their own decisions, suggests that acceptable behavior is expected only in the presence of authority, invites resistance, and make parents responsible for their teen's behavior. Allowing teenagers to make choices and experience the natural and logical consequences of those choices gives them responsibility for their own actions. Making choices and decisions for adolescents that they can make for themselves reduces their self-respect and responsibility.

51. What does the first paragraph tell us?

- A. Improper parenting skills are the most common source of problems and conflicts.
- B. Teachers play the most important part in disciplining children to behave properly.
- C. Parents lack the special training for coping with their children.
- D. Our society ignores the parents' role in educating their children.

52. What does the author say about what teenagers contact?

- A. It goes against their family's standards and values.
- B. It always makes their parents confused.
- C. It is the main source of generation gaps.
- D. It does great harm to their environment.

53. What method do authoritarian parents tend to use when disciplining their children?

- A. They usually encourage their children to make their own decisions.
- B. They always force their children to leave home as early as possible.
- C. They don't allow their children to leave home until they are old enough.
- D. They force their children to strictly obey their loudly voiced orders.

54. Why does the author think permissive and authoritarian parenting styles increase the possibility of worsening family life?

- A. They make teenager's self-respect and responsibility decrease.
- B. They prevent teenagers developing acceptable behaviors.
- C. They may widen the gap between teenagers and their parents.
- D. They fail to make teenagers responsible for themselves.

55. What may be the author's attitude towards parents deciding what their teenagers can decide by themselves?
 A. Concerned. B. Negative. C. Indifferent. D. Ironic.

Passage Three

1) Manufacturers of antibacterial hand soaps and body washes will have to demonstrate that their products are safe for long-term daily use and more effective than plain soap and water in preventing illness and the spread of certain infections, according to a proposed rule issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

2) Although consumers generally view antibacterial hand soap and body wash products as effective tools to help prevent the spread of germs (微生物), there is currently no evidence that they are any more effective at preventing illness than washing with plain soap and water, the FDA said.

3) Further, some data suggest that long-term exposure to certain active ingredients used in antibacterial products, for example, triclosan (liquid soaps) and triclocarban (bar soaps), could pose health risks, such as bacterial resistance or hormonal effects, it said.

4) "Antibacterial soaps and body washes are used widely and frequently by consumers in everyday home, work, school, and public settings, where the risk of infection is relatively low," Janet Woodcock, director of the FDA's Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, said in a statement. "Due to consumers' extensive exposure to the ingredients in antibacterial soaps, we believe there should be a clearly demonstrated benefit from using antibacterial soap to balance any potential risk."

5) The proposed rule does not apply to hand sanitizers (洗手液) or antibacterial products that are used in health care settings such as hospitals. Neither does it require the antibacterial soap products to be removed from the market at this time.

6) When the proposed rule is finalized, either companies will have provided data to support an antibacterial claim, or if not, they will have to remove antibacterial active ingredients from the products or remove the antibacterial claim from the product's labeling in order to continue marketing, said the regulator.

7) The proposed rule is available for public comment for 180 days, with a concurrent one year period for companies to submit new data and information, followed by a 60-day rebuttal (抗辩) comment period.

56. Manufacturers of antibacterial hand soaps and body washes will have to _____.
 A. use their products daily
 B. show their products are safe for long-term use
 C. prove their products are cheaper than soap and water
 D. prove their products can prevent illness
57. According to the FDA, antibacterial hand soap and body wash products are _____ at preventing illness.
 A. as effective as plain soap and water
 B. not as effective as plain soap and water
 C. more effective than plain soap and water
 D. no more effective than plain soap and water
58. Antibacterial soaps and body washes are used widely and frequently by consumers in places including _____.
 A. home B. workplaces C. schools D. all the above
59. As to the hand sanitizers, which of the following statements is true?
 A. The proposed rule does not apply to them.
 B. They have to be removed from the market.
 C. They don't belong to antibacterial products.
 D. They are only used in hospitals.

60. How long will be the proposed rule available for public comment?

- A. 180 days B. one year C. 60 days D. 365 days

Passage Four

Human behavior is regulated by many factors, including moral standards, the sense of shame, of conscience, of duty, and so on. The basic manifestations of the ethical life are the sense of social and personal responsibility and the awareness of guilt that this implies. Responsibility is not only a moral category, but also a psychological, legal and socio-political one.

Great controversy has raged around this problem for centuries. The idealists believe the sources of responsibility to be in the immanent (固有的, 内在的) principles of the human personality, even in the depths of its psychophysiology. The existentialists absolutise the individual's responsibility to society, believing that every person is responsible for everything that happens in the world. Every separate person is responsible for everything because this "everything" is consciously created by him. But this is subjective idealism.

Responsibility may appear in two forms: retrospective and actual, i.e. responsibility for previously performed actions and for actions that are being performed at the given moment. Responsibility is a state of consciousness, a feeling of duty towards society and oneself, an awareness of the purpose of the actions performed, their consequences for a certain social group, class, party, collective and oneself. Responsibility is society's necessary means of controlling the behaviour of the individual through his consciousness. An important form of responsibility is responsibility for the future, both near and distant, which is built on the sense of responsibility for the present and the past.

The character of responsibility and its forms have changed in the course of history. The tribal system knew no personal responsibility. There was responsibility only to the community, which imposed a certain course of action on its members and controlled these actions. The slave society revealed the beginnings of a tendency towards individuality. While the commune fettered the actions of the individual, the slave society allowed him to act at his own risk, with a certain degree of independence. During the slave-owning period the individual was responsible not to the community, nor yet to himself, but to the polity (政体) and to the gods. With the rise of the state the concept of individual responsibility to the state, the monarch and to God began to take shape. As the idea of state developed and with its culture, there arose the idea of personal responsibility, which was to be further developed in the feudal society.

Responsibility expresses society's specific demand on the individual in the form of duty. There are certain social standards, but there is also freedom of choice, including the possibility of violating these standards. So in all societies a certain responsibility is laid down for such violations. Where there is no choice, there is no responsibility.

61. In the second paragraph, the underlined word "raged" can be replaced with the following words except _____.

- A. lasted B. continued C. discussed D. maintained

62. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- A. Idealists believe that responsibility comes from the inner personality of each person.
B. Existentialists believe that we should be responsible for everything we do.
C. Subjective idealism absolutises the individual's responsibility to our immanent personality.
D. According to the author, responsibility is social requirement towards the individuals.

63. What's the synonym of the underlined word "consequences" in the third paragraph?

- A. Importance. B. Result. C. Findings. D. Relevance.

64. Which of the following shows the initial combination of individuality and responsibility?

- A. The tribal society. C. The feudal society.
B. The slave society. D. The modern society.

65. In the sentence "So in all societies a certain responsibility is laid down for such violations", what does "a certain responsibility" actually refer to?
- A. Choice. B. Freedom. C. Law. D. Standard.

Part IV Put the following into Chinese. (15 points)

The 1990s have brought about an electronic media revolution. This revolution is the result of development of the computer, telephone, fax and television. These technologies can be combined to bring many conveniences into the school, home and office. Information superhighways that people talk about will soon offer services such as movies on demand, shopping without leaving your living room, picture phones, conversations with friends via computers, a push-button choice of 500 TV programs, bill payments from home, and access to databases from around the world.

Some robots of the future may also do ordinary jobs. There may be robot gas-station attendants that can fill a tank without the driver leaving the car. Robot dressmakers will construct a dress to exact measurement while the woman is having a cup of coffee in the dress shop. Perhaps everyone will have a personal robot for the home. Imagine what a robot will do for you.

Part V Essay writing (25 points)

Write a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Importance of Having a Dream in One's Life

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with appropriate details.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.