

沈阳工业大学

2017 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 government's economic policy has been _____ on all sides.
A. delivered B. deduced C. deliberated D. denounced
2. We'll stay here overnight. Please take your belongings and _____.
A. disable B. disembark C. discharge D. disengage
3. Philosophers believe that desire, hatred and envy are "negative emotions" which _____ the mind and lead it into a pursuit of power and possessions.
A. exert B. distort C. scramble D. reinforce
4. We have to wait for a _____ of time and then we will ask the people in charge to give us answers.
A. period B. pause C. stuff D. scene
5. Initially, the scientists and engineers seemed _____ by the variety of responses people can make to a poem.
A. depressed B. reinforced C. bewildered D. embarrassed
6. The tenant must be prepared to decorate the house in _____ with the terms of the contract.
A. quest B. vicinity C. regard D. accordance
7. The automatic doors in supermarkets _____ the entry and exit of customers with shopping carts.
A. induce B. furnish C. allocate D. facilitate
8. Fewer and fewer of today's workers expect to spend their working lives in the same field, _____ the same company.
A. all else B. let alone C. less likely D. much worse
9. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A. gives B. grants C. credits D. entitles
10. When she heard the good news, her eyes _____ with excitement as she struggled to control her emotions.
A. glittered B. radiated C. twinkled D. sparkled
11. Being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a _____ in how long the misery lasts.
A. difficulty B. difference C. distinction D. decrease
12. Apart from philosophical and legal reasons for respecting patients' wishes, there are several practical reasons why doctors should _____ to involve patients in their own medical care decisions.
A. enforce B. enhance C. endeavor D. endow
13. _____ I see it, there are four keys to getting hired.
A. As B. When C. While D. Although
14. He decided to follow _____ on his initial research and write a book.
A. up B. down C. with D. from
15. The diver stood on the edge of the diving board, _____ to jump at the signal from the coach.
A. positioned B. poised C. posed D. posted
16. Soon afterward, the Federal government _____ cut down its expenditures for this purpose.

- A. prevalently B. furiously C. statistically D. drastically
17. It may then take us a long time to _____ a machine intelligent by loading in the right software or by altering the architecture.
- A. render B. create C. weaken D. equip
18. It made me angry, and that sort of accident made me get _____ in for hours.
- A. embarrassed B. bothered C. shaken D. stuck
19. It seems she _____ herself _____ in the most beautiful way that had ever been possible.
- A. invited...to B. gave...instructions C. dressed...up D. took...out
20. I have no direct instructions _____ what action to take in this case.
- A. for B. on C. in D. to
21. The four adventurers went in the forest for the _____ two months without seeing anyone else.
- A. direct B. entire C. curious D. shameful
22. In order to make it progress quickly, we need to _____ someone to organize the program.
- A. take notes B. learn about C. arrive in D. pick out
23. _____ opposing views, our boss declared that the company would enter the furniture market.
- A. In spite of B. Despite of C. A group of D. In general
24. When winter comes, there are large pieces of _____ ice on the surface of the river.
- A. gliding B. mirroring C. reflecting D. floating
25. She felt they were trying to _____ her _____ saying more than she intended.
- A. trick...into B. picture...as C. try...on D. bring...out
26. They can afford to buy the products _____ and pass the price benefits on to the customers.
- A. a great many B. lots of C. in great quantities D. for good
27. The local tourist office organizes a number of _____ walks to let you have a good look at the downtown area.
- A. regarded B. persuaded C. guided D. founded
28. Make sure that the new machines are checked and _____ by those who know what to do and how to do it.
- A. rotated B. operated C. protected D. penetrated
29. It is _____ to find that the young children in your class are familiar with so many English words.
- A. remarkable B. golden C. fresh D. false
30. As I went to _____ the newspaper which was just delivered, to my surprise a letter fell onto the floor.
- A. post B. mention C. repeat D. unfold

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 centre.

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do, Americans spend 31 time at work than at any time since World War II.

In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other industrialized country. Today it exceeds every country 32 Japan, where industrial employees log 2,155 hours a year, compared with 1,951 in the US, and 1,603 in the 33 West Germany.

Between 1969 and 1989 employed Americans 34 an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek 35 at about 40 hours, but people are working more weeks each year. 36, paid time off — holidays, vacations, sick leave — shrank 37 15 percent in the 1990s.

As corporations have 38 stiffer competition and slower growth productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s 39 the professional and managerial ranks, 40 fewer

people to get the job done. In lower-paid occupations 41 wages have been reduced, workers have added hours 42 overtime or extra jobs to 43 their living standard. The government estimates that more than seven million people hold a second job.

For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to cut 44 on working hours, even if it means earning less money. 45 most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The Government, which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time, should take steps to make shorter hours possible.

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|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 31. A. less | B. same | C. more | D. much |
| 32. A. and | B. but | C. as | D. or |
| 33. A. past | B. late | C. earlier | D. former |
| 34. A. added | B. increased | C. brought | D. totaled |
| 35. A. stood | B. stopped | C. remained | D. set |
| 36. A. However | B. Nevertheless | C. Therefore | D. Moreover |
| 37. A. by | B. at | C. with | D. below |
| 38. A. suffered | B. experienced | C. undertaken | D. endured |
| 39. A. shortened | B. reduced | C. lessened | D. relieved |
| 40. A. leaving | B. left | C. leave | D. to leave |
| 41. A. when | B. where | C. while | D. though |
| 42. A. by | B. for | C. to | D. in |
| 43. A. preserve | B. conserve | C. improve | D. protect |
| 44. A. off | B. out | C. in | D. back |
| 45. A. For | B. And | C. But | D. Furthermore |

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

A child's development depends on the world around them and chatting with parents is crucial. But around 1.3 million children in the US alone have trouble picking up language skills, meaning their parents must visit therapists to learn strategies to help them communicate. An app that listens to their every word might help.

The system, called TalkBetter, was designed by computer scientists at KAIST in Daejeon, South Korea, working with speech-language pathologists at Ewha Womans University in Seoul. It helps parents by listening to and analyzing the ebb and flow of talk between them and their child. It then gives clinically relevant nudges to guide the interaction and improve the child's language skills.

Parents wear a Bluetooth earpiece and microphone while the child just wears a microphone, all connected to a smartphone. Software on the phone examines the exchanges between the two, watching out for when the parent speaks too fast, doesn't give their child enough time to respond, or ignores speech from the child. If any of these things happen, it alerts the parent via the earpiece.

Feedback from some of the 13 parents that took part in an early trial in Seoul was enthusiastic. "Can we buy this now? How much is it?" wrote one. The system will be presented at a computer conference in Baltimore, Maryland, this month.

Full clinical trials of TalkBetter are under way, but lead researcher Inseok Hwang at KAIST already has additional ideas for it. "We developed a preliminary app which targets and monitors group discussion, trying to give real-time feedback," he says. "If one person dominates the conversation, for instance, then the smartphone might

give a gentle reminder to let others speak.”

Stephen Hannon, president of the LENA Research Foundation in Boulder, Colorado — a charity dedicated to early language development — sees the potential in real-time feedback on parent-child conversations, but worries about the effect of micromanaging parents in this way.

This month, Hannon’s group will employ a similar system in a bid to close the gap in language development between richer and poorer families in Providence, Rhode Island. Children growing up in low-income families in the US hear millions fewer words than their richer peers, which is thought to affect their academic development.

The Providence Talks project will use body-worn microphones and speech-analysis software to measure the amount of talking that children in poorer families hear every day. The organization will then coach parents in how to boost home conversation. Hannon aims to enroll 2,500 families in 2014.

46. According to the first two paragraphs, the system TalkBetter is oriented to _____.
- A. help parents learn to boost their children’s language skills
 - B. enable parents to cure their children’s language problems
 - C. help children chat better with their parents
 - D. enable children to pick up language skills automatically
47. According to Paragraph 3, parent-child communication problems involve _____.
- A. children speaking too slowly
 - B. parents paying no attention to what the children say
 - C. parents showing no interest in children’s response
 - D. children being unable to give a feedback
48. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that feedback from parents can be described as _____.
- A. objective B. pessimistic C. reasonable D. passionate
49. Stephen Hannon’s attitude towards the real-time feedback system might be _____.
- A. fully supportive B. a little bit frustrated C. prudently optimistic D. blindly enthusiastic
50. It can be inferred from the last two paragraphs that _____.
- A. children in low-income families might benefit more from Hannon’s study
 - B. the gap in language development between richer and poorer families cannot be bridged
 - C. Hannon will recruit 2,500 families to test the feasibility of the system TalkBetter
 - D. poorer children’s school performance might be negatively affected because they hear much fewer words than their richer peers

Passage Two

Roshard Charles, the 5-year-old boy struck by a car as he was crossing the street with his mother in Brooklyn, is the latest in a string of traffic fatalities in New York City. Mayor Bill de Blasio has vowed to make road safety a top priority, setting the ambitious goal of zero traffic related deaths. Meanwhile Congress is investigating GM (General Motors) for a safety issue possibly linked to 12 deaths. Considering that around 35,000 Americans will die in car-related accidents this year, lawmakers might find more success studying Europe. Road safety in Europe is far better than in the United States.

Americans die on the roads at twice the rate of Europeans. Against all rich countries the U.S. doesn’t fare much better. The World Health Organization calculates an average of 8.7 fatalities per 100,000 people in high income countries compared with 11.4 in the U.S. and only 5.5 in the European Union. Subpar road safety in the U.S. shows up in other measures too, such as deaths per car or deaths per mile driven.

So what are other countries doing that we’re not? Some countries made road safety a priority and got results. Sweden for instance, has a zero-tolerance policy on traffic-related deaths and injuries, and it has been building roads for safety rather than speed or convenience. Last year, 264 Swedes died on the roads, the lowest level ever, around

three fatalities per 100,000 people.

Other countries have focused on drunk-driving laws. Researchers found random breath testing is the single most effective way to reduce deaths related to driving and alcohol. Australia had significant success in lowering road deaths related to alcohol by introducing widespread breath testing and its death rate is now around five fatalities per 100,000 people. In general, other rich countries tend to allow less alcohol in drivers' blood than prevailing limits in the U.S.

Last, enforcement of speed limits is stricter in many European countries. Speed cameras, for instance, can be very effective. Speeding tends to be haphazardly enforced in the U.S., where it is sometimes considered an important source of revenue rather than a means of ensuring safety.

To be fair, traffic-related death rates have been trending down in developed countries, including the U.S. But compared to other wealthy nations the U.S. still has a long way to go. While it is too late for Roshard Charles, de Blasio's efforts at road safety could lead to safer roads nationwide.

51. Which of the following is NOT true according to Paragraph 1?
- A. Traffic fatalities in the United States are more than those of Europe.
 - B. Zero traffic fatality is an impossible mission.
 - C. Traffic fatalities are probably related to car manufacturing.
 - D. Mayor Bill de Blasio addressed a formal statement to put road safety first.
52. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
- A. The traffic fatalities of the U.S. are the highest whatever measures are used.
 - B. The U.S. disagrees with other developed countries on how to calculate the average fatality.
 - C. The World Health Organization made an investigation on fatalities in all countries.
 - D. The road safety in the U.S. is considerably lower than the average level of developed countries.
53. According to the text, which of the following statements on road safety is true?
- A. Sweden builds roads for safety, speed as well as convenience.
 - B. Widespread breath testing makes a difference in reducing road deaths.
 - C. U.S. allows less alcohol in driver's blood than other countries.
 - D. U.S. enforces speed limits effectively to ensure road safety.
54. Regarding speed limits in the U.S., the author feels _____.
- A. indifferent B. confident C. optimistic D. unsatisfied
55. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. wealthy nations have safer roads than poor nations
 - B. developed countries track down traffic-related fatalities more effectively
 - C. safer roads in the U.S. result from Roshard Charles
 - D. the U.S. needs efforts to improve road safety

Passage Three

Qualifying as a legal professional varies from country to country. In the United Kingdom, prospective lawyers usually take an undergraduate degree in law. People who already have a degree — including one in science — can take a one-year postgraduate diploma in law. In both cases, extra coursework and training is required before being able to practice as a barrister or solicitor. But a law degree is not required for people with science and engineering backgrounds who want to become patent attorneys or to bring inventions to the European Patent Office (EPO). Instead, they do several years of on-the-job training, then sit national or EPO examinations.

In the United States, most of those wishing to become a **practicing attorney** must gain an undergraduate degree and a law degree. After receiving their juris doctor (JD), they must then pass a state bar exam. (In a handful of states, it is possible to qualify to take the state bar exam after completing a lengthy legal apprenticeship.)

Yet the United States still has entry routes that do not require a law degree. Law firms often hire people with strong science backgrounds as technical specialists to help the firm to prepare patent applications for its technologies. These “tech specs” often work directly with researchers and inventors to learn about their work, examine the scientific literature to find out whether similar techniques or ideas have already been published and determine whether an innovation overlaps with technologies that have already been patented. Researchers who pass the US Patent and Trademark Office registration exam can then develop and file patent applications — although they cannot advise clients on legal issues or go to court if a patent is infringed.

If a scientist earns a JD and passes both patent and state bar exams, she or he can work in patent law and develop a full service intellectual-property practice, which may involve working with clients on trademarks, copyrights and technology licensing. Scientist-attorneys can also help clients, particularly start-up firms, with issues such as entity formation, employment agreements and general legal services, and can practice in other fields of law as well. In some cases, employers will reimburse tuition fees or provide other forms of support to tech specs or patent agents who attend law school while working.

56. In Britain, people who plan to work as a barrister must _____ besides extra coursework and training.

- A. have both an undergraduate degree in law and a postgraduate diploma in law
- B. have an undergraduate degree in science and a postgraduate diploma in law
- C. have science and engineering backgrounds and pass the national examinations
- D. have either an undergraduate degree in law or a postgraduate diploma in law

57. The phrase “a practicing attorney” (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.

- A. someone who works as an attorney
- B. someone who learns to be an attorney
- C. someone who follows the rules of an attorney
- D. someone who works as an intern in law firm

58. The “tech specs” are hired by law firms in US in order to _____.

- A. publish similar techniques and ideas in scientific literature
- B. make sure a patent application does not infringe any other patents
- C. discover a patented innovation with overlapping technologies
- D. go to court and solve the legal problems related to patent applications

59. Scientist-attorneys are different from technical specialists in that _____.

- A. the former has a strong science background
- B. the former has earned a juris doctor degree
- C. the latter is not involved in technologies
- D. the latter can give clients legal suggestions

60. Patent agents working in law firms are _____ to go to law school.

- A. qualified
- B. determined
- C. encouraged
- D. impeded

Passage Four

Whether you eat out in New York City, San Diego or Kalamazoo, Michigan, you may have noticed a similar phenomenon in restaurants around the country. Wine costs much more at restaurants than it does at liquor stores or wine shops. And not just a bit more. Restaurant customers typically pay anywhere from twice as much to four times as much what they would pay if they bought a bottle and brought it with them.

Take a bottle of Ferrari-Carano, a California cabernet sauvignon that sells on Wine.com for \$29.99. That same bottle costs \$83 if you dine at Capital Grille in New York. And restaurants don't pay the retail price — they are charged an even lower wholesale price. That bottle of Ferrari-Carano probably cost the restaurant around \$20.

Restaurants say they mark up wine because they add value to the drinking experience. First, they take time to

select a wine list to go with your dinner. They may also provide advice on what wine pairs best with menu items and, for those who want it, some education about the wine itself. Some provide fine glassware, and, of course, they all open the bottle and pour it for you. But is all that really worth an additional \$53 for your bottle of Ferrari-Carano? And don't forget that you're paying a tip on that extra charge.

Unlike prepared food, wine is a prepackaged item that restaurants merely open and serve. It seems they charge what they do not because of cost but because they can. Restaurants also mark up soft drinks and sparkling water, but the dollars involved are much smaller. The difference with wine is that when diners feel the urge to have a glass or two of wine, they feel it strongly. And restaurants know that. They also know that the moment you sit down, you're a captive market. Most diners don't feel comfortable bringing their own wine, and even those who do are usually charged corkage for the privilege. At fine restaurants like Per Se in New York or the French Laundry in California's Napa Valley, that surcharge will set you back \$150 or so.

The prices restaurants charge for wine open a small window into how markets work. Sometimes the price of a product is based less on broad market forces and more on market power. So the next time you are drinking wine in a restaurant, sip slowly. You've paid dearly for the privilege.

61. Why can restaurants buy wine at a lower price than customers can?
- A. Because restaurants get along well with the wine shops.
 - B. Because restaurants have the privilege to buy wine at a low price.
 - C. Because customers don't know where to buy wine at a lower price.
 - D. Because restaurants can buy wine at wholesale price which is lower than retail price.
62. Which is not the reason given by the restaurants why they should mark up wine?
- A. They provide some education about the wine.
 - B. They provide wine of superior quality and taste.
 - C. They take time to select a wine list to go with your dinner.
 - D. They provide advice on what wine pairs best with menu items.
63. What does the author think is the real reason why restaurants mark up wine?
- A. The cost to run the restaurant is very high.
 - B. Restaurants provide fine glassware.
 - C. Restaurants have the power to mark up wine.
 - D. It is caused by the broad market forces.
64. What does the phrase "set... back" (Line 7, Paragraph 4) probably mean?
- A. To get back.
 - B. To cost.
 - C. To gain.
 - D. To waste.
65. Why do restaurants mark up wine much more than soft drinks?
- A. Because the restaurant add value to the experience of drinking wine.
 - B. Because wine costs much more than soft drinks.
 - C. Because customers have a stronger urge to drink wine.
 - D. Because market forces cause the increase of price in wine.

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

Experts argue sleep is emerging as so potent (有效的) a factor in better health that we need a societal shift — and policies to support it — to make sleep a nonnegotiable priority.

Despite how great we feel after a night's rest — and putting aside what we now know about sleep's importance — we stubbornly refuse to swallow our medicine, pushing off bedtime and thinking that feeling a little drowsy during the day is an annoying but harmless consequence. It's not.

Nearly 40% of adults have nodded off unintentionally during the day in the past month, and 5% have done so while driving. Insomnia (失眠症) or interrupted sleep nearly doubles the chances that workers will call in sick. And

half of Americans say their uneven sleep makes it harder to concentrate on tasks.

Part V Essay writing (25 points)

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

Transportation Vehicle That Changes People's Lives

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, make an introduction to one of transportation vehicles that you think changes people's lives most. It may be an automobile, a bicycle, an airplane, a subway or anything else.

In the second part, explain what aspects of people's lives have been changed by it and give examples.

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

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