

2016 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. To run a business on a small _____ is by no means an easy job.
A. frame B. range C. number D. scale
2. I don't want them to _____ their religious beliefs on my children.
A. insert B. impose C. import D. inspire
3. September 1939 saw the _____ of the Second World War.
A. outcome B. outskirt C. outbreak D. outline
4. It's my personal _____ that all criminals should be locked away for life.
A. conviction B. contest C. consent D. content
5. Tom, did it ever _____ to you that you would be punished for cheating on exams?
A. happen B. occur C. reflect D. strike
6. It's urgent that a meeting _____ before the final decision is made.
A. be arranged B. will be arranged
C. must be arranged D. would be arranged
7. What is beyond _____ is that many women in the public eye are having extensive cosmetic work done, starting ever younger.
A. negotiation B. continuity C. bargain D. doubt
8. One of our contributions as a global institution is to ensure that the world understands that and takes action _____.
A. though B. therefore C. accordingly D. nevertheless
9. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth _____ of American Independence.
A. ceremony B. anniversary C. occurrence D. occasion
10. The great purpose of school education is not so much to teach you things, _____ to teach you the art of learning.
A. as B. that C. than D. and
11. Unlike physical energy, which is finite and _____ with age, emotional energy is unlimited and has nothing to do with genes or upbringing.
A. deceives B. displays C. diminishes D. deserves
12. Samuel likes doing some reading at home _____ to the cinema.
A. than to go B. than going
C. rather than going D. rather than to go
13. Your son suffers from your _____ shielding.
A. excessive B. extensive C. extreme D. exclusive
14. The UN couldn't _____ to meet the demands of all its members.
A. ensure B. guarantee C. assume D. confirm

15. Eating too much fat can _____ heart disease and cause high blood pressure.
A. contribute to B. attribute to C. attend to D. devote to
16. Why be _____ about that old coat? There's no point in keeping it just because you were wearing it when you first met me.
A. sensible B. sensational C. sentimental D. sensitive
17. Purchasing the new production line will be a _____ deal for the company.
A. profitable B. tremendous C. forceful D. favorite
18. Most laboratory and field studies of human behavior _____ taking a situational photograph at a given time and in a given place.
A. involve B. compose C. enclose D. attach
19. Believe it or not, I have done nothing wrong. At least I can face them with a clear _____.
A. look B. conscience C. mind D. face
20. The whole path _____ electricity travels is known as a circuit.
A. along that B. as C. along which D. in that
21. She's tired of changing her jobs frequently, so she hopes to find a(n) _____ one.
A. lasting B. eternal C. persistent D. permanent
22. True friendship must be based on _____ the joys as well as troubles.
A. participating B. sharing C. owing D. possessing
23. "Marquis," said the boy, _____ to the man, his eyes _____ wide, and his right hand raised.
A. turned ... open B. turning ... opening
C. turning ... opened D. turned ... opening
24. It is universally believed that an autobiography is often less _____ than a biography.
A. truthful B. true C. reliable D. honest
25. Listening to Grandpa talk about his miserable life in the past is a truly _____ experience.
A. financial B. religious C. spiritual D. medical
26. The child was _____ to open the refrigerator door.
A. barely tall enough B. barely enough tall
C. tall barely enough D. enough barely tall
27. The factory where my parents used to work was _____ from Shanghai to Xi'an in the early 1960's.
A. transported B. transplanted C. transmitted D. translated
28. You will need some time to orient yourself _____ the new way of teaching and learning here.
A. with B. in C. of D. to
29. The successful series was first co-hosted by Buck Owens and Roy Clark, and later on they appeared only occasionally, _____ for various guest hosts.
A. having made room B. have made room
C. making rooms D. having made a room
30. The _____ of understanding is for two ends: first, our own increase of knowledge; secondly, to enable us to deliver that knowledge to others.
A. rise B. reason C. improvement D. decline

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.

Iridology (虹膜学) is a form of alternative medicine that involves close examination of the iris – the colored

part of the eye – to show an individual's (31)_____. The advantage is that it offers a way (32)_____ out what is wrong with body without (33)_____ the body in any way, as for example, X-rays do. The disadvantage is that it cannot actually treat a disease. The iridologist simply offers a program of preventative (34)_____.

Eye analysis (35)_____ an established method of discovering illness since the 17th century in Europe. But the science of iridology as (36)_____ today began in the 19th century when the Hungarian doctor Ignatz von Peezely (37)_____ a black mark in the eye of an owl that had broken its leg to the same mark in a patient (38)_____ his leg.

The iris (39)_____ to be the window to your health because it responds to changes in the nervous system. The left iris shows changes in the left side (40)_____, and the right iris shows (41)_____ is happening in the right side.

The fibers of the iris are thought (42)_____ the conditions of the organs and tissues throughout the body. There are only three basic iris colors – blue, brown and green – and any other color, such as orange or yellow, is thought to be caused by toxins in the body. Such toxins can be the cause of complaints about rheumatism (pain in the muscles and joints), arthritis (pain and (43)_____ in the joints), ulcers (sores on the skin, mouth or internal organs) and skin problems. Rings around the eye rims, for example, indicate (44)_____.

After diagnosis, an iridologist (45)_____ a treatment program, which may include a change of diet, breathing exercises, massage, and herbal treatments.

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|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 31. A. health | B. healthy | C. conditions | D. shape |
| 32. A. finding | B. of finding | C. that to find | D. finds |
| 33. A. to affect | B. an affect on | C. affecting | D. it effects |
| 34. A. advice | B. advices | C. guidances | D. suggestion |
| 35. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. has been |
| 36. A. it is known | | B. it has been known | |
| | C. it knows | D. we know of it | |
| 37. A. compared | | B. comparing | |
| | C. was compared to | D. who compared | |
| 38. A. broke | | B. who had broken | |
| | C. who later broke | D. who had been broken | |
| 39. A. which is believed | | B. believes | |
| | C. is believed | D. wants you to believe | |
| 40. A. to the body | B. of the body | C. of your bodies | D. of somebody |
| 41. A. it | B. how | C. where | D. what |
| 42. A. to reveal | B. revealing | C. they reveal | D. to be |
| 43. A. stiffness | B. stiff | C. hard | D. hardness |
| 44. A. stressful | B. stressed | C. stress | D. they are stressed |
| 45. A. is suggesting | | B. who suggests | |
| | C. recommends | D. has a recommendation | |

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

Walt Disney's name is known around the world but even better known are the characters which he created — Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and countless other cartoon personalities. Disney was a cartoonist, a showman, and a business man of giant proportion. But basically he was a storyteller. He once said of his work, "Every good play or picture has a lesson to teach, a moral to play. What's the sense of making a picture unless you've got something important to say? The trick is to say it without preaching. Say it in terms of entertainment..."

Walt Disney was born in Chicago in 1901. As a small boy, Walt Disney drew sketches of the barnyard creatures and the scenes he saw around the farm. His interest in drawing continued, and his father allowed him to take Saturday classes at the Kansas City Art Institute. After World War I, he eventually found work with the Kansas City Film Ad Company. Experimenting with the use of cardboard figures in animation, the company gave Disney valuable training, and in a short time he left to form his own production company. Disney and a talented drafts man from Holland, Iwerks, produced a number of animated cartoons, choosing for their subject matter topics of local current interest as well as fairy tales. Running out of money in 1923, Walt closed his business in Kansas City and moved to California. There, in partnership with his brother Roy, and a capital base of \$280, the Disney Studio was begun.

Mickey Mouse was the product of the collaboration of Walt Disney and Iwerks. The Mouse who appeared for the first time in 1928 in the cartoon was not the well-braved character which the world knows today. He was mischievous and did get into trouble.

After the first Mickey Mouse cartoons succeeded in making Mickey a sort of little man's hero, Disney found that the public expected him to act properly at all times. When Mickey stepped out of line in a cartoon, the studio would receive letters from countless people and organization who felt their model for correct behavior was being compromised. This made it more difficult to put Mickey Mouse into comic situations and he came more and more to act in the role of a straight man, and the proper little gentle mouse we know him to be. Laughter was sparkled by new cartoon characters which Disney's art presented in 1930; the incompetent Goofy in 1932; and the notorious, incomprehensible Donald Duck.

In 1933, Walt Disney was thinking about an unheard of project — an animated cartoon story which would run for more than an hour. In making a feature-length film, Disney would have an opportunity to use more complex ploys and develop more elaborately the characters in the story. He hoped to animate a fairy story giving it a kind of magic which live action film would not have.

Disney started to set down his ideas in 1934. He chooses the story Snow White for his first feature film. Through Snow White, the Wicked queen and the prince were standard fairy tale characters. Disney's characterization of the dwarfs was unique. Original songs were written to move the story along, and a fairy tale mood of timelessness waste. When Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs opened the Christmas week, in 1937, it was an immediate success.

Disney's other feature cartoons of the 1940s and 1950s have become part of a child's heritage. Pinocchin, Dumbo, Cinderella, Peter Pan, and others showed the range of storyline that could be interested through cartoon animation.

46. Why was Walt Disney basically considered a storyteller?

- A. Because he created many popular cartoon characters.
- B. Because he was a successful businessman by selling stories.
- C. Because he could make common stories quite funny.
- D. Because he would teach a lesson by entertainment.

47. What does the underlined word "compromise" mean?

- A. exposed to danger or suspicion
- B. lost
- C. depressed
- D. praised

48. Which of the following statements is NOT a true description of Mickey Mouse?

- A. Disney made it a moral model to meet the audience's expectation.

- B. The original image was naughty.
 - C. He set up a model for correct behavior.
 - D. It's a comic and incomprehensible figure.
49. What is true about the Snow White?
- A. Traditional songs are used.
 - B. It gained popularity gradually.
 - C. It is the first animated cartoon story.
 - D. The story was created by Disney.
50. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Disney started the Disney Studio shortly after he left Kansas City Film Ad Company.
 - B. Disney's father forced him to draw pictures ever since a little boy.
 - C. Disney Studio started with sufficient funds.
 - D. Disney was both talented and innovative.

Passage Two

Magic, or conjuring, is a form of entertainment that is based on pretending to do things that are impossible. The magician is a specially trained actor. He tries to make the audience believe that he has the power to do things, which are against the laws of nature. Magic shows are entertaining as long as the audience does not discover how the tricks are done. The magician always tries to keep his tricks a secret.

The magician usually depends on his skill with his hands, on his knowledge of psychology, and sometimes, on mechanical devices. Since magic tricks are meant to fool people, the use of psychology is important. The magician must keep people from noticing all the movements of his hands and from thinking about the secret parts of his equipment. He must also lead the audience to draw false conclusions. The magician's success depends on the fact that many things seen by the eye do not register on the mind.

Two basic magic tricks are making objects seem to appear and making objects seem to disappear. A combination of these two tricks makes for some interesting effects. For example, the magician puts a small ball under one of the several cups. The ball then seems to jump from one cup to another or to change color. What actually happens is that the magician, employing quick hand movements or a mechanical device, hides one ball. While doing this he talks to the audience and waves a brightly colored cloth with one hand. The audience is too busy watching the cloth and listening to the magician's words to notice that his other hand is hiding the ball.

A magician's powers are really quite limited, but he makes people believe that he can do almost anything by changing or combining several tricks.

Tricks in which the magician apparently cuts people in half or makes them disappear are called illusions. The word illusion derives from the fact that mirrors are often used to perform these tricks. A famous illusion trick is to saw a woman in half. The woman is put into a long box with her head sticking out of one end and her feet sticking out of the other end. The magician takes an ordinary wood saw and cuts the box into two halves. The audience is shocked, thinking that perhaps he has killed the woman. A few moments later, however, the magician puts his "magic" cape over the box and the woman comes out. The woman that the audience saw being cut in two was only an image in a mirror — an illusion.

Early conjurers frequently wore a large apron with many pockets in which they could carry their props. The bag-like apron served as identification and as a place to hide things while performing. About 1400, more elaborate tricks were invented which used larger equipment, such as boxes or barrels with false bottoms. Under these false bottoms the magician could hide a bird, rabbit, plant, or whatever he wanted to make appear suddenly. People of that time knew very little about mechanical devices, so it was easier for the magician to deceive them. Modern magic did not really start until the 1800s. Its father is considered to be Jean Houdin, a Frenchman, who developed rules for conjuring.

51. Which of the following descriptions about the magician is true?

- A. The magician has to be specially trained at an early age.
 - B. The magician must be good at making the audience draw false conclusions.
 - C. The magician will reveal the secrets of a certain magic if necessary.
 - D. A successful magician must have a genius for magic.
52. The knowledge of audience psychology is important in playing magic, because _____.
- A. The magician has to know what the audience would like to see.
 - B. The magician has to make sure the audience can control feelings well when seeing something exciting or horrible.
 - C. The magician must be capable of making the audience believe what was seen.
 - D. The magician must know how to respond to the audience if he fails in a magic performance.
53. Why will the magician use a brightly colored cloth when he tries to make a ball disappear?
- A. In order to create a good stage effect.
 - B. To distract the audience's attention from his other hand's movement.
 - C. Because bright color makes it easier for the audience to see the ball jump from one cup to another.
 - D. Because the bright color can bring good luck for the magician.
54. Why can the woman still be alive after being cut into halves by the magician?
- A. Because she has special ability to recover soon after being cut.
 - B. Because what the magician cut was just her image in a mirror.
 - C. Because the woman cut by the magician was her substitute.
 - D. Because the magician didn't really cut her seriously.
55. Which of the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The bag-like apron was a symbolic prop for early magicians.
 - B. It can be inferred that modern magicians can perform feats much more complex than early magicians.
 - C. The more capable a magician is, the more elaborate mechanical devices he will use.
 - D. The audience of six hundred years ago was more easily to be fooled.

Passage Three

The motor vehicle has killed and disabled more people in its brief history than any bomb or weapon ever invented. Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others. So the massacre on the road may be regarded as a social problem.

In fact, the enemies of society on wheels are rather harmless people or ordinary people acting carelessly, you might say. But it is a principle both of law and common morality that carelessness is no excuse when one's actions could bring death or damage to others. A minority of the killers go even beyond carelessness to total negligence.

Researchers have estimated that as many as 80 per cent of all automobile accidents can be attributed to the psychological condition of the driver. Emotional upsets can distort drivers' reactions, slow their judgment, and blind them to dangers that might otherwise be evident. The experts warn that it is vital for every driver to make a conscious effort to keep one's emotions under control.

Yet the irresponsibility that accounts for much of the problem is not confined to drivers. Street walkers regularly violate traffic regulations; they are at fault in most vehicle-walker accidents. And many cyclists even believe that they are not subject to the basic rules of the road.

Significant legal advances have been made towards safer driving in the past few years. Safety standards for vehicles have been raised both at the point of manufacture and through periodic road-worthiness inspections. In addition, speed limits have been lowered. Due to these measures, the accident rate has decreased. But the accident experts still worry because there has been little or no improvement in the way drivers behave. The only real and lasting solution, say the experts, is to convince people that driving is a skilled task requiring constant care and

concentration. Those who fail to do all these things pose a threat to those with whom they share the road.

56. The underlined word “massacre” in Paragraph One means _____.
A. mass-killing
B. disaster
C. tragedy
D. accident
57. What is the author's main purpose of writing the passage?
A. To show that the motor vehicle is a very dangerous invention.
B. To promote understanding between careless drivers and street walkers.
C. To discuss traffic problems and propose possible solutions.
D. To warn drivers of the importance of safe driving.
58. According to the passage, traffic accidents may be regarded as a social problem because _____.
A. automobiles have become most destructive to mankind
B. people usually pay little attention to law and morality
C. civilization brings much harm to people
D. the lack of virtue is becoming more severe
59. Why does the author mention the psychological condition of the driver in Paragraph Three?
A. To give an example of the various reasons for road accidents.
B. To show how important it is for drivers to be emotionally healthy.
C. To show some of the inaccurate estimations by researchers.
D. To illustrate the hidden tensions in the course of driving.
60. Why do the accident experts still worry after strong measures have been adopted against road accidents?
A. Because mindless walkers still violate traffic regulations.
B. Because careless bicycle-riders still fail to observe the basic rules of the road.
C. Because safety standards for vehicles have not been much raised.
D. Because drivers' behaviors have not been much improved.

Passage Four

How poverty passes from generation to generation is now becoming clearer. The answer lies in the effect of stress on two particular parts of the brain. Children of the poor underachieve in later life, and thus remain poor themselves, is one of the enduring problems of society.

The crucial breakthrough was made three years ago, when Martha Farah of the University of Pennsylvania showed that the working memories of children who have been raised in poverty have smaller capacities than those of middle-class children. Working memory is the ability to hold bits of information in the brain for current use — the digits of a phone number, for example. It is crucial for comprehending languages, for reading and for solving problems. Entry into the working memory is also a prerequisite (先决条件) for something to be learnt permanently as part of declarative memory — the stuff a person knows explicitly, like the dates of famous battles, rather than what he knows implicitly, like how to ride a bicycle.

Since Dr. Farah's discovery, Gary Evans and Michelle Schamberg of Cornell University have studied the phenomenon in more detail. As they report in this week's Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, they have found that the reduced capacity of the memories of the poor is almost certainly the result of stress affecting the way that young brains develop.

To measure the amount of stress an individual had suffered over the course of his life, the two researchers used an index known as allostatic load. This is a combination of the values of six variables: diastolic and systolic blood

pressure; the concentrations of three stress-related hormones; and the body-mass index, a measure of obesity. For all six, a higher value indicates a more stressful life; and for all six, the values were higher, on average, in poor children than in those who were middle class.

That stress, and stress alone, is responsible for damaging the working memories of poor children thus looks like a strong hypothesis. It is also backed up by work done on both people and laboratory animals, which shows that stress changes the activity of neurotransmitters, the chemicals that carry signals from one nerve cell to another in the brain. Stress also suppresses the generation of new nerve cells in the brain, and causes the “remodeling” of existing ones. Most significantly of all, it shrinks the volume of the prefrontal cortex and the hippocampus. These are the parts of the brain most closely associated with working memory.

Children with stressed lives, then, find it harder to learn. Put pejoratively, they are stupider. It is not surprising that they do less well at school, end up poor as adults and often visit the same circumstances on their own children.

61. From the passage we can infer that_____.
- A. scientists have been quite sure of the reasons why poverty passes from generation to generation
 - B. the working memories of poor children has smaller capacities than those of children born in rich families
 - C. the main reason why poor people are stressed is that they are at the bottom of the social heap
 - D. working memory is very important for comprehending language, reading and solving problems
62. The title below that best expresses the idea of this passage is_____.
- A. Stress --- a Memory Killer
 - B. Poverty --- a Social Problem
 - C. Memory, Stress and Poverty
 - D. A New Discovery in Science
63. The word “pejoratively” in the last paragraph is closest to_____ in meaning.
- A. scornfully
 - B. down
 - C. disrespectfully
 - D. worthlessly
64. According to the passage, which is TRUE about “allostatic load”?
- A. It is a combination of six variables.
 - B. It consists of kinds of stress-related blood pressure.
 - C. The higher the value of index is, the more stressful life the subject lives.
 - D. It is an index used by Martha Farah in his research.
65. Working memory is _____.
- A. the ability to hold the digits of a phone number
 - B. a prerequisite for the stuff a person knows explicitly
 - C. something to be learnt permanently as part of declarative memory
 - D. of great use for finding solutions to some problems

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

American mothers have long believed that when it comes to washing out the mouths of naughty children, nothing beats Ivory Soap (象牙香皂). This is because its reputation for being safe, mild, and pure is as solid and spotless as the marble of the Lincoln Memorial. It doesn't even taste all that bad. And should you drop it into a tubful of water, not to worry — it floats.

Ivory Soap is an American institution, about as widely recognized as the Washington Monument and far more well respected than Congress. Introduced in 1879 as an inexpensive white soap intended to rival the quality of imported soaps, it was mass marketed by means of one of the first nationwide advertising campaigns. People were told that Ivory was “so pure that it floats,” and the notion took hold.

Part V Essay writing (25 points)

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

A Tourist Should Know How to Behave Himself

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, write out some improper behavior on the part of some tourists.

In the second part, air your view about the negative effect by such behavior and suggest ways to prevent it.

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.