沈阳工业大学

2019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	3称:	英语

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P	art I Vocabulary (15 po	oints, 0.5 for each)		
D	irections: In this section	n, there are 30 senten	ices, each with one word	or phrase underlined. Choose the one from
th	e 4 choices marked A, E	B, C and D that best ke	eeps the meaning of the se	ntence. Then mark the corresponding lette
w	ith a single line on the A	NSWER SHEET.	f and meaning of the se	mence. Then mark the corresponding lette
1.	The of A	IDS has led to an expa	ansion in research seeking	a cure
	A. innovation	B. selection		D. conviction
2.	Most importantly, suc	h an experience helps	a heightened	sensitivity to other cultures and will bring
	about a greater apprec	ciation of one's own co	ulture as well.	sometimes and will bring
	A. contain	B. foster	C. discover	D. censor
3.	Thetalks	between China and Ja	apan were the base of the la	ater agreements
	A. initial	B. final	C. terminal	D. primitive
4.	Metals we found in the	e earth iron	n, lead, and copper.	
	A. comprise	B. contain	C. conclude	D. compose
5.	Tom give me a new bio	cycle as	for the one he lost.	
	A. substitute	B. compensation	C. reward	D honus
6.	Over the past ten years	, natural gas productio	on has remained steady, but	t has risen steadily.
	A. consumption	B. disposal	C. condition	D disposition
7.	The Browns lived in a	and com	fortably furnished house in	the countryside
	A. spacious	B. sufficient	C. efficient	D constant
8.	David was	by his family becaus	e he worked with a gang o	f criminals to rob the commercial bank.
	11. abolished	B. diminished	C. deserted	D. dismissed
9.	The talks between the tr	wo leaders have reach	ed a stage.	
	A. critical	B. criticism	C. crisis	D. critic
10.	These goods are	for export, tho	ugh a few of them may be	sold on the home market
	A. essentially	B. completely	C. necessarily	D. remarkably
11.	We love peace, yet we	are not the kind of pe	ople to any m	ilitary threat.
	A. yield up	B. yield to	C. vield in	D vield of
12.	John used to	his teacher's tone	and gestures to make his c	lassmates laugh.
	A. Illitate	B. stimulate	C. intimate	D. resemble
13.	The professor	the translation	of a German novel.	
	A. is engaged with	B. is busy in	C. is occupied with	D. is absorbed to
14.	The findings appears to	the law	s of physics.	- 1.5 dosoroed to
	A. violent	B. violate	C. voluntary	D. violet
5.	It is rather	that we do not know	how many species there ar	re in the world
	A. embarrassing	B. boring	C. demanding	D. misleading
6.	Science is still largely _	the cause	s of man kinds of cancer.	
	A. ignorant of	D '	C. ignorant with	D. ignorant to

17.	In the first several year	s of our economic reform	, many military factories	have been into civil ones
	in order to meet the needs of the country.			
	A. changed	B. transformed	C. converted	D. altered
18.	Some plants are so	pollution that th	ney can only survive in a	perfectly clean environment.
	A. sensitive to	B. sensible to	C. sensitive against	D. sensible against
19.	Don't eat chocolate; it	will spoil your	dinner.	
	A. desire for	B. hunger for	C. appetite for	D. eager for
20.	To help the	ese difficulties, some org	anizations have opted to	group together machines that process
	parts which have a large	e set of common characte	ristics.	
	A. prevail	B. overcome	C. overpower	D. defeat
21.	Some people find it he	elpful to have something	to do with their hands, l	ike, or playing with a bunch of
	keys.			
	A. knitting	B. beating	C. meeting	D. dining
22.	Although many expe	erts agree that more chi	ldren are overweight, th	nere is debate over the best ways to
	the problem.			
	A. pursue	B. tackle	C. distinguish	D. conceal
23.	He has held hundreds	of meetings and spent wh	hole weeks resolving the	se tricky problems, but he
	has failed.			
	A. ideologically	B. personally	C. skeptically	D. ultimately
24.	Drider says it is only si	ince Sarkozy's governmen	nt began discussing the m	atter that she has
	been insults	s, harassment and death th	reats.	
	A. objected to	B. inferior to	C. confined to	D. subject to
25.	Artists should cultivate	e their ownst	tyle rather than always in	nitating others.
	A. single	B. individual	C. private	D. separate
26.	The new discovery of o	oil is to the c	ountry's economy.	
	A. signature	B. significant	C. sign	D. significance
27.	After the,	, the employer concluded	that she was suitable for	the position.
	A.audience	B. encounter	C. interview	D. arrangement
28.	If businessmen are tax	ed too much, they will no	o longer be motivated to	work hard, with the result that income
	from taxation might act	ually		
	A. shrink	B. delay	C. disperse	D. sink
29.	He hated wandering ab	out and expected to find a	a position in	the Civil Service of government.
	A. excessive	B. accidental	C. equal	D. permanent
30.	Doctors and researche	ers have to keep themsel	ves on the	latest developments in their sphere of
	study.			
	A. convinced	B. isolated	C. humiliated	D. updated
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.				
				come true. For a decade or more,
manufacturers of big robots have explained how their machines can make industry more competitive and productive.				
The market for31 robots is now oversupplied, and the driving force of the robotics revolution is32				

to be with makers of machines that handle a few kilos at most.				
"Heavy-robot manufacturers are in some difficulty33 finding customers. They are offering big				
just to get in the do	just to get in the door. There has been a disappointing growth everywhere in the numbers of robots, so we			
have to admit we are either	deceiving35	or that the market i	s slowly growing," said John Reekie,	
Chairman of Colne Robotics	. "The following things n	nust happen36	_ the robotics revolution to occur. We	
must achieve widespread rob	oot literacy(文化),3	there has been a	computer literacy program, there must	
be a robot literacy campaign.	. We must also achieve no	ot just a cut in, but a coll	ase of robot prices. Finally, some kind	
of artificial intelligence need	s to be38			
Colne makes education	al robots and machine to	ools. It is small39	with companies like ASEA. But	
Colne with others and depa	rtments in universities s	uch as Surrey, Manches	ter, possesses an advantage40	
the giants. The big compani	es sell very expensive ro	obots to businesses with	expert knowledge in automation. The	
41 companies make ro	bots for teaching people,	, and now they have rea	lized there is a need for small,42	
robots that they can meet.				
			an industrial standard or design	
from scratch. One technique	that they all adopt is to	choose 44 c	components where possible. The major	
cost of making both their m	nodels is the electronics,	, which will fall in price	e. There is 45 scope for	
reductions in mechanical co	ests. The use of standard	l parts, which are easily	replaced, should give these robots a	
mechanical life of something	in the order of five years	5.		
31. A. small	B. educational	C. big	D. business	
32. A. claimed	B. called	C. said	D. told	
33. A. to	B. with	C. over	D. in	
34. A. money	B. discounts	C. prices	D. costs	
35. A. ourselves	B. customers	C. companies	D. us	
36. A. to	B. for	C. in	D. with	
37. A. as if	B. even though	C. just as	D. although	
38. A. capable	B. possible	C. probable	D. available	
39. A. compared	B. comparing	C. contrasted	D. contrasting	
40. A. than	B. above	C. over	D. from	
41. A. other	B. big	C. small	D. robot	
42. A. expensive	B. artificial	C. educational	D. low-cost	
43. A. up to	B. to	C. in	D. about	
44. A. mechanical	B. standard	C. cheap	D. small	
45. A. more	B. less	C. no	D. least	
Part III. Reading Compreh	ension (30 points, 1.5 fo	or 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

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse. They see a day in the not-too-distant future when all autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30 years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should not be powered by the gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far more

pollution-free than present types.

Regardless of its power source, the auto in the future will still be the main problem in urban traffic congestion. One proposed solution to this problem is the automated highway system.

When the auto enters the highway system, a retractable arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the system, and control of the vehicle will pass to a central computer. The computer will then monitor all of the car's movements.

The driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about his destination into the system. The computer will calculate the best route, and reserve space for the car all the way to the correct exit from the highway. The driver will then be free to relax and wait for the buzzer that will warn him of his coming exit. It is estimated that an automated highway will be able to handle 10,000 vehicles per hour, compared with the 1,500 to 2,000 vehicles that can be carried by a present-day highway.

- 46. One significant improvement in the future car will probably be
 - A. its power source
 - B. its driving system
 - C. its monitoring system
 - D. its seating capacity
- 47. What is the author's main concern?
 - A. How to render automobiles pollution-free.
 - B. How to make smaller and safer automobiles.
 - C. How to solve the problem of traffic jams.
 - D. How to develop an automated subway system.
- 48. What provides autos with electric power in an automated highway system?
 - A. A rail.
 - B. An engine.
 - C. A retractable arm.
 - D. A computer controller.
- 49. In an automated highway system, all the driver needs to do is _____.
 - A. keep in the right lane
 - B. wait to arrive at his destination
 - C. keep in constant touch with the computer center
 - D. inform the system of his destination by phone
- 50. What is the author's attitude toward the future of autos?
 - A. Enthusiastic.
 - B. Pessimistic.
 - C. Optimistic.
 - D. Cautious.

Passage Two

While jobs in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) professions may be plentiful, many teenagers are unwilling to pursue a long-term career in these fields. According to a new survey, students in sixth through twelfth grade felt that careers as doctors and engineers would offer the most job opportunities upon graduating from college, but 67 percent were of two minds about whether they would pursue these careers, due to a multitude of difficulties involved.

Chief among the challenges is the cost and time it takes to get a degree. According to this survey, 26 percent of

respondents felt that the cost and difficulty of pursuing professionally qualifying education in these fields were too high compared with other fields. Additionally, 25 percent of students felt that these career paths were too challenging and involved too much studying.

Careers as doctors and engineers were not the only places where students saw opportunities, though. According to the survey, the three career fields offering the greatest opportunity were doctors, engineers and teachers, followed by lawyers and entrepreneurs.

"It's encouraging to see that more students see the value of STEM careers like engineering, but clearly STEM professionals and educators can be doing more to support students along this career path," said Jim Rooney, ASQ chair and quality engineer with ABSG Consulting.

That is because 25 percent of teenage respondents stated their grades in math and science aren't good enough to pursue a future career in those subjects. For once, parents agreed with their children, as 53 percent of parents who responded in a similar survey were worried about the challenges these fields presented to their children. Just over a quarter of parents, 26 percent, also felt that teachers were not preparing their children enough for future careers in STEM fields.

Another factor contributing to the non-pursuit of STEM jobs is the growing gender gap in education. According to this survey, 30 percent of girls stated that math was their most challenging subject, compared with 19 percent of boys. Additionally, 33 percent of girls admitted they felt teachers did not prepare them enough for future careers in STEM careers, compared with just 9 percent of boys.

The information in this survey is based on the responses of 713 students and a complementary survey of 327 parents with children between the ages of 10 and 17.

51. Many students are reluctant to take up STEM jobs because of the following

C. introduce the result of a survey on STEM jobs

EXCEPT A. the hard work needed along the career path B. the high tuition they have to pay at college C. the few work opportunities related to STEM D. the long time taken to get the academic degree 52. According to this passage, most students believe that careers as doctors and engineers A. are really worth pursuing B. promise easy employment C. have nothing to do with math D. offer fewer opportunities than lawyers 53. According to Paragraph 4, Jim Rooney would like to A. advise students not to take up STEM jobs B. become a STEM professional himself C. tell STEM professionals to learn more D. see students get more help into STEM careers 54. The growing gender gap mentioned in Paragraph 6 refers to the finding that A. fewer girls want to engage in STEM careers than boys B. more girls hope to take up STEM careers than boys C. there are far more male students than female ones D. boys are more likely to get STEM-related jobs 55. This passage is intended to A. encourage students to undertake STEM jobs B. describe the difficulty facing STEM students

D. help college graduates to find STEM jobs

Passage Three

Most people believe the key to happy and productive retirement years is staying healthy. Yet, it's not just about diet and exercise. How you manage your money often determines your level of stress, which, if too high, may lead to chronic health problems like heart diseases.

So you'll have to do more than switch to whole wheat and start jogging every day. Your health also depends on feeling good about and in control of your finances. Not a lot of people understand that—and relatively few are doing much about it.

In a survey, Principal Financial found that just 48% of American workers are monitoring their spending—down from 58% two years ago. Fewer are reevaluating their investments, and while more are using a budget, the rate is still low at just 28%. In other words, they are casual about their money.

Most American workers see the link between wealth and health as one directional: Staying healthy is the ticket to saving on health care costs and to financial security in retirement. In the survey, 84% said being physically healthy is good for their financial future and 76% said if they spend money on their health or things they enjoy now they will avoid major health costs later in life.

Yet it's not that simple. Good health comes with its own financial demands. Living healthy means living longer, which is wonderful. But without a traditional pension or other source of guaranteed lifetime income how will you pay for all those extra years? You'll need to save tens of thousands of dollars more than you may have figured in your lifetime—and still there is no guarantee you won't need costly, end-of-life services.

None of this is to say that living longer and healthier isn't a blessing, and probably even less a demand on your resources than developing chronic illness and passing away early. But the link between financial health and physical health goes both ways. In the survey, workers were far more likely to rate themselves physically healthy (53%) than financially healthy (31%), suggesting they see it as a one-way street. But it's also the case that feeling in control of your wealth—no matter how much you have—leads to better health.

56. In the first paragraph,	the author expresses the belief that	

- A. nothing but diet and exercise determines health
- B. diet and exercise have nothing to do with health
- C. health after retirement depends on money alone
- D. wealth also plays a role in staying healthy
- 57. Which of the following statements is true about the workers surveyed?
 - A. They don't care about their retired life at all.
 - B. They believe wealth means a happy retired life.
 - C. They are not in control of their money.
 - D. They have to save money now for future health.
- 58. In the last paragraph, "one-way street" probably means.
 - A. financial health leads to physical health
 - B. physical health leads to financial health
 - C. financial health equals physical health
 - D. financial health repels physical health
- 59. The author is very likely to argue in the last paragraph that
 - A. financial health and physical health are mutually dependent
 - B. neither wealth nor health makes any difference to happiness
 - C. physical health depends on nothing but financial health
 - D. taking care of your wealth will not lead to better health

- 60. The author of this passage intends to argue that
 - A. staying healthy is impossible without accumulating much wealth
 - B. being physically healthy can eventually contribute to your wealth
 - C. feeling good about your finance is also of health benefit
 - D. a large fortune will increase the chance of deterioration of health

Passage Four

The value a healthy environment provides is invisible in the global economy, leading to ecosystem degradation and species loss, according to the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity(TEEB) study released recently. For example, bees and other insects jumping from flower to flower provide an essential service for crop production, valued at an astonishing \$200 billion.

As the value is inconspicuous, we tend to ignore it. However, the "broken" financial system must be reformed so that the environment and the valuable services it provides are incorporated into every decision and transaction, the report concludes. That is vital not only for slowing environmental destruction and species loss, but for modern economics to flourish, Sukhdev, leader of the study, said.

While most cost-benefit analyses look at natural resources that can be extracted, such as gold, timber and food, those products only account for one-third of the total economic value provided by the environment, the report said, other "ecosystem services", such as pollination, forests filtering drinking water and wetlands providing flood protection, make up the other two-thirds.

Currently, businesses do not pay for the loss of services caused by production or development. Estimated at 2.2 trillion annually for the top 3,000 listed companies, those costs are passed onto society, or externalized.

"We are at a stage now where the rate of loss of ecosystem services and the rate of loss of biodiversity is so severe we can not treat them as mere externalities of economics," said Sukhdev.

To internalize environmental values and crops, the TEEB report recommends implementing a variety of financial tools, such as charging for services, creating environmentally friendly markets with eco-labelling and providing financial incentives and subsidies for environmentally friendly businesses

Normal business practices should report negative environmental externalities and offset their impacts so they have a net zero impact, or even a net positive impact, the report said. And subsidies for industries harming the environment, such as fossil fuels, should be phased out.

Environmental protection can also save money, according to the TEEB report. For example, New York save more than \$ 6 billion by paying farmers about \$1 billion to change management of runoff to reduce the water pollution, rather than build a \$ 6 billion to \$ 8 billion waste water treatment plant that would have cost between \$ 300 million and \$500 million a year to operate.

But convincing board rooms and consumers across the globe to start paying for things that have been free in the past is not going to be easy. Sukhdev said it is not going to happen overnight---new, emerging models will begin to compete with old, lingering ones.

"It could happen, but not in today's environment," said Patrick Michaels, a senior fellow in environmental studies at the Cato Institute. "Right now, people--- and it's not just the U.S.---people are worried about economic contractions more than they are about environmental protection."

- 61. The example of bees and other insects in the first paragraph is used to illustrate that
 - A. those insects play an essential role in crop production
 - B. they are essential for the global economy as well as the environment
 - C. a healthy environment provides inconspicuous value in the global economy
 - D. insect activities have a crucial impact on global ecosystem and biodiversity
- 62. Why must the "broken" financial system be reformed according to the report?

- A. The value environment provides should become visible in the global economy.
- B. Ecosystem services should be considered when making decisions in business.
- C. The current economic value provided by the environment tends t be ignored.
- D. To reform the "broken" financial system is vital to slow ecosystem degradation.
- 63. What do we learn about the loss of ecosystem services?
 - A. It can be seen as an externality of economics.
 - B. It is estimated at \$ 2.2 trillion every year.
 - C. It is transferred to society or externalized.
 - D. It is caused and paid for by businesses.
- 64. What does the TEEB report suggest on handling environmental values and costs?
 - A. Carrying out a succession of financial measures.
 - B. Punishing farmers for changing management of runoff.
 - C. Providing financial support for both businesses and farmers.
 - D. Increasing subsidies for environmentally disabled industries.
- 65. What can we know from what Patrick Michaels said in the last paragraph?
 - A. People are worried more about economy than the environment.
 - B. Nowadays it is hard for people to pay for what used to be free.
 - C. New emerging models will take the place of old ones in the end.
 - D. Right now the global economy is prosperous rather than depressed.

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

My goals in writing this book are twofold.

First, I hope to paint a picture of what it was like to serve as president for eight straight years. My conviction is that it is virtually impossible to reach definite conclusions about my presidency for several decades. The passage of time allows passions to cool, results to clarify, and scholars to compare different approaches. This book can contribute to studies on this period in American history.

Second, I gave an exhaustive account of the options I weighed and principles I complied with to give you a better sense of why I made the decisions I did. This book is primarily based on my recollections. If there are inaccuracies, the responsibility is mine.

Part V Essay Writing (25 points)

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

My Viewpoint on Wide-spread WeChat

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, make a description of the popularity of WeChat with examples.

In the second part, illustrate your views on the advantage and disadvantage of Using WeChat.

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.