

东华理工大学 2016 年硕士生入学考试初试试题

科目代码：_____； 科目名称：《英语专业》；（ A 卷）

适用专业（领域）名称： 英语教育

一、改错题：（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “—” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

People learn Languages all the time, and for all kinds of reasons.

(1)___For example, you probably have various reasons to study English than your classmates. (2)___But have you ever thought about creating entirely new language from scratch?

(3)___There's been a boom in made-up languages recently, driving by the epic "Lord of the Rings' and other fantasy movies and books.

(4)___The trend has also fueled as more and more people venture online. There are websites, discussion boards, and chat rooms that teach how to build a language, others that share new languages, and some that seek collaborators.

(5)___ Made-up languages aren't restricted on Star Trek fans and Esperanto speakers.

(6)___ It spends time and determination to create a new language. A creator needs to do more than substitute existing words with invented ones. There' s rhythm and intonation to consider-how does the language sound when spoken?

(7)___ If it's invented for humans in a movie or book, how does biology change the sound? How does it represent the culture of the people who speak it? Then there are grammar rules, such as masculine and feminine nouns or verbs, word order, or the use of irregular verbs.

(8)___Even if a simple language can take years to develop. Yet the new languages don't have the same sticking power as real languages like English.

(9)___ As for the made-up languages of today, there are an infinite number of reason behind their creation.

(10)___Some people do it as a hobby, another as a way to relax Some just like the challenge.

二、语法词汇：（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

In this section, there are 20 sentences concerning about grammar or lexis, fill in the blanks referring to the multiple choices and mark the best answers on ANSWERSHEET TWO.

1. Individual sports are run by 370 independent governing bodies whose functions usually include _____ rules, holding events, selecting national teams and promoting international links.
 - A. drawing on
 - B. drawing in
 - C. drawing up
 - D. drawing down
2. Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in pre-literate societies in order to attract good health or to _____ disease.
 - A. set aside
 - B. ward off
 - C. shrug off
 - D. give away
3. We object to the idea that it is military force that should be _____ in settling international disputes.
 - A. applied to
 - B. resorted to
 - C. fallen back on
 - D. restrained from
4. Attendances at football matches have _____ since the coming of the television.
 - A. dropped in
 - B. dropped down
 - C. dropped off
 - D. dropped out
5. Although the false bank-notes fooled many people, they did not _____ to close examination.
 - A. look up
 - B. pay up
 - C. keep up
 - D. stand up
6. _____ native to North America, corn has now spread all over the world.
 - A. In spite of
 - B. That it is
 - C. It was
 - D. Although
7. Our civilization cannot be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.

- A. to have been created
B. to be created
C. having been created
D. being created
8. We feel it is high time that the Government ____something to check the inflation.
A. did
B. do
C. should do
D. would do
9. It has been proposed that we ____our decision until the next meeting.
A. delayed
B. delay
C. can delay
D. are to delay
10. Hurricanes are severe cyclones with winds over seventy five miles an hour ____originate over tropical ocean waters.
A. which
B. who
C. where
D. how to
11. ____is announced in the papers, our country has launched a large scale movement against smuggling and fraudulent activities in foreign currency exchange deals.
A. What
B. As
C. Which
D. That
12. All the flights____because of the snowstorm, we had to take the train instead.
A. were canceled
B. had been canceled
C. having canceled
D. having been canceled
13. Once ____, this power station will supply all the neighboring towns and villages with electricity.
A. it being completed
B. it completed
C. completed

- D. it completes
14. He might have been killed ____ the timely arrival of the ambulance.
- A. but for
 - B. except for
 - C. besides
 - D. except
15. If you have never planted anything, you won't be able to know the pleasure of watching the thing you have planted ____.
- A. grow
 - B. to grow
 - C. growing
 - D. to be growing
16. He did me a ____ turn by lending me ten pounds.
- A. good
 - B. nice
 - C. fine
 - D. pretty
17. Once our chickens started laying eggs, we had such a ____ of eggs that we were giving many away to our neighbors.
- A. output
 - B. surplus
 - C. production
 - D. plenty
18. Following are comments about the behavior that people in Korea usually expect in various social ____.
- A. occasions
 - B. cases
 - C. situations
 - D. circumstances
19. They have considered their high standard of living a(n) ____ for practicing their basic beliefs.
- A. award
 - B. reward
 - C. result
 - D. consequence
20. Mac's close ____ to his brother made people mistake them for one another.

- A. resemblance
B. identity
C. appearance
D. relationship
21. The emperor was loved by his friends, respected by his subjects, and_____ .
A. His enemies feared him
B. Feared by his enemies
C. Frightened his enemies
D. He scared his enemies
22. I hope you don't think I'm_____ but I've had the electric fire on for most of the day.
A. exquisite
B. extravagant
C. exotic
D. eccentric
23. He argued forcefully and_____ that they were likely to bankrupt the budget.
A. bluntly
B. convincingly
C. emphatically
D. determinedly
24. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always_____ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.
A. combined
B. combine
C. having combined
D. being combined
25. People will be looking in to see how good we are now and whether our success has just been a_____ in the pan.
A. flare
B. glitter
C. spark
D. flash
26. Their happiness was very_____.
A. crisp
B. brittle
C. delicate

- D. fragile
27. I was awfully tired when I got home from work, but a half hour nap ____ me.
- A. revived
 - B. released
 - C. relieved
 - D. recovered
28. We should always keep in mind that ____ decisions often lead to bitter regrets.
- A. hasty
 - B. instant
 - C. prompt
 - D. rapid
29. Information and opinion gap exercises have to have some content ____ talking about.
- A. worthwhile
 - B. worthily
 - C. worth
 - D. worthy
30. "If we fail to act now," said Tom, "We'll find ourselves ____ in action later on."
- A. paid back
 - B. paid for
 - C. paid up
 - D. paid off

三、阅读理解题：（共 19 小题，每小题 2 分，共 38 分）

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 30 multiple-choice questions or brief answering questions. Read the passages and then mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

TEXT A

Which is safer—staying at home, traveling to work on public transport, or working in the office? Surprisingly, each of these carries the same risk, which is very low. However, what about flying compared to working in the chemical industry? Unfortunately, the former is 65 times riskier than the latter! In fact, the accident rate of workers in the chemical industry is less than that of almost any of human activity, and almost as safe as staying at home.

The trouble with the chemical industry is that when things go wrong they often cause death to those living nearby. It is this which makes chemical accidents so newsworthy. Fortunately, they are extremely rare. The most famous ones happened at Texas City (1947), Flixborough (1974), Seveso (1976), Pemex (1984) and Bhopal (1984).

Some of these are always in the minds of the people even though the loss of life was small. No one died at Seveso, and only 28 workers at Flixborough. The worst accident of all was Bhopal, where up to 3,000 were killed. The Texas City explosion of fertilizer killed 552. The Pemex fire at a storage plant for natural gas in the suburbs of Mexico City took 542 lives, just a month before the unfortunate event at Bhopal.

Some experts have discussed these accidents and used each accident to illustrate a particular danger. Thus the Texas City explosion was caused by tons of ammonium nitrate (硝酸铵), which is safe unless stored in great quantity. The Flixborough fireball was the fault of management, which took risks to keep production going during essential repairs. The Seveso accident shows what happens if the local authorities lack knowledge of the danger on their doorstep. When the poisonous gas drifted over the town, local leaders were incapable of taking effective action. The Pemex fire was made worse by an overloaded site in an overcrowded suburb. The fire set off a chain reaction on exploding storage tanks. Yet, by a miracle, the two largest tanks did not explode. Had these caught fire, then 3,000 strong rescue team and fire fighters would all have died.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Working at the office is safer than staying at home.
 - B. Travelling to work on public transport is safer than working at the office.
 - C. Staying at home is safer than working in the chemical industry.
 - D. Working in the chemical industry is safer than traveling by air.
2. Chemical accidents are usually important enough to be reported as news because _____.
 - A. they are very rare
 - B. they often cause loss of life
 - C. they always occur in big cities
 - D. they arouse the interest of all the readers
3. According to passage, the chemical accident that caused by the fault of management happened at _____.
 - A. Texas city
 - B. Flixborough
 - C. Seveso
 - D. Mexico City
4. From the passage we know that ammonium nitrate is a kind of _____.
 - A. natural gas, which can easily catch fire
 - B. fertilizer, which can't be stored in a great quantity
 - C. poisonous substance, which can't be used in overcrowded areas
 - D. fuel, which is stored in large tanks
5. From the discussion among some experts we may conclude that _____.
 - A. to avoid any accidents we should not repair the facilities in chemical industry

- B. the local authorities should not be concerned with the production of the chemical industry
- C. all these accidents could have been avoided or controlled if effective measure had been taken
- D. natural gas stored in very large tanks is always safe

TEXT B

Recently, Congressional Democrats introduced legislation to make it easier for older workers to win age discrimination lawsuits. Age discrimination remains a significant workplace issue.

In recent ten years, 15.79 percent of cases brought to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, were described as successful claims. While this number is small given the number of workers covered by the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, many, if not most, instances of age discrimination are never sued, and cases hiring discrimination often go undetected.

Most of those who do sue are white, male middle-managers who are likely to have lost a sizeable salary and pension. For the most part, other groups do not sue because the costs of a lawsuit outweigh the potential benefits. Age discrimination remains a significant workplace issue.

There is strong experimental evidence for age discrimination in hiring, at least for entry-level jobs. Recently, I performed a labor market experiment in Boston in which I sent out thousands of resumes for fictitious (虚构的) entry-level female candidates and measured response rate based on date of high school graduation. Among this group, younger applicants, whose date of high school graduation indicated that they were less than 50 years old, were 40 percent more likely to be called back for an interview than were older applicants.

It is difficult to tell whether employment problems are worse for older workers than for other workers when times are bad. The number of discrimination lawsuits increases during times of high unemployment, but this finding by itself does not indicate an increased level of age discrimination. In times of higher unemployment, the opportunity cost to a lawsuit is lower than it is when times are good.

From the employer's perspective, mass layoffs may seem like a good chance to remove a higher proportion of generally more expensive older workers without the worry of being sued. On the other hand, employers may be less likely to remove protected older workers because they still fear lawsuits. One thing we do know is that once an older worker loses a job, he or she is much less likely to find a new job than a younger worker is.

Unfortunately, the effect of legislation prohibiting age discrimination is not easy to see and may actually be part of the reason it is so difficult for older workers to find employment. If it is more difficult to fire an older worker than a younger worker, a firm will be less likely to want to hire older workers. Indeed, my research finds that in states where workers have

longer time to bring a lawsuit claim, older men work fewer weeks per year, are less likely to be hired, and less likely to be fired than men in states where they do not have as much.

Not many people would suggest that we go back to a world prior to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, in which advertisements specify the specific ages of people they are willing to hire. However, legislation prohibiting discrimination is no panacea (万灵药). The recent proposed congressional legislation could have both positive and negative effects on potential older workers.

6. A lot of cases of age discrimination are not found because
- A. age discrimination law was just introduced recently.
 - B. other discriminated groups don't sue except the whites.
 - C. age discrimination cases are in large quantity and it is difficult to detect all of them.
 - D. many discriminated people don't sue and costs of a lawsuit outweigh potential benefits.
7. The labor market experiment in Boston shows that
- A. younger male applicants are more likely to be hired than their female counterparts.
 - B. age discrimination is quite common in hiring process.
 - C. the author collected information by interviewing female applicants.
 - D. female applicants who are 50 years old will never have a chance to get a job.
8. What may lead to the increase of discrimination lawsuits during times of high unemployment?
- A. The increase of age discrimination.
 - B. The decrease of age discrimination.
 - C. The decrease of opportunity cost to lawsuits.
 - D. The increase of opportunity cost to lawsuits, .
9. From the last paragraph, we learn that
- A. employers could specify the ages of people they want to hire in the past.
 - B. all employers recruited workers through advertisement in the past.
 - C. legislation prohibiting discrimination can't free old workers from age discrimination.
 - D. the recent proposed congressional legislation is ineffective.
10. The author is ___ when he analyzes the age discrimination issue.
- A. pessimistic
 - B. partial
 - C. objective
 - D. doubtful

TEXT C

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both

sides, who would in other respects appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence – as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it harder and harder to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous things as law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were put to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution. Our strength is sapped by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social programme. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. 'Talk, talk, talk,' the advocates of violence say, 'all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser.' It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the wiser. 'Possible, my lord,' the barrister replied, 'none the wiser, but surely far better informed.' Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom: the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

11. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Advocating Violence.
- B. Violence Can Do Nothing to Diminish Race Prejudice.
- C. Important People on Both Sides See Violence As a Legitimate Solution.
- D. The Instincts of Human Race Are Thirsty for Violence.

12. Recorded history has taught us _____

- A. violence never solves anything.
- B. nothing.
- C. the bloodshed means nothing.
- D. everything.

13. It can be inferred that truly reasonable men _____

- A. can't get a hearing.

- B. are looked down upon.
- C. are persecuted.
- D. Have difficulty in advocating law enforcement.

14. “He was none the wiser” means _____

- A. he was not at all wise in listening.
- B. He was not at all wiser than nothing before.
- C. He gains nothing after listening.
- D. He makes no sense of the argument.

15. According the author the best way to solve race prejudice is _____

- A. law enforcement.
- B. knowledge.
- C. nonviolence.
- D. Mopping up the violent mess.

TEXT D

The statistics I've cited and the living examples are all too familiar to you. But what may not be so familiar will be the increasing number of women who are looking actively for advancement of for a new job in your offices. This woman may be equipped with professional skills and perhaps valuable experience, She will not be content to be Executive Assistant to Mr. Seldom Seen of the Assistant Vice President's Girl Friday, who is the only one who comes in on Saturday.

She is the symbol of what I call the Second Wave of Feminism. She is the modern woman who is determined to be.

Her forerunner was the radical feminist who interpreted her trapped position as a female as oppression by the master class of men. Men, she believed, had created a domestic, servile role for women in order that men could have the career and the opportunity to participate in making the great decisions of society. Thus the radical feminist held that women through history had been oppressed and dehumanized, mainly because man chose to exploit his wife and the mother of his children. Sometimes it was deliberate exploitation and sometimes it was the innocence of never looking beneath the pretensions of life.

The radical feminists found strength in banding together. Coming to recognize each other for the first time, they could explore their own identities, realize their own power, and view the male and his system as the common enemy. The first phases of feminism in the last five years often took on this militant, class-warfare tone. Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, Germaine Greer, and many others hammered home their ideas with a persistence that aroused and intrigued many of the brightest and most able women in the country. Consciousness-raising groups allowed women to explore both their identities and their dreams—and the two were often found in direct conflict.

What is the stereotyped role of American women? Marriage. A son. Two daughters. Breakfast. Ironing. Lunch. Bowling, maybe a garden club of for the very daring,

non-credit courses in ceramics. Perhaps an occasional cocktail party. Dinner. Football or baseball on TV. Each day the same. Never any growth in expectations—unless it is growth because the husband has succeeded. The inevitable question: “Is that all there is to life?”

The rapid growth of many feminist organizations attests to the fact that these radical feminists had touched some vital nerves. The magazine “Ms.” was born in the year of the death of the magazine “Life.” But too often the consciousness-raising sessions became ends in themselves. Too often sexism reversed itself and man-hating was encouraged. Many had been with the male chauvinist.

It is not difficult, therefore, to detect a trend toward moderation. Consciousness-raising increasingly is regarded as a means to independence and fulfillment, rather than a ceremony of fulfillment itself. Genuine independence can be realized through competence, through finding a career, through the use of education. Remember that for many decades the education of women was not supposed to be useful.

16. What was the main idea of this passage?
- A. The Second Wave of Feminist.
 - B. Women’s Independent Spirits.
 - C. The Unity of Women.
 - D. The Action of Union.
17. What was the author’s attitude toward the radical?
- A. He supported it wholeheartedly.
 - B. He opposed it strongly.
 - C. He disapproved to some extent.
 - D. He ignored it completely.
18. What does the word “militant” mean?
- A. Aggressive.
 - B. Ambitions.
 - C. Progressive.
 - D. Independent.
19. What was the radical feminist’s view point about the male?
- A. Women were exploited by the male.
 - B. Women were independent of the male.
 - C. Women’s lives were deprived by the male.
 - D. The male were their common enemy.

四、翻译题：（共 2 小题，每小题 16 分，共 32 分）

Translate the following passages into Chinese or English accordingly, for the English

passage, translate the underlined paragraph; and for the Chinese passage, translate the whole passage. The thorough understanding of the original texts and your readable expressions will be the main consideration. The translated texts are required to be written down in ANSWER SHEET TWO.

Healthy Food

An active lifestyle and a healthy, fish-rich diet are not only good for your heart, they may also help tackle the memory loss associated with old age, two leading neuroscientists said on Wednesday.

As people live longer, finding ways of halting the decline in mental agility is becoming increasingly important, said Professor Ian Robertson, director of the Institute of Neuroscience at Trinity College Dublin.

"The biggest threat to being able to function well and properly is our brains," he told journalists.

"There is very strong evidence, particularly in the over-50s, that the degree to which you maintain your mental faculties depends on a handful of quite simple environmental factors," he said.

Those who remained physically fit, avoided high stress levels and enjoyed a rich and varied social life are better equipped to stay alert as they age. Mental stimulation, learning new things and simply thinking young also help.

立论

我梦见自己正在小学校的讲台上预备作文，向老师请教立论的方法。

“难！”老师从眼镜圈外斜射出眼光来，看着我，说。“我告诉你一件事——

“一家人家生了一个男孩，合家高兴透顶了。满月的时候，抱出来给客人看，——大概自然是想得一点好兆头。

“一个说：‘这孩子将来要发财的。’他于是得到一番感谢。

“一个说：‘这孩子将来要做官的。’他于是收回几句恭维。

“一个说：‘这孩子将来是要死的。’他于是得到一顿大家合力的痛打。

“说要死的必然，说富贵的许谎。但说谎的得好报，说必然的遭打。你...”

“我愿意既不谎人，也不遭打。那么，老师，我得怎么说呢？”

“那么，你得说：‘啊呀！这孩子呵！您瞧！多么...。啊唷！哈哈！Hehe！He，hehehehe!’”

(鲁迅, 1925年7月8日)

五、写作题：(共 1 小题，每小题 30 分，共 30 分)

Live Alone or Live with Roommates in College Life

Some people think that “Live Alone Is Good for a Students in the College Life”. What do you think? Write an essay of about 400words.

In the first part of your essay you should state clearly your main argument, and in the second part you should support your argument with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks. Please write down your passage on the ANSWER SHEET TWO.