

# 江西师范大学 2018 年全日制硕士研究生入学考试试题

## ( A 卷 )

专业: 学科教学(英语) 科目: 英语综合

注: 考生答题时, 请写在考点下发的答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或其他答题纸上的一律无效。

(本试题共 11 页)

### I Grammar and Vocabulary (20×1')

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence on ANSWER SHEET.

1. It is very hard to \_\_\_\_\_ him to give up smoking and drinking alcohol.  
A. endeavor B. refresh C. assert D. induce
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ that his car was the fastest in the world and nobody could compete with him in the race.  
A. reproached B. bragged C. inferred D. converted
3. The space capsule is \_\_\_\_\_ with all the materials necessary for a ten-day flight.  
A. preserved B. probed C. furnished D. profiled
4. The modern child finds it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ of a time when there was no radio or TV.  
A. conceal B. conceive C. console D. fancy
5. The woman standing in the doorway \_\_\_\_\_ the sleeping baby in her arms.  
A. clasping B. soothing C. rolling D. quenching
6. Ninety percent of the inhabitants are \_\_\_\_\_ in productive work of some kind.  
A. engaged B. involved C. concerned D. related
7. To get my travelers' cheques I had to \_\_\_\_\_ a special cheque to the bank for the total amount.  
A. make for B. make off C. make out D. make over
8. The information is not given in Chapter one or Chapter five; it must be one of the \_\_\_\_\_ chapter.  
A. intervening B. interfering C. integral D. interacting
9. All foreign merchants were made to put heavy \_\_\_\_\_ on the goods they sold and bought.  
A. fees B. prices C. revenues D. duties
10. The broad aim of the meeting was that experts working in the same technical area should meet to exchange \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experiment B. exposition C. expertise D. emotion
11. The landscape will have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ change after a rainstorm in the desert.  
A. mysterious B. incisive C. ambiguous D. abrupt
12. Mary has bought a \_\_\_\_\_ carpet, which she will send to her mother as a birthday present.  
A. Chinese beautiful green B. beautiful green Chinese

- C. green beautiful Chinese    D. Chinese green beautiful
13. A person's calorie requirements vary \_\_\_\_\_ his life.  
A. across    B. throughout    C. over    D. within
14. It seems oil \_\_\_\_\_ from his pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.  
A. had leaked    B. is leaking    C. leaked    D. has been leaking
15. \_\_\_\_\_, but it also filters out harmful sun rays.  
A. The atmosphere gives us air to breathe  
B. Not only the atmosphere gives us air to breathe  
C. Not only does the atmosphere give us air to breathe  
D. The atmosphere which gives us air to breathe
16. If you are a \_\_\_\_\_, determined person you stand a better chance of surviving in difficult circumstances.  
A. respectful    B. reflective    C. resolute    D. resourceful
17. She nurtured dreams of opening ceremony night, being \_\_\_\_\_ onstage in a mink coat to share a bow of her successful husband.  
A. purged    B. strode    C. pondered    D. coaxed
18. The club members voted to \_\_\_\_\_ the ban on smoking.  
A. repeal    B. repel    C. refrain    D. reside
19. With price \_\_\_\_\_ so much, it's hard to plan a budget.  
A. fluctuating    B. tilting    C. tumbling    D. flapping
20. I don't know if the story is true, but I'll try to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. reinforce    B. verify    C. identify    D. conform

## II Cloze text (20×1')

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET

Researchers have found more evidence that hostility can \_\_21\_\_ to heart disease, according to a report in the current issue of the journal Psychosomatic Medicine. They found that hostility may be linked to the metabolic \_\_22\_\_, a set of risk factors \_\_23\_\_ with heart disease, including obesity, blood pressure, and insulin resistance. Insulin resistance occurs when the body become less \_\_24\_\_ to the hormone insulin, and may be a precursor of diabetes. "It has not really been clear how hostility plays itself out in terms of physiological risk," said Dr Raymond Niaura. "We're seeing how all these things \_\_25\_\_ for the first time."

The researchers studied over 1,000 men aged 44 to 92 who \_\_26\_\_ in the Normative Aging Study between 1987 and 1991. When \_\_27\_\_ on the Cook-Hedley Hostility Scale, the participants \_\_28\_\_ higher hostility scores were also more likely to be overweight, have abdominal and upper body obesity, and have insulin resistance---- all risk factors for heart disease.

"I'm not sure you could say that if you scored a certain number on the hostility \_\_29\_\_, you'd be two or three times more likely to \_\_30\_\_ heart disease," said Niaura. "Finally, we'll look at how it all plays out in \_\_31\_\_ of disease." Since 98%

of the initial \_\_32\_\_ were older white men, the researchers suggest that it is not known \_\_33\_\_ its findings are applicable to women, young men or men of different races. “If people have the metabolic risk factors, they really need to see their doctor,” \_\_34\_\_ Niaura.

Their study also found more evidence that men \_\_35\_\_ fewer years of education were more \_\_36\_\_ to be hostile. The finding suggests “that hostility may be part of the cognitive/ emotional / behavioral response to the \_\_37\_\_ stress of low socioeconomic \_\_38\_\_”, said Niaura in a statement. More research is needed to take socioeconomic factors into \_\_39\_\_, and to look for the biological connection \_\_40\_\_ hostility, obesity and heart risk, he said.

- |                       |               |                 |                   |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 21. A. contribute     | B. lead       | C. attribute    | D. link           |
| 22. A. disorder       | B. condition  | C. epidemic     | D. syndrome       |
| 23. A. coincided      | B. connected  | C. related      | D. associated     |
| 24. A. reactionary    | B. responsive | C. conducive    | D. acute          |
| 25. A. behave         | B. function   | C. interconnect | D. involved       |
| 26. A. participated   | B. entered    | C. displayed    | D. enforced       |
| 27. A. measuring      | B. measured   | C. counting     | D. counted        |
| 28. A. had            | B. possessed  | C. with         | D. on             |
| 29. A. balance        | B. scale      | C. hierarchy    | D. rank           |
| 30. A form            | B. infect     | C. contact      | D. develop        |
| 31. A. relations      | B. terms      | C. place        | D. behalf         |
| 32. A. sample         | B. subject    | C. group        | D. team           |
| 33. A. that           | B. how        | C. why          | D. if             |
| 34. A. advised        | B. argued     | C. declared     | D. proclaimed     |
| 35. A. had            | B. for        | C. with         | D. who            |
| 36. A. likely         | B. likeable   | C. lovable      | D. liable         |
| 37. A. pervasive      | B. chronic    | C. persuasive   | D. prevalent      |
| 38. A. state          | B. class      | C. status       | D. classification |
| 39. A. considerations | B. concern    | C. thoughts     | D. account        |
| 40. A. with           | B. to         | C. between      | D. among          |

### III Reading (20×2')

#### TEXT A

Scientists say they may have solved a far-out mystery: how Uranus and Neptune came to exist at the very edges of the solar system. A new study says the two icy planets may have been born much closer to the sun than previously thought, and ended up in their current orbits after gravitational forces from Jupiter violently hurled them away. That would explain how the two planetary giants--- each more than 10 times the mass of the Earth--- could exist at the far edge of the solar system, where there was not enough gas and dust to make a planet eons ago.

The study is based on computer simulations conducted by Martin Duncan of

Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, and colleagues. It was published in Thursday's issue of the journal *Nature*. All of the planets in the solar system are believed to have evolved through the accumulation of a large number of small bodies that circulated in a huge disk around the sun. The researchers theorize that Uranus and Neptune formed their cores near the orbits of Jupiter and Saturn, within a ring of about 5 to 10 astronomical units from the sun. One astronomical unit equals the distance from the sun to the Earth. (Earth, however, is thought to have formed much later than the big planets.)

Previous estimates of 10 to 20 AU have been given for the birthplaces of Uranus and Neptune, which now orbit at 19 and 30 AU, respectively. Duncan said Jupiter grew fastest because it was closest to the sun, where the planet-forming disk was the most dense, and then exerted gravitational forces on its smaller planetary siblings. Saturn may have helped eject Uranus and Neptune.

Renu Malhotra, a scientist at the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston, said the study does not explain why Uranus and Neptune did not accumulate gas like Jupiter and Saturn, since the four planets formed at roughly the same time and in roughly the same place.

Malhotra said the evidence shows that Uranus and Neptune were formed perhaps 30% closer to the sun than their present locations--- but not as close as Duncan proposes. The planets then may have gently migrated out to their current locations, she said. He also said that gravity and friction from gas that surrounded Uranus and Neptune could have prevented them from being hurled out. Alan Boss, an astrophysicist at the Caregie Institution in Washington, said more research is needed on Duncan's theory. "It's a radical idea." He said, "but since we're in a stalemate on Neptune and Uranus, maybe we need a radical idea."

41. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Uranus and Neptune may have been born close to the sun.
  - B. Uranus and Neptune may have been hurled away by Jupiter.
  - C. Both Uranus and Neptune are larger than the earth.
  - D. There was not enough gas and dust to make a giant planet at the far end of the solar system.
42. Duncan's study indicates\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that all the planets evolve from many small bodies around the sun
  - B. that Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system
  - C. that Uranus and Neptune may have been born closer to the sun.
  - D. why Uranus and Neptune did not accumulate gas
43. Malhotra's view differs from that of Duncan's in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she argues Uranus and Neptune have greatly migrated to their present locations
  - B. she thinks Uranus and Neptune were 70% further away from the sun
  - C. She believes Uranus and Neptune were 10 to 20 AU around the sun
  - D. She proposes Uranus and Neptune were 30% closer to the sun
44. According to the passage, the reason why Uranus and Neptune were not hurled far out as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gravity      B. friction      C. gas      D. sun
45. The author's attitude toward the proposed solutions to the mystery is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. radical      B. impartial      C. uncertain      D. funny

### **TEXT B**

Public relations is management function that creates, develops, and carries out policies and programs to influence public opinion or reaction about an idea, a product or an organization. The field of public relations has become an important part of the economic, social and political pattern of life in many nations. That field includes advertising, promotional activities, and press contact. Public relations also exists at the same time in business with marketing and merchandising to create the climate in which all selling functions occur.

Public relations activities in the modern world help institutions to cope successfully with many problems, to build prestige for an individual or a group, to promote products, and to win elections. The majority of public relations workers are staff employers working within a corporate or institutional framework. Other operate in public relations counseling firms.

In industry, public relations personnel keep management informed of changes in the opinions of various publics (that is, the groups of people whose support is needed): employee, stockholders, customers and so on. These professionals counsel management as to the impact of any action---- or lack of action---- on the behavior of the target audiences. Once an organizational decision has been made, the public relations person has the task of communicating this information to the public using methods that promote understanding, consent, and desired behavior. For example, a hospital merger, an industrial plant closing, or the introduction of a new product all require public relations planning and skill.

Public relations activities are a major part of the political process in many nations. Politicians seeking office, government agencies seeking acceptance and cooperation, officials seeking support of their policies, and foreign governments seeking aid and allies abroad all make extensive use of counseling services provided by public relations specialists.

Public relations also plays an important role in the entertainment industry. The theater, motion pictures, sports, restaurants, and individuals all use public relations services to increase their business or add to their image. Other public relations clients are educational, social service, and charitable institutions, trade unions, religious groups, and professional societies.

The successful public relations practitioner is a specialist in communication arts and persuasion. Specialized skills are required to handle opinion research, media relations, direct mail activities, institutional advertising, publications, film and video production, and special events. Public relations services are so far virtually unused in many developing nations, but they are likely to be a future government concern.

46. The first paragraph focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the definitions of public relations      B. the procedures of public relations

- C. the classification of public relations D. the increasing role of public relations
47. Which of the following is true about public relations personnel in industry?
- A. They spend considerable time conducting opinion polls.
  - B. They offer advice to management in decision making.
  - C. They are employed to serve the interests of management.
  - D. They seem primarily concerned with building prestige for companies.
48. Which of the following might have little to do with public relations?
- A. Climate
  - B. Church
  - C. Corporation
  - D. sports
49. Which of the following is not correct about public relations operations?
- A. Quite a number of them are operated by self-employed individuals.
  - B. The work involved is often complicated and challenging.
  - C. They are developing rapidly in nearly every country.
  - D. The practitioners are often artists and good at persuasion.
50. Which can NOT be inferred from the passage?
- A. Movie stars may use public relations activities to build up their image.
  - B. Eager politicians often resort to public relations for personal advancement.
  - C. Public relations sometimes extend beyond the boundaries of a nation.
  - D. Public relations is a promising subject to study in developing nations

### TEXT C

Years of watching and comparing bright children and those not bright, or less bright, have shown that they are very different kinds of people. The bright child is curious about life and reality, eager to get in touch with it, embrace it, unite himself with it. There is no wall, no barrier between him and life. The dull child is far less curious, far less interested in what goes on and what is real, more inclined to live in worlds of fantasy. The bright child likes to experiment, to try things out. He lives by the maxim that there is more than one way to skin a cat. If he can't do something one way, he'll try another. The dull child is usually afraid to try at all. It takes a good deal of urging to get him to try even once; if that try fails he is through.

The bright child is patient. He can tolerate uncertainty and failure, and will keep trying until he gets an answer. When all his experiments fail, he can even admit to himself and others that for the time being he is not going to get an answer. This may annoy him, but he can wait. Very often, he does not want to be told how to do the problem or solve the puzzle he has struggled with, because he does not want to be cheated out of the chance to figure it out for himself in the future. Not so the dull child. He cannot stand uncertainty or failure. To him, an unanswered question is not a challenge or an opportunity, but a threat. If he can't find the answer quickly, it must be given to him, and quickly; and he must have answers for everything. Such are the children of whom a second grade teacher once said, "but my children like to have questions for which there is only one answer." They did; and by a mysterious coincidence, so did she.

The bright child is willing to go ahead on the basis of incomplete understanding and information. He will take risks, sail uncharted seas, explore when the landscape is dim, the land marks few, the light poor. To give only one example, he will often read



Pressure to excel often creates stress, and many students are not learning how to effectively handle this stress. Let me show five facts that I believe every college student should know about stress.

First, stress can make smart people do stupid things. Stress causes what brain researchers call “cortical inhibition.” In simple terms, stress inhibits a part of the brain responsible for decision-making and reaction time and can adversely affect other mental abilities as well.

Second, the human body doesn’t discriminate between a big stressful event and a little one. Any stressful experience will create about 1,400 biochemical events in your body. If any amount of stress is left unchecked, many things can occur within the body, including premature aging, impaired cognitive function and energy drain.

Third, stress can become your new pattern. When you regularly experience negative feelings and high amounts of stress, your brain recognizes this as your normal state. This then becomes the new norm, or baseline for your emotional state.

Fourth, stress can be controlled. Countless studies demonstrate that people can restructure their emotional state using emotion-refocusing techniques. These techniques help you recognize how you are feeling and shift to a more positive emotional, mental and physical state.

One technique involves slowing your thoughts and focusing on your heartbeat, breathing slowly and deeply, and focusing on the positive feeling that you receive.

Finally, stress can be lessened by loving what you study. Barbara Frederickson, a leading international authority on the importance of positive emotions, says humans are genetically programmed to seek positive emotions such as love and joy. It's suggested to choose a major or career path you love and enjoy. Otherwise, you could end up fighting against *your own biology*.

56. The author cites the latest research study in order to show that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students are studying harder in college
  - B. most students have part-time job now
  - C. stress continues to the time of graduation
  - D. students only feel stressed while in school
57. According to the passage, stress might cause all the following negative effects EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. social
  - B. mental
  - C. emotional
  - D. physical
58. In the author’s opinion, stress can be controlled by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. doing what you prefer
  - B. identifying your present emotional state first
  - C. finding a more positive feeling first
  - D. focusing on your emotional state
59. According to the context, what does “*your own biology*” mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Your current major.
  - B. Your future job.
  - C. Your future research.
  - D. Your preference.
60. Which of the following is the best as the title of the passage?
- A. Causes of Stress.
  - B. Type of Stress.



C. Life and Stress. D. Stress and Control Methods.

#### IV Translation (2×20')

##### Section A Chinese to English

Translate the following text into English.

在这样一个世界里，如何才能保持自己的特征呢？民族主义还没来得及完成它征服敌人的使命，转瞬间已经过时。世界各地的民族政府既受到代表过去势力的挑战，也受到未来势力的挑战。一方面，它们不得不跟带有前现代时期特征的部落和族群主义作斗争；另一方面，它们也得尽力维护它们脆弱的主权，以使其不受来自国际组织、国际运动和经济势力的威胁。国家主权作为一个绝对原则越是削弱，我们就越难用国家的公民概念来界定自己。

##### Section B English to Chinese

Translate the following text into Chinese.

Imagine you are a woman at a party who spots a good looking fellow standing alone in a corner. Before working up the courage to talk to him, you whip out your mobile phone. A few clicks reveal his age and profession, links to his latest blog post and an amount of other personal information. To many, this sounds a nightmare. But to those building mobile social networks, it is heaven: linking virtual communities such as MySpace with the real world. The idea is not new, but so far such services have not gained much traction. They have to be able to pinpoint people in order to work, but satellite positioning does not work indoors.

#### V Writing (30')

**Directions:** Write an essay of 300 words on the following picture. In your essay, you should

1. Describe the picture briefly,
2. Interpret its intended meaning, and
3. Give your stance or comments with substantial evidence.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)



