

# 中山大学

## 2019 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 240

科目名称: 英语 (单考)

考试时间: 2018 年 12 月 22 日 下午

考生须知  
全部答案一律写在答题纸  
上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答  
题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

### Section I: Use of English (10 points)

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

In our society, we must communicate with other people. A great deal of communicating is performed on a person-to-person \_\_\_1\_\_\_ by the simple means of speech. If we travel in buses, stand in football match \_\_\_2\_\_\_, we are likely to have conversations \_\_\_3\_\_\_ we give information or opinions, and sometimes have our views \_\_\_4\_\_\_ by other members of society.

Face-to-face contact is \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the only form of communication, and during the last two hundred years the \_\_\_6\_\_\_ of mass communication has become one of the dominating factors of contemporary society. Two things, \_\_\_7\_\_\_ others, have caused the enormous growth of the communication industry. Firstly, inventiveness has \_\_\_8\_\_\_ advances in printing, photography and so on. Secondly, speed has revolutionized the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ and reception of communications so that local news often \_\_\_10\_\_\_ a back seat to national news.

No longer is the possession of information \_\_\_11\_\_\_ to a privileged minority. Forty years ago people used to \_\_\_12\_\_\_ to the cinema, but now far more people sit at home and turn on the TV to watch a program that \_\_\_13\_\_\_ into millions of houses. Communication is no longer merely concerned \_\_\_14\_\_\_ the transmission of information. The modern communications industry influences the way people live in society and broadens their horizons by allowing \_\_\_15\_\_\_ to information, education and entertainment. The printing, broadcasting and advertising industries are all \_\_\_16\_\_\_ with informing, educating and entertaining. \_\_\_17\_\_\_ a great deal of the material communicated by the mass media is very valuable to the individual and to the society \_\_\_18\_\_\_ which he is a part, the vast modern network of communications is \_\_\_19\_\_\_ to abuse. However, the mass media are with us for better, for worse, and there is no turning \_\_\_20\_\_\_.

- |                           |                    |                        |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. basis               | B. base            | C. level               | D. ground          |
| 2. A. lines               | B. queues          | C. rows                | D. files           |
| 3. A. whereas             | B. which           | C. that                | D. where           |
| 4. A. expressed           | B. challenged      | C. agreed              | D. voiced          |
| 5. A. by some means       | B. by any means    | C. by no means         | D. by all means    |
| 6. A. art                 | B. device          | C. way                 | D. method          |
| 7. A. below               | B. above           | C. over                | D. beyond          |
| 8. A. resulted from       | B. translated into | C. led to              | D. converted into  |
| 9. A. circulation         | B. diffusion       | C. transmission        | D. transportation  |
| 10. A. offers             | B. chooses         | C. takes               | D. leaves          |
| 11. A. prohibited         | B. provided        | C. allowed             | D. confined        |
| 12. A. stroll             | B. pour            | C. flock               | D. rush            |
| 13. A. is being channeled | B. is broadcasting | C. is being discharged | D. is transmitting |

- |                 |                 |             |            |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| 14. A. about    | B. with         | C. to       | D. for     |
| 15. A. access   | B. availability | C. entrance | D. entry   |
| 16. A. engaged  | B. involved     | C. occupied | D. dealt   |
| 17. A. Although | B. Since        | C. If       | D. Even if |
| 18. A. with     | B. for          | C. by       | D. of      |
| 19. A. possible | B. likely       | C. close    | D. open    |
| 20. A. away     | B. over         | C. down     | D. back    |

**Section II: Reading Comprehension(60 points)**

**Part A(40 point)**

**Directions:** Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(40 points)

**Text 1**

The development of jazz can be seen as part of the larger continuum of American popular music, especially dance music. In the twenties, jazz became the hottest new thing in dance music, such as ragtime had at the turn of the century, and as would rhythm and blues in the forties, rock in the fifties, and disco in the seventies.

But two characteristics distinguish jazz from other dance music. The first is improvisation, the changing of a musical phrase according to the player's inspiration. Like all artists, jazz musicians strive for an individual style, and the improvised or paraphrased solo is a jazz musician's main opportunity to display his or her individuality. In early Jazz, musicians often improvised melodies collectively, thus creating a kind of polyphony. There was little soloing as such, although some New Orleans players, particularly comet player Buddy Bolden, achieved local fame for their ability to improvise a solo.

Even in the early twenties, however, some jazz bands had featured soloists. Similarly, show orchestras and carnival bands often included one or two such "get-off" musicians. Unimprovised, completely structured jazz does exist, but the ability of the best jazz musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty during a performance has been a hallmark of the music and its major source of inspiration and change.

The second distinguishing characteristic of jazz is a rhythmic drive that was initially called "hot" and later "swing". In playing hot, a musician consciously departs from strict meter to create a relaxed sense of phrasing that also emphasizes the underlying rhythms. ("Rough" tone and use of moderate vibrato also contributed to a hot sound.) Not all jazz is hot, however; many early bands played unadorned published arrangements of popular songs. Still, the proclivity to play hot distinguished the jazz musician from other instrumentalists.

21. What's the title of the passage?
- |                     |                              |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Music & Musician | B. Musician's Individuality. |
| C. History of Jazz. | D. Features of Jazz.         |
22. Which of the following is the right order of popular dance music?
- A. ragtime-jazz-rhythm and blues-rock-disco  
 B. jazz-ragtime-rhythm and blues-rock-disco  
 C. rhythm and blues-ragtime-jazz-disco-rock  
 D. rhythm and blues-jazz-ragtime-disco-rock
23. How do jazz musicians show their individuality?
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A. By improvising and paraphrasing solo. | B. By emphasizing the underlying rhythms. |
| C. By preparing musical arrangements.    | D. By playing hot                         |
24. According to Para. 3, what are "get-off" musicians?
- A. Those who play differently from other musicians.  
 B. Those who provide solo performance in a band or orchestra.  
 C. Those who lead a band.  
 D. Those who help other members in a performance.

25. What is the hallmark of the jazz music and its major source of inspiration and change?
- A. A rhythmic drive called "swing" .
  - B. The ability of musicians to play hot.
  - C. The ability of musicians to create music of great cohesion and beauty.
  - D. The way of playing unadorned published arrangements of popular songs.

### Text 2

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the lifespan of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no colour TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century, sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most "new" ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 19th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

26. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an approach to patents
  - B. the application for patents
  - C. the use of patents
  - D. the access to patents
27. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.
  - B. It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.
  - C. A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over
  - D. One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office .
28. George Valensi's patent lasted until 1971 because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior to that time
  - B. his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
  - C. there were not enough TV stations to provide colour programmes
  - D. the colour TV receiver was not available until that time
29. The word "plagiarize" (Line 5 , Para.5) most probably means " \_\_\_\_\_ ".
- A. steal and use
  - B. give reward to
  - C. make public
  - D. take and change

30. From the passage we learn that

- A. an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice
- B. products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago
- C. it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one
- D. patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents

### Text 3

Voters, journalists and just about everyone paying some attention to politics all tend to over-estimate the power of the president. When Barack Obama swept into office in 2008, Americans were dazzled by his promises of change at home and a more judicious mix of strength and humility abroad. Indeed, it was hoped the president would rescue America's image after eight years of George Bush's brand of ham-fisted, cowboy-booted diplomacy. But many worry President Obama has also managed to tarnish the country's brand, either through too little intervention, which has made America look weak . or through too much, which has made the country seem callous (the use of drones, phone-tapping and the like ).

But for all of this anxiety about what the rest of the world thinks, it seems America's star has not quite fallen, at least according to the Pew Research Center's latest global public-opinion poll, published today. Foreigners don't much like being snooped on, and most countries disapprove of America's use of drones. Yet most places outside the Middle East still view America favorably, and nearly all of them like President Obama (though not as much as in 2008).

The president's approval ratings did however drop considerably in the two countries most affronted by NSA meddling: Brazil and Germany. Yet these opinions should be placed in context. Brazilians have long been suspicious of America, and hardly need evidence of bugged phones to feel aggrieved. Meanwhile Germany's internal history with snooping has left the country skittish about any signs of

spying by officialdom. And even there Germans view America more favorably now than they did when Mr. Bush was in charge. The one place where Obama's America is much less popular than Mr. Bush's is Russia.

Ultimately what Pew's numbers suggest is that being well regarded does not matter very much. The hope that having Mr. Obama in the White House would transform America's image has largely come true, but that has not helped to bring trade pacts, peace in the Middle East, a worldwide deal to cut carbon-dioxide emissions or any of the other things Mr. Obama's boosters once thought might be possible.

Which brings us back to the tendency to expect too much of the presidency, and under-estimate the extent to which Congress runs the show. Like most presidents, Mr. Obama's foreign policy has consisted of making unpleasant and unsatisfactory choices when faced with a crisis rather than reshaping the world. So it bears noting another crisis that may be in the works. Apparently 62% of people in China worry that border disputes with its neighbors will result in war.

31. It can be inferred from the passage that when Barack Obama swept into office \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he made America look weak
- B. it was hoped the president would rescue America's image
- C. he made the country seem callous
- D. he was opposed by the people

32. According to paragraph 2, which statement is true?

- A. President Obama was not favored as much as in 2008.
- B. The US is initiating the second Vatican council.
- C. Americans give voters more public figures to look up to.
- D. Failure was due to their everlasting political embodiment.

33. Which are the two countries that are most affronted by NSA?  
A. Australia and China  
B. Brazil and Germany  
C. Poland and Germany  
D. Brazil and China
34. What did Pew's numbers suggest in the last paragraph but one?  
A. Being well regarded does not matter very much.  
B. They initiating the second Vatican council.  
C. They have different ends of the spectrum.  
D. They were from the same place.
35. How many Americans consider that China's expanding military capabilities will lead to war?  
A. 62%      B. A third      C. 78%      D. 67%

#### Test 4

The widely held assumption that people would volunteer for AIDS-tests in droves once treatment became available was wrong. And the reason for that appears to be that the government has not managed to reduce the stigma associated with AIDS, and thus "with seeking out a test for it if you suspect you might be infected.

To combat this, the whole basis of AIDS testing in Botswana has just been changed. The idea is to "downgrade" the process into something low-key, routine and stigma-free. Until now, a potential test subject had to opt in, by asking for a test. Having asked, he was given 40 minutes of counseling to make sure he really knew what he was doing before any test was carried out. The new policy is to test people routinely when they visit the doctor. That way, having a test cannot be seen as an indication that an individual believes he may be infected. The test is not compulsory, but objectors must actively opt out. Silence is assumed to be consent, and no counseling is offered — just as would be the case for any other infectious disease.

This policy shift is probably just the first of many that will take place in Botswana, South Africa and other African countries that are planning the mass provision of anti-AIDS drugs in public hospitals. Dwain Ndwapi, a doctor at Botswana's largest AIDS clinic, thinks that there are circumstances in which testing should be compulsory. In particular, he believes that the currently high rate of transmission from mothers to new-born children could be reduced to zero if expectant mothers were always tested — and if those who proved positive were treated with an appropriate anti-retroviral before they gave birth.

Another controversial change in the air is to reduce the frequency of two costly tests of patients' blood. Viral-load tests and CD4-cell counts both measure how acute an individual's infection has become. That helps a patient's doctor to decide when to prescribe anti-retrovirals. But laboratory capacity in Africa is inadequate for regular testing of the millions of people that need such drugs — at least if the tests are carried out as frequently as they would be in a rich country. Less frequent testing of each individual would allow more individuals to be given at least some tests.

But that must be balanced against the need to treat more people faster. Doctors in Botswana are staggered at how desperately sick many patients are when they first arrive. They had expected people to walk into clinics for AIDS tests. Instead, many come in on stretchers on the verge of death. Treating the very ill takes much more time and money than giving anti-AIDS pills to relatively healthy people, and it means that these people may have been inadvertently infecting others for longer. If routine tests persuade more patients to get help before they slump on a stretcher, all the better.

36. Why few people would volunteer for AIDS-tests if treatment is readily prepared?  
A. Because people do not know whether they need the treatment.  
B. Because people could not afford to pay the expensive drugs.  
C. Because people are afraid to find out that they are infected.  
D. Because people cannot bear the shame the tests bring.

37. According to the text, how to "downgrade" the test process?
- By forcing those potential AIDS patients to take the test.
  - By going down to the patients' homes to take the test.
  - By testing patients as a regular thing in their hospital visits.
  - By asking them whether they would like to have a test.
38. It can be inferred from the text that
- the new policy will be able to include every patient who visits the doctor.
  - more policies like the new one will be carried out in a lot of African countries.
  - the old policy is better than the new one in that it provides patients with counseling.
  - the silence of the patient indicates his consent to any treatment that is available.
39. The purpose of reducing the frequency of two expensive blood tests is to
- help the patients save some money for treatments.
  - enable more people to take tests of some kind.
  - make sure that patients can receive in-time treatment.
  - prevent patients from possible further infection.
40. Persuading patients to get treatment early will have the following advantages except
- saving anti-AIDS pills to relatively healthy people.
  - cutting down the costs in the treatment.
  - avoiding transmitting the virus to more people.
  - shortening doctors' treatment time.

**Part B (10 points)**

**Directions:**

*In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

When do people decide whether or not they want to become friends? During their first four minutes together, according to a book by Dr. Leonard Zunin. In his book, *Contact: The first four minutes*, he offers this advice to anyone interested in starting new friendships, " 41 \_\_\_ A lot of people's whole lives would change if they did just that."

You may have noticed that the average person does not give his undivided attention to someone he has just met. 42 \_\_\_ If anyone has ever done this, you probably don't like him very much. When we are introduced to new people, the author suggests, we should try to appear friendly and self-confident. In general he says. "People like people who like themselves."

On the other hand, we should not make the other person think we are too sure of ourselves. It is important to appear interested and sympathetic, realizing that the other person has his own needs, fears, and hopes.

Hearing such advice, one might say, But I'm not a friendly, self-confident person. That's not my nature. It would be dishonest for me to act that way."

43 \_\_\_ "It is like getting used to a new car. It may be unfamiliar at first, but it goes much better than the old one " But isn't it dishonest to give the appearance of friendly self-confidence when we don't actually feel that way? Perhaps, but according to Dr. Zunin, "total honesty" is not always good for much relationships, especially during the first few minutes of contact. There is a time for ever a certain amount of play-acting may be best for the first few minutes of contact with a stranger. That is not the time to complain about one's health or to mention faults one finds in other people. It is not the time to tell the whole truth about one's opinions and impressions.

The author says that interpersonal relations should be taught as a required Course in every school, along with reading, writing, and mathematics. \_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_ That is at least as important as how much we know.

- A. In reply, Dr Zunin would claim that a little practice can help us feel comfortable about changing our social habits. We can become accustomed to any change we choose to make in our personality.
- B. Much of what has been said about strangers also applies to relationships with family members and friends. For a husband and wife or a parent and child, problems often arise during their first four minutes together after they have been apart. Dr Zunin suggests that these first few minutes together should be treated with care. If there are unpleasant matters to be discussed, they should be dealt with later.
- C. In his opinion, success in life depends mainly on how we get along with other people.
- D. Every time you meet someone in a social situation, give him your undivided attention for four minutes
- E. He keeps looking over the other person's shoulder, as if hoping to find someone more interesting in another part of the room.
- F. He is eager to make friends with everyone
- G. It is also noticed that eye-contact shows something special related to the friendship.

**Part C: (10 points)**

**Directions:** Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2 (10 points)

The old adage of the title has parallel in the scientific world "all research leads to biomedical advances" The fact that research in one discipline contributes to another is well understood by the scientific community. It is not, however, so clear to the public or to public policy-makers (46) Because public support for funding of biomedical research is strong, the scientific community could build a more effective case for public support of all science by articulating how research in other disciplines benefits biological medicine.

The time is ripe to improve public appreciation of science. A recent National Science Foundation survey suggested that Americans continue to support research expenditure. In addition, public opinion poll indicate that scientists and science leaders enjoy enviably high public esteems. (47) Instead of lamenting the lack of public understanding of science, we can work to enhance public appreciation of scientific research by showing how investigations are in many area close-knit and contribute to biomedical advances. A crucial task is to convey to the public, in easily understood terms, the specific benefits and the overall good that result from research in all areas of science.

Take, for example, agricultural research. (48) On the surface, it may appear to have made few significant contributions to biomedical advances, except those directly related to human nutrition. This view is incorrect, however. In the case of nutrition, the connections between agricultural and biomedical research are best exemplified by the vitamin discoveries. (49) At the turn of the century, when the concept of Vitamins had not yet surfaced and nutrition as a scientific discipline did not exist, it was in a department of agricultural chemistry that the first true demonstration of Vitamins Was made. Single-grain feeding experiments documented the roles of vitamins A and B. The essential role of some minerals (iron and copper) was shown later, and these discoveries provided the basis of modern human nutrition research.

(50) Despite such direct links, however, it is the latest discoveries that have been made agricultural research that reveal its true importance to bio-medicine. Life-saving antibiotics such as streptomycin were discovered in soil microorganisms. The first embryo transplant was made in a dairy cow, and related research led to advances in the understanding of human reproduction.

**Section III: Writing (30 points)**

**Part A(10 points)**

**Directions:** You are admitted to an American university as an exchange student. Write a formal acceptance letter to your future dean Mr. George. Include the following points in your letter:

- (1) to accept the offer,
- (2) to confirm your personal information and school schedule.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. Do not write the address.)

**Part B (20 points)**

**Directions:** Select one of the following two topics and write an essay of about 160-200 words. Write it neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (从给出的两个写作任务中选择一个, 完成一篇 160-200 英语单词的短文)

**Option 1:**

In this part, you are expected to write a composition entitled *Pressure of Modern Man*. Your composition should be based on the following outlines;

- 1, 现代人会遇到各种各样的压力;
- 2 压力的来源;
- 3, 如何减轻自己的压力。

**Option 2:**

Nowadays, traffic problem remains one of the most serious situations in urban areas. Write an essay to discuss this topic. Your essay must include the instructions as follows:

1. Present situations
2. Possible reasons
3. What should be done to solve this problem

**重要提醒:** 请将全部答案写在答题纸上!