

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: 646

科目名称: 综合英语

考试时间: 2018年12月23日上午

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。

PART I GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY [30 MIN] (1×30=30 POINTS)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Please choose the correct answer that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
A. whomever B. someone C. whoever D. anyone
2. Moreover, inaccurate or indefinite words may make _____ difficult for listeners to understand the message which is being transmitted to them.
A. that B. it C. so D. this
3. _____ is generally accepted, economic growth is determined by the smooth development of production.
A. What B. As C. That D. It
4. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.
A. exists B. exist C. existing D. existed
5. This is an exciting area of study, and one _____ which new applications are being discovered almost daily.
A. from B. by C. through D. in
6. You can arrive in Beijing earlier for the meeting _____ you don't mind taking the night train.
A. unless B. though C. until D. provided
7. _____, he does get annoyed with her sometimes.
A. Although much he likes her B. Much although he likes her
C. As he likes her much D. Much as he likes her
8. The heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.
A. not so B. not much C. much more D. no more
9. He wasn't asked to take on the chairmanship of the society, _____ insufficiently popular with all members.
A. being considered B. considering C. to be considered D. having considered
10. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children _____.
A. were not able to help laughter B. could not help but laughing
C. could not help laughing D. could not help to laugh

考试完毕, 试题随答题纸一起交回。

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11. The local health organization is reported _____ twenty-five years ago when Dr. Audio became its first president.
A. to be set up B. being set up C. to have been set up D. having been set up
12. No sooner _____ than he realized that he should have remained silent.
A. the words had spoken B. had the words spoken
C. the words had been spoken D. had the words been spoken
13. Just as relaxation is an important part of our lives, _____ stress.
A. so is B. as it is C. and so is D. the same is
14. He is still not here. He _____.
A. may miss his plane B. could miss his plane
C. should have missed his plane D. may have missed his plane
15. The student is shy and he _____ questions in class.
A. dares not ask B. does not dare to ask C. dares not to ask D. does not dare ask
16. In that country, guests tend to feel they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is extended only three or four days before the party date.
A. admired B. expected C. regarded D. worshipped
17. A _____ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.
A. shorthand B. scheme C. schedule D. sketch
18. The newly-built Science Building seems _____ enough to last a hundred years.
A. spacious B. sophisticated C. substantial D. steady
19. It is well-known that retired workers in our country are _____ free medical care.
A. entitled to B. involved in C. associated with D. assigned to
20. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.
A. exceedingly B. excessively C. extensively D. exclusively
21. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss _____ the bread-winner's death.
A. as a result of B. for the sake of C. at the cost of D. on the verge of
22. We should always keep in mind that _____ decisions often lead to bitter regrets.
A. urgent B. hasty C. instant D. prompt
23. The supervisor didn't have time so far to go into it _____, but he gave us an idea about his plan.
A. at hand B. in turn C. in conclusion D. at length
24. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this _____ produces artificial cold surrounding it.
A. absorption B. transition C. consumption D. interaction
25. It is strictly _____ that access to confidential documents is denied to all but a few.
A. secured B. forbidden C. regulated D. determined
26. The pollution problem as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in _____ again next spring.
A. assembly B. session C. conference D. convention
27. To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must _____ the qualities and varieties of products we make to the world-market demand.
A. improve B. enhance C. guarantee D. gear

28. The public opinion was that the time was not _____ for the election of such a radical candidate as Mr. Jones.

- A. reasonable B. ripe C. ready D. practical

29. A thorough study of biology requires _____ with the properties of trees and plants, and the habits of birds and beasts.

- A. acquisition B. discrimination C. curiosity D. familiarity

30. Some journalists often overstate the situation so that their news may create a great _____.

- A. explosion B. sensation C. exaggeration D. simulation

PART II READING COMPREHENSION [60 MIN] (1.5×20+2×5=40 POINTS)

In this section there are five reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions and 5 short answer questions. Please read the passages and then write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up with *impinging on* health. That’s a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a \$85,000 fine and six months in prison.

The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

In contrast to France’s actions, Denmark’s fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. “We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people”, states the newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical charter. The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name-and-shame method of compliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would it be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

31. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?

- A. New runways would be constructed. B. Physical beauty would be redefined.
C. Websites about dieting would thrive. D. The fashion industry would decline.

32. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. heightening the value of B. indicating the state of C. losing faith in D. doing harm to
33. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?
- A. New standards are being set in Denmark. B. The French measures have already failed.
C. Models are no longer under peer pressure. D. Its inherent problems are getting worse.
34. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for _____.
- A. pursuing perfect physical conditions B. caring too much about model’s character
C. showing little concern for health factors D. setting a high age threshold for models
35. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
- A. A Challenge to the Fashion Industry’s Body Ideals
B. A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France
C. Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty
D. The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

TEXT B

The debate about “fake news” and the “post-truth” society we now supposedly inhabit has become a new version of a feeding frenzy: so much heat, so little light. Two things about it are particularly infuriating. The first is the implicit assumption that “truth” is somehow a straightforward thing and our problem is that we just can’t be bothered any more to find it. The second is the failure to appreciate that the profitability, if not the entire business model, of both Google and Facebook depends critically on them not taking responsibility for what passes through their servers. So hoping that these companies will somehow fix the problem is like persuading turkeys to look forward to Christmas.

What we learned in 2016 was the depth of the hole that digital technology has enabled us to dig for ourselves. We’re now in so deep that we can barely see out of it. Liberal democracy could be facing an existential threat, for it’s not clear that it can endure if its public sphere becomes completely polluted by falsehoods, misapprehensions, ignorance, prejudice, conspiracy theories and hatred.

Dubious online content is produced, ultimately, by people and human beings who are dishonest and creative. In that sense, we are confronted by the question that obsessed the young Walter Lippmann in the early decades of the 20th century: was it possible for a complex, industrialized society to remain a democracy when the vast mass of its citizens were unable to comprehend the decisions that had to be made by government in their name?

To illustrate how difficult getting at the “truth” can be, consider science, which, after all, represents the most serious attempt our culture has made to achieve accuracy and dependable knowledge. Peer review is one of the central pillars of this enterprise, but it turns out that it has weaknesses. “Statistical mistakes are widespread”, says one survey, and peer reviewers who evaluate papers before journals commit to publishing them are much worse at spotting mistakes than they or others appreciate.

What this suggests is that even in an area of human activity that is professionally committed to getting things right, accuracy can be hard to achieve and truth even more elusive. The most one can claim for scientific knowledge is that it is provisional and subject to revision, but at least it is supported by evidence that can be skeptically assessed by others. Not much of that applies in public policy and none of it at all in politics, which is why we’re in this mess.

36. In the author’s opinion, the dispute over the fake news frenzy is _____.
- A. tolerant B. fruitless C. rewarding D. creative
37. It is indicated in Paragraph 2 that liberal democracy could be threatened by _____.
- A. models of digital technology B. organization of conspiracy
C. irresponsibility of tech giants D. unreliable online content

38. Walter Lippmann showed his great concern over _____.
- A. human ingenuity B. government's decisiveness
C. public's understanding D. officials' ignorance
39. In bringing up the practice of peer review, the author is making the point of _____.
- A. the necessity of committing mistakes B. the difficulty of finding the truth
C. the severity of statistical errors D. the reevaluation of peer reviewers
40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A. The problem of fake news in politics is hard to fix.
B. Scientific knowledge applies in policy-making.
C. Political activities are subject to groundless doubts.
D. Public policy is too complex to comprehend.

TEXT C

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive". "We know that", the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate. What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

41. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that _____.
- A. scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
B. science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
C. inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
D. unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research
42. According to Paragraph 2, unpredictability stands for part of the _____ of scientific research.
- A. scope B. complexity C. significance D. essence

43. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that scientists should _____.
- A. not replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
 B. not neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
 C. write more concise reports for technical journals
 D. be confident about their research findings
44. It seems that some young scientists _____.
- A. have a keen interest in prediction
 B. often speculate on the future
 C. think highly of creative thinking
 D. stick to "scientific method"
45. The author implies that the results of scientific research _____.
- A. may not be as profitable as they are expected
 B. can be measured in dollars and cents
 C. rely on conformity to a standard pattern
 D. are mostly underestimated by management

TEXT D

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy-bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

46. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was _____.
- A. to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
 B. to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
 C. to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
 D. to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language
47. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that _____.
- A. they are incapable of learning language rapidly
 B. they are exposed to too much language at once
 C. their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
 D. their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them

48. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that _____.

- A. he is born with the capacity to speak
- B. he has a brain more complex than an animal's
- C. he can produce his own sentences
- D. he owes his speech ability to good nursing

49. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will in future _____.

- A. have high IQ
- B. not necessarily be backward
- C. be less intelligent
- D. be insensitive to verbal signals

50. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the text?

- A. The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
- B. Encouragement is essential to a child in language learning.
- C. A child's brain is highly selective.
- D. Most children learn their language in definite stages.

TEXT E

USING DIRECT MAIL TO SELL YOUR PRODUCT

When you have set up your own business, you must, of course, start selling your goods or services. One way is by using direct mail—in other words, sending a sales letter (or email) directly to companies that might want to do business with you.

One important factor is your mailing list—that is, who you contact. You can build this up from your own market research, existing clients and advertising responses, or you can contact list brokers and rent or buy a compiled list. If you are contacting a business, it is important to address the letter to the decision maker, ideally by name or at least by job title.

While the desirability and price of the product on offer will obviously influence sales, you also need to gain the maximum impact from your sales letter. To achieve that, bear the following points in mind:

- You have no more than two seconds from when the reader starts the letter to convince them to continue. If you fail, they will throw it away. The opening is crucial to attract their attention. And so that they don't lose interest, avoiding having too much text.
- Try to send each mailing in a white envelope. It might be cheaper to use a brown envelope but it doesn't make for such good presentation.
- Include a brochure. Depending on the volume and on whether you can afford the cost, try to use at least two-color printing for this. If practicable, it may be worth enclosing a free sample—this is a much greater incentive than photographs.
- However interested your potential clients are in buying, they will only do so if it can be done easily. So, include an order form (and of course details of how to return it) with your letter.
- When you receive your replies, assess your response rate and monitor the sales. If necessary, the sales letter can then be amended to attract other clients on subsequent mail shots; make sure each different letter is coded so that monitoring is easy and effective.
- Ensure that each reply is dealt with quickly and professionally. If further details are requested, these must be sent out promptly. There is no point in encouraging potential customers to contact you if your service is slow or non-existent.

Answer the following questions, using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

51. To whom should you send sales letters in a company?
52. Which part of your letter should catch readers' attention?
53. In how many colors is it best to print the brochure?
54. What is considered sending as it is more effective than a picture?
55. What should you calculate when you receive replies to letters?

PART III TRANSLATION [40 MIN] (25×2=50 POINTS)

In this section there are two translation tasks. Please write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. *English-Chinese Translation: please translate the following passage into Chinese.*

Burberry destroyed £ 28.6 million of clothing and cosmetics last year as part of efforts to protect its upmarket brand and guard against counterfeiting. Industry insiders say high-end brands burn unwanted stock to prevent their clothes being sold at knockdown prices and worn by the "wrong people". Destroying stock has become common practice for the industry, with retailers describing it as a measure to protect intellectual property and prevent illegal counterfeiting.

2. *Chinese-English Translation: please translate the following passage into English.*

元大都城垣遗址公园是北京的一座城市公园和历史景点，近日因园内指示牌上的蹩脚翻译而引起不必要的关注和人们的嘲笑。该公园是为保护大都，即元朝首都北城墙遗址而建的，公园内有許多不同主题的景点。最引人发笑的标牌翻译是公园西门被译成“Simon”，让许多人不知所云，感到费解。公园管理部门海淀区园林绿化局称，他们会马上纠正这些翻译错误。

PART IV WRITING [50 MIN] (30 POINTS)

The number of people aged 60 or above reached 241 million in China by the end of 2017, accounting for 17.3 percent of the total population, according to the Office of the National Working Commission on Aging. With China's elderly population growing rapidly, some insiders and experts are suggesting that intelligent service robots could play a role in the senior care industry. Write an essay of about 400 words on the following topic:

Can robots care for the elderly?

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.

Write your essay on the ANSWER SHEET.