

# 湖北工业大学

## 二〇〇七年招收硕士学位研究生试卷

试卷代号 693      试卷名称 综合英语

- ① 试题内容不得超过画线范围，试题必须打印，图表清晰，标注准确  
 ② 考生请注意：答题一律做在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律无效。

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary. (30%)

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked (A) (B) (C) and (D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET.

- Fortunately, \_\_\_\_\_ single nation has to have the task of learning all we need to know about the ocean.  
 (A) no                      (B) not                      (C) none                      (D) never
- Lee contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) one other fifty dollars                      (B) the same amount also  
 (C) another fifty                      (D) more fifty dollars
- When applying for government grants and loans, \_\_\_\_\_ an incredible number of forms.  
 (A) which one can fill out                      (B) there are to fill out  
 (C) they are filling out                      (D) one must fill out
- Childless couples sometimes acquire \_\_\_\_\_ pets to whom they can give parental love.  
 (A) baby-sized                      (B) size like a baby  
 (C) baby's size                      (D) size of a baby
- "\_\_\_\_\_ to you like that?"  
 (A) How dared he spoke                      (B) How dare he speaks  
 (C) How dares he to speak                      (D) How dare he speak
- The farmer had to wear heavy boots in the winter because the fields were so wet and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) earthy                      (B) soiled  
 (C) greasy                      (D) muddy
- Corruption in the running of the city's largest bank was \_\_\_\_\_ in the local newspaper.  
 (A) discovered                      (B) detected  
 (C) exposed                      (D) commented
- We aren't very busy in the shop at the moment – in fact we're quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) contrary                      (B) slack  
 (C) free                      (D) opposite
- Even though the football match was not very exciting, the \_\_\_\_\_ managed to make it

- sound interesting.
- (A) commentator (B) newscaster  
(C) announcer (D) narrator
10. A considerable amount of time and money has been invested in \_\_\_\_\_ this latest video recorder.  
(A) effecting (B) affecting  
(C) injecting (D) perfecting
11. The girl was hit on the head by a piece of iron and was knocked \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) unconscious (B) subconscious  
(C) mindless (D) brainless
12. Mr. Johnson is \_\_\_\_\_ in his work.  
(A) sufficient (B) efficient  
(C) deficient (D) proficient
13. The school was closed for a month because of a serious \_\_\_\_\_ of fever.  
(A) outcome (B) outburst  
(C) outset (D) outbreak
14. If you drive from the airport, go on the motorway and follow the \_\_\_\_\_ to the city.  
(A) points (B) signs  
(C) plans (D) ways
15. If we do not take steps to protect the world's wild life, many species of birds and animals are likely to \_\_\_\_\_ completely.  
(A) die out (B) die down  
(C) die away (D) die from
16. Shortly after receiving her gold medal, the Olympic champion answered questions at a press \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) discussion (B) assembly  
(C) seminar (D) conference
17. His authority and \_\_\_\_\_ make him an excellent leader.  
(A) self-consciousness (B) self-confidence  
(C) self-regard (D) self-satisfaction
18. There was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of ten minutes between the two acts of the play.  
(A) stop (B) break  
(C) interval (D) interruption
19. He is considered to be an outstanding artists but I consider his work to be quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) mediocre (B) medium  
(C) moderate (D) intermediate
20. These figures give you some idea of the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ your car for one year.  
(A) controlling (B) handling  
(C) managing (D) maintaining
21. Problems like this \_\_\_\_\_ even in a well-run factory.

您所下载的资料来源于 kaoyan.com 考研资料下载中心  
获取更多考研资料, 请访问 <http://download.kaoyan.com>

- (A) arise (B) arouse  
(C) raise (D) rise
22. I'm now going to a composition \_\_\_\_\_ "The Rustle of Spring".  
(A) labelled (B) designated  
(C) entitled (D) nicknamed
23. That terrible noise is \_\_\_\_\_ me mad.  
(A) driving (B) projecting  
(C) putting (D) turning
24. I haven't the \_\_\_\_\_ idea what you mean.  
(A) lightest (B) dimmest  
(C) faintest (D) smallest
25. The painting has been \_\_\_\_\_ to Leonardo da Vinci, but it is almost certainly the work of one of his followers.  
(A) accounted (B) attributed  
(C) claimed (D) referred
26. Well-mannered children have usually been properly \_\_\_\_\_ by their parents.  
(A) raised up (B) brought up  
(C) got up (D) put up
27. It is impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ these points of view: they are too different.  
(A) unite (B) reconcile  
(C) coincide (D) compromise
28. Because he hates dishonesty he is \_\_\_\_\_ on his children when they tell lies.  
(A) heavy (B) strong  
(C) hard (D) strict
29. The metal rod slowly \_\_\_\_\_ as it grew cooler.  
(A) reduced (B) retreated  
(C) decreased (D) contracted
30. This is \_\_\_\_\_ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.  
(A) by rights (B) by all means  
(C) by the way (D) by far

## Part II Short Answer Questions (20%)

Read through the passage and answer the questions in less than 10 words in the ANSWER SHEET.

Would-be language teachers everywhere have one thing in common: they all want some recognition of their professional status and skills, and a job. The former requirement is obviously important on a personal level, but it is vital if you are to have any chance of finding work.

Ten years ago, the situation was very different. In virtually every developing country, and in many developed countries as well, being a native English speaker was enough to get you employed as an English teacher.

您所下载的资料来源于 kaoyan.com 考研资料下载中心  
获取更多考研资料, 请访问 <http://download.kaoyan.com>

Now employers will only look at teachers who have the knowledge, the skills and attitudes to teach English effectively. The result of this has been to raise non-native English teachers to the same status as their native counterparts—something they have always deserved but seldom enjoyed. Non-natives are now happy—linguistic discrimination is a thing of the past.

An ongoing research project, funded by the University of Cambridge, asked a sample of teachers, teacher educators and employers in more than 40 countries whether they regard the native/non-native speakers distinction as being at all important. “NO” was the answer. As long as candidates could teach and had the required level of English, it didn’t matter who they were and where they came from. Thus, a new form of discrimination—this time justified because it singled out the unqualified—liberated the linguistically oppressed. But the Cambridge project did more than just that: it confirmed that the needs of native and non-native teachers are extremely similar.

**Questions:**

31. The selection of English teachers used to be mainly based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
32. What did non-native English teachers deserve but seldom enjoy?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
33. What kind of people can now find a job as an English teacher?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
34. What is the result of the “new form of discrimination”(Line 5, Para.4)?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
35. The phrase “the linguistically oppressed” (Line 6,Para.4) refers to those who were \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

**Part III Cloze (20%)**

**For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled (A) (B) (C) and (D). Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.**

The task of being accepted and enrolled in a university begins early for some students. Long 36 they graduate from high school. These Students take special 37 to prepare for advanced study. They may also take one of more examinations that test how 38 prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they 39 applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to 40. Some high school students may be 41 to have an interview with representatives of the university. Neatly, 42 and usually very frightened, they are 43 to show that have a good attitude and the 44 to succeed.

When the new students are finally 45, there may be one more step they have to 46

您所下载的资料来源于 kaoyan.com 考研资料下载中心  
获取更多考研资料，请访问 <http://download.kaoyan.com>

before registering for classes and 47 to work. Many colleges and universities 48 an orientation program for new students. 49 these programs, the young people get to know the 50 for registration and student advising, university rules, the 51 of the library and all the other 52 services of the college or university.

Beginning a new life in a new place can be very 53. The more knowledge students have 54 the school, the easier it will be for them to 55 to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 36. A) as          | B) after       | C) since       | D) before     |
| 37. A) courses     | B) disciplines | C) majors      | D) subjects   |
| 38. A) deeply      | B) widely      | C) well        | D) much       |
| 39. A) fulfill     | B) finish      | C) complete    | D) accomplish |
| 40. A) attend      | B) participate | C) study       | D) belong     |
| 41. A) acquired    | B) considered  | C) ordered     | D) required   |
| 42. A) decorated   | B) dressed     | C) coated      | D) worn       |
| 43. A) decided     | B) intended    | C) settled     | D) determined |
| 44. A) power       | B) ability     | C) possibility | D) quality    |
| 45. A) adopted     | B) accepted    | C) received    | D) permitted  |
| 46. A) make        | B) undergo     | C) take        | D) pass       |
| 47. A) getting     | B) putting     | C) falling     | D) sitting    |
| 48. A) offer       | B) afford      | C) grant       | D) supply     |
| 49. A) For         | B) Among       | C) In          | D) On         |
| 50. A) processes   | B) procedures  | C) projects    | D) provisions |
| 51. A) application | B) usage       | C) use         | D) utility    |
| 52. A) major       | B) prominent   | C) key         | D) great      |
| 53. A) amusing     | B) misleading  | C) alarming    | D) confusing  |
| 54. A) before      | B) about       | C) on          | D) at         |
| 55. A) fit         | B) suit        | C) yield       | D) adapt      |

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (40%)

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

##### Passage One

Long after the 1998 World Cup was won, disappointed fans were still cursing the disputed refereeing decisions that denied victory to their team. A researcher was appointed to study the performance of some top referees.

The researcher organized an experimental tournament involving four youth teams. Each match lasted an hour, divided into three periods of 20 minutes during which different referees were in

您所下载的资料来源于 kaoyan.com 考研资料下载中心  
获取更多考研资料，请访问 <http://download.kaoyan.com>

charge.

Observers noted down the referees' errors, of which there were 61 over the tournament. Converted to a standard match of 90 minutes, each referee made almost 23 mistakes, a remarkably high number.

The researchers then studied the videotapes to analyze the matches in detail. Surprisingly, he found that errors were more likely when the referees were close to the incident. When the officials got it right, they were, on average, 17 meters away from the action. The average distance in the case of errors was 12 meters. The research shows the optimum distance is about 20 meters.

There also seemed to be an optimum speed. Correct decisions came when the referees were moving at a speed of about 2 meters per second. The average speed for errors was 4 meters per second.

If FIFA, football's international ruling body, wants to improve the standard of refereeing at the next World Cup, it should encourage referees to keep their eyes on the action from a distance, rather than rushing to keep up with the ball, the researcher argues.

He also says that FIFA's insistence that referees should retire at age 45 may be misguided. If keeping up with the action is not so important, their physical condition is less critical.

56. The experiment conducted by the researcher was meant to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) review the decisions of referees at the 1998 World Cup
  - B) analyze the causes of errors made by football referees
  - C) set a standard for football refereeing
  - D) reexamine the rules for football referees
57. The number of refereeing errors in the experimental matches was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) slightly above average
  - B) quite unexpected
  - C) higher than in the 1998 World Cup
  - D) as high as in a standard match
58. The findings of the experiment show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) errors are more likely when a referee keeps close to the ball
  - B) the farther the referee is from the incident, the fewer the errors
  - C) the more slowly the referee runs, the more likely will errors occur
  - D) errors are less likely when a referee stays in one spot
59. The word "official" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the researchers involved in the experiment
  - B) the referees of the football tournament
  - C) the inspectors of the football tournament
  - D) the observers at the site of the experiment
60. What is one of the possible conclusions of the experiment?
- A) The ideal retirement age for an experienced football referee is 45.
  - B) Age should not be the chief consideration in choosing a football referee.
  - C) A football referee should be as young and energetic as possible.
  - D) An experienced football referee can do well even when in poor physical condition.

**Passage Two**

While still in its early stages, welfare reform has already been judged a great success in many states—at least in getting people off welfare. It's estimated that more than 2 million people have left the rolls since 1994.

In the past four years, welfare rolls in Athens County have been cut in half. But 70 percent of the people who left in the past two years took jobs that paid less than \$6 an hour. The result: The Athens County poverty rate still remains at more than 30 percent—twice the national average.

For advocates for the poor, that's an indication much more needs to be done.

"More people are getting jobs, but it's not making their lives any better," says Kathy Lairn, a policy analyst at the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities in Washington.

A center analysis of US Census data nationwide found that between 1995 and 1996, a greater percentage of single, female-headed households were earning money on their own, but that average income for these households actually went down.

But for many, the fact that poor people are able to support themselves almost as well without government aid as they did with it is in itself a huge victory.

"Welfare was a poison. It was a toxin that was poisoning the family," says Robert Rector, a welfare-reform policy analyst. "The reform is changing the moral climate in low-income communities. It's beginning to rebuild the work ethic, which is much more important."

Mr. Rector and others argued that once "the habit of dependency is cracked," then the country can make other policy changes aimed at improving living standards.

61. From the passage, it can be seen that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) believes the reform has reduced the government's burden  
B) insists that welfare reform is doing little good for the poor  
C) is overenthusiastic about the success of welfare reform  
D) considers welfare reform to be fundamentally successful
62. Why aren't people enjoying better lives when they have jobs?
- A) Because many families are divorced.                      B) Because their wages are low.  
C) Because government aid is now rare.                      D) Because the cost of living is rising
63. What is worth noting from the example of Athens County is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) greater efforts should be made to improve people's living standards  
B) 70 percent of the people there have been employed for two years  
C) 50 percent of the population no longer relies on welfare  
D) the living standards of most people are going down
64. From the passage we know that welfare reform aims at \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) saving welfare funds    B) providing more jobs  
C) rebuilding the work ethic    D) cutting government expenses
65. According to the passage, before the welfare reform was carried out, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the poverty rate was lower    B) the average worker was paid higher wages

- C) average living standards were higher      D) the poor used to rely on government aid

### Passage Three

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible. They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least.

Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

66. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) still judge a man by his clothes  
B) hold the uniform in such high regard  
C) enjoy having a professional identity  
D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
67. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) suggests quality work      B) appears to be more practical  
C) discards his social identity      D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
68. The chief function of a uniform is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer  
B) make the wearer catch the public eye  
C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself  
D) provide the wearer with a professional identity
69. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are usually helpful  
B) have little or no individual freedom

您所下载的资料来源于 kaoyan.com 考研资料下载中心  
获取更多考研资料, 请访问 <http://download.kaoyan.com>

- C) tend to lose their individuality  
D) enjoy greater popularity
70. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Uniforms and Society  
B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform  
C) Practical benefits of Wearing a Uniform  
D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

#### Passage Four

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles. People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence of social support helps people fend off illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support—financial aid, material resources, and needed services—that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

71. Interpersonal relationships are important because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they are indispensable to people's social well-being  
B) they awaken people's desire to exchange resources  
C) they help people to cope with life in the information era  
D) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc.
72. Research shows that people's physical and mental health \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) relies on the social welfare systems which support them  
B) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others  
C) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles  
D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives
73. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Line 1, Para. 2)?
- A) Adds up to  
B) Lessens the effect of  
C) Does away with  
D) Lays the foundation for
74. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

