

# 华中科技大学

二〇〇二年招收硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英语(外)

适用专业: 外国语言文学及应用语言学

(除画图题外, 所有答案都必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上及草稿纸上无效, 考完后试题随答题纸交回)

## Part I Grammar, Vocabulary and Structure (20 points). Questions 1 - 20

Directions: There are 20 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (20 points)

1. Don is \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn.  
(A) cutting (C) trimming  
(B) mowing (D) looking
2. We finally arrived at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountain.  
(A) foots (C) foot  
(B) feet (D) end
3. He went to France for his holiday, but he run \_\_\_\_\_ money, and came home a week earlier than he had expected to.  
(A) out (C) away from  
(B) into (D) out of
4. He got a job in a restaurant. In this \_\_\_\_\_, he earned enough money to cover his fare home.  
(A) way (C) on  
(B) case (D) out
5. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ the time to go to Huangshan this year.  
(A) offer (C) afford  
(B) effect (D) effort
6. Suppose you want to \_\_\_\_\_ some money from the bank.  
(A) save (B) put

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- (C) deposit (D) draw
7. He intends to let his son take \_\_\_\_\_ the firm next year.  
(A) for (C) to  
(B) over (D) in
8. Our campus cafeterias are \_\_\_\_\_ the management of a professional food service company with an annually-renewable contract.  
(A) under (C) above  
(B) over (D) below
9. It always \_\_\_\_\_ time to adjust to a new environment.  
(A) gets (C) spends  
(B) takes (D) costs
10. Over the last 20 years the city has changed \_\_\_\_\_ belief.  
(A) ahead (C) above  
(B) over (D) beyond
11. He promised to look \_\_\_\_\_ the case.  
(A) through (C) into  
(B) for (D) out
12. We specialize in \_\_\_\_\_ furniture and interior designing.  
(A) quality (C) great  
(B) quantity (D) brilliant
13. The owner of copyright has the \_\_\_\_\_ right to reproduce a protected work.  
(A) inclusive (C) exclusive  
(B) singular (D) unique
14. It seems necessary for these newcomers to have some \_\_\_\_\_ at this stage for their better understanding of the new subject.  
(A) arrangement (C) discipline  
(B) principle (D) orientation
15. The school attracted numerous \_\_\_\_\_ young painters and made Bologna an active and famous Italian art center.  
(A) promising (C) prosperous  
(B) hopeful (D) probable
16. Children \_\_\_\_\_ have better memories than adults, especially in learning foreign languages.  
(A) on an average (C) on the average  
(B) averagely (D) on average

17. This encyclopedia is the most \_\_\_\_\_ book I have ever read for it gives me lots of knowledge.  
 (A) educating (C) fascinating  
 (B) enlightening (D) instructing
18. The American historian Schlesinger's works are notable for their \_\_\_\_\_ insight into the sociological forces that shaped American history.  
 (A) keen (C) deep  
 (B) sharp (D) acute
19. There are newspapers and magazines that cater for different tastes of people. \_\_\_\_\_, I prefer a paper that covers a little of everything.  
 (A) Furthermore (C) What's more  
 (B) Thus (D) For my part
20. I know it's difficult. \_\_\_\_\_, you can try, even if there's not much chance of success.  
 (A) Thus (C) Therefore  
 (B) Anyway (D) By the way

## Part II Reading Comprehension( 25 points)

### Passage 1 (Questions 21 – 30 are based on this passage.)

*Directions: Complete the text below by choosing the correct word from the box. Note that there are more words than spaces. Each word can be used only once.*

crops	diet	meat	consume
available	nutritional	little	cultural
increased	technological	doing	availability
religious	trying	trial	great

People eat very different foods. In Australia, for example, the variety of restaurants in the major cities reveals the varied 21 of people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds.

Although some people eat no meat at all, as a whole Australians 22 more meat and sugar than any other nation. The reasons for the different food customs in the world may be due to 23 differences between countries, as shown by people from different countries choosing and eating quite different foods, and

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preparing them in many different ways. The reasons may also be 24, as we can see in top religious beliefs about food that particular groups have.

If we look at history, we can see that food habits developed because of the 25 of food, fashions in food and cultural influences. But how did people know what was good for them to eat and what was not good or even poisonous? It is likely that early humans learnt what to eat and what not to eat by 26 once all the kinds of food naturally available to them in their environment. Later, when people began to grow 27 and keep domesticated animals the amount of food 28 increased.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century much attention has been paid to food processing and technology, but we have remained aware of the need to retain 29 value in processed foods. Many processed foods retain much of their value as nourishment, but in developed countries at least a dietary problem can arise because many foods of 30 nutritional value are now readily available as processed foods and are probably overconsumed.

**Passage 2 (Questions 31 - 40 are based on this passage.)**

### **PARENTING AND RESPONSIBILITY**

#### **Section A**

There are still significant gaps between women and men in terms of their involvement in family life, the tasks they perform and the responsibilities they take. Yet, at least in developed Western countries, both women and men express a desire for greater equality in family life. It is evident that in terms of attitudes and beliefs, the problem cannot simply be thought of in terms of women wanting men to share more equally and men being reluctant to do so. The challenge now is to develop

#### Section B

Despite the significant increase in the number of women with dependent children who are in the paid workforce, Australian research studies over the last 15 years are consistent in showing that divisions of labor for family work are very rigid indeed (Watson 1991). In terms of time, women perform approximately 90 per cent of child care tasks and 70 per cent of all family work, and only 14 per cent of fathers are highly participant in terms of time spent on family work (Russell 1983). Demo and Acock (1993), in a recent US study, also found that women continue to perform a constant and major proportion of household labor (68 per cent to 95 per cent) across all family types (first marriage, divorce, step-family or never married), regardless of whether they are employed or non-employed in paid work.

#### Section C

Divisions of labor for family work are particularly problematic in families in which both parents are employed outside the home (dual-worker families). Employed mothers adjust their jobs and personal lives to accommodate family commitments more than employed fathers do. Mothers are less likely to work overtime and are more likely to take time off work to attend to children's needs (VandenHeuvel 1993). Mothers spend less time on personal leisure activities than their partners, a factor that often leads to resentment (Demo and Acock 1993).

#### Section D

The parental role is central to the stress-related anxiety reported by employed mothers, and a major contributor to such stress is their taking a greater role in child care (VandenHeuvel 1993). Edgar and Glezer (1992) found that close to 90 per cent of both husbands and wives agreed that the man should share equally in child care, yet 55 per cent of husbands and wives claimed that the men actually did this. (These claims are despite the findings mentioned earlier that point to a much lower participation rate by fathers.) A mother's wanting her partner to do more house work and child care is a better predictor of poor family adjustment than is actual time spent by fathers in these tasks (Demo and Acock 1993). It is this desire, together with its lack of fulfillment in most families, that bring about stress in the female parent.

#### Section E

Family therapists and social work researchers are increasingly defining family problems in terms of a lack of involvement and support from fathers and are concerned with difficulties involved in having fathers take responsibility for the solution of family and child behavior problems (Edgar and Glezer 1986). Yet, a father accepting responsibility for behavior problems is linked with positive outcomes.

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#### Section F

Research studies lend strong support to the argument that there are benefits for families considering a change to a fairer or more equitable division of the pleasures and pains of family life. Greater equality in the performance of family work is associated with lower levels of family stress and higher self esteem, better health, and higher marital satisfaction for mothers. There is also higher marital satisfaction for fathers, especially when they take more responsibility for the needs of their children – fathers are happier when they are more involved (Russell 1984).

#### Questions 31 – 39

*Below is a list of research findings mentioned in Passage 2. Indicate which researcher(s) are responsible for each research finding.*

31. Fathers spend more time than mothers on personal leisure activities.
32. The vast majority of fathers do not take part to any great extent in family work.
33. Women do the majority of housework whether they are married or not.
34. With regard to the issue of equal responsibility for child care, there is a discrepancy between the wishes and the claims of parent couples.
35. Both mothers and fathers are happier where the father assumes some responsibility for issues relating to the behavior of the children.
36. Researchers now link family problems to fathers' lack of involvement in rearing children.
37. In terms of dealing with family issues, employed fathers make fewer sacrifices in their jobs than working women.
38. Anxiety results from the mother being the primary care giver.
39. There has been little recent change in the housework and child care roles of mothers and fathers.



delicious dishes, and in the center of the table, a huge mound of pink ice cream on a silver plate.

d) At first it was beaten and then shaken by hand in a pan of salt and ice until it became firm. A freezer that was cranked by hand was developed around 1846. Making ice cream was still a chore, but cranking the freezer was much easier and faster than shaking the mixture in a pan.

e) "Ice-cream socials" became a popular way to entertain friends. Everyone helped turn the crank of the freezer, and homemade peach or strawberry ice cream was the reward. The development of the continuous freezer in the 1920's made the manufacture of ice cream very quick and economical. It soon was easier to buy packaged ice cream than to make it at home. Eskimo pies and Popsicles began to be sold at the same time.

f) Possibly ice-cream cones began with the World's Fair in 1893. Vendors there sold Fried Ice Cream. The ice-cream was covered with a fritter batter and then quickly dipped in very hot lard or olive oil. Putting the ice cream in an already prepared cone was the next step. Today there are many novelty products, from frozen drumsticks to ice-cream pies.

Questions 41–43.

Directions: Passage 3 consists of 6 paragraphs, which are numbered a), b), c), d), e) and f). The beginning sentences of three paragraphs in this passage are missing. They are listed below. Figure out to which paragraph does each of them belong.

41. Ice cream was such a delicacy because it was so hard to make.  
42. The history of ice cream is a mystery.  
43. Gradually cream ice took the name it has today.

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Questions 44 and 45.

Directions: Choose the best answers to questions 44 and 45.

44. This passage would most probably be found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a history book

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- B. an advertisement
  - C. a cooking book
  - D. an encyclopedia

45. The main purpose of the writer is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Explain how ice cream was invented
  - B. Tell us the history of ice cream
  - C. Describe why ice cream is so popular
  - D. Persuade us the difficulties involved in making ice cream

### Part III Translation (10 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage (Question 46) into Chinese.

Why does computer need software? A computer without software is like a record player without any records, a tape player without any tapes, or a CD-player without any CDs. Without software, a computer is just a useless gadget with a power switch. Fortunately, software is plentiful and available for an astonishing number of tasks. Walk into a large computer store and you will see shelves full of software, including software for producing résumés, software for managing a small business, software to help you study for the Graduate Record Examination, software that teaches you Spanish, software to help you plan your diet, software for composing music, and software that takes you on an adventure through a dangerous labyrinth (迷宫).