

试卷编号：A 卷

# 河南师范大学

## 二〇一二年硕士研究生入学考试业务课试卷

科目代码： 243 名称： 英语 适用专业或方向： 日语教学理论与实践  
(必须在答题纸上答题，在试卷上答题无效，答题纸可向监考老师索要)

### I. Multiple Choice ( 每小题 1 分，共 20 分)

1. --- We need three single rooms for the first week in June.  
--- \_\_\_\_\_. The hotel's not busy then.  
A. No problem      B. Don't bother      C. Never mind      D. It doesn't matter
2. --- It's said John will be in a job paying over \$60,000 \_\_\_\_\_ year.  
--- Right, he will also get paid by \_\_\_\_\_ week.  
A. the; the      B. a; the      C. the; a      D. a; a
3. It \_\_\_\_\_ be the postman at the door. It's only six o'clock.  
A. mustn't      B. can't      C. won't      D. needn't
4. --- The film is, I have to say, not a bit interesting.  
--- Why? It's \_\_\_\_\_ than the films I have ever seen.  
A. far more interesting      B. much less interesting  
C. no more interesting      D. any less interesting
5. Why don't you bring \_\_\_\_\_ to his attention that you're too ill to work on?  
A. that      B. it      C. this      D. him
6. The villagers have already known \_\_\_\_\_ we'll do is to rebuild the bridge.  
A. this      B. that      C. what      D. which
7. The house was too expensive and too big. \_\_\_\_\_, I'd grown fond of our little rented house.  
A. Besides      B. Therefore      C. Somehow      D. Otherwise
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ John's name on the race list yesterday but for his recent injury.  
A. will put      B. will have put      C. would put      D. would have put
9. Please call my secretary to arrange a meeting this afternoon, or \_\_\_\_\_ it is convenient to you.  
A. whenever      B. however      C. whichever      D. wherever
10. We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody \_\_\_\_\_ into the office during the night.  
A. broke      B. had broken      C. has broken      D. was breaking
11. What's the \_\_\_\_\_, in your opinion, of helping him if he doesn't make an effort to help himself?  
A. sympathy      B. theme      C. object      D. point
12. On receiving a phone call from his wife \_\_\_\_\_ she had a fall, Mr. Gordon immediately rushed home from his office.



- A. says                      B. said                      C. saying                      D. to say
13. She has already tried her best. Please don't be too \_\_\_\_\_ about her job.  
A. special                      B. responsible                      C. unusual                      D. particular
14. She showed the visitors around the museum, the construction \_\_\_\_\_ had taken more than three years.  
A. for which                      B. with which                      C. of which                      D. to which
15. You can't predict everything. Often things don't \_\_\_\_\_ as you expect.  
A. run out                      B. break out                      C. work out                      D. put out
16. We have various summer camps for your holidays, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_ based on your own interests.  
A. either                      B. each                      C. one                      D. it
17. \_\_\_\_\_ good service, the restaurant offers different kinds of traditional Fujian dishes.  
A. Far from                      B. Apart from                      C. instead of                      D. Regardless of
18. This University, \_\_\_\_\_ in 1911, is home to a great number of outstanding figures.  
A. found                      B. founding                      C. founded                      D. to be founded
19. She has a gift for creating an atmosphere for her students \_\_\_\_\_ allows them to communicate freely with each other.  
A. which                      B. where                      C. what                      D. who
20. - It's nice. Never before \_\_\_\_\_ such a special drink!  
- I'm glad you like it.  
A. I have had                      B. I had                      C. have I had                      D. had I

## II. Close ( 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

I used to hate being called upon in class mainly because I didn't like attention drawn to myself. And 21 otherwise assigned a seat by the teacher, I always 22 to sit at the back of the classroom.

All this 23 after I joined a sports team. It began when a teacher suggested I try out for the basketball team. At first I thought it was a crazy 24 because I didn't have a good sense of balance, nor did I have the 25 to keep pace with the others on the team and they would tease me. But for the teacher who kept insisting on my "26 for it", I wouldn't have decided to give it a try.

Getting up the courage to go to the tryouts was only the 27 of it! When I first started 28 the practice sessions, I didn't even know the rules of the game, much 29 what I was doing. Sometimes I'd get 30 and take a shot at the wrong direction—which made me feel really stupid. 31, I wasn't the only one "new" at the game, so I decided to 32 on learning the game, do my best at each practice session, and not be too hard on myself for the things I didn't 33 "just yet".

I practiced and practiced. Soon I knew the 34 and the "moves". Being part of a team was fun and motivating. Very soon the competitive 35 in me was winning over my lack



of confidence. With time, I learned how to play and made friends in the 36 — friends who respected my efforts to work hard and be a team player. I never had so much fun!

With my 37 self-confidence comes more praise from teachers and classmates. I have gone from “ 38 ” in the back of the classroom and not wanting to call attention to myself, 39 raising my hand— even when I sometimes wasn't and not 100 percent 40 I had the right answer. Now I have more self-confidence in myself.

- |                      |                |                |               |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. as            | B. until       | C. unless      | D. though     |
| 22. A. hoped         | B. agreed      | C. meant       | D. chose      |
| 23. A. continued     | B. changed     | C. settled     | D. started    |
| 24. A. idea          | B. plan        | C. belief      | D. saying     |
| 25. A. right         | B. chance      | C. ability     | D. patience   |
| 26. A. going         | B. looking     | C. cheering    | D. applying   |
| 27. A. point         | B. half        | C. rest        | D. basis      |
| 28. A. enjoying      | B. preparing   | C. attending   | D. watching   |
| 29. A. less          | B. later       | C. worse       | D. further    |
| 30. A. committed     | B. motivated   | C. embarrassed | D. confused   |
| 31. A. Interestingly | B. Fortunately | C. Obviously   | D. hopefully  |
| 32. A. focus         | B. act         | C. rely        | D. try        |
| 33. A. want          | B. do          | C. support     | D. know       |
| 34. A. steps         | B. orders      | C. rules       | D. games      |
| 35. A. role          | B. part        | C. mind        | D. value      |
| 36. A. process       | B. operation   | C. movement    | D. situation  |
| 37. A. expressed     | B. improved    | C. preserved   | D. recognized |
| 38. A. dreaming      | B. playing     | C. relaxing    | D. hiding     |
| 39. A. by            | B. for         | C. with        | D. to         |
| 40. A. lucky         | B. happy       | C. sure        | D. satisfied  |

**III. Translation from Chinese into English with the Given Words**  
( 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

41. The finding of this study failed to \_\_\_\_\_ (将人们的睡眠质量考虑在内).
42. The prevent and treatment of AIDS is \_\_\_\_\_ (我们可以合作的领域).
43. Because of the leg injury, the athlete \_\_\_\_\_ (决定退出比赛).
44. To make donations or for more information, please \_\_\_\_\_ (按以下地址和我们联系).
45. Please come here at ten tomorrow morning \_\_\_\_\_ (如果你方便的话)

**IV. Reading Comprehension ( 每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)**



**Directions: Read the following passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C, D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.**

### **Passage One**

A friend of mine, in response to a conversation we were having about the injustice of life, asked me the question: "Who said life was going to be fair, or that it was even meant to be fair?" Her question was a good one. It reminded me of something I was taught as a youngster - life isn't fair. It's a disappointment, but it's absolutely true. One of the mistakes many of us make is that we feel sorry for ourselves, or for others, thinking that life should be fair, or that someday it will be. It's not and it won't.

One of the nice things about surrendering to the fact that life isn't fair is that it keeps us from feeling sorry for ourselves by encouraging us to do the very best we can with what we have. We know it's not "life's job" to make everything perfect; it's our own challenge. Surrendering to this fact also keeps us from feeling sorry for others because we are reminded that everyone is dealt with a different *hand*. (一手牌); everyone has unique strengths and problems in the process of growing up, facing the reality and making decisions, and everyone has those times that they feel victimized or unfairly treated.

The fact that life isn't fair doesn't mean we shouldn't do everything in our power to improve our own lives or the world as a whole. To the contrary, it suggests that we should. When we don't recognize or admit that life isn't fair, we tend to feel pity for others and for ourselves. Pity, of course, is a self-defeating emotion that does nothing for anyone, except to make everyone feel worse than they already do. When we do recognize that life isn't fair, however, we feel sympathy for others and for ourselves. And sympathy is a heartfelt emotion that delivers loving kindness to everyone it touches. The next time you find yourself thinking about the injustices of the world, try reminding yourself of this very basic fact. You may be surprised that it can push you out of self-pity and into helpful action.

1. The author thought of his friend's question as a good one because \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. he also wanted to know who held such an opinion
  - B. it made him recall something during his childhood
  - C. like his friend, he also thought life was unfair
  - D. he learned something from the question as a youngster
2. Surrendering to the fact that life isn't fair will \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. keep us from making everything perfect
  - B. keep us from doing everything in our power
  - C. make us face challenges in the life bravely
  - D. make us know it's our duty to perfect things



3. The second paragraph of the passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. it's nice to accept the injustice of life
  - B. it's nice to surrender to the life
  - C. we should not surrender to the life
  - D. we should not feel sorry for ourselves
4. In the last paragraph, "this very basic fact" refers the fact that \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. you should not pity for others
  - B. life isn't and won't be fair
  - C. sympathy is a heartfelt emotion
  - D. pity is a self-defeating emotion
5. From the passage, we can learn that the author's attitude to life is \_\_\_\_\_
 

A. positive	B. negative
C. self-pity	D. indifferent

### Passage Two

"Opinion" is a word that is used carelessly today. It is used to refer to matters of taste, belief, and judgment. This casual use would probably cause little confusion if people didn't attach too much importance to opinion. Unfortunately, most attach great importance to it. "I have as much right to my opinion as you to yours," and "Everyone's entitled to his opinion," are common expressions. In fact, anyone who would challenge another's opinion is likely to be branded intolerant.

Is that label accurate? Is that intolerant to challenge another's opinion? It depends on what definition of opinion you have in mind. For example, you may ask a friend. "What do you think of the new Ford cars?" And he may reply, "In my opinion, they're ugly." In this case, it would not only be intolerant to challenge his statement, but foolish. For it's obvious that by opinion he means his personal preference, a matter of taste. And as the old saying goes, "It's pointless to argue about matters of taste."

But consider this very different use of term. A newspaper reports that the Supreme Court has delivered its opinion in a controversial case. Obviously the justices did not show their personal preferences, their mere likes and dislikes. They stated their considered judgment, painstakingly arrived at after thorough inquiry and deliberation.

Most of what is referred to as opinion falls somewhere between these two extremes. It is not an expression of taste. Nor it is careful judgment. Yet it may contain elements of both. It is a view or belief more or less casually arrived at, with or without examining the evidence.

Is everyone entitled to his opinions? Of course, this is not only permitted, but guaranteed. We are free to act on our opinions only so long as, in doing so, we do not harm others.

6. Which of the following statements is true, according to the author?



- A. Everyone has a right to hold his own opinion.
  - B. Free expression of opinions often leads to confusion.
  - C. Most people tend to be careless in forming their opinions.
  - D. Casual use of the word "opinion" often brings about quarrels.
7. According to the author, who of the following would be most possibly labeled as intolerant?
- A. Someone who turns a deaf ear to others' opinions.
  - B. Someone who can't put up with others' tastes
  - C. Someone who values only his own opinions
  - D. Someone whose opinions harm other people.
8. The new Ford cars are cited as an example to show that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. it is foolish to criticize a famous brand
  - B. one should not always agree to others' opinions.
  - C. personal tastes are not something to be challenged
  - D. it is unwise to express one's likes and dislikes in public
9. Considered judgment is different from personal preference in that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. it is stated by judges in the court
  - B. it reflects public likes and dislikes
  - C. it is a result of a lot of controversy
  - D. it is based on careful thought
10. As indicated in the passage, being free to act on one's opinion \_\_\_\_\_
- A. means that one can ignore other people's criticism
  - B. means that one can impose his preferences on others
  - C. doesn't mean that one has the right to do things at will
  - D. doesn't mean that one has the right to charge others without evidence.

### Passage Three

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but—regardless of whether it is or isn't—we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an "inconvenient truth," as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and—without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO<sub>2</sub>) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we



condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're "doing something." Consider the Kyoto Protocol(京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO2 emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many signatories (签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

11. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?

- A It may not prove an environmental crisis at all
- B It is an issue requiring world wide commitments
- C Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it
- D Very little will be done to bring it under control

12. According to the author's understanding, what is Al Gore's view on global warming?

- A It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of
- B It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences
- C It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized
- D It is an area we actually have little knowledge about

13. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A economic growth
- B wasteful use of energy
- C the widening gap between the rich and poor
- D the rapid advances of science and technology

14. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A politicians have started to do something to better the situation
- B few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use
- C reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming
- D international cooperation has contribute to solving environmental problems

15. What is the message the author intends to convey?

- A Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one
- B The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology
- C The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs

D People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming

**V. Writing (20 分)**

**Private Cars and Air Pollution**

Directions:

Cars play an important role in modern society. But they are also responsible for a good part of air pollution in big cities. Write an essay of about **200** words on the topic. Your essay should be based on the following **outline** below

1. The serious problem of air pollution caused by cars;
2. Your suggestions on how to deal with the problem.