

## 宁波大学 2009 年攻读硕士学位研究生

## 入学考试试题(答案必须写在答题纸上)

考试科目: 英语(二外) (A 卷) 考码: 218 专业名称: 日语语言文学

## Part I: Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best complete the sentences. Then write down the answers on the Answer Sheet.*

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of older persons is relatively low in developing countries, but it is growing much faster than in the West.  
A) addition      B) majority      C) percentage      D) statistic
2. As the semester is drawing to an end, the student union is calling on its youth to \_\_\_\_\_ the temptation to cheat on exams.  
A) refuse      B) reject      C) resolve      D) resist
3. A remote-controlled bomb exploded outside a hotel near the town square yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ at least 12 people.  
A) having been injured      B) having injured      C) injured      D) injuring
4. When energy is converted from one form to another, some energy is always lost as heat. \_\_\_\_\_, no energy conversion is ever 100% efficient.  
A) In other terms      B) In other words      C) In another way      D) In some way.
5. Henry stood by me when I most needed him. I'll always \_\_\_\_\_ that.  
A) impress      B) register      C) pledge      D) appreciate
6. The woman is a \_\_\_\_\_ offender and has been arrested five times this year for shoplifting.  
A) persistent      B) inevitable      C) blunt      D) dreary
7. The problem of poverty is particularly \_\_\_\_\_ in rural areas where one in three adults is unemployed.  
A) offensive      B) significant      C) acute      D) frail
8. The child has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ disease which attacks the immune system.  
A) imposed      B) inherited      C) disguised      D) captured
9. In some areas China is \_\_\_\_\_ the developed countries, but it will take some years before we can catch up with them.  
A) gaining on      B) growing into      C) whipping up      D) heading for



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10. At the conference yesterday, our differences were further \_\_\_\_\_. The next step is to work out a solution acceptable to both sides.  
A) narrowed down      B) cooled down      C) driven home      D) brought about
11. Tom cheated in the last math exam, so he thought he could \_\_\_\_\_ it again this time, but he was wrong.  
A) get rid of      B) avoid being caught      C) mess around with      D) get away with
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ breakdown of the computer has caused serious delays in our work.  
A) continuous      B) continued      C) continuing      D) continual
13. To be frank, I don't like Jack. His rather superior manner \_\_\_\_\_ on me.  
A) jams      B) jars      C) irritates      D) upsets
14. This entrance is in \_\_\_\_\_ use: do not block it.  
A) constant      B) tender      C) creative      D) critical
15. We are all \_\_\_\_\_ to dislike those who are critical of us.  
A) suspicious      B) easy      C) liable      D) desirable
16. George can hardly be labeled a radical; he is a man of \_\_\_\_\_ views.  
A) modest      B) moderate      C) sensitive      D) tolerant
17. For generations the people in these two villages lived in perfect \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) conflict      B) distinction      C) harmony      D) regulation
18. While the doctors analyzed the patient's condition, his family waited outside in considerable \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tension      B) anticipation      C) eagerness      D) anxiety
19. But for her mother's sudden illness, she would never think of breaking this \_\_\_\_\_ with you.  
A) arrangement      B) schedule      C) interview      D) appointment
20. As a senior student, you are supposed to know better than just \_\_\_\_\_ until the examination time.  
A) fooled around      B) to fool around  
B) C) having fooled around      D) to have fooled around



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### Part II: Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions:** *There are 3 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statement. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice and write down the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet*  
(30 分, 每小题 2 分)

#### Passage One

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

A is for always getting to work on time.

B is for being extremely busy.

C is for the conscientious (勤勤恳恳的) way you do your job.

You may be all these things at the office, and more. But when it comes to getting ahead, experts say, the ABCs of business should include a P, for politics, as in office politics.

Dale Carnegie suggested as much more than 50 years ago: Hard work alone doesn't ensure career advancement. You have to be able to sell yourself and your ideas, both publicly and behind the scenes. Yet, despite the obvious rewards of engaging in office politics — a better job, a raise, praise — many people are still unable — or unwilling — to “play the game.”

“People assume that office politics involves some manipulative (工于心计的) behavior,” says Deborah Comer, an assistant professor of management at Hofstra University. “But politics derives from the word 'polite'. It can mean lobbying and forming associations. It can mean being kind and helpful, or even trying to please your superior, and then expecting something in return.”

In fact, today, experts define office politics as proper behavior used to pursue one's own self-interest in the workplace. In many cases, this involves some form of socializing within the office environment — not just in large companies, but in small workplaces as well.

“The first thing people are usually judged on is their ability to perform well on a consistent basis,” says Neil P. Lewis, a management psychologist. “But if two or three candidates are up for a promotion, each of whom has reasonably similar ability, a manager is going to promote the person he or she likes best. It's simple human nature.”

Yet, psychologists say, many employees and employers have trouble with the concept of politics



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in the office. Some people, they say, have an idealistic vision of work and what it takes to succeed. Still others associate politics with flattery (奉承), fearful that, if they speak up for themselves, they may appear to be flattering their boss for favors.

Experts suggest altering this negative picture by recognizing the need for some self-promotion.

21. "Office politics" (Line 2, Para. 4) is used in the passage to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the code of behavior for company staff
- B) the political views and beliefs of office workers
- C) the interpersonal relationships within a company
- D) the various qualities required for a successful career

22. To get promoted, one must not only be competent but \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) give his boss a good impression
- B) honest and loyal to his company
- C) get along well with his colleagues
- D) avoid being too outstanding

23. Why are many people unwilling to "play the game" (Line 4, Para. 5)?

- A) They believe that doing so is impractical.
- B) They feel that such behavior is unprincipled.
- C) They are not good at manipulating colleagues.
- D) They think the effort will get them nowhere.

24. The author considers office politics to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) unwelcome at the workplace
- B) bad for interpersonal relationships
- C) indispensable to the development of company culture
- D) an important factor for personal advancement

25. It is the author's view that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) speaking up for oneself is part of human nature
- B) self-promotion does not necessarily mean flattery
- C) hard work contributes very little to one's promotion
- D) many employees fail to recognize the need of flattery



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## Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In the old days, children were familiar with birth and death as part of life. This is perhaps the first generation of American youngsters (年轻人) who have never been close by during the birth of a baby and have never experienced the death of a family member.

Nowadays when people grow old, we often send them to nursing homes. When they get sick, we transfer them to a hospital, where children are forbidden to visit terminally ill patients----- even when those patients are their parents. This deprives (剥夺) the dying patient of significant family members during the last few days of his life and it deprives the children of an experience of death, which is an important learning experience.

Some of my colleagues and I once interviewed and followed approximately 500 terminally ill patients in order to find out what they could teach us and how we could be of more benefit, not just to them but to the members of their families as well. We are most impressed by the fact that even those patients who were not told of their serious illness were quite aware of its potential outcome.

It is important for family members, and doctors and nurses to understand these patients' communications in order to truly understand their needs, fears, and fantasies (幻想). Most of our patients welcomed another human being with whom they could talk openly, honestly, and frankly about their trouble. Many of them shared with us their tremendous need to be informed, to be kept up-to-date on their medical condition and to be told when the end was near. We found out that patients who had been dealt with openly and frankly were better able to cope with the approach of death and finally to reach a true stage of acceptance prior to death.

26. The American children \_\_\_\_\_ in the old days.

- A) were often absent when a family member was born or dying
- B) were quite unfamiliar with birth and death
- C) usually witnessed the birth or death of a family member
- D) had often experienced the fear of death as part of life

27. Children in America today are denied the chance of \_\_\_\_\_.



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A) learning how to face death

B) visiting dying patients

C) attending to patients

D) having access to a hospital

28. Five hundred critically ill patients were investigated with the main purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) observing how they reacted to the crisis of death

B) helping them and their families overcome the fear of death

C) finding out their attitude towards the approach of death

D) learning how to best help them and their families

29. The need of a dying patient for company shows \_\_\_\_\_.

A) his desire for communication with other people

B) his fear of approaching death

C) his pessimistic attitude towards his condition

D) his reluctance to part with his family

30. It may be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) dying patients are afraid of being told of the approach of death

B) most doctors and nurses understand what dying patients need

C) dying patients should be truthfully informed of their condition

D) most patients are unable to accept death until it is obviously inevitable

### Passage Three

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Culture is the sum total of all the tradition, customs, beliefs, and ways of life of a given group of human being. In this sense, every group has a culture, however savage, undeveloped, or uncivilized it may seem to us. To the professional anthropologists, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as savage, undeveloped forms of speech, consisted largely of grunts and groans. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers the description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe



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standards, extremely complex, delicate, and ingenious pieces of machinery for the transfer of ideas. They fall behind our western language not in their sound patterns or grammatical structure, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflect the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this department, however, two things are to be noted: 1. All languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. 2. The objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, while different from ours, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A western language distinguished merely between two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that"); some languages of the American Indians distinguish between what is close to the speaker, or to the person addressed, or removed from both, or but of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

This study of language, in turn casts a new light upon the claim of the anthropologists that all cultures are to be viewed independently, and without ideas of rank or hierarchy.

31. The languages of uncivilized groups as compared to western language are limited in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) vocabularies
- B) grammatical structures
- C) sound patterns
- D) both A and B

32. The statement that "every group has a culture" grows out of the author's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) bias in regard to civilized human
- B) philosophy
- C) feeling about human beings
- D) definition of culture

33. According to the author, anthropologists would have all culture viewed \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) comparatively
- B) independently
- C) intrinsically
- D) hierarchically

34. According to the author, language whether "civilized or not" have \_\_\_\_\_.



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- A) the potential for expanding vocabulary      B) the potential for increasing sound patterns  
C) the same way to transfer ideas              D) the same grammatical structures

35. Which of the following is implied but not stated in the passage?

- A) The study of language is the same as the study of anthropology.  
B) The study of language has reinforced anthropologists in their view that there is no hierarchy among cultures.  
C) The study of languages discredited the anthropological studies.  
D) The study of language casts a new light upon the claims of anthropologists.

### Part III: Close (10 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write down the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

A transformation is occurring that should greatly 36 living standards in the developing world. Places that 37 recently were deaf and dumb are rapidly acquiring up-to-date telecommunications. Many developing countries are planning to invest vast sums of money 38 their telecommunications networks to allow them to compete, 39 the transfer of information, with developed countries. They believe this will 40 foreign and domestic investment. How fast these nations should push ahead is a matter of debate. China is making one of the boldest leaps 41 carefully weighing costs and choosing 42 technologies. Over the next decade, it plans to pour some \$100 billion into telecommunications equipment. 43, China's backwardness is an advantage because the expansion occurs just as new technologies are becoming 44 than copper wire systems. Telecommunications is also a key 45 Shanghai's ambition of becoming a top financial center. To offer peak performance in providing the electronic data and paperless trading, Shanghai plans to be as electronically advanced 46 the city of New York. Some experts fear 47 that some developing countries are trying to do 48 too soon. Vietnam, 49 particular, 50 being extremely underdeveloped and lacking enough telephone of any type, is determined to invest in the most expensive, newest technology. For centuries that country has lagged 51 for so long, the temptation to move



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ahead in one jump is hard to \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_. And \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes they'll make, they'll persist--- \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ one day they can cruise alongside Americans and Western Europeans \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ the information highway.

- |                 |              |                  |                     |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 36 A) boast     | B) bloom     | C) boom          | D) boost            |
| 37 A) until     | B) are       | C) for           | D) by               |
| 38 A) for       | B) in        | C) on            | D) at               |
| 39 A) with      | B) for       | C) in respect of | D) regardless of    |
| 40 A) promote   | B) progress  | C) process       | D) project          |
| 41 A) forward   | B) by        | C) ahead         | D) for              |
| 42 A) for       | B) at        | C) by            | D) between          |
| 43 A) In a way  | B) In memory | C) In prospect   | D) in consideration |
| 44 A) cheap     | B) low       | C) lower         | D) cheaper          |
| 45 A) with      | B) to        | C) point         | D) question         |
| 46 A) more      | B) than      | C) like          | D) as               |
| 47 A) however   | B) in stead  | C) consequently  | D) therefore        |
| 48 A) much more | B) too many  | C) much too      | D) much             |
| 49 A) in        | B) on        | C) for           | D) with             |
| 50 A) since     | B) therefore | C) while         | D) however          |
| 51 A) further   | B) behind    | C) by            | D) far              |
| 52 A) resist    | B) stop      | C) recover       | D) catch            |
| 53 A) now that  | B) in spite  | C) despite of    | D) despite          |
| 54 A) when      | B) while     | C) so that       | D) by then          |
| 55 A) on        | B) with      | C) for           | D) by               |



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### Part IV: Translation (25 points)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese. Write down your answers on the answer sheet.* (10 分, 每小题 2 分)

1. That happy tolerance, that willingness to accept words from anywhere, explains the richness of English and why it has become, to a very real extent, the first truly global language.
2. The story of English language is typically one of massive stealing from other languages.
3. Yet Dolly, who looked for all the world like hundreds of other lambs that dot the rolling hills of Scotland, was soon to change the world.
4. Dolly was created not out of the union of a sperm and an egg.
5. We have become so smart about self-protection that, in the end, we have all outsmarted ourselves.

#### Section B

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into English by using the words or phrases provided. Write down your answers on the answer sheet.* (15 分, 每小题 3 分)

6. 我可以通过电子邮件撰写、编辑并交出我的文章, 在网上与我的同事聊天, 与老板讨论工作。(via, on line)
7. 这份日记使他回忆起自己与父亲一起度过的每一刻以及父亲为他所做的许多具体事情。(on one's behalf)
8. 我小的时候对动物产生了浓厚的兴趣。(develop an interest in)
9. 我到了剧院, 结果发现将票忘记在家中了。(only to)
10. 李大伯自己虽然并不富裕, 但在别人需要帮助时他从不犹豫。(hesitate)



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### Part V: Writing (15 points)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed to write a composition entitled **My Views on Internet**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:*

1. 网络在现代生活中的角色
2. 描述你周围同学的上网情况
3. 你认为应该如何使用网络