

# 苏州大学

## 2010 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专业名称: 日语语言文学、俄语语言文学

考试科目: 英语 (B) 卷

### I. Reading Comprehension 30% (30 x 1')

**Directions:** There are 6 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write out the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage One

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

1. Normally a student would at least attend \_\_\_\_\_ classes each week.  
A. 36      B. 12      C. 20      D. 15
2. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to live in a different university  
B. to take a particular course in a different university  
C. to live at home and drive to classes

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- D. to get two degrees from two different universities
3. American universities students are usually under pressure of work because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their academic performance will affect future careers  
B. they are heavily involved in student affairs  
C. they have to observe university discipline  
D. they want to run for positions of authority
4. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study  
B. they will then be able to stay longer in the university  
C. such positions help them get better jobs  
D. such positions are usually well paid
5. The student organizations seem to be effective in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dealing with the academic affairs of the university  
B. ensuring that the students observe university regulations  
C. evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court  
D. keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

#### Passage Two

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise – and as a result, we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts – as cells die off – was observed in some subjects in

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their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty-and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age – using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by the university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

6. The team of doctors wanted to find out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why certain people age sooner than others  
B. how to make people live longer  
C. the size of certain people's brains  
D. which people are most intelligent
7. On what are their research findings based?  
A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.  
B. Tests performed on a thousand old people.  
C. The study of brain volumes of different people.  
D. The latest development of computer technology.
8. The doctor's tests show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our brains shrink as we grow older  
B. the front section of the brain does not shrink  
C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds  
D. some people's brains have contracted more than other people's
9. The word "subjects" in Paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. something to be considered  
B. branches of knowledge studied  
C. persons chosen to be studied in an experiment  
D. any member of a state except the supreme ruler
10. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?

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- A. Lawyers. B. Farmers C. Clerks. D. Shop assistants

### Passage Three

While the United States waged its war on drugs, including the imposition of severe penalties on people convicted of possession of cannabis (marijuana and hashish), the Netherlands implemented a partial decriminalization of the personal use of these same drugs.

Beginning in the mid-1970s, Dutch drug policies were reformed in an attempt to limit the negative and stigmatizing effects of drug use on individual users. The Dutch did this by making a clear separation between "hard" drugs – heroin, cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines – and "soft" drugs – marijuana, hashish, and mushrooms. They gave top law enforcement priority to controlling the production, importation, and trafficking of hard drugs and essentially ignored the sale or use of small amounts of cannabis (25 grams or less). Dutch officials believed that decriminalizing cannabis – thereby separating the soft drugs market from the market for harder drugs – would reduce the likely hood that marijuana users would come into contact with heroin and cocaine users. Thus, young people experimenting with cannabis would be less likely to become involved with more dangerous or addictive drugs.

The Dutch drug policies were also aimed at normalizing the drug problem. That is, the Dutch admitted that cannabis use had gained an extensive foothold in their society, and they felt that it was far more realistic to try to reduce the personal and social harms associated with drug use through education and "user-friendly" treatment programs than to rely on punitive measures.

In Amsterdam, the country's largest city, there are about 350 coffee shops where people can buy and use marijuana, hashish, and mushrooms. The coffee shops, however, are regulated. No other illegal drugs may be sold or used in them, the shops may not advertise, and they may not sell cannabis to people under age 16. Violations may result in fines and the closing of the coffee shop.

The Dutch drugs laws have been in effect for more than 20 years and any negative impact on Dutch society appears to have only modest. However, it may not be wise to make direct comparisons between the Netherlands and the United States. Dutch society is very homogeneous; that is, there is little racial, ethnic, class, religious, or sub-cultural diversity, and the conventional values and norms of Dutch society are widely shared. American society, on the other hand, is very heterogeneous, and its extensive sub-cultural diversity leads to less consensus regarding norms and values. The model used by the Dutch for regulating marijuana

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may not work as effectively in the United States.

11. The word "decriminalization" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. reduction of the criminal penalties for something
  - B. ceasing to treat something as legal
  - C. elimination of the criminal penalties for something
  - D. Application of legal sanctions against a crime
12. Dutch officials thought that cannabis users \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. were improperly stigmatized as drug addicts by other people
  - B. could not possibly traffic heroin, cocaine or other drugs
  - C. would not become addicted to it even if they take large amounts
  - D. might content themselves with it and stay away from more addictive drugs
13. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. Decriminalizing cannabis use would bring more revenue to the government.
  - B. Cannabis use in the Netherlands is rather prevalent.
  - C. The Dutch government believed that cannabis was not as harmful as heroine.
  - D. The Dutch believed that punishment was not a practical means to tackle the drug problem.
14. The author considers the Dutch drug policies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. successful although there are some negative effects
  - B. too lenient in terms of punishment
  - C. unreasonable considering the Dutch homogeneous society
  - D. better than those implemented in the United States
15. From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it is illegal sell cannabis in the Netherlands
  - B. marijuana is available in Dutch supermarkets
  - C. selling cannabis without official permission may be punished
  - D. large doses of marijuana in coffee shops in Amsterdam are available

### Passage Four

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry – William Shakespeare – but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off

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the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worth residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earn their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus – and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side – don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their play-going. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) – lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

16. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
  - B. the actors of the RSC's imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
  - C. the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
  - D. the townsfolk earn little from tourism

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17. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately  
B. the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers  
C. the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers  
D. the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theatre
18. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Para. 4), the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects  
B. Stratford has long been in financial difficulties  
C. the town is not really short of money  
D. the townsfolk used to be poorly paid
19. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending  
B. the company is financially ill-managed  
C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable  
D. the theatre attendance is on the rise
20. From the text we can conclude that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is supportive of both sides      B. favors the townsfolk's view  
C. takes a detached attitude      D. is sympathetic to the RSC

### Passage Five

Every parent dreams of having a "perfect" child, one who is smart, attractive, talented, obedient, polite and healthy in mind and body. Many spend money on preschool and private education to create academic advantage and increase the odds of acceptance into a prestigious college. It comes as a shock when our youngster has difficulty navigating this traditional path. An elementary school report card may contain "C"s and learning disabilities discovered. Or he or she may simply dislike academic courses.

A healthy parent learns to love and accept their child as he or she is and relinquishes personal and social expectations. Family resources – emotional and financial – are allocated to maximize strengths and remove obstacles to the full development of a youngster's potential. At no time is this parental resolve more tested than when their teen is diagnosed with a mood disorder.

Under normal circumstances, hormonal and social changes may turn the most compliant and even-tempered pre-adolescent into a defiant, moody, chronically irritated, angry, scared

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- teen. One hour he may be sobbing that no one loves him and the next be excitedly talking on the phone about a date. One minute she may want a hug and the next scream not to be touched.
- For a small percentage of teens these normal moods become extremely intense, debilitating and require professional care. They become suicidal when depressed and out-of-control when manic. Eventually, a diagnosis of "mood disorder" – major depression or bipolar – may be made and a combination of medicine and therapy prescribed. Gradually, their whirlwind of emotional changes begins to subside.
- It is not as easy for parents of newly diagnosed mood-disordered teens to find inner peace. Haunting questions of "why did this happen?", "what could I have done to prevent it", and "how can I help my mood-disordered teen" often generate parental feelings of shame, guilt and inadequacy. If you are in such a situation, know first that you are not alone. Statistics indicate that 7 to 14 percent of children will experience an episode of major depression before the age of fifteen. Out of 100,000 adolescents, two to three thousand will have severe mood disorders.
21. Which of the following may NOT be the occupation of the author of this passage?  
A. psychotherapist      B. chemist      C. educator      D. sociologist
22. The word "relinquish" in Paragraph 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come up to      B. go after      C. give up      D. look for
23. Which of the following statements is closest in meaning to the sentence in Paragraph 2?  
A. Parents' decision to try their best to help their child fully develop their potential will be more tested by other things than by a diagnosis of mood disorder in the teen.  
B. Parents have no idea of what to do when their child is diagnosed with a mood disorder.  
C. Parents' decision to try their best to help their child fully develop their potential will not be swayed even when the child is diagnosed with a mood disorder.  
D. Parents' decision to try their best to help their child develop fully their potential meets the greatest test when the child is diagnosed with a mood disorder.
24. According to the passage, what is the major reason for mood disorder in teens?  
A. The high expectation of the parents.  
B. The heavy academic courses.  
C. The diseased genes passed on to them.  
D. Hormonal and social changes.
25. Which of the following is true about the parents of mood-disordered teens?

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- A. They think they alone should be responsible for their child's mood disorder.
- B. They hold the society to be responsible for their child's mood disorder.
- C. They feel more shame than guilt on learning their child's mood disorder.
- D. They want to help their child but don't know what to do.

### Passage Six

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being over-fished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. The methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, long-lines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of long-line fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, while future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive change which has happened in the ocean because they have been looking only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the

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maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

26. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment
- B. small species survived as large animals disappeared
- C. large sea animals may face the same threat today
- D. slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

27. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
- B. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
- C. the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
- D. the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

28. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Para. 3), Dr. Worm means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fishing technology has improved rapidly
- B. the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded
- C. the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss
- D. the data collected so far are out of date

29. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time
- B. fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass
- C. the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level
- D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

30. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. management efficiency
- B. biomass level
- C. catch-size limits
- D. technological application

### II. Vocabulary and Structure 15% (30×0.5')

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE that best

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completes the sentence.

31. The lady dressed in the latest Paris fashion is \_\_\_\_\_ in her appearance but rude in her speech.  
A. elaborate B. excessive C. elegant D. exaggerated
32. Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ it means standing in a queue all night.  
A. provided B. whatever C. even if D. as if
33. We hadn't met for 20 years, but I recognized her \_\_\_\_\_ I saw her.  
A. for the moment B. the moment when C. at the moment when D. the moment
34. Jack wishes that he \_\_\_\_\_ business instead of history when he was in university.  
A. had studied B. study C. studied D. had been studying
35. The Car Club couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to meet the demands of all its members.  
A. ensure B. guarantee C. assume D. confirm
36. We left the meeting, there obviously \_\_\_\_\_ no point in staying.  
A. were B. being C. to be D. having
37. These people once had fame and fortune; now \_\_\_\_\_ is left to them is utter poverty.  
A. all that B. all what C. all which D. that all
38. To our \_\_\_\_\_, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.  
A. anxiety B. relief C. view D. judgment
39. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner \_\_\_\_\_ at the very moment of the crash.  
A. should have died B. must be dying C. must have died D. ought to die
40. The manager urged his staff not to \_\_\_\_\_ the splendid opportunity.  
A. drop B. miss C. escape D. slide
41. Not having a good command of English can be a serious \_\_\_\_\_ preventing you from achieving your goals.  
A. obstacle B. fault C. offense D. distress
42. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ of you not to talk aloud while the baby is asleep.  
A. concerned B. careful C. considerable D. considerate
43. She's fainted. Throw some water on her face and she'll \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come round B. come along C. come on D. come out
44. Computer technology will \_\_\_\_\_ a revolution in business administration.  
A. bring around B. bring about C. bring out D. bring up

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45. Many patients insist on having watches with them in hospital, \_\_\_\_\_ they have no schedules to keep.  
A. even though B. for C. as if D. since
46. The United Nations was supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ the role of global peace-keeper.  
A. contend B. nurture C. carve D. undertake
47. People under a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ may experience headaches, minor pains and sleeping difficulties.  
A. stress B. exposure C. endurance D. endeavor
48. We must get the trapped victims out at once because the building is in \_\_\_\_\_ danger of an explosion.  
A. opaque B. vivid C. mute D. imminent
49. He should \_\_\_\_\_ what he's good at, and not switch to something he knows nothing about.  
A. take on B. stick to C. go after D. live on
50. His total worldly possessions \_\_\_\_\_ little more than the clothes he stood up in.  
A. amounted to B. settled for C. turned up D. came at
51. The sale usually takes place outside the house, with the audience \_\_\_\_\_ on benches, chairs or boxes.  
A. having seated B. seating C. seated D. having been seated
52. A season ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the holder to make as many journeys as he wishes within the stated period of time.  
A. grants B. promises C. entitles D. presents
53. Wouldn't you rather your child \_\_\_\_\_ to bed early?  
A. go B. went C. would go D. goes
54. How is it \_\_\_\_\_ your roommate's request and yours are identical?  
A. if B. so C. what D. that
55. The schoolmaster \_\_\_\_\_ the girl's bravery in his opening speech.  
A. applauded B. enhanced C. elevated D. clapped
56. Niagara Falls is a great tourist \_\_\_\_\_, drawing millions of visitors every year.  
A. attention B. attraction C. appointment D. arrangement
57. In the past ten years Jack has been with us, I think he has proved that he \_\_\_\_\_ respect from everyone of us.  
A. qualifies B. expects C. reserves D. deserves
58. James Joyce's novels are difficult to understand and impossible \_\_\_\_\_ into another

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language.

A. to translate B. for translation C. to translate it D. being translated

59. The leader of the expedition \_\_\_\_\_ everyone to follow his example.

A. promoted B. reinforced C. sparked D. inspired

60. What a lovely party! It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ all my life.

A. remembering B. to remember C. to be remembered D. being remembered

### III Translation

#### Translate the following passages into Chinese 20%

1. It turns out to be very difficult to devise a theory to describe the universe all in one go. Instead, we break the problem up into bits and invent a number of partial theories. Each of these partial theories describes and predicts a certain limited class of observations, neglecting the effects of other quantities, or representing them by simple sets of numbers. It may be that this approach is completely wrong. If everything in the universe depends on everything else in a fundamental way, it might be impossible to get close to full solution by investigating parts of the problem in isolation. (8%)
2. It is not uncommon, in the most pleasant of homes, to see pasted on the windows small notices announcing that the premises are under surveillance by this security force or that guard company. The lock is the new symbol of America. Indeed, a recent public service advertisement by a large insurance company featured not charts showing how much at risk we are, but a picture of a child's bicycle with the now usual padlock attached to it. (6%)
3. We trust no one. Suburban housewives wear rape whistles on their station wagon key chains. We have become so smart about self-protection that, in the end, we have all outsmarted ourselves. We may have locked the evils out, but in so doing we have locked ourselves in. That may be the legacy we remember best when we look back on this age: In dealing with the unseen horrors among us, we became prisoners of ourselves. All of us prisoners, in this time of our troubles. (6%)

#### Translate the following passages into English 15%

4. 汤姆生来跛足, 有一条腿不管用。他很小的时候就懂得, 除非他努力摆脱自身的局限, 他是无力谋生的; 而除非他能独立谋生, 他就不可能得到他人的尊敬。这是他要赢得做人的尊严必须付出的代价。

# 苏州大学

## 2010 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专业名称: 日语语言文学、俄语语言文学

考试科目: 英语 (B) 卷

5. 当我们迈进 21 世纪之际, 科学技术正在改变我们的生活方式, 这比任何时候更加明显。生物工程科学的重大突破正在帮助解开生命之谜, 治疗一些我们最为惧怕的疾病, 挽救生命的新希望随之出现。

### V Writing 20%

**Directions:** In this part you are required to write a composition (in no less than 200 words) on the topic "Why more college graduates want to find a job in Suzhou".