

昆明理工大学 2010 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题

考试科目代码：240 考试科目名称：英语

试题适用招生专业：单考

考生答题须知

1. 所有题目（包括填空、选择、图表等类型题目）答题答案必须做在考点发给的答题纸上，做在本试题册上无效。请考生务必在答题纸上写清题号。
2. 评卷时不评阅本试题册，答题如有做在本试题册上而影响成绩的，后果由考生自己负责。
3. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答（画图可用铅笔），用其它笔答题不给分。
4. 答题时不准使用涂改液等具有明显标记的涂改用品。

Part I Vocabulary and structure (20%)

Directions: In this section, there are 40 sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose one of the words which is closest in meaning to the underlined word or to complete the sentence and mark your answer on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.

1. I don't think Michael could _____ another night without sleep.
A. stand B. support C. reserve D. retain
2. The river has _____ five feet and threatens to overflow its banks.
A. raised B. been raised C. risen D. arisen
3. Here are some toys. You can _____ one or two for your little son as a birthday gift from me.
A. single out B. pick out C. carry out D. work out
4. On entering another country, a tourist will have to _____ the Customs.
A. go through B. go by C. go over D. go in for
5. You will soon _____ this climate and then the changes in temperature will not affect you.
A. get used to B. get to C. get over D. get on with
6. We were _____ for half an hour in the traffic and so we arrived late.
A. put back B. broken down C. held up D. kept off
7. In this way, smokers will know which brands are most _____ to affect their health.
A. definitely B. likely C. naturally D. certainly
8. When there's a doubt, the chairman's decision is _____.
A. right B. definite C. fixed D. final

昆明理工大学 2010 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题

9. It was difficult to guess what the old woman's _____ to the bad news would be.
A. impression B. response C. comment D. estimate
10. To our delight, she quickly adapted herself _____ the new environment.
A. with B. to C. of D. into
11. His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place _____.
A. in ease B. at ease C. with ease D. with easiness
12. Prior _____ his departure, he addressed a letter to his daughter.
A. to B. of C. in D. from
13. I sent invitations to 80 people, _____ have replied.
A. of whom only 20 of these B. only 20 of these who
C. of whom only 20 D. only 20 who
14. No sooner _____ than the accident happened.
A. he had gone B. had he gone
C. his going D. he went
15. I would have come to see you had it been Possible, but I _____ so busy then.
A. had been B. were C. was D. would be
16. He is _____ of a musician.
A. anybody B. anyone C. somebody D. something
17. I regret _____ harder at school.
A. not to have worked B. not having worked
C. not have worked D. having not worked
18. We carved their names on the stone _____ future generations should know what they had done.
A. in order that B. now that C. in order D. lest
19. Kubrick told his son to have his shoes _____.
A. shone B. shining C. shined D. polishing
20. Sue hasn't paid her share of rent, so she _____ a job yet.

Thirty-one million Americans are over 60 years of age, and twenty-nine million of them are healthy, busy, productive citizens. By the year 2030, one in every five people in the United States will be over 60. Elderly people are members of the fastest-growing minority in this country. Many call this the “graying of America”.

In 1973, a group called the “Gray Panthers” was organized. This group is made up of young and old citizens. They are trying to deal with the special problems of growing old in America. The Gray Panthers know that many elderly people have health problems: some cannot walk well, others cannot see or hear well. Some have financial problems; prices are going up so fast that the elderly can’t afford the food, clothing, and housing they need. Some old people are afraid and have safety problems. Others have emotional problems. Many elderly are lonely because of the death of a husband or a wife. The Gray Panthers know another fact, too. Elderly people want to be as independent as possible. So, the Gray Panthers are looking for ways to solve the special problems of the elderly.

The president of the Gray Panthers is Maggie Kuhn, an active woman, in her late 70s. She travels across the United States, educating both young and old about the concerns of elders. One of the problems she talks about is where and how elders live. She says that Americans do not encourage elders to live with younger people. As far as Maggie Kuhn is concerned, only elders who need constant medical care should be in nursing homes.

Maggie Kuhn knows that elders need education, too. She spends lots of time talking to groups of older Americans. She encourages them to continue to live in their own houses if it is possible. She also tells them that it is important to live with younger people and to have children around them. This helps elders to stay young at heart.

41. What health problems do many elderly have?

- A. They feel lonely.
- B. They are suffering from cancer.
- C. They cannot walk or see or hear well.
- D. They have got heart problems.

42. Nursing homes_____.

- A. are good for elders who need constant medical care

- B. help keep elders young
C. are set up for training nurses
D. are places where small children are taken care of
43. Maggie Kuhn travels across the United States in order to _____ elders.
A. collect money for
B. show concerns for
C. find houses for
D. educate people to help
44. One of the problems Maggie Kuhn talks about is _____.
A. why elders should be taken care of
B. where and how elders live
C. who needs medical care
D. how to improve education in the USA
45. Maggie Kuhn encourages elders to _____.
A. live in nursing homes
B. travel more
C. live with younger people
D. do some house work

Passage 2

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sound to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations- the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming use

of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and dull.

46. The origin of language is_____.
- A. a legend handed down from the past B. a matter that is hidden secretly
C. a question difficult to answer D. a problem not yet solved
47. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions was that_____.
- A. they could agree upon certain signs
B. they could write them down
C. they could communicate with each other
D. they could combine them
48. What is true about the words ?
- A. They are used to express feelings only. B. They can not be written down.
C. They are simply sounds. D. They are mysterious.
49. In expressing their thoughts, great writers are able _____.
- A. to confuse the readers B. to move men to tears
C. to move our actions D. to puzzle our feelings
50. Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?
- A. He is no more a master of words than an ordinary person.
B. He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.
C. He can move men to tears.
D. His style is always charming.

Passage 3

An upsurge of new research suggests animals have a much higher level of brainpower than previously thought. Before defining animals' intelligence, scientists defined what is not intelligence. Instinct is not intelligence. It is a skill programmed into an animal's brain by its genetic heritage. Rote conditioning or cuing, in which animals learn to do or not to

do certain things by following outside signals is also not intelligence, since tricks can be learned by repetition, but no real thinking is involved. Scientists believe insight, the ability to use tools, and communications using human language are effective measures.

When judging animal intelligence, scientists look for insight, which they define as a flash of sudden understanding. When a young gorilla could not reach fruit from a tree, she noticed crates scattered about the lawn, piled them and then climbed on them to reach her reward. The gorilla's insight allowed her to solve a new problem without trial and error. The ability to use tools is also an important sign of intelligence. Crows use sticks to pry peanuts out of cracks. The crow exhibits intelligence by showing it has learned what a stick can do. Likewise, otters use rocks to crack open crab and, in a series of complex moves, chimpanzees have been known to use sticks to get at favorite snack-termites. Many animals have learned to communicate using human language. Some primates have learned hundreds of words in sign language. One chimp can recognize and correctly use more than 250 abstract symbols on a keyboard and one parrot can distinguish five objects of two different types and can understand the difference between numbers, colors, and kinds of object.

The research on animal intelligence raises important questions. If animals are smarter than once thought, would that change the way humans interact with them? Would humans stop hunting them for sport or survival? Would animals still be used for food or clothing or medical experimentation? Finding the answer to these tough questions makes a difficult puzzle even for a large-brained, problem-solving species like our own.

51. According to the text, which is true about animals communicating through the use of human language?
- A. Parrots can imitate or repeat a sound.
 - B. Dolphins click and whistle.
 - C. Crows screech warnings to other crows.
 - D. Chimps have been trained to use sign language or word symbolizing geometric shapes.
52. The word "upsurge", (Line 1, Para 1), most nearly means_____.
- A. an increasingly large amount
 - B. a decreasing amount

be viably transferred to an educational context. Indeed, if by "educational" we mean the development of all within the school community, then free-market theory may miss the mark by concentrating on only one section, "the consumers". If teachers are seen as part of this community, then their development is just as important.

If bureaucratic forms of management face the problem of explaining how their values can be objective when they are in fact the product of a particular value orientation, the forms of management derived from free-market theories, suggesting an openness to the adoption of different sets of values, are subject to the charge of relativism. In other words, free-market theories, granted that they are arguing that individuals should be allowed to pursue their own ends, must explain why any set of values, including their own, is preferable to another.

56. According to the author, criticism of schools arises from_____.

- A. concerns that schools deliberately neglect students
- B. the high cost of education due to bureaucracy
- C. a perception of them as self-serving and bureaucratic
- D. a misunderstanding of schools officials

57. The "school community" (Line 4 Para. 4) the author refers to would probably include_____.

- A. students
- B. students and parents
- C. students, parents and teacher
- D. teachers and students

58. The transfer of free market ideas to the schools may fail because_____.

- A. schools have no real clients
- B. they concentrate only on the consumer and do not include teachers
- C. schools are totally different from the free market
- D. they have no solid purpose in their aims

59. According to the text, criticism of free market solutions in education arise from the fact that_____.

- A. they do not explain why their set of values are better than others
- B. their values are too subjective

C. their values are too different from those within an educational context

D. the educational context is not a free market

60. The “charge of relativism” mentioned in the last paragraph is meant to show_____.

A. the values are too narrow-minded B. the values are not specific enough

C. the values are too self-serving D. the values are not strongly held

Part III Translate the Following Passage into Chinese (20%)

As we have entered the new century, human society is beginning its move from the industrial economy into the knowledge-based economy. In more specific terms, the application of information to the economy is best used in the networking of communication, or the so-called Net economy. This Net refers to the computer network of satellites, optic fibers, and telephone lines that connect the whole world. With the click of a mouse, information from the other end of the globe will be transported to your computer screen at the extremely fast speed of seven-and-a-half times around the earth per second. Generally, there are two aspects of the Net. One is the networking between businesses and their customers. The other is the networking between individual businesses, or the regional and global networking between industrial production and scientific research. Internet shopping belongs to the first aspect.

From a long-term perspective, Internet shopping is but low-level aspect of the Net, and it is not very likely to become the most important trend. After all, most commodities are unsuitable for Internet shopping. Besides, if everyone shops on the Net, what will happen to the hundreds and thousands of shopping malls?

Part IV Writing (20%)

In this part, you are asked to write a passage based on the following topic “**Fake Diploma**” in at least 150 words. Your writing should be based on the following outline.

1. 现在社会上有许多假文凭。
1. 假文凭带来的影响。
2. 我们应该同这些现象做斗争。