

# 江西师范大学 2016 年全日制硕士研究生入学考试试题

( B 卷)

专业: 学科教学(英语) 科目: 英语综合

注: 考生答题时, 请写在考点下发的答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或其他答题纸上的一律无效。

(本试题共 11 页)

## I Grammar and Vocabulary (20×1')

1. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ that he had not been in the neighborhood at the time of the crime.  
A. advocated      B. alleged      C. addressed      D. announced
2. Although the colonists \_\_\_\_\_ to some extent with the native Americans, the Indians' influence on American culture and language was not extensive.  
A. migrated      B. matched      C. mingled      D. melted
3. E-mail is a convenient, highly democratic informal medium for conveying messages that \_\_\_\_\_ well to human needs.  
A. adheres      B. reflects      C. conforms      D. satisfies
4. The wings of the bird still \_\_\_\_\_ after it had been shot down.  
A. slapped      B. scratched      C. flapped      D. fluctuated
5. The disagreement over trade restrictions could seriously \_\_\_\_\_ relations between the two countries.  
A. tumble      B. jeopardize      C. manipulate      D. intimidate
6. When you put up wallpaper, should you \_\_\_\_\_ the edges or put them next to each other?  
A. coincide      B. extend      C. overlap      D. collide
7. Under the present system, state enterprises must \_\_\_\_\_ all profits to the government.  
A. turn down      B. turn up      C. turn out      D. turn in
8. Oil companies in the U.S. are already beginning to feel the pressure. Refinery workers and petroleum-equipment-manufacturing employees are being \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laid out      B. laid off      C. laid down      D. laid aside
9. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ you for any damage done to your house while we are in it.

A. compensate    B. remedy    C. supplement    D. retrieve

10. She cut her hair short and tried to \_\_\_\_\_ herself as a man.

A. decorate    B. disguise    C. fabricate    D. fake

11. As a \_\_\_\_\_ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.

A. flexible    B. versatile    C. sophisticated    D. productive

12. There are not many teachers who are strong \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional methods in English teaching.

A. sponsors    B. contributors    C. advocates    D. performers

13. We managed to reach the top of the mountain, and half an hour later we began to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. ascend    B. descend    C. decline    D. plunge

14. Competition, they believe, \_\_\_\_\_ the national character rather than corrupt it.

A. enforces    B. confirms    C. intensifies    D. strengthens

15. The accident \_\_\_\_\_ him of his sight and the use of his legs.

A. excluded    B. disabled    C. deprived    D. gripped

16. On weekends my grandma usually \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of wine.

A. subscribes to    B. engages in    C. hangs on    D. indulges in

17. The people living in these apartments have free \_\_\_\_\_ to that swimming pool.

A. access    B. excess    C. excursion    D. recreation

18. The education \_\_\_\_\_ for the coming year is about \$4 billion, which is much more than what people expected.

A. allowance    B. reservation    C. budget    D. finance

19. They had fierce \_\_\_\_\_ as to whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken year ago.

A. debate    B. clash    C. disagreement    D. contest

20. They tossed your thoughts back and forth for over an hour, but still could not make \_\_\_\_\_ of them.

A. impression    B. comprehension    C. meaning    D. sense

## II Cloze Text (20×1')

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 21 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy Sciences, has 22.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 23 1,932 unique subjects which 24 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 25.

While 1% may seem 26, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “most people do not even 27 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the 28 our kin.”

The study 29 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain for now. 30, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 31 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 32 us in choosing genetically similar friends 33 “functional Kinship” of being friends with 34!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was the similar genes to be evolution 35 than other genes. Studying this could help 36 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 37 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people's 38 to be friend those of similar 39 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care taken to 40 that all subjects, friends and strangers, were taken from the same population.

- |                     |                |                  |               |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21.A. what          | B. why         | C. how           | D. when       |
| 22.A. defended      | B. concluded   | C. withdrawn     | D. advised    |
| 23.A. for           | B. with        | C. by            | D. on         |
| 24.A. separated     | B. sought      | C. compared      | D. connected  |
| 25.A. tests         | B. objects     | C. samples       | D. examples   |
| 26.A. Insignificant | B. unexpected  | C. unreliable    | D. incredible |
| 27.A. visit         | B. miss        | C. know          | D. seek       |
| 28.A. surpass       | B. influence   | C. favor         | D. resemble   |
| 29.A. again         | B. also        | C. instead       | D. thus       |
| 30.A. Meanwhile     | B. Furthermore | C. Likewise      | D. Perhaps    |
| 31.A. about         | B. to          | C. from          | D. like       |
| 32.A. limit         | B. observe     | C. confuse       | D. drive      |
| 33.A. according to  | B. rather than | C. regardless of | D. along with |
| 34.A. chances       | B. responses   | C. benefits      | D. missions   |
| 35.A. faster        | B. slower      | C. later         | D. earlier    |
| 36.A. forecast      | B. remember    | C. express       | D. disrupt    |

- |                     |                 |                 |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 37.A. unpredictable | B. contributory | C. controllable | D. disruptive |
| 38.A. tendency      | B. decision     | C. arrangement  | D. endeavor   |
| 39.A. political     | B. religious    | C. ethnic       | D. economic   |
| 40.A. see           | B. show         | C. prove        | D. tell       |

### III Reading (20×2')

#### TEXT A

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted "kings don't abdicate, they dare in their sleep." But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyle?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarized, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above "mere" politics and "embody" a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs' continuing popularity. And so, the Middle East expected, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside, symbolic of national unity as they claimed to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today - embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic families.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe's monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy's reputation with her rather ordinary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service - as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

41. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carl of Spain
- A. used to enjoy high public support
  - B. was unpopular among European royals
  - C. ended his relationship with his rivals
  - D. ended his reign in embarrassment
42. Monarchs are kept as head of state in Europe mostly
- A. owing to their undoubted and respectable status
  - B. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
  - C. to give voters more public figures to look up to
  - D. due to their everlasting political embodiment
43. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?
- A. Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
  - B. The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
  - C. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
  - D. The nobility's adherence to their privileges.
44. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles
- A. takes a tough line on political issues.
  - B. fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
  - C. takes republicans as his potential allies.
  - D. fails to adapt himself to his future role.
45. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
- A. Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
  - B. Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
  - C. Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
  - D. Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

## TEXT B

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumptions that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justice can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smart phone- a vast storehouse of digital information is similar to say,

going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocket book, of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smart phone is more like entering his or her home. A smart phone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a digital necessity of life in the 20th: The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital information now.

46. The Supreme Court, will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to

- A. search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
- B. check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
- C. prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
- D. prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.

47. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of

- A. tolerance.
- B. indifference.
- C. disapproval.
- D. Cautiousness.

48. The author believes that exploring one's phone content is comparable to

- A. getting into one's residence.
- B. handing one's historical records.
- C. scanning one's correspondences.
- D. going through one's wallet.

49. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that

- A. the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.
- B. New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.
- C. California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.
- D. Principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

### TEXT C

A bus took him to the West End, where, among the crazy colored fountains of illumination, shattering the blue dusk with green and crimson fire, he found the café of his choice, a tea-shop that had gone mad and turned Bbylonian, a while palace with ten thousand lights. It towered above the other building like a citadel, which

indeed it was, the outpost of a new age, perhaps a new civilization, perhaps a new barbarism; and behind the thin marble front were concrete and steel, just as behind the careless profusion of luxury were millions of pence, balanced to the last halfpenny. Somewhere in the background, hidden away, behind the ten thousand lights and acres of white napery and bewildering glittering rows of teapots, behind the thousand waitresses and cash-box girls and black-coated floor managers and temperamental long-haired violinists, behind the mounds of cauldrons of stewed steak, the vanloads of ices, were a few men who went to work juggling with fractions of a farthing, who knew how many units of electricity it took to finish a steak-and-kidney pudding and how many minutes and seconds a waitress( five feet four in height and in average health) would need to carry a tray of given weight from the kitchen life to the table in the far corner. In short, there was a warm, sensuous, vulgar life flowering in the upper storeys, and a cold science working in the basement. Such as the gigantic tea-shop into which Turgis marched, in search not of mere refreshment but of all the enchantment of unfamiliar luxury. Perhaps he knew in his heart that men have conquered half the known world, looted whole kingdoms, and never arrived in such luxury. The place was built for him.

It was built for a great many other people too, and, as usual, they were all there. It seemed with humanity. The marble entrance hall, piled dizzily with bonbons and oakes, was as crowded and bustling as a railway station. The gloom and grime of the streets, the raw air, all November, were at once left behind, forgotten: the atmosphere inside was golden, tropical, belonging to some high mid-summer of confectionery. Disdaining the lifts, Turgis, once more excited by the sight, sound, and smell of it all, climbed the wide staircase until he reached his favorite floor, where an orchestra, led by a young Jewish violinist with wandering lustrous eyes and a passion for tremolo effects, acted as a magnet to a thousand girls, scented air, the sensuous clamor of the strings; and, as he stood hesitating a moment, half dazed, there came, bowing, sleek grave man, older than he was and far more distinguished than he could ever hope to be, who murmured deferentially: "For one, sir? This way, please," Shyly, yet proudly, Turgis followed him.

50. That "behind the thin marble front were concrete and steel" suggests that\_\_

- A. modern realistic commercialism existed behind the luxurious appearance.
- B. there was a fundamental falseness in the style and the appeal of the café..
- C. the architect had made a sensible blend of old and new building materials.
- D. the café was based on physical foundations and real economic strength.

51. The following words or phrases are somewhat critical of the tea-shop EXCEPT

- A. "...turned Babylonian".
- B. "perhaps a new barbarism".
- C. "acres of white napery".
- D. "balanced to the last halfpenny".

52. In its context the statement that "the place was built for him" means that the café

was intended to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. please simple people in a simple way.
- B. exploit gullible people like him.
- C. satisfy a demand that already existed.
- D. provide relaxation for tired young men.

53. Which of the following statements about the second paragraph is NOT true?

- A. The café appealed to most senses simultaneously.
- B. The café was both full of people and full of warmth.
- C. The inside of the café was contrasted with the weather outside.
- D. It stressed the commercial determination of the café owners.

54. The following are comparisons made by the author in the second paragraph EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the entrance hall is compared to a railway station.
- B. the orchestra is compared to a magnet.
- C. Turgis welcomed the lift like a conquering soldier.
- D. the interior of the café is compared to warm countries.

55. The author's attitude to the café is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fundamentally critical.
- B. slightly admiring.
- C. quite undecided.
- D. completely neutral.

#### TEXT D

The newspaper must provide for the reader the facts, unalloyed, unslanted, objectively selected facts. But in these days of complex news it must provide more; it must supply interpretation, the meaning of the facts. This is the most important assignment confronting American journalism--to make clear to the reader the problems of the day, to make international news as understandable as community news, to recognize that there is no longer any such thing (with the possible exception of such scribbling as society and club news) as "local" news, because any event in the international area has a local reaction in manpower draft, in economic strain, in terms, indeed, of our very way of life.

There is in journalism a widespread view that when you embark on interpretation, you are entering choppy and dangerous waters, the swirling tides of opinion. This is nonsense.

The opponents of interpretation insist that the writer and the editor shall confine themselves to the "facts". This insistence raises two questions: what are the facts? And: are the bare facts enough?

As to the first query, consider how a so-called "factual" story comes about. The reporter collects, say, fifty facts; out of these fifty, his space allotment being



necessarily restricted, he selects the ten, which he considers most important. This is Judgment Number One. Then he or his editor decides which of these ten facts shall constitute the lead of the piece. This is important decision because many readers do not proceed beyond the first paragraph. This is Judgment Number Two. Then the night editor determines whether the article shall be presented on page one, where it has a large impact, or on page twenty-four, where it has little. Judgment Number Three.

Thus, in the presentation of a so-called "factual" or "objective" story, at least three judgments are involved. And they are judgments not at all unlike those involved in interpretation, in which reporter and editor, calling upon their general background, and their "news neutralism", arrive at a conclusion as to the significance of the news.

The two areas of judgment, presentation of the news and its interpretation, are both objective rather than subjective processes-as objective, that is, as any human being can be. (Note in passing: even though complete objectivity can never be achieved, nevertheless the ideal must always be the beacon on the murky news channels. ) If an editor is intent on slanting the news, he can do it in other ways and more effectively than by interpretation. He can do it by the selection of those facts that prop up his particular plea. Or he can do it by the pay he gives a story-promoting it to page one or demoting it to page thirty.

56. Readers expect all of the following from newspapers EXCEPT

- A. how to interpret news
- B. interpretations of news
- C. community news
- D. international news

57. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. news of local areas will no longer be reported
- B. interpretation of news always involves editor's bias
- C. American journalism is in lack of objectivity
- D. there is a higher requirement for the content of news today

58. What can be inferred about the opponents of interpretation?

- A. They have a higher requirement for the objectivity of news than supporters do.
- B. They have a narrow understanding of what facts mean.
- C. They doubt that news can be factual.
- D. They don't believe in the validity of interpreted news.

59. In what way are presentation and interpretation of news alike?

- A. They are both subjective.
- B. They are both difficult to do.
- C. They both involve judgments by reporters and editors.
- D. They both help keep the objectivity of news.

60. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how to select news
- B. how to interpret news
- C. requirements for news interpretation
- D. the objectivity of news interpretation

#### IV Translation (2×20')

##### Section A Chinese to English

Translate the underlined part of the following text into English.

燕子去了，有再来的时候；杨柳枯了，有再青的时候；桃花谢了，有再开的时候。但是，聪明的，你告诉我，我们的日子为什么一去不复返呢？——是有人偷了他们罢：那是谁？又藏在何处呢？是他们自己逃走了罢：现在又到了哪里呢？

我不知道他们给了我多少日子；但我的手确乎是渐渐空虚了。在默默里算着，八千多日子已经从我手中溜去；像针尖上一滴水滴在大海里，我的日子滴在时间的流里，没有声音，也没有影子。我不禁头涔涔而泪潸潸了。

##### Section B English to Chinese . Translate the following text into Chinese.

To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

Since the beginning of our American history we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is our unity of purpose.

To that high concept, there can be no end save victory.

**V Writing (30')**

**Directions:**

Write an essay of 300 words on the following picture. In your essay, you should

1. Describe the picture briefly,
2. Interpret its intended meaning, and
3. Give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

