

扬州大学

2020 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题 (A 卷)

科目代码 241 科目名称 英语

满分 100

注意: ①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项; ②所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效; ③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回!

Part One Use of English

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 and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 point for each)

Playing organized sports is such a common experience in the United States that many children and teenagers take them for granted. This is especially true 1 children from families and communities that have the resources needed to organize and 2 sports programs and make sure that there is easy 3 to participation opportunities. Children in low-income families and poor communities are 4 likely to take organized youth sports for granted because they often 5 the resources needed to pay for participation 6, equipment, and transportation to practices and games 7 their communities do not have resources to build and 8 sports fields and facilities.

Organized youth sports 9 appeared during the early 20th century in the United States and other wealthy nations. They were originally developed 10 some educators and developmental experts 11 that the behavior and character of children were 12 influenced by their social surroundings and everyday experiences. This 13 many people to believe that if you could organize the experiences of children in 14 ways, you could influence the kinds of adults that those children would become.

This belief that the social 15 influenced a person's overall development was very 16 to people interested in progress and reform in the United States 17 the beginning of the 20th century. It caused them to think about 18 they might control the experiences of children to 19 responsible and productive adults. They believed strongly that democracy depended on responsibility and that a 20 capitalist economy depended on the productivity of workers.

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|-----------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A) among | B) within | C) on | D) towards |
| 2. A) spread | B) speed | C) spur | D) sponsor |
| 3. A) access | B) entrance | C) chance | D) route |
| 4. A) little | B) less | C) more | D) much |
| 5. A) shrink | B) tighten | C) limit | D) lack |
| 6. A) bill | B) accounts | C) fees | D) fare |
| 7. A) so | B) as | C) and | D) but |
| 8. A) maintain | B) contain | C) sustain | D) entertain |
| 9. A) last | B) first | C) later | D) finally |
| 10. A) before | B) while | C) until | D) when |
| 11. A) realized | B) recalled | C) expected | D) exhibited |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 12.A) specifically | B) excessively | C) strongly | D) exactly |
| 13.A) moved | B) conducted | C) put | D) led |
| 14.A) precise | B) precious | C) particular | D) peculiar |
| 15.A) engagement | B) environment | C) state | D) status |
| 16.A) encouraging | B) disappointing | C) upsetting | D) surprising |
| 17.A) for | B) with | C) over | D) at |
| 18.A) what | B) how | C) whatever | D) however |
| 19.A) multiply | B) manufacture | C) produce | D) provide |
| 20.A) growing | B) breeding | C) raising | D) flying |

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 4 passages. 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 your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points, 2 points for each)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhouse gases. They take a similar toll of resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these — in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity — is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and carpooling have declined since World War II. Even in Western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$1 a liter (about \$4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

21. From the passage, we know that the increased use of cars will _____.
- A) consume half of the oil produced in the world
B) have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations

- C) widen the gap between the developed and developing countries
D) impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities
22. The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because _____.
- A) most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation system
B) the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable
C) other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions
D) it should take a lead in conserving natural resources
23. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?
- A) The designing of highly efficient car engines.
B) A reduction of vehicle use in cities.
C) The development of electric cars.
D) The use of less polluting fuels.
24. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?
- A) The use of fuels other than gasoline.
B) Improved energy efficiency.
C) The introduction of less polluting driving systems.
D) Reducing car use by carpooling.
25. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in Western Europe.
B) Cars are popular in Western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.
C) The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated Western Europe.
D) Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

AI is probably coming for your job. But there may be a way to future-proof your career. “Humans are going to find meaningful work if they can do the things that machines can’t do well,” says Ed Hess, a professor of business administration at University of Virginia. “And that’s higher-order thinking – critical, creative, innovative, imaginative thinking.”

In order to remain relevant in the new world of work, we’ll need to lean on to the skills that make us most human. Psychologists, social workers, elementary school teachers: These kinds of careers require a real understanding of what it means to be a person. Job numbers support this argument: As automation creeps in, fields that interact with machines such as construction work, factory work, and machine operation are declining rapidly, while occupations that value interpersonal skills, like those in the healthcare field, are seeing explosive growth.

Hess believes that soon, it won’t be enough to simply be intelligent; AI has capacity to be much smarter than us. Adapting to the future of work therefore means we need to redefine “smart” to focus on our quality of thinking. In other words, we’ll have to learn how to become more emotionally intelligent.

Emotional intelligence (EI) is a person’s ability to perceive, utilize, and manage their emotions, as well as the emotion of others. It’s a valuable skill for management roles, or any job that requires a significant amount of social interaction. A psychotherapist, for example, might use EI skills to put themselves in the shoes of their clients to try to understand their patterns of

thinking. A startup founder with high EI might use a missed business target as an opportunity to invigorate their team. The ability to listen, collaborate, empathize and self-regulate are all part of an emotionally intelligent person's toolkit.

If machines struggle to imitate these human-oriented abilities, automation could bring about a moment of reckoning for EI skills, which have a long history of being undervalued by the labor market.

And that might just mean a moment of reckoning for women, too. Studies of emotional intelligence have shown that women have a distinct EI advantage over men. Not only do they score higher on EI tests generally, but they score higher on every single subscale of EI tests. Study after study has shown that women outperform men at understanding, expressing, and perceiving emotions.

This might explain why, after the financial crisis, women managed to adapt to the decline in middle-skill jobs better than men did, despite women being hit hardest. While the jobs that AI is displacing are mostly held by men, it is primarily women moving into expanding occupations like home health aides and nursing. Labor market experts have assumed that another reason this gap is growing is because men are reluctant to move into booming fields like healthcare as they see it as "pink collar," or women's work.

26. According to the passage, what kind of work can't AI do well?
- A) The work that interacts with machines.
 - B) The work that requires computing.
 - C) The work that involves critical thinking.
 - D) The work that requires constant learning.
27. What kind of job is growing rapidly with the development of automation?
- A) Machine operation.
 - B) Healthcare work.
 - C) Construction work.
 - D) Factory work.
28. How can we adapt to the future work?
- A) We must learn to control AI.
 - B) We must try to outsmart AI.
 - C) We should be creative and innovative.
 - D) We should be emotionally intelligent.
29. Which kind of people require high EI?
- A) Human resource managers.
 - B) Computer programmers.
 - C) Assembly line workers.
 - D) Electrical engineers.
30. Why did women adapt to the decline in middle-skill jobs better than men did?
- A) Women have better EI than men.
 - B) Men were hit hardest by the financial crisis.
 - C) Women have higher IQ than men.
 - D) Men didn't have the relative skills.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

"There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents, "There is a major shift in the middle class," declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the *hassles* over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times – and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I dated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' house."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

31. According to the author, there was once a trend in the U.S. _____.
- A) for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
 - B) for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
 - C) for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
 - D) for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents
32. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?
- A) Young adults find housing costs too high.
 - B) Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
 - C) Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
 - D) Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
33. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.
- A) there will inevitably be inconveniences in everyday life
 - B) most parents find it difficult to keep a balance sheet
 - C) the young adults tend to be overprotected by their parents
 - D) public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
34. What does the word "*hassles*" in the passage (Line 4, Para. 3) probably mean?
- A) agreements
 - B) worries
 - C) disadvantages
 - D) quarrels
35. According to the passage, what is the best for both parents and children?
- A) They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
 - B) Children should leave their parents when they are grown-up.
 - C) Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
 - D) Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Whenever I hear a weather report declaring it's the hottest June 10 on record or whatever, I can't take it too seriously, because "ever" really means "as long as the records go back," which is only as far as the late 1800s. Scientists have other ways of measuring temperatures before that, though – not for individual dates, but they can tell the average temperature of a given year by such *proxy measurements* as growth marks in corals, deposits in ocean and lake sediments, and cores drilled into glacial ice. They can even use drawings of glaciers as there were hundreds of years ago compared with today.

And in the most comprehensive compilation of such data to date, says a new report from the National Research Council, it looks pretty certain that the last few decades have been hotter than comparable period in the last 400 years. That's a blow to those who claim the current warm spell is just part of the natural up and down of average temperatures – a frequent assertion of the global warming-doubters crowd.

The report was triggered by doubts about past-climate claims made last year by climatologist Michael Mann, of the University of Virginia (he's the creator of the "hockey stick" graph Al Gore used in "*An Inconvenient Truth*" to dramatize the rise in carbon dioxide in recent years). Mann claimed that the recent warming was unprecedented in the past thousand years – that led Congress to order up an assessment by the prestigious Research Council. Their conclusion was that a thousand years was reasonable, but not overwhelmingly supported by the data. But the past 400 was – so resoundingly that it fully supports the claim that today's temperatures are unnaturally warm, just as global warming theory has been predicting for a hundred years. And if there's any doubt about whether these proxy measurements are really legitimate, the NRC scientists compared them with actual temperature data from the most recent century, when real thermometers were in widespread use. The match was more or less right on.

In the past nearly two decades since TIME first put global warming on the cover, then, the argument against it has gone from "it isn't happening" to "it's happening, but it's natural," to "it's mostly natural" – and now, it seems, that assertion too is going to have to drop away. Indeed, Rep. Sherwood Boehlert, the New York Republican who chairs the House Science Committee and who asked for the report declared that it did nothing to support the notion of a controversy over global warming science – a controversy that opponents keep insisting is alive. Whether President Bush will finally take serious action to deal with the warming, however, is a much less settled question.

36. What does this passage mainly deal with?
- A) The tendency of earth's becoming hotter.
 - B) The assessment of earth's temperature.
 - C) The menace of global warming.
 - D) The measurement of tackling global warming.
37. What is "*Proxy measurement*" in Para. 1 likely to refer to?
- A) Studying the characteristics of glaciers.
 - B) Measuring the growth signs of aquatic organism.
 - C) Taking advantage of previous pictures.
 - D) Using clues left from the past.
38. What does the report NRC indicate?
- A) The earth will become warmer.

- B) It is somewhat suspicious of Michael Mann's assertion.
C) The earth reaches the highest temperature in the history.
D) The proxy measurements are reliable.
39. Which statement is NOT true concerning the controversy about the global warming?
A) The new report from NRC is motivated by the controversy over Michael Mann's claim.
B) Those who doubt warming consider that warming is a natural phenomenon.
C) Those suspicious of global warming take an inconsistent stance on the issue.
D) The argument ends in the defeat of global-warming-doubters.
40. What is the author's attitude towards global warming theory?
A) Negative. B) Indifferent.
C) Favorable. D) Neutral.

Section B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subtitles which you do not need to use. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points, 2 points for each)

- [A] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [B] Remember to treat yourself
- [C] Stick to what you need
- [D] Planning is everything
- [E] Waste not, want not
- [F] Live like a peasant
- [G] Balance your diet

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, £ 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging – not about eating as cheaply as you can – "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" – but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

41. _____

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stopping laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42. _____

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the

same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. _____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer – that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables, you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44. _____

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

45. _____

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant – £ 1.75 a week for three months gives you £ 21 – more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £ 16.95 there – or £ 12.99 for a large pizza from Domimo's: I know which I'd rather eat.

Part Three Translation

Directions: Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

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 done as a regular practice.

Part IV Writing

Directions: In this part, you're supposed to write on the following topic:

Some people say History is one of the most important school subjects. Other people think that, in today's world, subjects like Science and Technology are more important than History.

Discuss both of these views and give your own opinion. Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 150 words. Put your writing on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20 points)