

# 昆明理工大学 2021 年硕士研究生招生入学考试试题(A 卷)

考试科目代码：240

考试科目名称：单考英语

## 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 points, 1 point each)

*Direction: In this part, there are 20 incomplete sentences. You are required to complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate word or words from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. The boss discharged the cook for his incompetence. The word "discharged" here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. laid down      B. laid off      C. laid away      D. laid up
2. Petrol is manufactured from the \_\_\_\_\_ oil we take out of the ground.  
A. crude      B. raw      C. rough      D. tough
3. One of the most spectacular qualities of man is notably his \_\_\_\_\_ to any kind of natural environment.  
A. inclination      B. domination      C. adaptability      D. availability
4. It takes years of hard work to \_\_\_\_\_ a good dictionary.  
A. compose      B. comply      C. construct      D. compile
5. O'Neill's ideas have been \_\_\_\_\_ to a great deal of criticism from those who consider them as scientific dreaming.  
A. adjusted      B. corresponded      C. subjected      D. yielded
6. It turned out that the man was an excellent policeman working in New York, \_\_\_\_\_ had contributed a lot to the case.  
A. that      B. which      C. who      D. where
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't know the rule won't be a sufficient excuse for your failure.  
A. It is      B. That      C. Because      D. What
8. She is very \_\_\_\_\_ to ring me tonight. I can sense that.  
A. liable      B. possible      C. likely      D. likeable
9. Small talk is a good way to kill time, make friends and \_\_\_\_\_ something with others.  
A. argue      B. replace      C. share      D. match
10. Some people like drinking coffee, for it has \_\_\_\_\_ effects.  
A. promoting      B. stimulating      C. enhancing      D. encouraging
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you're early you can't be sure of getting a seat.  
A. If      B. Unless      C. When      D. Because
12. John likes Chinese food, but he \_\_\_\_\_ eating with chopsticks.  
A. doesn't used to      B. doesn't use to  
C. isn't used to      D. used not to
13. The president spoke at the business meeting for nearly an hour without \_\_\_\_\_ his notes.

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- |                |                 |                |              |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A. bringing up | B. referring to | C. looking for | D. trying on |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
14. It is certain that he will \_\_\_\_\_ his business to his son when he gets old.
- |              |               |              |            |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| A. take over | B. think over | C. hand over | D. go over |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
15. The Internet has brought \_\_\_\_\_ big changes in the way we work.
- |          |        |         |       |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| A. about | B. out | C. back | D. up |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|
16. When climbing the hill, John was knocked unconscious by an \_\_\_\_\_ rolling stone.
- |              |               |               |                 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. untouched | B. unfamiliar | C. unexpected | D. unbelievable |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
17. Her brother \_\_\_\_\_ to leave her in the dark room alone when she disobeyed his order.
- |             |               |           |              |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
| A. declared | B. threatened | C. warned | D. exclaimed |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|--------------|
18. Alice trusts you. Only you can \_\_\_\_\_ her to give up the foolish idea.
- |            |            |          |             |
|------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| A. suggest | B. attract | C. tempt | D. persuade |
|------------|------------|----------|-------------|
19. A man is being questioned in relation to the \_\_\_\_\_ murder.
- |            |             |              |            |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| A. advised | B. attended | C. attempted | D. admired |
|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
20. Modern plastics can \_\_\_\_\_ very high and very low temperatures.
- |          |         |          |            |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|
| A. stand | B. hold | C. carry | D. support |
|----------|---------|----------|------------|

### Part II Cloze (10 points, 1 point each)

*Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Patti discovered the meaning of running when she was 23. At that time, she was smoking two packs of cigarettes a day and had \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ over 50 pounds. "I decided to change," she says. She took a clock and started \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ what she did every day and then she \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ an hour a day as a "be nice to Patti" hour "I started having bubble baths with candles lit, because *Cosmopolitan Magazine* \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ that this would be good for me but I got tired of that soon," Patti remembers. She wanted to do something really pleasant. She found that the \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ times in her life were times when she was physically active. So she took up \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_.

She decided to start \_\_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_\_ the next day. She ran for an hour \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ a total of 7 miles on her first run. "I couldn't walk for two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ I felt painful all over!" Patti recalls. "But I felt so wonderful!" Patti wasn't crazy about running yet, but she was in \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ with the after effects of running.

- |                  |              |              |               |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. lost      | B. earned    | C. gained    | D. reduced    |
| 22. A. striking  | B. recording | C. sharing   | D. collecting |
| 23. A. set aside | B. set up    | C. set out   | D. set about  |
| 24. A. spoke     | B. said      | C. wrote     | D. went       |
| 25. A. saddest   | B. happiest  | C. loneliest | D. luckiest   |
| 26. A. smoking   | B. bathing   | C. dieting   | D. running    |
| 27. A. right     | B. only      | C. even      | D. again      |
| 28. A. covering  | B. spreading | C. passing   | D. overcoming |
| 29. A. but       | B. although  | C. while     | D. because    |
| 30. A. peace     | B. line      | C. love      | D. touch      |

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### Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points, 2 points each)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your choice on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

#### Passage 1

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

A study of art history might be a good way to learn more about a culture than is possible to learn in general history classes. Most typical history courses concentrate on politics, economics and war. But art history focuses on much more than this because art reflects not only the political values of a people, but also religious beliefs, emotions and psychology. In addition, information about the daily activities of our ancestors can be provided by art. In short, art expresses the essential qualities of a time and a place, and a study of it clearly offers us a deeper understanding than can be found in most history books.

In history books, objective information about the political life of a country is presented; that is, facts about politics are given, but opinions are not expressed. Art, on the other hand, is subjective: it reflects emotions and opinions. The great Spanish painter Francisco Goya was perhaps the first truly “political” artist. In his well-known painting *The Third of May, 1808*, he criticized the Spanish government for its abuse (滥用) of power over people.

In the same way, art can reflect a culture’s religious beliefs. For hundreds of years in Europe, religious art had been almost the only type of art that existed. Churches and other religious buildings were filled with paintings that described people and stories from the Bible. Although most people couldn’t read, they could still understand the Bible stories in the pictures on church walls. By contrast, one of the main characteristics of art in the Middle East was (and still is) its absence of human and animal images. This reflects the Islamic belief that statues (雕像) are not holy.

31. More can be learned about a culture from a study of art history than general history because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. art history shows us nothing but the political values
  - B. general history only focuses on politics
  - C. art history gives us an insight into the essential qualities of a time and a place
  - D. general history concerns only religious beliefs, emotions and psychology
32. Art is subjective in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a personal and emotional view of history is presented through it
  - B. it only reflects people’s anger or sadness about social problems
  - C. it can easily arouse people’s anger about their government
  - D. artists were or are religious, who reflect only the religious aspect of the society
33. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. In history books political views of people are entirely presented.
  - B. Francisco Goya expressed his religious belief in his painting *The Third of May, 1808*
  - C. In the Middle East, you can hardly find animal or human figures on palaces or other building.
  - D. For centuries in Europe, painters had only painted on walls of churches or other religious

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buildings.

34. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the development of art history
  - B. the difference between general history and art history
  - C. what we can learn from art
  - D. the influence of artists on art history
35. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Islamic artists only paint images of plants, flowers or objects in their paintings
  - B. it is more difficult to study art history than general history
  - C. a history teacher must be quite objective
  - D. artists painted people or stories from the Bible to hide their political beliefs

### Passage 2

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Blind people can “see” things by using other parts of their bodies. This fact may help us to understand our feelings about color. If blind people can sense color differences, then perhaps we, too, are affected by color unconsciously (无意识地)。

Manufacturers have discovered by experience that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods are considered unpleasant, and that cosmetics (化妆品) should never be packaged in brown. These discoveries have grown into a branch of color psychology.

Color psychology now finds application in everything from fashion to decoration. Some of our preferences are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the color of the night sky and therefore associated with calm, while yellow is a day color with associations of energy and incentive (刺激). For a primitive man, activity during the day meant hunting and attacking, while he soon saw red as the color of blood and anger and the heat that came with effort. And green is associated with passive defense and self-protection.

Experiments have shown that colors, partly because of their psychological associations, also have a direct psychological effect. People exposed to bright red show an increase in breath, in heartbeat and in blood pressure; red is exciting. Similar exposure to pure blue has exactly the opposite effect; it is a calming color. Because of its exciting meaning, red is chosen as the signal for danger, but closer analysis shows that a vivid yellow can produce a more basic state of alarm. So fire engines and ambulances in some advanced communities are now rushing around in bright yellow colors that stop the traffic dead.

36. Our preferences for certain colors are \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.
- A. associated with the time of the day
  - B. dependent on our personalities
  - C. are linked with our ancestors
  - D. partly due to psychological factors
37. If people are exposed to bright red, which of the following things does NOT happen?
- A. They breathe faster.
  - B. They feel satisfied.
  - C. Their blood pressure rises.

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- D. Their hearts beat faster.
38. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Color probably has an effect on us which we are not conscious of.
  - B. Yellow fire engines have caused many bad accidents in some advanced communities.
  - C. People exposed to pure blue start to breathe more slowly.
  - D. The psychology of color is of some practical use.
39. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Manufacturers often sell sugar in green wrapping.
  - B. Dark blue brings people the feeling of being energetic.
  - C. Primitive people associated heat and anger with red.
  - D. Green and yellow are associated with calm and passive defense.
40. Which of the following could be the most suitable title for the passage?
- A. The Branch of Color Psychology
  - B. Color and Its Meanings
  - C. The Practical Use of Color Psychology
  - D. Color and Feelings.

### Passage 3

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Dr. Mary Jo Bane is the associate director of the Center for Research on Women. Her recent study found “surprising evidence of the persistence of American commitments to family life”, which cast doubt on some common myths about American family.

Myth 1: The American Family is Dying Because of the Soaring Divorce Rate.

According to Dr. Bane’s study, the American family is changing, not dying. It is becoming smaller and the divorce rate is high. But Dr. Bane says that despite the high divorce rate, marriage has never been more popular. The majority of divorced people re-marry, but only 2% marry more than twice. Most marriages last a long time, and a large proportion of divorces are from teenage marriages. Depending on the specific situation, there’s often good reason for teenage marriages to break up.

Myth 2: Working Mothers are Destroying the Family by Neglecting Their Children.

“There’s no evidence that children receive less attention from mothers who work outside the home than from mothers working inside the home,” says Dr. Bane. “You have to divide the time into different categories: simple physical function and educational time or development time when a mother plays with the child. So far we haven’t seen the amount of educational or development time vary much, whether or not the mother works outside the home.” In fact, Dr. Bane finds evidence that working mothers, especially in the middle class, try to compensate for working by setting aside time exclusively for their children. “They probably read more to their children and spend more time in planned activities with them than nonworking mothers do.” says Dr. Bane.

41. Dr. Mary Jo Bane’s study seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Americans are persistent in career
  - B. Americans are serious with their families
  - C. American families are all breaking up
  - D. American families are perfect as usual



