

2022 年博士研究生招生考试题签

(请考生将题答在答题纸上)

科目名称: 英语

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Part I Reading Comprehension (60 points, 3 for each)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of the questions there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Why are so many people unhappy in their jobs? There are two primary reasons. First, some people are convinced that earning a living is wasting time that they could spend enjoying themselves or uncovering their true talents.

If this is the case with you, recall your last long vacation. Was it two weeks of complete enjoyment? More likely it was a week and a half of fun in the sun, with another half a week or “Boy, I can’t wait to get back to work.” While all work and no play is not good, all play and no work is disastrous. We need to feel we are accomplishing something. We also need some form of order in our lives.

The second and perhaps more prevalent reason for people not to like their work is that they feel trapped. Once you’ve been at a company for five years and have a spouse, a mortgage and a child, you often feel you have very little choice about jumping ship if things aren’t turning out as you’d planned. A steady paycheck can be the biggest manacle of all. People resent having to do something because they have no other choice.

If you find yourself resenting your job because you can’t afford to quit, it may be time to prepare what one career counselor humorously calls a “cyanide capsule”. He recalls spy movies in which the secret agent has such a capsule hidden somewhere on his body. If he’s captured and tortured unbearably, he has an option. And having an option gives him the strength to hold on a little longer in the hope that the situation may change.

Rather than cyanide, your option takes the form of an up-to-date resume. You might also take a weekly glance through the help-wanted section, and make some visits to industry functions where low-key networking can take place. You’re not giving up your current job. Rather, you are providing yourself with an option. If things get unbearable at work, you could jump ship. Being in this position can do wonders for your attitude. It allows you to enjoy your work since, in reality, you are there only because you want to be.

At the core of adopting a positive attitude to your workplace is, above all, assuming responsibility for your own situation. Most people feel controlled by their environment, but they really aren’t. They have to learn to manage that environment so they can get from it what they need.

1. What do we most likely want during a long vacation, according to the author?

- A) To extend the vacation as long as possible.
- B) To gain a balance between work and play.
- C) To go back to work as soon as possible.
- D) To relax completely, free from worry.

2. It is indicated in the passage that most people dislike their jobs because _____.

- A) going to work is wasting their time
- B) they can’t feel fulfilled in their jobs
- C) they are confined to the jobs tightly

- D) pay seldom corresponds with work
3. When one considers changing job, the biggest difficulty is _____.
- A) leaving a company and a good boss
 - B) reducing the family burden
 - C) giving up a stable income
 - D) drawing up a better plan for the future
4. The author suggests that, by having a “cyanide capsule” at work, one will _____.
- A) find a satisfactory job soon
 - B) be as brave as the hero in spy movies
 - C) be more tolerant with the present job
 - D) have the courage to give up the unbearable job
5. You will change your attitude towards your job when _____.
- A) you are provided with the chance to choose
 - B) you are responsible for your present job
 - C) you get ready your up-to-date resume
 - D) you get what you need from your job

Passage Two

Never mind the fight to get people to open their wallets in the recession—some companies are taking a different policy, and trying to get customers to open their purses instead. In America, where female consumers make more than 80% of *discretionary* (随意的) purchases, companies have started tailoring their products and messages to appeal to women, in an effort to boost their sales.

Frito-Lay, a snack-food company owned by PepsiCo, has launched a campaign called “Only In A Woman’s World” to convince women that crisps and popcorn are not just for male, *beer-guzzling* (暴饮) sport fans. OfficeMax, American second-largest office-supplies company, has redesigned its notebooks and file-holders to appeal to women and has run advertisements that encourage women to make their offices more colorful. For the first time, McDonald’s was a sponsor of New York Fashion Week in February, promoting a new line of hot drinks to trendsetting women.

Eric Almquist, head of global consumer insights for Bain & Company, says he is surprised it has taken a recession to get companies to focus on women. After all, it is hardly news that they control the vast majority of consumer spending. (They buy 90% of food, 55% of consumer electronics, and most of the new cars.) But the recession has prompted companies to rethink their approach. SheSpeaks that helps companies including Citibank and Philips reach women consumers, has tripled its number of clients since the recession began. Some women’s magazines, too, are benefiting as companies that had never before expressed interest in advertising with them are now doing so.

Aside from their greater purchasing power, women are valuable customers for three reasons. First, they are loyal, says Marti Barletta, author of *Marketing to Women*, and more likely to continue to buy a brand if they like it. Second, women are more likely than men to spread information about products they like through word of mouth and social-networking sites. Third, most of the lay-offs so far in America have been in male-dominated fields, like manufacturing and construction. This means women may bring home a greater share of household income in the months ahead and have even more buying power.

But marketing to women may not work for every company. In particular, for firms (such as some carmakers) with brands that are regarded as strongly male, “gender bending”, or trying to attract the opposite sex, could enhance short-term sales but cause a longer-term decline. Jill Avery of the Simmons School of Management in Boston researched this trend with cars. When Porsche released a sport-utility vehicle designed for women, sales temporarily

increased, but men started to move away from the brand, on the basis that it had compromised its masculine image. But in this recession, having a *tarnished* (有缺点的) brand is better than having no brand at all.

6. According to the passage, companies in America begin to attract female consumers in order to _____.
- A) open customers' purses
 - B) increase their sales
 - C) make women happy
 - D) make companies fight with each other
7. The author provides the example of McDonald's in Paragraph 2 in order to show that _____.
- A) McDonald's began to be engaged in the fashion line
 - B) McDonald's was willing to support New York Fashion Week
 - C) hot drinks were popular among women
 - D) McDonald's began to focus on women to promote its products
8. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?
- A) Most of the lay-offs so far in America have been in female-dominated fields.
 - B) Men have greater purchasing power than women.
 - C) Women in America may earn more than men during the recession period.
 - D) Men are more likely to propagate products they like than women.
9. The reason that men refused to buy a sport-utility vehicle designed for women by Porsche is that _____.
- A) it damaged the male image
 - B) its function was not suitable for men
 - C) its design was out of date
 - D) men hadn't enough money to buy it
10. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) Sales of American companies are declining due to the recession.
 - B) Men are not satisfied with the promotion to female customers.
 - C) Recession-hit companies target female customers.
 - D) American women have more purchasing power than men now.

Passage Three

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in affixing (把……固定) legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless abandon. Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays—not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the frontlines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now.

We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the charge.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or even federal

boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to spend pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

11. We can infer from the first two paragraphs that the industrialists disregard environmental protection chiefly because _____.
- A) they are unaware of the consequences of what they are doing
 - B) they are reluctant to sacrifice their own economic interests
 - C) time has not yet come for them to put due emphasis on it
 - D) it is difficult for them to take effective measures
12. The main task now facing ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists is _____.
- A) to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and persuasion
 - B) to arouse public awareness of the importance of environmental protection
 - C) to take radical measures to control environmental pollution
 - D) to improve the quality of life by enforcing environmental standards
13. The word “tunnel-visioned” (Line 2, Para. 4) most probably means “_____”.
- A) narrow-minded
 - B) blind to the facts
 - C) short-sighted
 - D) able to see only one aspect
14. According to the author, what should play the leading role in the solution of environmental problems?
- A) Legislation and government intervention.
 - B) The industry’s understanding and support.
 - C) The efforts of environmental health professionals.
 - D) The cooperation of ecologists, environmental activists and conservationists.
15. According to the last paragraph, we learn that _____.
- A) efforts should be exerted on pollution prevention, instead of on remedial measures
 - B) more money should be spent in order to stop pollution
 - C) ordinary citizens have no access to technical information on pollution
 - D) environmental degradation will be stopped by the end of this decade

Passage Four

Is science infinite? Can it keep giving us profound insights into the world forever? Or is it already bumping into limits? In his 2011 book *The Beginning of Infinity* physicist David Deutsch made the case for boundlessness. When I asked him about consciousness, he replied: “I think nothing worth understanding will always remain a mystery. And consciousness seems apparently worth understanding.”

At a meeting I just attended in Switzerland, “The Mystery of Human Consciousness,” another famous British physicist, Martin Rees, challenged Deutsch’s optimism. In that essay Rees calls *The Beginning of Infinity* “provocative and excellent” but disputes Deutsch’s central claim that science is boundless. Science “will hit the

buffers (缓冲区) at some point,” Rees warns.

There are two reasons why this might happen. The optimistic one is that we clean up and understand certain areas (such as atomic physics) to the point that there’s no more to say. A second, more worrying possibility is that we’ll reach the limits of what our brains can grasp. There might be concepts, crucial to a full understanding of physical reality. Efforts to understand very complex systems, such as our own brains, might well be the first to hit such limits. Perhaps complex collectives of atoms, whether brains or electronic machines, can never know all there is to know about themselves.

The riddle of consciousness is a synecdoche for the riddle of humanity. What are we, really? For most of our history, religion has given us the answer. We are immortal souls, children of a loving god, striving to reach heaven. Most modern scientists reject these religious explanations, but they cannot agree on an alternative. They have proposed a bewildering variety of answers to the question of what we really are.

Science will never resolve these disagreements and converge on a single, true theory of what we are, for two reasons. One is that we will never have a “consciousness meter,” an objective means of measuring consciousness in non-human things. The other is that we are too varying, too creative, to be captured by single theory. Science itself keeps transforming us, with technologies as diverse as brain implants, genetic therapy and ideas as diverse as queer theory and integrated information theory. To be human means to be a work in progress.

Deutsch’s claim that science is infinite also has a contradiction at its core. He wants science to solve the deepest mysteries, like consciousness, and yet to have more mysteries to solve, forever. That is a radical assertion about the structure of nature, which to my mind reflects wishful thinking rather than hardheaded realism.

Deutsch is both wrong and right. He is wrong that science can solve every mystery, and especially consciousness. We will never understand, once and for all, who we are. But Deutsch is right that science is potentially infinite, if infinite means never-ending. It is precisely because we can never achieve total self-knowledge that we will keep seeking it forever.

16. Which of the following statements may David Deutsch agree with?

- A) The case study of physics should be unlimited.
- B) The scientific mysteries are worth understanding.
- C) The puzzle of consciousness will be worked out.
- D) Science will finally hit a bottleneck somewhere.

17. The real reason for science to “hit the buffers” may be that _____.

- A) science will inevitably experience its bottleneck period
- B) the cognitive ability of humanity cannot be boundless
- C) people are over-optimistic about the development of science
- D) complicated systems are unable to be fully understood

18. According to the author, the riddle of consciousness _____.

- A) has been properly worked out by religious theories
- B) is made more perplexed by modern science
- C) will be solved in science’s debate against religion
- D) is the utmost challenge of human understanding

19. What does the author mean by saying “To be human means to be a work in progress.” (Para.5)?

- A) Human consciousness is hard to be measured.
- B) Human consciousness is forever advancing.
- C) Humanity is working hard to make progress.
- D) Humanity is always changing and developing.

20. What does the author think of Deutsch's point of view?

- A) Partially acceptable.
- B) Completely irrational.
- C) Somewhat groundless.
- D) Quite encouraging.

Part II Put the following into Chinese. (15 points)

The May Fourth Movement, which took place on May 4, 1919, was an anti-imperialist (反帝), anti-feudal (反封建), political and cultural movement. The movement was centered in Beijing, and soon spread to Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao and many other cities. It was a patriotic movement with broad participation by citizens, businessmen and workers, in which young students served as the main force. They took part in various activities, such as demonstration and strike to protest the weak government and claim to recover the national sovereignty. The May Fourth Movement played a significant role in Chinese politics, culture, education as well as the development of the Communist Party of China. In order to commemorate this movement, the May 4 was officially announced as the Chinese Youth Day after the founding of People's Republic of China.

Part III Essay Writing (25 points)

Write a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Challenges of Overseas Studies

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, support your opinion with appropriate details.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.