

华中师范大学

二〇一一年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业：外国语学院 学科教学

考试时间：元月16日下午

考试科目代码及名称：045108 专业英语

I. Vocabulary and Grammar

In this section, each question consists of an incomplete sentence followed by four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence by circling the corresponding letter. (20%)

1. It has been estimated that the earth's surface temperature has increased _____ one quarter to three quarters of a degree since 1805.
A) to B) by C) at D) with
2. The lady dressed in the latest Paris fashion is _____ in her appearance but rude in her speech.
A) elaborate B) excessive C) elegant D) exaggerated
3. Many people think that the standards of public _____ have declined.
A) morality B) rightness C) awareness D) mentality
4. Iceland lies far north in the Atlantic, with its northernmost tip actually _____ the Arctic Circle.
A) touched B) touches C) touching D) being touched
5. You need to rewrite this sentence because it is _____; the readers will have difficulty in understanding it.
A) comprehensive B) alternative C) deliberate D) ambiguous
6. People were surprised to find that he had the ability to _____ everything he was involved in.
A) precede B) dominate C) effect D) instruct
7. Colin married my sister and I married his brother, _____ makes Colin and me double in-laws.
A) what B) which C) that D) it
8. The problems requiring immediate solution will be given _____ at the meeting.

考生答题请一律写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

共 10 页 第 1 页

out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. (20%)

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. 1. time
 Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature 2. /
 as a school subject are valid for study of television. 3. the

The purchase price of a house is not only the
 cost that buyers must consider. Buying house is a 21 _____
 major transaction that involves search of title, closing
 costs, property insurance, and special assessments.
 A title search is doing by a title guaranty company in 22 _____
 order to see if a piece of property has any
 encumbrances. When a title search is done, the
 history of the property is traced back to the original
 owners to find out if anyone has a claim to the 23 _____
 property. For example, a power company may have
 obtained the right of place poles on the property. 24 _____
 Any restrictions like this are called as encumbrances. 25 _____
 Closing costs occur when settlement is made on a
 piece of property. Costs may include lawyers' fees, 26 _____
 the commission due to a real estate agent, certain
 taxes that must be paid before advance, and the 27 _____
 expenses in filing records. Property insurance is also
 essential when purchasing a house. Insurance policies
 are available for flood, fire, and burglary protection.
 Insurance is also needed to protect the homeowner for 28 _____
 lawsuits, especially if someone is injured on the
 property. Finally, home buyer may have special 29 _____
 assessments that will be charged at settlement. They
 may have to pay for such services as sewers and
 sidewalks or community parks. 30 _____

III. Reading Comprehension

There are 2 reading passages in this part. 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 circle the

考生答题请一律写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

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corresponding letter. (20%)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Arcades filled with video games became an essential element of amusement industry throughout the world. The 16-bit systems introduced by Japan-based companies in the early 1990s made enhanced graphics possible in home video-game systems. The large memory capacity of CD-ROM technology made graphics-intensive games affordable for home users. Modern control units have greater information-processing power than many personal computers, and some process rapid full motion video and richly detailed animations. Virtual reality games create the illusion of a three dimensional field of experience. The most complicated virtual reality games use stereo virtual perspectives and multi-channel surround-sounds effects to stimulate real-world environments or vivid, imaginary worlds.

Critics of video games contended that children spend too much time and money on the games and that indulging in the fantasy of video games can have adverse effects on personality growth.

Supporters of video games claim that playing the games teaches problems-solving techniques, strengthens hand-eye coordination, and familiarizes people with computers. The games have also been used in nursing homes as entertainment.

The video game industry first gained success in the United States with the electronic game *Pong* in the early 1970s, which was followed by other simple games. Then Japanese companies improved game technology and introduced such popular games as *Donkey Kong* and *Super Mario Brothers*. Japan-base companies such as Nintendo and Sega continue to dominate the market.

In 1993 both Sega and Nintendo led an effort to establish an industry-controlled rating board that would design a rating system for video games. The effort was response to critics, especially parents, who voiced concerns over the increasing violence and mature subjects matter in video games.

31. The first paragraph mainly describes _____.

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- A. the changes technology has brought to computer science
 B. the technology that makes the video games possible
 C. the complexity of modern computer video games
 D. the recent progress in the computer science
32. Those who criticize video games believe that _____.
 A. the producers of such games make too much profit
 B. such games have too much violence in them
 C. such games have bad influence on children' s growth
 D. such games should be made less fantastic
33. Some people welcome such games because they believe that _____.
 A. such games help train people' s minds
 B. such games help people understand the society better
 C. students can improve their math score by playing them
 D. nurses can use them to relax themselves at home
34. Which of the following is true of the video game industry in Japan?
 A. Computer games are the most popular.
 B. Most of the video games in the world are made there.
 C. They have the most advanced game producing technology.
 D. Most of the adventure video games are produced there.
35. A rating system will be developed for _____.
 A. assessing the quality or the value of the games
 B. ensuring the best game producing technology
 C. improving the production of games
 D. controlling the development of game producing industry

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in affixing 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 change.

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.

36. 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
37. 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
38. The word "tunnel-visioned" (Line 3, Para. 4) most probably means "_____".
- A. narrow-minded
 B. blind to the facts
 C. short-sighted
 D. able to see only one aspect
39. Which of the following, according to the author, 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.
40. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
- 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.

IV. Cloze

There are 20 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks using one word for each blank. (20%)

In the United States, the first day nursery was opened in 1854. Nurseries were established in various areas during the (41) _____ half of the 19th century; most of (42) _____ were charitable. Both in Europe and in the U. S., the day-nursery movement received great (43) _____ during the First World War when (44) _____ of manpower caused the industrial employment of unprecedented numbers of women. In some European countries nurseries were established (45) _____ in munitions plants, under direct government sponsorship. (46) _____ the number of nurseries in the U. S. also rose (47) _____, this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind. During the years following the First World War, (48) _____, Federal State, and local governments gradually began to exercise a measure of control (49) _____ the day nurseries, chiefly by (50) _____ them and by inspecting and regulating the conditions within the

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nurseries.

The (51) _____ of the Second World War was quickly followed by an increase in the number of day nurseries in almost all countries, as women were (52) _____ called upon to replace men in the factories. On this (53) _____ the U. S. government immediately came to the support of the nursery schools, (54) _____ \$ 6 000 000 in July, 1942, for a nursery school program for the children of working mothers. Many states and local communities (55) _____ this Federal aid. By the end of the war, in August, 1945, more than 100 000 children were being cared (56) _____ in daycare centers receiving Federal (57) _____. Soon afterward, the Federal government (58) _____ cut down its expenditures for this purpose and later (59) _____ them, causing a sharp drop in the number of nursery schools in operation. However, the expectation that most employed mothers would leave their (60) _____ at the end of the war was only partly fulfilled.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 41. A latter | B. late | C. other | D. first |
| 42. A. those | B them | C. whose | D. whom |
| 43. A impetus | B. input | C. imitation | D. initiative |
| 44. A. sources | B. abundance | C. shortage | D reduction |
| 45. A. hardly | B. entirely | C only | D. even |
| 46. A. Because | B. As | C. Since | D Although |
| 47. A. unanimously | B. sharply | C predominantly | D. militantly |
| 48. A. therefore | B. consequently | C however | D. moreover |
| 49. A over | B. in | C. at | D. about |
| 50. A. formulating | B. labeling | C. patenting | D licensing |
| 51. A. outset | B outbreak | C. breakthrough | D breakdown |
| 52. A again | B. thus | C. repeatedly | D. yet |
| 53. A. circumstance | B occasion | C. case | D situation |
| 54. A. regulating | B. summoning | C allocating | D. transferring |
| 55. A. expanded | B. facilitated | C. supplemented | D compensated |
| 56. A. by | B after | C. of | D. for |
| 57. A. pensions | B subsidies | C. revenues | D. budgets |
| 58. A. prevalently | B furiously | C. statistically | D. drastically |
| 59. A abolished | B. diminished | C. jeopardized | D. precluded |
| 60. A. nurseries | B. homes | C jobs | D. children |

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V. Questions and tasks. (20%)

A. What does each of the following acronyms stand for?

MT

ID

L2

ELT

TESOL

B. Paraphrase each of the following sentences in two different ways to show that you understand the ambiguity involved.

1. Visiting aunt can be very annoying.
2. The man was heading for the bank when I saw him.
3. No smoking section available.
4. Do not kill your wife with housework. Let's do it for you.
5. David loves his son and so do I.

VI. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese (20%).

The most efficient communicator in a foreign language is not always the person who is best at manipulating its structures. It is often the person who is most skilled at processing the complete situation involving himself and his hearer, taking account of what knowledge is already shared between them (e.g. from the situation or from the preceding conversation), and selecting items which will communicate his message effectively. Foreign language learners need opportunities to develop these skills, by being exposed to situations where the emphasis is on using their available resources for communicating meanings as efficiently and economically as possible. Since these resources are limited, this may often entail sacrificing grammatical accuracy in favour of immediate communicative effectiveness.

In the same way as for comprehension, then, the learner needs to acquire not only a repertoire of linguistic items, but also a repertoire of strategies for using them in concrete situations.

VII. Reading-based writing

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Summarize the main idea(s) of the following passage and then comment on the issue(s) discussed in the passage. Write at least 300 words. (30%)

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. The figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic art of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80% of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or television screen flickering at the corner of their field of their perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silent solitude goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic, and social transformations probably more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every facet of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

华中师范大学
二〇一〇年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业：外语学院 教育硕士

考试时间：元月10日下午

考试科目代码及名称：908 专业英语

I. Vocabulary and Grammar

In this section, each question consists of an incomplete sentence followed by four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence by circling the corresponding letter. (20%)

1. I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite -----.
A. feasible B. eligible C. probable D. sustainable
2. The old gentleman was a very ----- looking man, with grey hair and gold spectacles.
A. respective B. respectable C. respectful D. respected
3. This book is expected to ----- the best-seller lists.
A. exemplify B. promote C. prevail D. dominate
4. Under the guidance of their teacher, the students are building a model boat ----- by steam.
A. towed B. tossed C. propelled D. pressed
5. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to ----- away all the rocks.
A. repel B. haul C. transfer D. dispose
6. It took us only a few hours to ----- the paper off all the walls.
A. chip B. shear C. stroke D. scrape
7. The famous scientist ----- his success to hard work.
A. acknowledged B. ascribed C. granted D. imparted
8. The ambassador's staff had the greatest ____ for his intelligence.
A. suspicion B. esteem C. submission D. obedience
9. On behalf of the families of those who were lost in the accident, we ----- you to continue the rescue efforts.
A. deplore B. implore C. imply D. presume
10. The army has been ordered to the southern provinces to ----- an uprising.
A. assist B. inspect C. subdue D. restart

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11. She is the only one among the girls who ----- to experiment with snakes.
 A. are courageous enough B. is courage enough
 C. are enough courageous D. is enough courageous
12. Susan works very hard, ----- she will make great progress this term.
 A. you can say B. I dare say
 C. it can be said D. we may say it
13. -----that she was the very composer of the song, he would not have said such sharp words for it.
 A. Had he known B. If he knew
 C. Did he know D. Would he know
14. They have to follow his advice, ----- ?
 A. oughtn' t they B. don' t they
 C. won' t they D. haven' t they
15. Jim felt very pleased when he learned that he ----- properly on that occasion.
 A. had dressed him B. would be dressing
 C. dressed D. had been dressed
16. If we hadn' t preserved so much food, we ----- in great trouble now.
 A. were B. are
 C. would have been D. would be
17. The poet, -----, was invited to give us a lecture on English literature.
 A. about whom you had heard so much
 B. whom you had heard so much
 C. about which you had heard so much
 D. you had heard so much about him
18. Any tool you use on your hair, ----- hairdryer, curling tongs, brush or comb, can damage and tear, so choose carefully and use gently.
 A. it was B. be it C. was it D. it being
19. ----- wine, he believes in the policy of moderation.
 A. As he loves B. Though much he loves
 C. Much as he loves D. Much though he loves
20. A broad daylight murder is reported ----- at 3 o' clock yesterday afternoon in the busiest area of the downtown.
 A. to be taken place B. to have taken place
 C. having taken place D. to take place

II. Error Correction

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. (20%)

Example: Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. Many of the arguments used for the study of the literature as a school subject are valid for the study of television. e.g. time

There are great impediments to the general use of a standard in pronunciation comparable to that existing in spelling (orthography). One is the fact that pronunciation is learnt “naturally” and unconsciously, and orthography is learnt deliberately and consciously. Large numbers of us, in fact, remain throughout our lives quite unconsciously with what our speech sounds like when we speak out, and it often comes as a shock when we firstly hear a recording of ourselves. It is not a voice we recognize at once, whereas our own handwriting is something which we almost always know. We begin the “natural” learning of pronunciation long before we start learning to read or write, and in our early years we went on unconsciously imitating and practicing the pronunciation of those around us for many more hours per every day than we ever have to spend learning even our difficult English spelling. This is “natural”, therefore, that our speech-sounds should be those of our immediate circle; after all, as we have seen, speech operates as a means of holding a community and giving a sense of “belonging”. We learn quite early to recognize a “stranger”, someone who speaks with an accent of a different community—perhaps only a few miles far.

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III. Reading Comprehension

There are 2 reading passages in this part. 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 circle the corresponding letter. (20%)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denmark, they always begin by commenting on its tininess,

its unimportance, the difficulty of its language, the general small-mindedness and self-indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Danes would look you in the eye and say "Denmark is a great country." You are supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, retraining programs, job seminars ---- Danes love seminars: three days at a study center hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop music, the Internet, and despite all the English that Danish absorbs ---- there is no Danish Academy to defend against it ---- old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes, "Few have too much and fewer have too little," and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir and Madame have disappeared from common usage, even Mr. and Mrs. It's a nation of recyclers ----- about 55% of Danish garbage gets made into something new ---- and no nuclear plants. It's a nation of tireless planners. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers ---- a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says, "Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution, crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-free society in the Northern hemisphere." So, of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleazy: skinhead graffiti on buildings ("Foreigners out of Denmark!"), broken beer bottles in the gutters, drunken teenagers slumped in the park.

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line: town here, country there. It is not a nation of jaywalkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a.m, and there is not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a waiting-at-2-a.m-for-the-green-light people ---- that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say it) that Danes are very much like Germans and Swedes. Orderliness is a main selling point. Denmark has few natural resources, limited manufacturing capability; its future in Europe will be as a broker, and distributor of goods. You send your goods by container ship to

Copenhagen, and these bright, young, English-speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail lines are ultramodern and well-maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter family feud and the sorrows of alcoholism and about perfectly sensible people who went off one day and killed themselves. An orderly society cannot exempt its members from the hazards of life.

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're entitled to, you're as good as anyone else. The rules of the welfare system are clear to everyone, the benefits you get if you lose your job, the steps you take to get a new one; and the orderliness of the system makes it possible for the country to weather high unemployment and social unrest without a sense of crisis.

31. The author thinks the Danes adopt a ----- attitude towards their country.
A. boastful B. modest C. deprecating D. mysterious
32. Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage?
A. Fondness of foreign culture.
B. Equality in society.
C. Linguistic tolerance.
D. Persistent planning.
33. The author's reaction to the statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is -----.
A. disapproving B. approving C. noncommittal D. doubtful
34. According to the passage, Danish orderliness -----.
A. sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B. spares Danes social troubles besetting other people
C. is considered economically essential to the country
D. prevents Danes from acknowledging existing troubles
35. At the end of the passage the author states all the following EXCEPT that -----.
A. Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
B. Danes take for granted what is given to them
C. the open system helps to tide the country over
D. orderliness has alleviated unemployment

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Cooperative competition. Competitive cooperation? Airline alliances have travelers scratching their heads over what's going on in the skies. Some folks view alliances as a blessing to travelers, offering seamless travel, reduced fares and enhanced frequent-flyer benefits. Others see a conspiracy of big businesses, causing decreased competition, increased fares and fewer choices. Whatever your opinion, there's no escaping airline alliances: the marketing hype is unrelenting, with each of the two mega-groupings, One World and Star Alliance, promoting itself as the best choice for all travelers. And, even if you turn away from their ads, chances are they will figure in any of your travel plans. By the end of the year, One World and Star Alliance will between them control more than 40% of the traffic in the sky. Some pundits predict that figure will be more like 75% in 10 years.

But why, after years of often ferocious competition, have airlines decided to band together? Let's just say the timing is naturally convenient. North American airlines, having exhausted all means of earning customer loyalty at home, have been looking for ways to reach out to foreign flyers. Asian carriers are still hurting from the region-wide economic downturn that began two years ago ---- just when some of the airlines were taking delivery of new aircraft. Alliances also allow carriers to cut costs and increase profits by pooling manpower resources on the ground (rather than each airline maintaining its own ground crew) and code-sharing ---- the practice of two partners selling tickets and operating only one aircraft.

So alliances are terrific for airlines ---- but are they good for the passengers? Absolutely, say the airlines: think of the lounges, the joint FFP (frequent flyer programme) benefits, the round-the-world fares, and the global services networks. Then there's the promise of "seamless" travel: the ability to, say, travel from Singapore to Rome to New York to Rio de Janeiro, all on one ticket, without having to wait hours for connections or worry about your bags. Sounds utopian? Peter Buecking, Cathay Pacific's director of sales and marketing, thinks that seamless travel is still evolving. "It's fair to say that these links are only in their infancy. The key to seamlessness rests in infrastructure and information sharing. We're working on this." Henry Ma, spokes person for Star Alliance in Hong Kong, lists some of the other benefits for consumers: "Global travelers have an easier time making connections and planning their itineraries."

Ma claims alliances also assure passengers consistent service standards.

Critics of alliances say the much-touted benefits to the consumers are mostly pie in the sky, that alliances are all about reducing costs for the airlines, rationalizing services and running joint marketing programmes. Jeff Blyskal, associate editor of *Consumer Reports* magazine, says the promotional ballyhoo over alliance is much ado about nothing. "I don't see much of a gain for consumers: alliances are just marketing gimmick. And as far as seamless travel goes, I'll believe it when I see it. Most airlines can't even get their own connections under control, let alone coordinate with another airline."

Blyskal believes alliances will ultimately result in decreased flight choices and increased costs for consumers. Instead of two airlines competing and each operating a flight on the same route at 70% capacity, the allied pair will share the route and run one full flight. Since fewer seats will be available, passengers will be obliged to pay more for tickets.

The truth about alliances and their merits probably lies somewhere between the travel utopia presented by the players and the evil empires portrayed by their critics. And how much they affect you depends on what kind of traveler you are.

Those who've already made the elite grade in the FFP of a major airline stand to benefit the most when it joins an alliance: then they enjoy the FFP perks and advantages on any and all of the member carriers. For example, if you're a Marco Polo Club "gold" member of Cathay Pacific's Asia Miles FFP, you will automatically be treated as a valuable customer by all members, of One World, of which Cathay Pacific is a member ---- even if you've never flown with them before.

For those who haven't made the top grade in any FFP, alliances might be a way of simplifying the earning of frequent flyer miles. For example, I belong to United Airline's Mileage Plus and generally fly less than 25,000 miles a year. But I earn miles with every flight I take on Star alliance member ---- ALL Nippon Airways and Thai Airways.

If you fly less than I do, you might be smarter to stay out of the FFP game altogether. Hunt for bargains when booking flights and you might be able to save enough to take extra trip anyway. The only real benefit infrequent flyers can draw from alliance is an inexpensive round-the-world fare.

The bottom line: for all the marketing hype, alliances aren't all things to all people ---- but everybody can get benefits out of them.

36. Which is the best word to describe air travelers' reaction to airline alliances?
A. Delight. B. Indifference. C. Objection. D. Puzzlement.
37. According to the passage, setting up airline alliances will chiefly benefit -----.
A. North American airlines and their domestic travelers
B. North American airlines and their foreign travelers
C. Asian airlines and their foreign counterparts
D. Asian airlines and their domestic travelers
38. Which of the following is NOT a perceived advantage of alliances?
A. Baggage allowance. B. Passenger Comfort.
C. Convenience D. Quality
39. One disadvantage of alliances foreseen by the critics is that air travel may be more expensive as a result of -----.
A. less convenience B. higher operation costs
C. less competition D. more joint marketing
40. According to the passage, which of the following categories of travelers will gain most from airline alliances?
A. Travelers who fly frequently economy class.
B. Travelers who fly frequently business class.
C. Travelers who fly occasionally during holidays.
D. Travelers who fly economy class once in a while.

IV. Cloze

There are 15 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks using one word for each blank. (15%)

With human cloning becoming a hot issue, we are brought face to face with the most basic ethical questions of life. Opinions differ widely as to whether human cloning should be prohibited or not.

True, human cloning clearly has much to 41. By using the cells from the patient's own body to grow organs to replace the diseased parts, the 42 of rejection can be avoided. This might prove useful, for example, in fighting leukemia through bone marrow transplants. But 43 about an identical copy of a human being?

Ian Wilmut, who created the 44 Dolly, finds the idea offensive. Professor Hank Greely at Stanford also finds the suggestion deeply disturbing. For one thing, the technology is 45 from perfect. There 46 be lots of miscarriages and deformed 47. What shall we do with them? Shall we keep the healthy clones and just kill off the ones with a deformed body and defective brains? 48 would offend the

religious beliefs of many people. For 49, even if the technology is perfected, who can 50 no one will misuse it for evil purposes?

Therefore, I am strongly opposed 51 human cloning for reproductive purposes. The government should enact laws to deal with it 52 it is too late. Non-reproductive cloning, on the other hand, should be encouraged. It may mean hope to many 53 are waiting desperately for organs for transplant to save their lives. If 54 wisely the technology may eventually free humans 55 many kinds of suffering that today seem unavoidable.

V. Questions and tasks. (20%)

A. What does each of the following acronyms stand for?

TEFL

SLA

CALL

EAP

TESOL

B. Paraphrase each of the following sentences in two different ways to show that you understand the ambiguity involved.

1. Dick finally decided on the boat.
2. The professor's appointment was shocking.
3. The governor is a dirty street fighter.
4. Terry loves his wife and so do I.
5. No smoking section available.

VI. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. (25%)

I have bought a sphygmomanometer. You are the first people I have told, because I cannot pronounce it. My lips start to break up between syllables three and four. In order to buy it at all I had to point at it, mutely, in John Bell & Croyden, suppliers of medical ironmongery to the carriage trade, thereby incurring one of those herringbone glances woven from pity and derision which expert salespersons deploy against inexperienced buyers.

"Are you a doctor, sir?" he said.

Do you know the shop? It is in Wigmore Street, a gallstone's throw from Marylebone's — quite literal — fleshpots, and is in consequence packed with smug coves in three-piece worsted, truffling about for chic surgical gewgaws. Thus, when someone says, "Are you a doctor, sir?" in a voice loud enough to be overheard, it is not unlike having someone say, "Are you a member, sir?" when you are trying to sidle into the Athenaeum on the sly. People look up.

VII. Reading-based writing

Summarize the main idea(s) of the following passage and then comment on the issue discussed in the passage. Write at least 300 words. (30%)

In instruction, the eternal standard manifests itself in the importance attached to the "correct answer". No one other thing, probably, works so fatally against focusing the attention of teachers upon the training of mind as the domination of *their* minds by the idea that the chief thing is to get pupils to recite their lessons correctly. As long as this end is uppermost (whether consciously or unconsciously), training of mind remains an incidental and secondary consideration. There is no great difficulty in understanding why this ideal has such vogue. The large number of pupils to be dealt with and the tendency of parents and school authorities to demand speedy and tangible evidence of progress conspire to give it authority. Knowledge of subject matter -- not of children -- is alone exacted of teachers by this aim; and moreover, knowledge of subject matter only in proportions definitely prescribed and laid out, and hence mastered with comparative ease. Education that takes as its standard the improvement of the intellectual attitude and method of students demands more serious preparatory training, for it exacts sympathetic and intelligent insight into the workings of individual minds and a very wide and flexible command of subject matter -- so as to be able to select and apply just what is needed when it is needed. Finally, the securing of external results is an aim that leads itself naturally to the mechanics of schools administration -- to examinations, marks, gradings, promotions and so on.

新文道

华中师范大学

二〇一二年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业：外语学院 学科教学

考试时间：元月 日 午

考试科目代码及名称：833 专业英语

I. Vocabulary and Grammar

In this section, each question consists of an incomplete sentence followed by four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (20 points)

- Journalists are writers _____ gathering and presenting news.
A. they are engaged in B. being engaged by
C. that engage themselves D. who are engaged in
- Great Salt Lake is fed by fresh water streams, _____ is about four or five times as salty as the ocean.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
- Until the end of last century, _____ demand for natural gas.
A. little was there B. little there was
C. there was little D. was there little
- _____ the silkworm produces a fluid internally and then forces it out through tiny hole in its body.
A. On making silk B. Making silk
C. To make silk D. Silk is made by
- _____ the surface of metal, but also weakens it.
A. Not only does rust corrode B. Not only rust corrodes
C. Rust, which not only corrode D. Rust not only corrodes
- _____ kinds of dinosaurs were dying out all through the Age of Reptiles is true.
A. Some B. When some C. Some were D. That some
- Lucy Terry, _____ Black poets in American history, used to be a slave in Deerfield, Massachusetts.
A. one of the earliest B. one of the most early
C. earliest D. the early

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共 9 页 第 1 页

8. It is high time that we _____ preparations for the coming holiday.
A. make B. made C. shall make D. are making
9. _____, we would not have finished the task so soon.
A. Were it not for his help B. It were not for his help
C. As he did not help us D. As he had helped us
10. It has been raining _____ for three days.
A. like cats and dogs B. as cats and dogs
C. as if cats and dogs D. cats and dogs
11. Gasoline is _____ by the spark plugs in the engine.
A. ignited B. inspired C. excited D. illuminated
12. The traveler _____ their journey after a short break.
A. recovered B. resumed C. renewed D. restored
13. The heavily polluted area was a breeding place for _____ disease.
A. infectious B. powerful C. influential D. suspicious
14. Just as a book is often judged _____ by the quality and appearance of its cover, a person is judged immediately by its appearance.
A. previously B. uniquely C. outwardly D. initially
15. Since the couple could not _____ their differences, they decided to get a divorce.
A. reconcile B. comply C. coincide D. resign
16. I guess Jones didn't have a chance to win the election. Almost all of the people in the city voted for his _____.
A. candidate B. opponent C. alternative D. participant
17. Teaching students of threshold level is hard work but the effort is very _____.
A. precious B. rewarding C. worth D. challenging
18. The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.
A. inherently B. vitally C. virtually D. identically
19. The captured criminals were _____ in chains through the streets.
A. exhibited B. displayed C. paraded D. revealed
20. _____ human behavior may be caused by eating substances that upset the delicate chemical balance in the brain.
A. Deliberate B. Consistent C. Primitive D. Abnormal

II. Error Correction

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. (20 points)

考生答题请一律写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。

共 9 页 第 2 页

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. 1. time
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature 2. /
as a school subject are valid for study of television. 3. the

Most studies suggest that when women and men do the same job and have the same experience, pay rates tend to be similar. Most of the dollar differences stem from fact 21. ____
that women tend to be more recently employed and have more 22. ____
years on the job. Whether women who have started a career 23. ____
will attain pay equality with men rest on at least two 24. ____
factors. First, will most of them continue part time at 25. ____
their jobs after they have children? A break in their employ- 26. ____
ment, or a decision to work part time, will slow its raises 27. ____
and promotions --- because it would for men. Second, will 28. ____
male-dominated companies elevate women to higher-paid jobs 29. ____
at the different rates as they elevate men? In some fields, 30. ____
this had clearly not happened. Many men, for example, have
committed their lives to teaching careers, yet relative
few have become principals and headmasters.

III. Reading Comprehension

There are 2 reading passages in this part. 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. (20 points)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

“Welcome to the U.S.A. ! Major credit cards are accepted!”

Be the millions they are coming ---- no longer the tired, the poor, the wretched masses longing for a better living. These are the wealthy. “We don’t have a budget,” says a biologist from Brazil, as she walks through New York City’s South Street. “We just use our credit cards.”

The U.S. has long been one of the world’s most popular tourist destinations, but this year has been exceptional. First, there was the World Cup, which drew thousands from every corner of the globe; then came the weakening of the U.

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S. dollar against major currencies. Now the U. S., still the world's superpower, can also claim to be the world's bargain basement. Nobody undersells America these days on just about everything, from consumer electronics to fashion clothes to tennis rackets. Bottom retail prices ---- anywhere from 30% to 70% lower than those in Europe and Asia ---- have attracted some 47 million visitors, who are expected to leave behind \$79 billion in 1994. That's up from \$74 billion the year before.

True, not every one comes just for bargains. There remains an undeniable fascination in the rest of the world with all things American, nourished by Hollywood films and U. S. television series. But shopping the U. S. A. is proving irresistible. Every week thousands arrive with empty suitcases ready to be filled; some even rent an additional hotel room to hold their purchases. The buying binge has become as important as watching Old Faithful Fountains erupt in Yellowstone Park or sunbathing on a beach in Florida.

The U. S. has come at last to appreciate what other countries learned long ago: the pouring in of foreign tourists may not always be convenient, but it does put money in the bank. And with a trade deficit at about \$130 billion and growing for the past 12 months, the U. S. needs all the deposits it can get. Compared with American tourists abroad, visitors to the U. S. stay longer and spend more money at each stop; an average of 12.2 nights and \$1642 a traveler versus the Americans' four nights and \$298.

31. From what the Brazilian biologist says, we know that tourists like her _____.
A. are reluctant to carry cash with them
B. simply don't care how much they spend
C. are not good at planning their expenditure
D. often spend more money than they can afford
32. The reason why 1994 was exceptional is that _____.
A. it saw an unusually large number of tourists to the U. S.
B. it witnesses a drop in the number of tourists to the U. S.
C. tourism was hardly affected by the weakening of the U. S. dollar
D. tourists came to the U. S. for sightseeing rather than for bargains
33. By saying "Nobody undersells America", the author means that _____.
A. no other country underestimates the competitiveness of American products
B. Nobody expects the American to cut the prices of their commodities
C. nobody restrains the selling of American goods
D. no other country sells at a lower price than America

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共 9 页 第 4 页

34. Why does the author assert that all things American are fascinating to foreigners?
- A. Because they have gained much publicity through the American media.
 - B. Because they represent the world's latest fashion.
 - C. Because they embody the most sophisticated technology.
 - D. Because they are available at all tourist destinations.
35. From the passage we can conclude that the U. S. has come to realize _____.
- A. the weakening of the American dollar can result in trade deficits
 - B. the lower the retail prices, the greater the profits
 - C. tourism can make great contribution to its economy
 - D. visitors to the U. S. are wealthier than U. S. tourists abroad

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of "mastery" ---- feeling important and worthwhile ---- and the sources of what we call a sense of "pleasure" ---- finding life enjoyable ---- are not always identical. Women often are told "You can't have it all." Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is: "You choose a career, so you can't expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life." Or "You have a wonderful husband and children ---- what's all this about wanting a career?" But women need to understand and develop both aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Our study shows that, for women, well-being has two dimensions. One is mastery, which includes self-esteem, a sense of control over your life, and low level of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the "doing" side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimension, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and optimism. It is tied more closely to the "feeling" side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and low in pleasure, and vice versa. For example, a woman who has good job, but whose mother has just died, might be feeling very good about herself and in control of her work, but the pleasure side could be damaged for a time.

The concepts of mastery and pleasure can help us to identify the sources of well-being for women, and remedy for past mistakes. In the past, women are encouraged to look only at the feeling side of life as the sources of all well-being. But we know that both mastery and pleasure are critical. And mastery seems to be achieved largely through work. In our study, all the groups of

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共 9 页 第 5 页

employed women rated significantly higher in mastery than did women who were not employed.

A woman's well-being is enhanced when she takes on multiple roles. At least by middle adulthood, the women who were involved in a combination of roles --- marriages, motherhood, and employment --- were the highest in well-being, despite warnings about stress and strain.

36. It could be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
A. for women, a sense of "mastery" is more important than a sense of "pleasure"
B. for women, a sense of "pleasure" is more important than a sense of "mastery"
C. women can't have a sense of "mastery" and a sense of "pleasure" at the same time
D. a sense of "mastery" and a sense of "pleasure" are both indispensable to women
37. The author's attitude towards women having a career is _____.
A. critical B. positive C. neutral D. realistic
38. One can conclude from the passage that if a woman takes on several social roles, _____.
A. it will be easier for her to overcome stress and strain
B. she will be more successful in her career
C. her chances of getting promoted will be greater
D. her life will be richer and more meaningful
39. Which of the following can be identified as a source of "pleasure" for women?
A. Family life. B. Regular employment.
C. Multiple roles in society. D. Freedom from anxiety.
40. The most appropriate title for the passage would be _____.
A. The Well-being of Career Women
B. Sources of Mastery and Pleasure
C. Two Aspects of Women's Well-being
D. Multiple Roles of Women in Society

IV. Cloze

There are 15 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks using one word for each blank. (15 points)

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共 9 页 第 6 页

Researchers and teachers have long been interested in whether any one method of teaching a second language is more effective than another, several 41 studies of language teaching methods have been carried out, notably in Britain, Sweden, and the United States. Results have been inconclusive, yet it is hard to believe that methods make no 42 at all. Therefore, attention has been 43 on the methods used by the researchers in conducting the studies themselves.

Several possible reasons for the lack of clear findings have emerged. First, very few studies have 44 individual differences among students 45 account; they have looked, *instead*, for methods 46 could be used successfully 47 students of all types. Thus, method A may indeed be better than method B for more intelligent adults or for 48 with certain kinds of learning styles, 49 the studies have rarely been designed in 50 a way that this hypothesis could be tested. 51 the tests of language proficiency used to measure students' achievement have often been inadequate. 52 have sometimes simply been unreliable 53 hence, invalid; on other occasions they have tended to reflect the aims of 54 method rather than another, making true comparison 55.

V. Questions and tasks. (20 points)

A. What does each of the following abbreviations stand for?

IPA

NMET

UG

VP

NP

B. Explain the following concepts of language and language teaching:

1. interpersonal functions
2. transactional functions
3. syntagmatic relations
4. paradigmatic relations
5. deductive learning

VI. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese (25 points).

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共 9 页 第 7 页

We can now summarize four broad domains of skill which make up a person's communicative competence, and which must be recognized in foreign language teaching. For the sake of simplicity, they are here presented only from the speaker's perspective:

- The learner must attain as high a degree as possible of linguistic competence. That is, he must develop skill in manipulating the linguistic system, to the point where he can use it spontaneously and flexibly in order to express his intended message.
- The learner must distinguish between the forms which he has mastered as part of his linguistic competence, and the communicative functions that they perform. In other words, items mastered as part of a linguistic system must also be understood as part of a communicative system.
- The learner must develop skills and strategies for using language to communicate meanings as effectively as possible in concrete situations. He must learn to use feedback to judge his success, and if necessary, remedy failure by using different language.
- The learner must become aware of the social meaning of language forms. For many learners, this may not entail the ability to vary their own speech to suit different social circumstances, but rather the ability to use generally acceptable forms and avoid potentially offensive ones.

VII. Reading-based writing

Summarize the main idea(s) of the following passage and then comment on the issue discussed in the passage. Write at least 300 words. (30 points)

A native speaker's language proficiency implies the ability to act as a speaker and listener in the diverse ways that the different categories we have outlined attempt to grasp. The intuitive mastery that the native speaker possesses to use and interpret language appropriately in the process of interaction and in relation to social context has been called by Hymes and others "communicative competence", a concept which has in recent years been widely accepted in language pedagogy. In Hymes' much quoted formulation, it is a competence "when to speak, when not, and as to what to talk about with whom, when, where, in what manner".

This concept constituted a definite challenge to Chomsky's "linguistic competence" which is confined to internalized rules of syntax and abstracts from the social rules of language use. Communicative competence no doubt implies linguistic competence but its main focus is the intuitive grasp of social and

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共 9 页 第 8 页

cultural rules and meanings that are carried by any utterance. It further suggests that language teaching recognizes a social, interpersonal, and cultural dimension and attributes to it just as much importance as to the grammatical or phonological aspect.

On the other hand the complexity of the entire rule system is such that it might appear almost impossible for anyone except a native speaker to acquire communicative competence. This observation leads to the conclusion that communicative competence of a second language learner must be conceived somewhat differently from that of a native speaker. It suggests, besides grammatical and sociolinguistic competences which are obviously restricted in a second language user, a third element, an additional skill which the second language user needs, that is to know how to conduct himself as someone whose socio-cultural and grammatical competence is limited, i.e., to know how to be a "foreigner". This skill has been called by Canale and Swain "strategic competence". Naturally, as the second language user's communicative competence increases in the other two respects this third element becomes less and less important.

Whatever conclusions language pedagogy draws from this more intricate sociolinguistic analysis of language, the categorizations and studies in the ethnography of speaking are likely to play an increasingly important role in second language curriculum development. Theoretical and descriptive studies in this area are needed if pedagogy is not to operate with these concepts in the abstract.

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华中师范大学

二〇一三年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业：外国语学院 学科教学（英语）

考试科目代码及名称：833 专业英语

考试时间：元月6日下午

I. Vocabulary and Grammar

In this section, each question consists of an incomplete sentence followed by four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (20 points)

- The manager of the company was very pleased with _____.
A. this year's sales B. the sales of this year
C. the sale of this year D. this year's sale
- Simple photographic lenses cannot _____ sharp, undistorted images over a wide field.
A. to form B. form
C. forming D. be formed
- Many employers are used to hearing their employees' excuses _____ to work.
A. of late B. because of late
C. for their late D. for being late
- when women's suffrage was first proposed, there was immediate opposition to it, and this opposition continued _____.
A. after a long time B. a long time later
C. for a long time D. until a long time
- The Empire State Building was not _____ the World Trade Center.
A. as tall as B. as tall like
C. so tall like D. as tall than
- In his article, Johnson challenged _____ to the position of women in society.
A. several long-established attitudes
B. attitudes several long-established
C. several attitudes long-established
D. long-established several attitudes
- Many, _____ animals with backbones have gallbladders.
A. but not all of B. not all of
C. but not all D. not all, but
- Of all the factors affecting agricultural yields, weather is the one _____ the most.

考生答题请一律写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效。 共8页 第1页

- A. influences the farmers B. farmers that it influences
C. that influences farmers D. it influences farming
9. Gone are the days when women are believed to be _____ men in every respect.
A. more inferior than B. more inferior to
C. inferior than D. inferior to
10. With the exception of mercury, _____ at standard temperature and pressure.
A. metallic elements are therefore solid
B. since the metallic elements are solid
C. metallic elements being solid
D. metallic elements are solid
11. The manager vowed to revenge the _____ insult of his competing counterpart yesterday.
A. calculated B. outrageous
C. intentioned D. selfish
12. She called her friend before she left the city to _____ her friend would not miss her.
A. insure B. ensure
C. assure D. reassure
13. Underneath her _____ of haughtiness, she is actually kindhearted and good-natured.
A. pretend B. wrapping
C. veneer D. coverage
14. The African quality of his music is _____ in the art that people of his generation enjoyed.
A. inborn B. ingrained
C. impregnated D. included
15. Everyone was shocked by the _____ remarks made by the young man while the will was being read.
A. juicy B. flirtatious
C. saucy D. irresponsible
16. The committee was not so _____ as to make a decision for the moment.
A. disposed B. induced
C. tempted D. urged
17. I don' t care for the _____ shyness the mariposa lily has.
A. uncanny B. intangible
C. ambiguous D. ambivalent
18. Are there _____ equal numbers of boys and girls in your class?
A. barely B. crudely
C. roughly D. unevenly
19. As it _____ the effects of high temperatures, rhenium is a valuable ingredient in certain alloys.
A. resists B. withholds

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- C. reduces
D. discharges
20. The kinetic theory _____ the continual motion that is attributed to all atoms and molecules.
- A. admits to
B. refers to
C. confirms
D. increases

II. Error Correction

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. (20 points)

Examples:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. 1. time
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature 2. /
as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television. 3. the

Modern "disease detectives" are microbiologists, epidemiologists, and other scientists who tried to find 21. _____
out the reason of an epidemic --- a sickness that many 22. _____
people in a region have. These experts talk to people 23. _____
who have disease and ask many questions, such as: 24. _____
What do you eat most often? How often do you wash your
hands? Do you use drugs? They examine kitchens, bathrooms,
and conditioning system. Then, they study the outside 25. _____
environment --- dirt, plants, rivers and lakes, areas of 26. _____
animals, and so on --- for clues that might give them
information about disease. They take the information 27. _____
that they find with laboratory scientists who have 28. _____
benefits of microscopes or computers. Together these 29. _____
disease detectives work to find the reason of modern 30. _____
killer diseases.

III. Reading Comprehension

There are 2 reading passages in this part. 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. (20 points)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

We sometimes think humans are uniquely vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, for example, behavioral immunologist Mark Laudenslager, at the University of Denver, gave mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half the animals could switch off the current by turning a wheel in their enclosure, while the other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired so that each time one rat

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turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner from the shock. Laudenslager found that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpless rats but not in those that could turn off the electricity. What he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of control over an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system.

Other researchers agree. Jay Weiss, a psychologist at Duke University School of Medicine, has shown that animals that are allowed to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in brain chemistry typical of stressed rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations they have no control over, they later behave passively when faced with experiences they can control. Such findings reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experience or perception of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of how the mind can alter the immune response was discovered by chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader at the University of Rochester School of Medicine conditioned mice to avoid saccharin by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them with a drug that while suppressing their immune systems caused stomach upsets. Associating the saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned to avoid the sweetener. In order to extinguish this dislike for the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find that those mice that had received the highest amounts of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could only speculate that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

31. Laudenslager's experiment showed that the immune system of those rats who could turn off the electricity _____.
A. was strengthened
B. was not affected
C. was altered
D. was weakened
32. According to the passage, the experience of helplessness causes rats to _____.
A. try to control unpleasant stimuli
B. turn off the electricity
C. behave passively in controllable situations
D. become abnormally suspicious
33. The reason why the mice in Ader's experiment avoided saccharin was that _____.
A. they disliked its taste
B. it affected their immune systems
C. it led to stomach pains

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- D. they associated it with stomachaches
34. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that ____.
- A. they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
- B. the sweetener was poisonous to them
- C. their immune systems had been altered by the mind
- D. they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
35. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animals ____.
- A. can be weakened by conditioning
- B. can be suppressed by drug injections
- C. can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin
- D. can be altered by electric shocks

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering at the corner of their field of their perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silent solitude goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic, and social transformations probably more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every facet of composition, publication, distribution,

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and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

36. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is_____.
- A. rather bleak B. fairly bright
C. very impressive D. quite encouraging
37. The author's biggest concern is _____.
- A. elementary school children's disinterest in reading classics
B. the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.
C. the musical setting American readers require for reading
D. the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class
38. A major problem with most adolescents who can read is _____.
- A. their fondness of music and TV programs
B. their ignorance of various forms of art and literature
C. their lack of attentiveness and basic understanding
D. their inability to focus on conflicting input
39. The author claims that the best way a reader can show admiration for a piece of poetry or prose is _____.
- A. to be able to appreciate it and memorize it
B. to analyze its essential features
C. to think it over conscientiously
D. to make a fair appraisal of its artistic value
40. About the future of the arts of reading the author feels _____.
- A. upset B. uncertain
C. alarmed D. pessimistic

IV. cloze

There are 15 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks using one word for each blank. (15 points)

There have been three models for professional training. The first, which is usually referred 41 as the craft model, focuses on skills that are passed on directly from master to apprentice 42 experience. Because it is essentially imitative, the 43 model has been disparagingly compared to "sitting next to Nellie," Nellie being an experienced assembly-line worker. Nevertheless, it is a model that has spanned numerous centuries and retains a certain appeal 44 today. The second model of professional training has been called the technical rationality or applied science model. Deriving its authority from empirical 45, this model seeks to make use of research-supported knowledge to achieve certain clearly defined 46: experts transmit the knowledge to future and practicing professionals. 47 are expected to incorporate it 48 their practice.

However, it is highly unlikely that 49 the craft model or the applied

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science model alone will suffice as a prototype for second 50 teacher education. A new and 51 future-oriented conception of teacher education came into 52 more than a decade ago. It recognizes that teachers must 53 adapt to and create change. This model is 54 the reflective model. Its goal is to promote within teachers the continuing self-development and self-renewal 55 normally characterize professionals.

V. Mark the following statements true(T) or false(F) (20 points).

56. Language is systematic and generative.
57. Language is a set of arbitrary symbols.
58. Those symbols are primarily vocal, but many also be visual.
59. The symbols do not have conventionalized meanings to which they refer.
60. Language operates in a speech community or culture.
61. Language is essentially human, although possibly not limited to human.
62. The more you are exposed to a language, the faster you will learn it.
63. A language is weakened when it borrows large numbers of words from other languages.
64. Some languages sound more beautiful than other languages.
65. The rules of a language can be explained because they are local.

VI. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese (25 points).

Krashen maintained that adult L2 learners have at their disposal two distinct and independent ways of developing competence in a second language acquisition and learning. Acquisition is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language, and learning is a conscious process that results in knowledge about language. Acquisition comes about through meaningful interaction in a natural communication setting. Speakers are not concerned with form, but with meaning; nor is there explicit concern with error detection and correction. This contrasts with the language learning situation in which error detection and correction are central, as is typical the case in classroom settings, where formal rules and feedback provide the basis for language instruction.

For Krashen, it is conscious attention to rules that distinguishes language acquisition from language learning. In the natural setting, an adult can obtain formal instruction by asking informants about grammar and by receiving feedback from friends. Similarly, language can be acquired in the classroom when the focus is on communication, e.g., through dialogues, role-playing, and other forms of meaningful interaction.

VII. Reading-based writing

Summarize the main idea(s) of the following passage and then comment on the

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issue discussed in the passage. Write at least 300 words. (30 points)

The notion of reflective teaching and reflection on the learner originates from the work of John Dewey (1933). Dewey argued eloquently for the importance of developing teachers' reflective attitudes, including being open to multiple perspectives and alternative possibilities, paying attention to learners and their interests, critically examining the teaching context, and making deliberate and informed decisions. Using analogies of nutrition and growth in analyzing the relationship between the learner and the curriculum, Dewey emphasized an active role of the learner in the learning process, the teachers' knowledge about the learner, and using that knowledge in instruction to achieve good teaching. Schon(1987) further articulated Dewey's concept of reflection and used it as a goal for lifelong professional development. According to Schon, teachers grow through grappling with the unknown, tension and a problem. In the process of reflective practice, teachers become listeners, observers, thinkers, and researchers who listen to their students, observe students' behaviors and response to instruction, and reflect on their students' previous experiences and ways of knowing.

Dewey argued that the goal of education is to enable learners to acquire ability to use experience to respond to challenging conditions. Teachers need to develop an ability to think critically about their teaching and to recognize that they are indeed theorizers about L2 learning and teaching. They need opportunities to consider which factors influence their conceptions of L2 teaching and learning, and how to make their conceptions explicit and then critique them. They need to restore their experiences, become aware of the consequences of their experiences, and, thus become accountable for their actions. In this way, they may be able to develop the kind of sense-making that promotes changes in how they justify their instruction and, hence, in the instruction itself.

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华中师范大学

二〇一四年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业：外国语学院 学科教学（英语）

考试时间：元月5日 午

考试科目代码及名称：833 专业英语

I. Vocabulary and Grammar

In this section, each question consists of an incomplete sentence followed by four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (20 points)

1. When our university laboratory bought this microscope we were given a one year' s _____.
A. reservation B. security C. proof D. guarantee
2. Don' t _____ about lunch for the instructors, because they promised to get some on the way.
A. bother B. fuss C. trouble D. think
3. Caracas has been called the Los Angeles of South America; at _____ they look exactly the same.
A. short notice B. first sight
C. first impression D. first appearance.
4. *A Dictionary of the English Language*, _____ by Dr. Samuel Johnson, was the first real attempt as a systematic survey of English usage.
A. constructed B. composed C. compiled D. collected
5. After I heard that I took a deferred pass in botany, I was in a _____ emotional state.
A. highly B. doubtfully C. greatly D. nervously
6. Since I could not see anything through the microscope _____ my careful adjustment, I gave up.
A. for all B. above all C. after all D. in all
7. When the Victorians had family reunions, the hosts went _____ their way to entertain the guests.
A. in for B. over C. out of D. back on

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共10页 第1页

8. We know she was always as _____ as her words, so we trusted her.
A. good B. honest C. faithful D. true
9. Tom Stephen gripped the _____ wheel hard as the car bounced up and down.
A. stirring B. driving C. steering D. receiving
10. Many of the scientists and engineers are judged _____ how great their achievements are.
A. in spite of B. in ways of
C. in favor of D. in terms of
11. Being somewhat short-sighted, she had the habit of _____ at people.
A. glancing B. peering C. gazing D. scanning
12. Of the thousands of known volcanoes in the world, the _____ majority are inactive.
A. tremendous B. demanding C. intensive D. overwhelming
13. The narrow, sunless hall smelled _____ of stale cabbage.
A. uninterestingly B. unpleasantly
C. uninvitingly D. unpleasingly
14. Present at the Christmas party were the two princesses and their _____ husbands and the Duke of Edinburgh.
A. respectable B. respectful C. respective D. respected
15. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
A. at length B. at random C. in essence D. in bulk
16. Many a man _____ sacrificed _____ life for the cause of the revolution.
A. has...his B. have...his C. have...their D. has...their
17. The rising crime rate is _____ major concern of _____ society.
A. the, the B. a, \ C. a, the D. \, the
18. You see the lightning _____ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.
A. the instant B. on the instant
C. for an instant D. in an instant
19. He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister _____ him at once.
A. to be asked, to see B. being asked, to see
C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, seeing
20. _____ amazed me is _____ he gets all his energy from.
A. This...when B. That...why
C. What...where D. Which...how

II. Error Correction

There are 10 mistakes in the following passage, one in each numbered line. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. (20 points)

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods. 1. time
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature 2. /
as a school subject are valid for ∇ study of television. 3. the

A great many cities are experiencing difficulties which are nothing new in the history of cities, except in their scale. Some cities have lost their original purpose and have not found new one. And any large or rich city is going to attract poor immigrants, who flood in, filling with hopes of prosperity which are often then disappointing. There are backward towns on the edge of Bombay or Brasilia, just as though there were on the edge of seventeenth-century London or early nineteenth-century Paris. This is new is the scale. Descriptions written by the eighteenth-century travelers of the poor of Mexico City, and the enormous contrasts that was to be found there, are very dissimilar to descriptions of Mexico City today ---- the poor can still be numbered in millions. The whole monstrous growth rests on economic prosperity, but behind it lies two myths: the myth of the city as a promised land, that attracts immigrants from rural poverty and brings it flooding into city centers, and the myth of the country as a Garden of Eden, which, a few generations late, sends them flooding out again to the suburbs.

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____

III. Reading Comprehension

There are 2 reading passages in this part. 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. (20 points)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

When Howell Raines was made executive editor of the *New York Times* in 2001, he brought with him a reputation as a fearless and independent newsman.

Within days, al-Qaeda struck the World Trade Centre, and the coverage he oversaw turned him into an editorial legend, his army of reporters winning an unprecedented number of Pulitzer prizes.

Yet, not a year and a half later, the discovery of fabrication by a young reporter triggered a managerial crisis that destroyed Mr Raines' s career and exposed the newspaper to ridicule for being unable to detect a pathological liar in its own newsroom. Not long afterwards, another reporter, who was also a favourite of Mr Raines' s, departed as questions were being raised as to whether he had actually reported the stories appearing under his name. A year on, many inside the world' s best known paper of record and integrity still worry if its reputation can be restored.

Mr Raines got the editorship after pledging to raise the paper' s "competitive metabolism" . The newspaper' s publisher, Arthur Sulzberger, had had ample opportunities to see his flaws. As bureau chief in Washington, DC, Mr Raines had treated a small group of reporters like pets, earning the dislike of the rest. Similar opinions had been voiced when he ran the newspaper' s editorial page. But in each place, Mr Raines had made the *New York Times* noticed. And for Mr Sulzberger, that seemed to be an answer to a problem.

Circulation had been stagnant for years, despite attempts to establish the *New York Times* as America' s national paper. According to Seth Mnookin, a noted columnist, Mr Sulzberger and Mr Raines both felt that the newspaper was badly in need of a change. In Mr Raines' s hands, this meant putting enormous pressure on getting the impossible story. The paper had also been making an effort to diversify the racial mix of its employees, a goal that Mr Raines endorsed. Both objectives converged in the career of Jayson Blair, whose talent as a writer was matched by his dishonesty as a reporter. His career was advanced by Mr Raines despite the trail of errors and suspect scoops that he left.

After the Blair disaster, a painful self-examination began at the *New York Times* which continues today. Among other things, a kind of devil' s advocate was hired to criticise the paper' s workings, and to go public about its contradictions. Daniel Okrent' s column is one of the newspaper' s more provocative, addressing its left-of-centre world view and its use of outside sources to provide false objectivity for its own conclusions. Perhaps the result of all this will be the change that Mr Sulzberger was seeking.

31. Mr Raines' career was destroyed because. ---- .

- A. he failed to notify his publisher of the change of the editorial policy
B. he was held responsible for allowing unfounded stories to be published
C. he supported a young reporter in making up unfounded stories
D. he took no action when the reputation of the newspaper was questioned
32. Mr Raines was made executive editor of the newspaper because ---- .
A. he promised to enhance the competitiveness of the newspaper
B. he had run the bureau in DC and the editorial section of the newspaper
C. Mr Sulzerberger believed that he could reshape the newspaper
D. he knew how to spur his reporters and get hot stories done
33. The author thinks Daniel Okrent-----.
A. never hesitates to expose the contradictions of the newspaper
B. always supports his conclusions with his own investigations
C. is critical of the management of the newspaper
D. fails to offer a balanced view on the subject he addresses
34. The expression "the impossible story" (Line 5, Para. 4) most probably means----- .
A. a news report of unusual proportions
B. an unfounded news report
C. a report completed with difficulty
D. a news story aiming at making a stir
35. Jayson Blair was hired by the *New York Times* because ---- .
A. he proved to be a good reporter in getting some hot stories
B. he was a long time favorite reporter of Mr Raines'
C. he promised to boost the circulation of the newspaper
D. he was talented and racially correct at the right time

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Consumers and producers obviously make decisions that mold the economy, but there is a third major element to consider: the role of government. Government has a powerful effect on the economy in at least four ways:

Direct services. The postal system, for example, is a federal system serving the entire nation, as is the large and complex military establishment. Conversely, the construction and maintenance of most

highways is the responsibility of the individual state, and the public educational systems, despite a large funding role by the state government, are primarily paid for by local governments. Police and fire protection and sanitation services are also the responsibility of local government.

Regulation and control. The government regulates and controls private enterprises in many ways. The intent of this regulation is to assure that business serves the best interest of the people as a whole. Regulation is necessary in areas where private enterprises are granted monopolies, such as in telephone or electric service, or in other areas where there is limited competition, as with railroads or airlines. Public policy permits such companies to make a reasonable profit, but limits their ability to raise prices unfairly (as defined by the regulations), since the public depends on their service. Often control is exercised to protect the public, as for example, when the Food and Drug Administration bans harmful drugs, or requires standards of quality in food.

Stabilization and growth. They can affect the economy through changes in the amount of public spending by the government itself.

Direct assistance. The government provides many kinds of help to business and individuals. For example, tariffs permit certain products to remain relatively free of foreign competition; imports are sometimes taxed so that American products are able to compete with certain foreign goods. Government also supplies relief for the poor and help for the disabled.

36. Which of the following service is NOT offered by the federal government?

- A. Postal system. B. Military establishment.
C. Funding the public. D. Police and fire protection service.

37. Government regulates private enterprises for the main purposes of _____.

- A. promoting the growth of the national economy
B. assuring that the business serves the best interest of the people
C. eliminating unfair competition
D. fighting against the competition from foreign countries

38. If the U.S. government raises its tariffs, then ____.
- A. the American products may get an upper hand in competing with certain foreign products
 - B. the American consumers can buy more cheap foreign goods
 - C. the import volumes of U.S. may increase greatly
 - D. the domestic inflation can be eliminated
39. The Food and Drug Administration was established for the purpose of ____.
- A. eliminating monopolies
 - B. supervising the standards of quality in food
 - C. fighting against the government's control
 - D. fighting against the foreign competition
40. As far as telephone or electric service is concerned, regulation is necessary because ____.
- A. in these areas monopolies have been established
 - B. these areas are faced with fierce competition
 - C. these enterprises are inclined to make unfair benefits
 - D. these enterprises impact on public security

IV. Cloze

There are 15 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks using one word for each blank. (15 points)

We usually think of pollution as a harmful waste substance that threatens the air and water. But some people have become __41__ about another kind of pollution. It can be everywhere, depending on the time of day. And it is not thought of __42__ a substance. It is light.

The idea of light pollution has developed __43__ the increase of lights in cities. In many areas, this light makes it difficult or impossible to __44__ stars and planets in the night sky. In 1988, the International Dark-Sky Association formed. This organization wants to reduce light pollution in the night sky. It also __45__ the effective use of electric lighting.

There are a number of reasons __46__ light pollution is important. One has become clear __47__ the Mount Wilson Observatory near Los Angeles, Californian. Mount Wilson Observatory was home to the largest telescopes in the world during the first half of the 1900s. The light from Los Angeles makes

the night sky above Mount Wilson very bright. It is no __48__ an important research center because of light pollution.

Light pollution is the __49__ of waste energy. Bright light that shines into the sky is not being used to provide light __50__ it is needed on Earth. Poorly designed lighting __51__ a great deal of light pollution. Lights that are brighter than __52__ also cause light pollution.

Recently, two Italian astronomers and an American environmental scientist __53__ a world map of the night sky. The map shows that North America, Western Europe and Japan have the __54__ amount of light pollution.

Most people in America are surprised to find that they are unable to see our own galaxy, the Milky Way, __55__ their own eyes because of man-made light. But about three-fourths of Asians can see the Milky Way.

V. Mark the following statements true(T) or false(F) (20 points).

56. According to the input hypothesis, we acquire language by understanding input that is a little beyond our current level of competence.
57. The monitor hypothesis states that grammatical structures are acquired in a predictable order.
58. Learning is seen in terms of habit formation. The habits are formed by imitation and reinforced by repetition. This reflects the behaviorist view of learning.
59. A human being possesses a mind which has consciousness, ideas, etc. and the mind can influence the behaviour of the body. This reflects the mentalistic view of learning.
60. Paradigmatic dimension of language refers to the relationship that linguistic units have with other units because they may occur together in a sequence.
61. The bottom-up model views reading as a decoding process of reconstructing the author's intended meaning through recognizing the letters and words and building up a meaning for a text from the smallest textual units to larger ones.

62. Advocates of the interactive view believe that lower-level and higher-level processes work together interactively as parts of the reading process.

63. Sense relation means either restating an item in a later part of the discourse by direct repetition or reasserting its meaning by exploiting lexical relations.

64. The conceptual meaning refers to the attitudinal and emotional factors which can be expressed in an item of vocabulary.

65. Information-gap exercises involve receiving information in one form, e.g. verbal, and transferring the information to another form. e.g. diagrams.

VI. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese (25 points).

The climate of educational opinion has changed in the last twenty years. The emphasis in language teaching has shifted from product to process. Now the focus is more on how the learners are learning the language, what problems and the difficulties they may encounter in the process of language learning, rather than on what goals or objectives they are expected to achieve at the end of their study. In other words, the language teachers pay more attention to teaching students how to learn a new language rather than just presenting the students some facts about the language they are learning.

Take the teaching of extensive reading for example. Some twenty years ago, the teacher would just give the students some texts with some follow-up exercises such as multiple choice or "true or false" statements. The students were expected to finish reading the texts in a fixed period of time. Then the teacher would find out how well the students understood the texts by checking their answers. But the teacher did not know what went wrong if a student failed to give the right answers. Many factors might affect students' comprehension of a text: vocabulary, grammar, organization of the text, the topic discussed in the text, the tone of the writer and so on. Now the teacher puts more emphasis on how the students are comprehending the text. If the student gives a wrong answer, the teacher is likely to find out the reason.

VII. Reading-based writing

Summarize the main idea(s) of the following passage and then comment on the issue discussed in the passage. Write at least 300 words. (30 points)

Because of a changing outlook on assessment from one that is learner-centered to one that is more responsive to the entire learning environment, alternative assessment procedures are being successfully used to assess not only the learners but also the classroom and the instruction. Although the sole focus of many assessment initiatives continues to be on the learner, many educators have called for a closer link between instruction and assessment. They have suggested that assessment be part of a feedback loop that allows teachers to monitor and modify instruction continually in response to results of student assessment. This process encourages the teachers to use the results to draw conclusions about instruction and not just about the learners. As a result of the increasing legitimacy of alternative assessment, which is mostly classroom-based, one further important change has occurred; it has given teachers the power of assessment.

新文道

二〇一五年研究生入学考试试题

Spring

院系、招生专业：外国语学院 学科教学（英语）

考试时间：12月28日 下午

考试科目代码及名称：833 专业英语

I. Vocabulary and Grammar

There are 20 questions in this section. Each question consists of an incomplete sentence followed by four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (20 points)

1. All Children like to be _____ restrictions, but we need restrictions; we all need order and discipline.
A. free of B. free from C. beyond D. away from
2. Mustering the audacity to talk with people who don't know me often simply comes down to balancing the fear I have of embarrassment against the fear of failure and its _____.
A. complications B. compounds C. recuperations D. repercussions
3. The follow-up is the hammer and nails of your networking tool kit. Good follow-up alone _____ you above 95 percent of your peers.
A. pushes B. lifts C. elevates D. deflates
4. When women do not fit stereotypical images of self-deprecating femininity, they are _____ become self-determining and responsible for their own development.
A. less likely to B. more likely to C. more possible to D. less possible to
5. Wandering round the shattered walls and through the devastated interior, I gathered evidence that the calamity was not _____ late occurrence.
A. / B. a C. of D. the
6. I know what it is to live entirely for and with what I love best on earth. I hold myself supremely blest—blest _____ what language can express.
A. with B. beyond C. without D. in

7. Because she wants to be known for _____ she is, instead of how she appears, she is straightforward and direct.
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whatever
8. Personal sovereignty means that you choose from what is _____ in order to be intentional about your life. Even if you were locked in a prison cell, you could choose how to think about it.
A. present B. applicable C. feasible D. available
9. I know, that had I been a sanguine, brilliant, careless, exacting, handsome, romping child—though equally dependent and friendless—Mrs. Reed _____ my presence more complacently.
A. would have endured B. would endure
C. will have endured D. will endure
10. I didn't think I could endure the tension much longer. I was tired of _____.
A. no one was talking to me B. no one to talk to me
C. no one talked to me D. no one talking to me
11. One stumbling block is that many people believe that the workplace is largely a _____, which means we look at individuals, not groups, and determine that differences in outcomes must be based on merit, not gender.
A. meritocracy B. autocracy C. idiosyncrasy D. meteorology
12. Under the new system of allocating ITV franchises _____ Thatcher, Thames, one of the most innovative of the major companies, lost its licence to broadcast.
A. institutioned in B. instituted by
C. instituted in D. instilled by
13. In exploiting resentment of the union's power and abused, such as he 'wildcat' stoppages that had lost millions of newspapers, and the 'Spanish practices' that allowed some people to pick up two pay tickets, Murdoch _____ most of his journalists to go to Wapping.
A. being able to persuade B. is able to persuade
C. was able to persuade D. did be able to persuade
14. Professor Michael Cooley was a leading aircraft design engineer _____, during a distinguished career at Lucas Aerospace, helped pioneer strategies to convert the arms industry to peacetime production.
A. who B. whose C. which D. whom

controlling more professional course questions, including computers, tablet computers, and smartphones can also be used to reading e-books. 24. _____

E-book websites can include the ability to translate books into many different languages, made the works available to speakers of languages covered by printed translations. 25. _____
26. _____

However, the quality of the machine translation can be low. 27. _____

Depending on the device, an e-book may be readable on low light or even total darkness. Many newer readers have the ability to display motion, large or change fonts, use Text-to-speech software to read the text aloud for visually impaired, partially 28. _____

sighted, elderly people or just in convenience, search for key terms, find definitions, or allow highlighting bookmarking and 29. _____

annotation. Additionally, e-books allow readers to looking up words or find more information about the topic immediately. 30. _____

III. Reading Comprehension

There are 2 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the best one. (20 points)

Passage 1

The terms 'curriculum' and 'program' are used interchangeably in this book to describe the broadest contexts in which planning for language instruction takes place, either on the national level or for a community's schools. A 'syllabus', on the other hand, is a more circumscribed document, usually one which has been prepared for a particular group of learners. In some places, the terms syllabus and course outline mean the same thing, although recently the term syllabus has taken on a special meaning concerning the specification of language content alone.

Although the terms 'goals', 'objectives' and 'needs' are apt to be used without regard for the important distinctions among them, a model for designing language programs should set them apart. Goals address more general, societal, community, or institutional concerns. In developing a language curriculum, issues concerning language planning and policy must be taken into account since it is the society or broader community which the program serves that fundamentally determines the goals to be manifested in the course. In an ideal situation, thus, goals are determined by carefully examining information about the patterns of language use within the various domains of the society, as well as by studying group and individual attitudes toward English and toward all other languages which are used in the setting. We have also used the term 'societal needs assessment' in relation to determining program goals.

A curriculum which is not in line with the broader community's concepts of language education, certainly one which does not accommodate the immediate audience's expectations – those of teachers and learners – may just gather dust on a shelf. Such could be the fate of a document which reflected the latest discussions of professionals in

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language teaching/learning circles yet which did not include sufficient explanations for local teachers who were asked to use it. In many ways, curriculum designers must constantly juggle and balance the disparate aspirations, opinions, and beliefs of all of those groups that look to the document they produce for guidance and inspiration.

Objectives, in turn, are specific outcomes or products of courses which are outlined in a syllabus. Objectives guide teachers; they also help learners understand where the course is going and why. Objectives can be expressed in terms of proficiency scores, or as performance objectives such as language skill attainments: a reading rate of so many words per minute with X% comprehension, or the ability to write a five-paragraph composition with acceptable sentence and paragraph sense. Setting objectives in the course plans makes it possible to carry out the necessary evaluation measures. It also makes it possible to specify the various levels of instruction within a program. Course designers ideally make use of information from all interested sources when they write objectives: learners in previous courses, teachers who are ESOL specialists, teachers in other subject areas – all those in the institutional setting who share an interest in the program.

Needs, on the other hand, are associated with individual learners. Since they change and shift during the period of a course, needs are best addressed at the level of classroom instruction, where a teacher can select appropriate techniques and materials to accommodate individuals. From the course designers' point of view, however, the crucial factors are those that must be determined before the learners arrive. Since a curriculum and a syllabus are documents which are produced to guide teachers and learners, they must be in place and ready to be used before learners and teachers meet together on the first day of the program. (582 words)

31. According to this passage, 'curriculum' and 'program' _____.
- A. are of the same meaning
 - B. are easily mixed up
 - C. are synonymous with 'syllabus'
 - D. mean differently in different countries
32. What is the author's view about the two terms, 'goals' and 'objectives'?
- A. They are interchangeable.
 - B. 'Goals' specify students' needs, while 'objectives' address broader societal needs.
 - C. 'Objectives' specify students' needs, while 'goals' address broader societal needs.
 - D. They are complementary.
33. Of the following statements about objectives, which one DOES NOT represent the author's opinion about objectives?
- A. Objectives are general guidelines for a lesson.
 - B. Objectives are specific outcomes outlined in a syllabus.
 - C. Objectives are a reference framework for setting evaluation measures.
 - D. Various considerations, such as learners' needs and teachers' characteristics are important in setting objectives.

34. The author suggests that 获取更多专业课真题获取, 请添加新文道文文学姐微信【xinwendao02】

- A. Course designers look at learners' needs the same way as teachers.
- B. Course designers and teachers design a curriculum before students' arrival.
- C. Course designers are more specialized than teachers in considering students' needs.
- D. Course designers and teachers consider learners' needs from different perspectives.

35. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.

- A. a good teacher should have a good understanding of the concepts covered in this passage and expertise in enacting them into actions in teaching
- B. there are differences between the concepts covered in this passage
- C. the concepts should be borne in mind in course design
- D. teachers' knowledge about the relevant concepts is very limited

Passage 2

Early in the film *A beautiful Mind*, the mathematician John Nash is seen sitting in a Princeton courtyard, hunched over a playing board covered with small black and white pieces that look like pebbles. He was playing Go, an ancient Asian game. Frustration at losing that game inspired the real Nash to pursue the mathematics of game theory, research for which he eventually was awarded a Nobel Prize.

In recent years, computer experts, particularly those specializing in artificial intelligence, have felt the same fascination and frustration. Programming other board games has been a relative snap. Even chess has succumbed to the power of the processor. Five years ago, a chess-playing computer called Deep Blue not only beat but thoroughly humbled Garry Kasparow, the world champion at that time. That is because chess, while highly complex, can be reduced to a matter of brute force computation. Go is different. Deceptively easy to learn, either for a computer or a human, it is a game of such depth and complexity that it can take years for a person to become a strong player. Today, no computer has been able to achieve a skill level beyond that of the casual player.

The game is played on a board divided into a grid of 19 horizontal and 19 vertical lines. Black and white pieces called stones are placed one at a time on the grid's intersections. The object is to acquire and defend territory by surrounding it with stones. Programmers working on Go see it as more accurate than chess in reflecting the ways the human mind works. The challenge of programming a computer to mimic that process goes to the core of artificial intelligence, which involves the study of learning and decision-making, strategic thinking, knowledge representation, pattern recognition and perhaps most intriguingly, intuition.

Along with intuition, pattern recognition is a large part of the game. While computers are good at processing numbers, people are naturally good at matching patterns. Humans can recognize an acquaintance at a glance, even from the back.

Daniel Bump, a mathematics professor at Stanford, works on a program called GNU Go in his spare time.

"You can very quickly look at a chess game and see if there's some major issue," he said. But to make a decision in Go, he said, players must learn to combine their pattern-matching abilities with the logic and knowledge they have accrued in years of

playing. 更多专业课真题获取，请添加新文道文文学姐微信【xinwendao02】

One measure of the challenge the game poses is the performance of Go computer programs. The past five years have yielded incremental improvements but no breakthroughs, said David Fotland, a programmer and chip designer in San Jose, California, who created and sells The Many Faces of Go, one of the few commercial Go programs.

Part of the challenge has to do with processing speed. The typical chess program can evaluate about 300,000 positions in a second, and Deep Blue was able to evaluate some 200 million positions in a second. By midgame, most Go programs can evaluate only a couple of dozen positions each second, said Anders Kierulf, who wrote a program called SmartGo.

In the course of a chess game, a player has an average of 25 to 35 moves available. In Go, on the other hand, a player can choose from an average of 240 moves. A Go-playing computer would need about 30,000 years to look as far ahead as Deep Blue can with chess in three seconds, said Michael Reiss, a computer scientist in London. But the obstacles go deeper than processing power. Not only do Go programs have trouble evaluating positions quickly; they have trouble evaluating them correctly. Nonetheless, the allure of computer Go increases as the difficulties it poses encourage programmers to advance basic work in artificial intelligence.

Reiss, an expert in neural networks, compared a human being's ability to recognize a strong or weak position in Go with the ability to distinguish between an image of a chair and one of a bicycle. Both tasks, he said, are hugely difficult for a computer.

For that reason, Fotland said, "Writing a strong Go program will teach us more about making computers think like people than writing a strong chess program." (697 words)

36. Which of the following statements is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Go is a more complex game than chess.
- B. Go reflects the way human beings think.
- C. Go players are likely to feel frustrated.
- D. Go poses a challenge to artificial intelligence.

37. The word "snap" underlined in paragraph 2 means _____.

- A. photo
- B. sudden sharp cracking sound
- C. sudden attempt to grasp
- D. easy job

38. The computer is good at _____.

- A. Logical thinking
- B. pattern recognition
- C. knowledge accumulation
- D. computation

39. Which of the following is a commercial Go computer program?

- A. GNU Go.
- B. The Many Faces of Go.
- C. SmarGo.
- D. Go Winner.

40. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?

- A. Nash should owe his success in mathematics partly to his frustration at losing at Go.
- B. Deep Blue was a very successful chess-playing computer.
- C. Computer experts have made progress in Go programming in the past five years.
- D. Though a computer has difficulty in telling a weak position from a strong one in Go, it can easily tell an image of a chair from that of a bicycle.

IV. Cloze

There are 15 blanks in the following passage. Fill in the blanks using one word for each blank. (15 points)

The East Lake ecological scenic area is situated in the east of Wuhan City. The total scenic area covers 82 square kilometers, of 41 the water area is 33 square kilometers. It is the largest city 42 in China.

East Lake has beautiful mountains and rivers, and unique and charming landscapes. The East Lake scenic area can be 43 into five parts. At present, there are four areas of more 44 100 scenic spots open to the public, 45 Tingtao (Listening to Surging Waves), Mo Hill (Millstone Hill), Chuidi (Playing Flutes) and Luoyan (Diving Wild Goose).

In East Lake Park, there are 12 lakes that are both large 46 small, and over 120 islands dotted around, 47 a twisty shoreline of 112 kilometers. Around the lake, 34 mountains and peaks are rolling along it, and forests of more than 10,000 mu provide lush vegetation. The lake is like a mirror, 48 the scenery looks like a picture.

The landscapes in East Lake are attractive throughout the 49 seasons. In spring, it is characterized by green mountains, clean water, flying birds and fragrant flowers; in 50, taking a boat to tour around the river is very exciting; in autumn, red leaves cover all the mountains, and the area is overwhelmed 51 an osmanthus fragrance; in winter, it is very pleasant to go out and enjoy the snow, the beauty of the plum blossoms and the 52 migrant birds.

Mo Hill Area is a very important part of East Lake. Surrounded by water in three parts, the area has natural sceneries 53 beautiful as pictures, and also man-made landscapes 54 in culture from the Chu Dynasty. As the most beautiful tourism resort in Wuhan City, it receives about one million 55 from home and abroad every year. The four special characteristics of Mo Hill Area are splendid mountains and rivers, abundant plants, unique garden parks and the rich Chu culture.

V. True or False

In this section there are 10 statements related to English language teaching and learning theories. Decide which statements are true, and which are false. Mark the true statements T, and false statements F. (20 points)

56. Motivation refers to the combination of desire and effort made to achieve a goal; it links the individual's rationale for any activity such as language learning with the range of behaviours and degree of effort employed in achieving goals.
57. Language competence is the ability to use the language freely without the need to pay attention to linguistic rules.
58. Grammar-translation method emphasizes the teaching of the second language grammar; its principal practice technique is translation from and into the target language.
59. We need to recognize that all theories about language teaching and learning contribute to our understanding and improvement of teaching, and should be embraced and followed as universal maxims.
60. Language transfer occurs as a negative interference caused by the first language with the learning of the second language.
61. The meaning of a word is called denotation. Therefore, teaching a word involves teaching its denotation.
62. Brainstorming generally happens at the end of a lesson to recapitulate the major contents covered and steps of that lesson.
63. Grammar is the way words are put together to make correct sentences.
64. Cognitive theory places emphasis on the conscious acquisition of language as a meaningful system and it seeks a basis in cognitive psychology and in transformational grammar.
65. Learning portfolios are a form of summative assessment to monitor students' learning process and diagnose their strengths and weaknesses in learning.

VI. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. (25 points)

Since the 1990s, the methodology known as communicative language teaching has been widely adopted as a framework for teaching English worldwide. However, since it describes a set of very general principles grounded in the notion of communicative competence as the goal of second and foreign language teaching, there is no single or agreed upon set of practices that characterize current interpretations of communicative language teaching. Indeed, many practitioners today are hesitant to use the term, preferring to base their pedagogy on a set of general principles that can be applied in different ways, depending on the teaching context, the age of the learners, their level, their learning goals, and so on. These principles reflect changed understandings of the nature of second language learning and teaching, and they are reflected in the trends that current language teaching methodology emphasize, such as learner autonomy, the social nature of learning, curricular integration, focus on meaning,

Learner autonomy suggests that learners should be given greater choice over their own learning, both in terms of the content of learning and in the learning processes they can employ. This is seen in the use of group-based learning, self-assessment, learner training, and other learner-centered approaches. The social nature of learning indicates that learning is not an individual private activity but a social one that depends upon interaction with others. Such interaction can create the motivation for learning. Creating a supportive classroom climate involves using principles of group dynamics and is a key condition for successful learning.

VII. Reading-based writing

Figure out the main idea of the following paragraphs taken from *Understanding Language Classroom Contexts: The Starting Point for Change* (Wedell & Malderez 2013), and write your response to the main idea expressed in this excerpt. (30 points)

Writing guidelines: You should give a title to your writing response precisely indicating your point of view. Your view should be clearly illustrated and strongly substantiated. Your writing should be well-structured. The length should be between 300-500 words.

There is an ongoing debate about what is essential for teachers to know (understood in a very broad sense). Writers have variously described the core knowledge for all teachers as: 'situated knowledge', 'craft knowledge', 'case knowledge', and 'personal practical knowledge'. However teacher knowledge eventually comes to be defined, it is certain that experience of learners and interactions and classroom events are needed for teachers to learn what it is they need to know.

Therefore, it can be argued that learners are the teachers of teachers, and teachers are always learners themselves when working with learners, as in doing so they are increasing their case, craft, personal practical or situated knowledge. In this sense the main site for the learning of teaching is not the university or training college, but rather the school. Partly in recognition of this, there has been an increased emphasis on school experience in

initial teacher preparation programmes. This has required trained people in schools to support the in-context/on-the-job learning, and therefore 'we have seen the birth of a new training professional: the school-based mentor' (Grenfell 1998).

As far as support for ongoing teacher development is concerned, not only some forms of mentoring but also 'Practitioner Research' seem to have potential. Indeed informal, small scale, locally focused investigations seem to us to provide a possible self-managed tool for ongoing teacher learning, supporting bottom-up or 'owned' changes in what happens in schools and classrooms.



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