

2022 年硕士研究生招生考试（初试）试题

科目代码： 615

科目名称： 基础英语

- 说明： 1.本试题为招生单位自命题科目。
2.所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题单上的一律无效。
3.考生答题时不必抄题，但必须写明题号。
4.本试题共计 4 大题，满分 150 分。

【本试题共计 4 页，此为第 1 页】

Part I Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage, and write the corresponding letter A, B, C or D on the answer sheet.

In the United States, the first day nursery, was opened in 1854. Nurseries were established in various areas during the 1 half of the 19th century; most of 2 were charitable. Both in Europe and in the U.S., the day nursery movement received great 3 during the First World War, when 4 of manpower caused the industrial employment of unprecedented (前所未有) numbers of women. In some European countries nurseries were established 5 in munitions (军火) plants, under direct government sponsorship. 6 the number of nurseries in the U.S. also rose 7, this rise was accomplished without government aid of any kind. During the years following the First World War, 8, federal, state, and local governments gradually began to exercise a measure of control 9 the day nurseries, chiefly by 10 them and by inspecting and regulating the conditions within the nurseries.

The 11 of the Second World War was quickly followed by an increase in the number of day nurseries in almost all countries, as women were 12 called up on to replace men in the factories. On this 13 the U.S. government immediately came to the support of the nursery schools, 14 \$6,000,000 in July, 1942, for a nursery school program for the children of working mothers. Many States and local communities 15 this Federal aid. By the end of the war, in August, 1945, more than 100,000 children were being cared 16 in daycare centers receiving Federal 17. Soon afterward, the Federal government 18 cut down its expenditures for this purpose and later 19 them, causing a sharp drop in the number of nursery schools in operation. However, the expectation that most employed mothers would leave their 20 at the end of the war was only partly fulfilled.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) latter | B) late | C) other | D) first |
| 2. A) those | B) them | C) whose | D) whom |
| 3. A) impetus | B) input | C) imitation | D) initiative |
| 4. A) sources | B) abundance | C) shortage | D) reduction |
| 5. A) hardly | B) entirely | C) only | D) even |
| 6. A) Because | B) As | C) Since | D) Although |
| 7. A) unanimously | B) sharply | C) predominantly | D) militantly |
| 8. A) therefore | B) consequently | C) however | D) moreover |
| 9. A) over | B) in | C) at | D) about |
| 10. A) formulating | B) labeling | C) patenting | D) licensing |
| 11. A) outset | B) outbreak | C) breakthrough | D) breakdown |
| 12. A) again | B) thus | C) repeatedly | D) yet |
| 13. A) circumstance | B) occasion | C) case | D) situation |
| 14. A) regulating | B) summoning | C) allocating | D) transferring |
| 15. A) expanded | B) facilitated | C) supplemented | D) compensated |
| 16. A) by | B) after | C) of | D) for |
| 17. A) pensions | B) subsidies | C) revenues | D) budgets |
| 18. A) prevalently | B) furiously | C) statistically | D) drastically |
| 19. A) abolished | B) diminished | C) jeopardized | D) precluded |
| 20. A) nurseries | B) homes | C) jobs | D) children |

Part II Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Direction: Read the following text carefully, and then answer questions briefly according to your understanding of the text. All the answers should be written on the answer sheet.

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternation with some 16-17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8

a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown in 1957. She found a high *incidence* (发生率) of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

21. What is the normal human daily cycle of activity?
22. What is our present concern with the human daily cycle of activity?
23. What is often the case in industry?
24. What might be the real solution to the round-the-clock working system?
25. What measure should be taken to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine?

Part III Translation

Section A (35 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage from English to Chinese. The answers should be written on the answer sheet.

As a by-product of an industry that exists all over the world — the stalks that remain after grain has been harvested — straw also helpfully soaks up carbon from the atmosphere and locks it in, so long as it is not allowed to decompose. For the building industry, which currently depends on materials with very high embedded energy

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costs — concrete and brick are expensive in carbon terms both to make and to transport, straw could therefore offer a welcome solution to housing's greenhouse gas emissions.

However stylishly modern and environmentally friendly straw-bale house may look, however, you still want to know that it won't get sopping wet in a thunderstorm or go up in a whoosh of flames if you knock over a candle. The results now being published by Walker and his research partner, Dr Katharine Beadle, who have spent the last 18 months testing the BaleHaus (环保房) against an exhaustive list of risk factors that could rot it, burn it or blow it down, so far seem to be reassuring.

"You always want a bit of drama, but we didn't get it!" laughs Beadle the day the team took a ModCell unit to a test laboratory and tried to reduce it to ashes by strapping it to a fiery furnace and raising the temperature to over 1,000°C.

Section B (35 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage from Chinese to English. The answers should be written on the answer sheet.

汉语热指近年来越来越多的外国人开始学习汉语的现象。在很多国家,学汉语的人数在迅速增长。据统计,全世界已有 109 个国家、3000 多所高等学校开设了汉语课程。一项调查显示,他们学习汉语的主要目的是去中国旅游、从事贸易活动、了解中国和中国文化。汉语热背后的原因是中国经济的飞速发展,它使中国的国际地位和影响力得到了提升。全球“汉语热”传达了世界各国人民渴望了解中国文化的信息。

Part IV Writing (40 points)

Directions: Write a short essay on the topic of "How to Deal with Stress in College?" in English. You should write at least 200 words on that topic on the answer sheet.