

电子科技大学  
2016 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题  
考试科目：288 单独考试英语

注：无机读卡，所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试卷或草稿纸上均无效。

一. **Reading Comprehension (50 points)**

**Section A** *Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each one by choosing A), B), C), or D). Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

**Passage 1**

What you can remember from age 3 may help improve aspects of your life far into adulthood. Children who have the ability to recall and make sense of memories from daily life — the first day of preschool, the time the cat died — can use them to better develop a sense of identity, form relationships and make sound choices in adolescence and adulthood, new research shows.

While the lives of many youngsters today are heavily documented in photos and video on social media and stored in families' digital archives, studies suggest photos and videos have little impact. Parents play a bigger role in helping determine not just how many early memories children can recall, but how children interpret and learn from the events of their earliest experiences.

“Our personal memories define who we are. They bond us together,” says Robyn Fivush, a psychology professor at Emory University in Atlanta and an author of dozens of the topic. Children whose parents encourage recalling and storytelling about daily events show better coping and problem-solving skills by their preteens, and fewer symptoms of depression, research shows.

Some memories help build a sense of self-continuity, or personal identity, says a 2011 study. People recall these memories when they “want to feel that I am the same person that I was before”, or “when I want to understand how I have changed from who I was before”. A hurricane survivor, for example, might recall the memory as proof that she can survive tough experiences and grow stronger as a result.

Other memories serve a directive function, and guide behavior. People recall these when making decisions or to avoid repeating past mistakes. A person whose dog was killed by a car is likely to call on the memory when deciding to keep pets on a leash.

A third type, social-bounding memories, involving relationships with others. People recall these when they want to strengthen relationships or form new ties, the study says. A college student who participated in a different study cited bedtime-sessions with his father, who read him the entire *Lord of the Rings Trilogy*, as a motivator to build and maintain strong family ties in his adult life.

The ability to draw on all three types of memories predicts higher psychological well-being, a greater sense of purpose and more positive relationships, according to a study of 103 college students published last year in the journal *Memory*.

1. What can we conclude from **Paragraph 1**?
  - A) Early memories are usually difficult for adults to forget.
  - B) Early memories are significant for some aspects of adulthood life.
  - C) Early memories can help children have a happy life.
  - D) Early memories are mainly about preschool and cats.
2. From **Paragraph 2**, we get to know photos and videos \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) record most of parents' early lives
  - B) can help children recall their early memories easily
  - C) usually take the place of children's early memories
  - D) can't play an important role as early memories do
3. Which of the following examples belongs to self-continuity or personal identity?
  - A) Past hard life makes people much stronger.
  - B) Memories about accidents make people sad or cry.
  - C) People are willing to recall good memories rather than bad ones.
  - D) People may feel happy when sweet memories hop in their mind.
4. The author's attitude toward functions of early memories is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) opposed
  - B) affirmative
  - C) paradoxical
  - D) uncertain
5. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
  - A) The Earliest Memories
  - B) Earliest Memories, Good or Bad
  - C) The Power of Earliest Memories
  - D) How to Recall Earliest Memories Better

## **Passage 2**

Immigration is in the headlines again, with President Obama's decision last week to stop deporting young illegal immigrants who came to the United States as children, and the Supreme Court's approaching decision on the constitutionality of Arizona's crackdown on undocumented migrants. But too much of the public debate has focused on the legality of immigration without considering a fundamental question: What effects has mass immigration had on American society?

Some of the most meticulous research was done to date about the effects of immigration on a cross section of American communities — urban, suburban and rural. The scholars who participated were in remarkable agreement: while new immigrants are poorer than the general population and

face considerable hardship, there is no evidence that they have reshaped the social fabric in harmful ways.

American is neither less safe because of immigration nor is it worse off economically. In fact, in the regions where immigrants have settled in the past two decades, crimes has gone down, cities have grown, poor urban neighborhoods have been rebuilt, and small towns that were once on life support are springing back. Scholars can't say for sure that immigration caused these positive developments, but we know enough to reject the notion that immigrants worsen social ills.

Scholars found that immigrant youths in Los Angeles were involved in less crime and violence than their native-born peers in similar economic circumstances. Research also has shown that an increase in immigration in cities like San Antonio and Miami did not produce an increase in the homicide rate. Furthermore, social scientists found that people in immigrant communities in New York were less cynical about the law than were people in less diverse communities; they were also more likely to indicate that they would cooperate with the police.

If migration has had such beneficial effects, why, then, has there been such a persistent backlash? Part of the answer surely lies in the social change — language, political attitudes, and religious mores — that immigrants bring. The leveling-off migration, especially from Mexico, may bring a sense of relief to opponents of these social changes, but if the new research is any guide, the consequences of the slowdown may be the opposite of what **the critics** intend.

Mr. Obama's decision to exempt undocumented children who were brought to the United States by their parents from harsh deportation rules is an overdue, but welcome, first step. Establishing a clear path to citizenship for undocumented adults, creating a more permissive guest-worker program, and preserving families rather than separating them through deportation are controversial ideas, but they deserve a hearing.

6. What does the **Paragraph 1** suggest?

- A) The impact of immigration gets insufficient attention.
- B) President Obama backs legalizing undocumented migrants.
- C) Arizona's crackdown on migrants violates the Constitution.
- D) The legality of immigration found much public support.

7. According to **Paragraphs 2 and 3**, which of the following would scholars agree on?

- A) Immigrants have reshaped the social fabric beneficially.
- B) Immigrants have been appraised negatively.
- C) Immigrants have worsened social ills.

- D) Immigrants have pulled down the average living standards.
8. What does the author make use of to show the desirable effects of immigration?  
A) Induction. B) Illustration. C) Comparison. D) Explanation.
9. “The critics” (Paragraph 5) most probably refers to those in favor of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) scholars in the research B) President Obama  
C) Supreme Court D) Arizona state government
10. To handle the immigration question, the author suggests \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) holding immigrant families together B) deporting undocumented adults  
C) abolishing harsh deportation rules D) establishing a guest-worker program

### Passage 3

It has been said that management is a science and that leadership is an art. Management is comprised of concrete, measurable skills: planning, organizing, directing and controlling. Thumb through any management textbook and you'll see specific models, formulas, procedures, or techniques for monitoring and controlling performance output. Controlling productivity through adherence to standards is the stock-in-trade of the effective manager. It's not always an easy task, and talented manager should be given the credit they deserve in helping their organizations succeed. No organization can survive for very long, let alone earn any sort of substantial profits, without sound management. But management alone is not enough in today's marketplace. It is the right balance, a combining of efficient management and leadership, that every organization is seeking.

Just what is the new model of leadership for the 21st century? It revolves around five abstract qualities. Managers may possess some or all of these abilities to one degree or another, but these skills are distinct from the particular qualities that define management. To better understand how leadership and management differ, let's review the five leadership competences.

Self-mastery is the foundation upon which a leader's credibility is built and from which a leader's image will evolve. Self-mastery involves awareness, acknowledge, and acceptance. It's about discovering the qualities that make you special and unique. It's about your own talents and abilities — your personal areas of excellence. Effective leaders create opportunities to showcase their natural abilities. They uncover their potential talents by continually stretching themselves and pushing themselves to their limits. At the same time, however, the successful leader acknowledges his or her limitations. To achieve true self-mastery you must accept yourself, including your faults, totally and unconditionally.

Version is in many ways the heart and soul of leadership. While the manager must deal with

issues and produce results on a day-to-day basis, a leader must focus on both the present and the future. The manager's concern is today; the leader has a vision for tomorrow. But simply having a version is not enough; you must make others believe in it, too. Put your plans for the future before the eyes and ears of the people around you. When other people begin to buy your version and make it their own, good things start to happen — and happen quickly. Leaders turn their version into reality by constantly letting others know what's in it for them.

“Personal power” is the ability to influence and persuade others. It is not to be confused with “position power”. Position power is embedded in hierarchical, organizational structure. Personal power is earned. You do not necessarily need to have direct authority over others to display personal power. In fact, in the most successful companies, leadership exists at all levels. Develop personal power by being dependable, following through on commitments, and demonstrating concern for the welfare of others. People will recognize your personal power and look to you for direction.

Empowerment completes the set of leadership skills. Although it has become a buzz word in the 90's, leaders have been aware of the concept of empowerment throughout the ages. Empowerment is the process by which a leader enables other individuals to successfully complete a certain job or task. It is a technique that allows you to delegate responsibility for tasks throughout your organization, even at the lowest levels. As a leader, it is in your interest to nurture and develop individuals who will one day take your place, so make empowerment a top priority. Empowerment involves three critical ingredients: skills, confidence, and authority. Evaluate your followers' skills and provide training to improve or enhance their abilities. Instill confidence in others and raise their self-esteem by maintaining face-to-face contact and offering praise for a job well done. Furthermore, bestow authority onto other people, giving them the right to exercise their best personal judgment. True leaders are always willing to give credit to others and accept responsibility for failure, while simultaneously supporting, encouraging and empowering their followers. If you do so, you will develop an unshakeable trust bond with others in your organization, establishing your own credibility while ensuring results. No one can deny the importance of good management in a successful organization. But good management alone is no longer enough. Recognizing the difference between management and leadership, and striking the correct balance between the two, will provide substantial dividends in the long run. Management will get you through today; leadership will ensure a better tomorrow.

11. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_.

A) management skills

B) the qualities that define management

- C) the leadership principles      D) distinction between management and leadership
12. What is the heart and the soul of leadership according to the passage?  
A) Personal power.    B) Self-mastery.      C) Vision.              D) Empowerment.
13. In **Paragraph 1** “stock-in-trade” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) quality              B) usual tactics      C) credibility          D) responsibility
14. According to the four leadership competencies, which of the following is not the skill of a leader?  
A) Dealing with daily issues and producing results.  
B) Recognizing the talents of others and giving them the knowledge and the tools they need to succeed.  
C) Nurturing and developing successors.  
D) Making macro-plans and ensuring results.
15. From this passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) leadership is more important than management  
B) a good manager must have leadership competencies  
C) leading and managing involve distinctly different sets of skills  
D) people with exceptional leadership qualities are usually undeveloped

#### **Passage 4**

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences. Difference between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from differences in their goals. For the sciences, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. Innovative science produces new propositions in terms of which diverse phenomena can be related to one another in more coherent ways. Such phenomena as a brilliant diamond or a nesting bird are relegated to the role of data, serving as the means for formulating or testing a new theory. The goal of highly creative art is very different: the phenomenon itself becomes the direct product of the creative act. Shakespeare’s Hamlet is not a tract about the behavior of indecisive princes or the uses of political power, nor is Picasso’s painting Guernica primarily a propositional statement about the Spanish Civil War or the evils of fascism. What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new

generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic particular. Aesthetic particulars produced by the highly creative artist extend or exploit, in an innovative way, the limits of an existing form, rather than transcend that form.

This is not to deny that a highly creative artist sometimes establishes a new principle of organization in the history of an artistic field: the composer Monteverdi, who created music of the highest aesthetic value, comes to mind. More generally, however, whether or not a composition establishes a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth. Because they embody a new principle of organization, some music works such as the operas of the Florentine Camerata, are of signal historical importance, but few listeners or musicologists would include these among the great works of music. On the other hand, Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* is surely among the masterpieces of music even though its modest innovations are confined to extending existing means. It has been said of Beethoven that he toppled the rules and freed music from the stifling confines of convention. But a close study of his compositions reveals that Beethoven overturned no fundamental rules. Rather, he was an incomparable strategist who exploited limits — the rules, forms and conventions that he inherited from predecessors such as Haydn and Mozart, Handel and Bach — in strikingly original ways.

16. The author considers a new theory that coherently relates diverse phenomena to one another to be the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) basis for reaffirming a well-established scientific formulation
  - B) byproduct of an aesthetic experience
  - C) tool used by a scientist to discover a new particular
  - D) result of highly creative scientific activity
17. The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Has unusual creative activity been characterized as revolutionary?
  - B) Did Beethoven work within a musical tradition that also included Handel and Bach?
  - C) Is Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* an example of a creative work that transcended limits?
  - D) Who besides Monteverdi wrote music that the author would consider to embody new principles of organization and to be of high aesthetic value?
18. The author regards the idea that all highly creative artistic activity transcends limits with\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) deep skepticism
  - B) strong indignation
  - C) marked indifference
  - D) moderate amusement

19. The author implies that an innovative scientific contribution is one that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is cited with high frequency in the publications of other scientists.
  - B) is accepted immediately by the scientific community
  - C) does not relegate particulars to the role of data
  - D) introduces a new valid generalization
20. Which of the following statements would most logically conclude the last paragraph of the passage?
- A) Unlike Beethoven, however, even the greatest of modern composers, such as Stravinsky, did not transcend existing musical forms.
  - B) In similar fashion, existing musical forms were even further exploited by the next generation of great European composers.
  - C) Thus, many of the great composers displayed the same combination of talents exhibited by Monteverdi.
  - D) By contrast, the view that creativity in the arts exploits but does not transcend limits is supported in the field of literature.

**Section B** *Directions: Read the following text and answer questions by finding a subtitle for each of the marked parts or paragraphs. There are two extra items in the subtitle. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

- A) The consequence of losing bones
- B) A better lab than on earth
- C) Two different cases
- D) Multiple effects form weightlessness
- E) How to overcome weightlessness
- F) Factors that are not so sure

During weightlessness, the forces within the body undergo dramatic change. Because the spine is no longer compressed, people grow taller. The lungs, heart and other organs within the chest have no weight, and as a result, the rib cage and chest relax and expand. Similarly, the weights of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels disappear. One astronaut said after his flight: “You will feel your guts floating up. I found myself tightening my belly, sort of pushing things back.”

21. \_\_\_\_\_

Meanwhile muscles and bones come to be used in different ways. Our muscles are designed to



support us when stand or sit upright and to move body parts. But in space, muscles used for support on the ground are no longer needed for that purpose; moreover, the muscles used for movement around a capsule differ from those used for walking down a hall. Consequently, some muscles rapidly weaken. This doesn't present a problem to space travelers as long as they perform only light work. But preventing the loss of muscle tissue required for heavy work during space walks and preserving muscle for safe return to Earth are the subject of many current experiments.

Studies have shown that astronauts lose bone mass from the lower spine, hips and upper leg at a rate of about 1 percent per month for the entire duration of their time in space. Some sites, such as the heel, lose calcium faster than others. Studies of animals taken into space suggest that bone formation also declines.

22. \_\_\_\_\_

Needless to say, these data are indeed cause for concern. During space flight, the loss of bone elevates calcium levels in the body, potentially causing kidney stones and calcium crystals to form in other tissues. Back on the ground, the loss of bone calcium stops within one month, but scientists do not yet know whether the bone loss may be permanent, in which case ex-astronauts will always be more prone to broken bones.

23. \_\_\_\_\_

These questions mirror those in our understanding of how the body works here on Earth. For example, elderly women are prone to a loss of bone mass. Scientists understand that many different factors can be involved in this loss, but they do not yet know how the factors act and interact; this makes it difficult to develop an appropriate treatment. So it is with bone loss in space, where the right prescription still awaits discovery.

24. \_\_\_\_\_

Many other body systems are affected directly and indirectly. One example is the lung. Scientist have studied the lung in space and learned much they could not have learned in laboratories on Earth. On the ground the top and bottom parts of the lung have different patterns of air flow and blood flow. But are these patterns the results only of gravity, or also of the nature of the lung itself? Only recently have studies in space provided clear evidence for the latter. Even in the absence of gravity, different parts of the lung have different levels of air flow and blood flow.

25. \_\_\_\_\_

Not everything that affects the body during space flight is related solely to weightlessness. Also affected, for example, are the immune system and the multiple systems responsible for the amount

and quality of sleep (light levels and work schedules disrupt the body's normal rhythms). Looking out the spacecraft window just before going to sleep (an action difficult to resist, considering the view) can let enough bright light into the eye to trigger just the wrong brain response, leading to poor sleep. As time goes on, the sleep debt accumulates.

For long space voyages, travelers must also face being confined in a tight volume, unable to escape, isolated from the normal life of Earth, living with a small, fixed group of companies who often come from different cultures. These challenges can lead to anxiety, depression, crew tension and other social issues, which affect astronauts just as much as weightlessness — perhaps, even more. Because these factors operate at the same time the body is adapting to other environmental changes, it may not be clear which physiological changes result from which factors. Much work remains to be done.

## 二. Grammar and Vocabulary (15 points)

*Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

26. He has \_\_\_\_ strange hobbies like collecting bottle tops and inventing secret codes.  
A) gone on                      B) gone in for                      C) gone with                      D) gone through with
27. Of all the soldiers, they had the \_\_\_\_ of being the fiercest, the most patriotic, the toughest.  
A) recognition                      B) reservation                      C) recreation                      D) reputation
28. Why didn't you tell me you could lend me the money? I \_\_\_\_ it from the bank.  
A) haven't needed to borrow                      B) will not need to borrow  
C) needn't have borrowed                      D) didn't need to borrow
29. Advantage of computer technology has \_\_\_\_ an answer to accurate weather forecasting.  
A) set up                      B) come up with                      C) filled in                      D) faced up with
30. I stared into the blackness and wondered if he was as aware of my presence as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I was of his                      B) I was of him                      C) I did of him                      D) I did of his
31. Prohibition had the \_\_\_\_ effect of making alcohol more attractive to many Americans.  
A) limited                      B) conditioned                      C) desired                      D) unexpected
32. What is the most obvious in this book are all those details of everyday life which make Mrs. Richards anything \_\_\_\_ common.  
A) but                      B) for                      C) other than                      D) except for
33. When young, we tend to view aging as something exciting, eagerly \_\_\_\_ growing up.

- A) intending      B) anticipating      C) realizing      D) convincing
34. \_\_\_\_ what has been said, it is unlikely that population growth will be halted either in the developed or in the underdeveloped world.
- A) In view of      B) On behalf of      C) For the sake of      D) With the exception of
35. Everybody expected to be served at once and feel annoyed \_\_\_\_.
- A) to be asked waiting      B) asking to wait      C) asking to be waited      D) to be asked to wait
36. The city has decided to \_\_\_\_ smoking.
- A) do away with      B) take away      C) get away with      D) put away
37. Perhaps it wouldn't be \_\_\_\_ to go and see such a film.
- A) worthy you while      B) worth of while      C) worthy of while      D) worth your while
38. The old building is in a good state of \_\_\_\_ except for the wooden floors.
- A) observation      B) preservation      C) conservation      D) compensation
39. While some office jobs would seem \_\_\_\_ to many people, there are quite a few jobs that are stimulating, exciting, and satisfying.
- A) hostile      B) tedious      C) fantastic      D) courageous
40. \_\_\_\_ she wondered if she had made a mistake.
- A) Not until long afterwards that      B) Not long until afterwards
- C) It was not until long afterwards that      D) It was long afterwards until
41. The person who \_\_\_\_ this type of research deserves our praise.
- A) originated      B) manufactured      C) generated      D) estimated
42. All students in this university are requested to \_\_\_\_ with the regulations.
- A) yield      B) comply      C) submit      D) consent
43. My boss has always attended to the \_\_\_\_ of important business himself.
- A) transaction      B) stimulation      C) transition      D) solution
44. When he applied for a \_\_\_\_ in the office of the local newspaper, he was told to see the manager.
- A) location      B) profession      C) career      D) position
45. Human behavior is mostly a product of learning, whereas the behavior of an animal mainly depends on \_\_\_\_.
- A) consciousness      B) impulse      C) instinct      D) response
46. Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains \_\_\_\_.
- A) to be shown      B) to have shown      C) to have been shown      D) being shown

47. The economic crises in that country have threatened the \_\_\_\_\_ of the government.  
 A) stability                      B) capability                      C) persistence                      D) permanence
48. Although most birds have only a negligible sense of smell, they have \_\_\_\_\_ vision.  
 A) vigorous                      B) exact                      C) acute                      D) vivid
49. Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ me earlier if she did not like her house she bought last month.  
 A) told                      B) would tell                      C) had told                      D) would have told
50. By moving the radar beam around slowly in circles, we can \_\_\_\_\_ the surroundings.  
 A) explore                      B) expose                      C) exploit                      D) expand
51. The most \_\_\_\_\_ technological success in the 20th century is probably the computer revolution.  
 A) prominent                      B) prosperous                      C) solemn                      D) prevalent
52. Whether their football team will win is a matter of \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
 A) indifference                      B) discrimination                      C) deviation                      D) interests
53. He thought he could talk Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ buying some expensive equipments.  
 A) on                      B) of                      C) round                      D) into
54. Today the public is much concerned about the way \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) nature is being ruined                      B) which nature is ruined  
 C) on which to ruin nature                      D) of nature to be ruined
55. Though \_\_\_\_\_ rich, he was better off than any other period in his life.  
 A) by any means                      B) by some means                      C) by all means                      D) by no means

三. Cloze (10 points)

*Directions: The following passage contains 20 blanks. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D) below the passage. Choose the ONE answer that best fits each blank. Then write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

As human children are unusually dependent for an unusually long time, it's obvious that every society must provide a domestic context in which the children are brought up and educated. In present day English, the word 'family' has two meanings: firstly, the 56 group of parents and children; and secondly, a 57 of relations who might be expected to 58 at a wedding or a 59. At the first level, my brothers and sisters and myself are all in the same 60 as children, but in different ones as parents; but at the second 61, we're all in the same family from start to finish.

As nuclear families become more 62, families of relations become more dispersed. The young mother can still talk to her Mum on the phone, but she can't ask her to 63 for a few

minutes to watch the baby. Ideas about the 64 of women have been changing: wives are thought to be the 65 of their husbands rather than their 66. But perhaps they're more 67 enslaved to their children than before. The point is that there doesn't seem to be any 68. There is a genuine 69 between the right of the woman to be treated as a free and self-respected 70, and the right of the child to demand care and 71.

We have created for ourselves three 72: social equality of men and women; 73 of the marriage; and lifelong love and 74 between parents and children. However, we have 75 a social system in which it's quite impossible for these factors to co-exist.

- |                    |                |                 |                |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 56. A) permanent   | B) rigid       | C) casual       | D) domestic    |
| 57. A) parade      | B) network     | C) collection   | D) framework   |
| 58. A) turn up     | B) turn about  | C) turn in      | D) turn over   |
| 59. A) parliament  | B) setting     | C) funeral      | D) troop       |
| 60. A) conference  | B) family      | C) organization | D) procedure   |
| 61. A) trend       | B) union       | C) access       | D) level       |
| 62. A) adequate    | B) challenged  | C) isolated     | D) excessive   |
| 63. A) drop in     | B) drop on     | C) drop away    | D) drop off    |
| 64. A) personality | B) status      | C) alternative  | D) career      |
| 65. A) companions  | B) opponents   | C) sponsors     | D) reporters   |
| 66. A) principals  | B) rivals      | C) slaves       | D) neighbors   |
| 67. A) flexibly    | B) highly      | C) presently    | D) thoroughly  |
| 68. A) solution    | B) evolution   | C) fiction      | D) location    |
| 69. A) fuss        | B) clash       | C) hesitation   | D) pause       |
| 70. A) resident    | B) volunteer   | C) individual   | D) specialist  |
| 71. A) growth      | B) permission  | C) response     | D) attention   |
| 72. A) miracles    | B) obstacles   | C) ideals       | D) sensations  |
| 73. A) glamour     | B) permanence  | C) management   | D) reservation |
| 74. A) cooperation | B) distinction | C) tension      | D) acquisition |
| 75. A) modified    | B) predicted   | C) selected     | D) created     |

#### 四. Translation (10 points)

*Directions: Read the following passage carefully and translate the UNDERLINED sentences into Chinese. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.*

It is an everyday observation that animals are born, grow, and mature then begin to lose some of their capabilities, and finally die. This loss of capabilities is progressive, irreversible, and common for all members of a species and is called aging. (76) In humans it shows in many ways, some very visible: decline in height, shrinkage of muscle, thinning and graying of hair, and wrinkling of skin. Internally, and even more significantly, there is the progressive loss of cells in the brain, kidneys, and other vital organs. This cell loss has resulted in stoppage of a vital process. Whatever the reason, important tissues ranging from the muscles to the brain shrink and become less competent with age. Many of these changes are reflected in functional declines. (77) Not only do nerve cells at levels from the brain to the spinal cord (脊椎) diminish, but also those that remain conduct impulses at a slower rate so that the reaction time of the older animal is slowed. Memory often shows a decline.

Another widespread decline is in the loss of cells involved in the hearing process. The loss is most marked for high pitches and may require the assistance of a battery-operated hearing aid. (78) More subtle are such declines as those in the processes involved with being immune (免疫) to disease, which result in a lessened ability of the older organism to cope with infection. Indeed, pneumonia is one of the most common causes of death among the elderly population of most nations.

Mixed with true aging processes are disease processes that may be so common as to be mistaken for aging. For instance, (79) the buildup of deposits of fatty materials in arteries (动脉) tends to be progressive with aging; everything else being equal, the narrowing of arteries results in such serious illnesses as stroke or heart attack, occurring with increasing frequency as an individual ages.

It is now recognized that (80) atherosclerosis is the result of many factors, not only genetic but also environmental high blood pressure, high saturated-fat diets, and smoking, the effects of which become more obvious with the passage of time. It is therefore an age-related, but not a universal aging, process and can thus usually be controlled.

## 五. Writing (15 points)

*Directions: In this part, you are asked to write an essay based on the following statement. You should write at least 150 words. Write your essay clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.*

2015年十一“黄金周”丰富了人们的业余生活，促进了旅游经济的发展。由于游客出行集中，带来诸如交通拥堵、商家宰客、导游失范、环境污染等问题。请就“黄金周”环保、交通安全和旅游经济发展问题提出自己的见解和建议。