

武汉理工大学 2019—2020 学年第一学期

期末考试试卷

课程名称:《专业硕士研究生英语》(A)卷

考试形式:闭卷、笔试

题号	一	二	三	四	总分
分值	20	40	20	20	100

I. GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY (20×1=20 points)

Directions: Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D, and mark it on the ANSWER SHEET.

- There is a _____ contrast between two interpretations.
A. sloppy B. slim C. striking D. slender
- The difference between the two is readily _____.
A. discernible B. delicious C. stubborn D. sagacious
- The Citizen's Forum supported special powers for Quebec but also argued for the _____ of a strong central government.
A. retention B. retreat C. retrain D. reread
- Art expert say it is tasteless and _____ wrong to replace the missing body parts.
A. alphabetically B. astoundingly
C. aesthetically D. actively
- When you summarize, you _____ an extended idea or argument into a sentence or more in your own words.
A. contradict B. condense C. confuse D. conflict
- Many diseases are caused by a _____ of Vitamins E and K in diet.
A. deviation B. defuse C. detached D. deficiency
- His _____ with business left little time for his family, so no wonder his wife complains a lot.
A. preoccupation B. prescience
C. precocious D. presentation
- The time when a solar _____ will occur can be calculated.
A. eclipse B. extension C. ecology D. evaluation
- Revisionism is already offering _____ views of his achievement.
A. almost B. immense C. irresponsible D. alternative

10. He who knows only how to _____ a pen usually feels quite helpless in the face of practical problems.
A. act B. wield C. depict D. mediate
11. However, nothing has ever equaled the _____ and speed with which the human species is altering the physical and chemical world and demolishing the environment.
A. concern B. determination C. excitement D. magnitude
12. Throughout the wilderness, post bands provided entertainment and _____ morale.
A. influenced B. established C. boosted D. maintained
13. Free medical service is _____ to nearly all the college students in China.
A. available B. deniable C. classical D. average
14. Your _____ finger is the finger that is next to your thumb.
A. index B. middle C. little D. ring
15. Bill was among the first to gain _____ to Buckingham Palace when it opened to the public recently.
A. aptitude B. entry C. sense D. definition
16. My brother was _____ from school for bad behavior.
A. excused B. exiled C. expelled D. included
17. A goal just before half-time rescued the match from _____.
A. skirmish B. peace C. excitement D. mediocrity
18. The council's land is now worth much less than originally hoped because of a _____ in property prices.
A. slump B. increase C. soar D. climb
19. Behind his cool exterior _____ a reckless and frustrated person.
A. surfs B. lurks C. ripples D. heaves
20. I know this is a terrible name, but when you mentioned the word "Jim", the name _____.
A. leaves well alone B. trips off the tongue
C. carries on D. takes account of

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20×2=40 points)

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET**.

Text 1

As long as her parents can remember, 13-year-old Katie Hart has been talking about going to college. Her mother, Tally, a financial-aid officer at a California University, knows all too well the daunting thing of paying for a college education. Last year the average yearly tuition at a private, four-year school climbed 5.5 percent to more than \$17,000. The Harts have started saving, and figure they can afford a public university without a problem. But what if Katie applies to Princeton (she's threatening), where one year's tuition, room and board—almost \$ 34, 000 in 2007--will cost more than some luxury cars? Even a number cruncher like Tally admits it' s a little scary, especially since she'll retire and Katie will go to college at around the same time.

Paying for college has always been a hard endeavor. The good news: last year students collected \$ 74 billion in financial aid, the most ever. Most families pay less than full freight. Sixty percent of public-university students and three quarters of those at private colleges receive some form of financial aid--mostly, these days, in the form of loans. But those numbers are not as encouraging as they appear for lower-income families, because schools are changing their formulas for distributing aid. Eager to boost their magazine rankings, which are based in part on the test scores of entering freshmen, they' re throwing more aid at smarter kids--whether they need it or not.

The best way to prepare is to start saving early. A new law passed last year makes that easier for some families. So-called 529 plans allow parents to sock away funds in federal-tax-free-investment accounts, as long as the money is used for "qualified education expenses" like tuition, room and board. The plans aren't for everyone. For tax reasons, some lower and middle income families may be better off choosing other investments. But saving is vital. When' s the best time to start? "Sometime, " says Jack Joyce of the College Board, "between the maternity ward and middle school. "

Aid packages usually come in some combination of grants, loans and jobs. These days 60 percent of all aid comes in the form of low-interest loans. All students are eligible for "unsubsidized" federal Stafford loans, which let them defer interest payments until after graduation. Students who can demonstrate need can also qualify for federal Perkins loans or "subsidized" Staffords, where the government pays the interest during school. Fortunately, this is a borrower' s market. "Interest rates are at their lowest level in the history of student loans, " says Mark Kantrowitz, publisher of Finaid. Kantrowitz expects rates to fall even further when they' re reviewed this summer.

Traditional scholarships, academic or athletic, are still a part of many families' planning. Mack Reiter, a 17-year-old national wrestling champion, gets so many recruiting letters he throws most away. He' ll almost certainly get a free ride. Without it, "we would really be in a bind, " says his mother, Janet. For everyone else, it' s worth the effort to pick through local and national scholarship offerings, which can be found on Web sites like college-board, com.

21. What does the author intend to illustrate with the example of the Harts?

- A. The difficulty of paying the tuition.
- B. The far-sight of the parents.
- C. The promising future of Katie.
- D. The increasing tuition in the university.

22. What can we infer from the second paragraph?

- A. Some families are too poor to pay the full amount of the tuition.
- B. The parents do not favor the form of loans.
- C. Paying the tuition makes the parents feel humble.
- D. Those who are in great need may not get what they need.

23. What does the author mean by “better off”(Line 4, Paragraph3)?

- A. Richer.
- B. Wiser.
- C. Happier
- D. Luckier.

24. The last paragraph suggests that _____

- A. many recruiting letters failed to provide Mack Reiter with scholarships.
- B. Mack Reiter wanted to help his family go out of the trouble.
- C. traditional scholarships are a good solution to the tuition problems in some families.
- D. Mack Reiter was very proud of his national wrestling championship.

Text 2

It was late in the afternoon, and I was putting the final touch on a piece of writing that I was feeling pretty good about. I wanted to save it, but my cursor had frozen. I tried to shut the computer down, and it seized up altogether. Unsure of what else to do, I yanked the battery out.

Unfortunately, Windows had been in the midst of a delicate and crucial undertaking. The next morning, when I turned my computer back on, it informed me that a file had been corrupted and Windows would not load. Then, it offered to repair itself by using the Windows Setup CD.

I opened the special drawer where I keep CDs, but no Windows CD in there. I was forced to call the computer company' s Global Support Centre. My call was answered by a woman in some unnamed, far-off land. I find it annoying to make small talk with someone when I don 't know what continent they' re standing on. Suppose I were to comment on the beautiful weather we' re been having when there was a monsoon at the other end of the phone? So I got right to the point.

"My computer is telling me a file is corrupted and it wants to fix itself, but I don't have the Windows Setup CD. "
"So you' re having a problem with your Windows Setup CD. " She has apparently been dozing and, having come to just as the sentence ended, was attempting to cover for her inattention.

It quickly became dear that the woman was not a computer technician. Her job was to serve as a gatekeeper, a human shield for the technicians. Her sole duty, as far as I could tell, was to raise global stress levels.

To make me disappear, the woman gave me the phone number for Windows' creator, Microsoft. This is like giving someone the phone number for, I don' t know, North America. Besides, the CD worked; I just didn' t have it. No matter how many times I repeated my story, we came back to the same place. She was calm and resolutely polite.

When my voice hit a certain decibel, I was passed along, like a hot, irritable potato, to a technician.
"You don't have the Windows Setup CD, ma'am, because you don't need it," he explained cheerfully.
"Windows came preinstalled on your computer!"
"But I do need it."

"Yes, but you don't have it." We went on like this for a while. Finally, he offered to walk me through the use of a different CD, one that would erase my entire system. "Of course, you'd lose all your e-mail, your documents, your photos." It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache. "You might be able to recover them, but it would be expensive." He sounded delighted. "And it's not covered by the warranty (产品保证书)!" The safe began to seem like a good idea, provided it was full.

I hung up the phone and drove my computer to a small, friendly repair place I'd heard about. A smart, helpful man dug out a Windows CD and told me it wouldn't be a problem. An hour later, he called to let me know it was ready. I thanked him, and we chatted about the weather, which was the same outside my window as it was outside his.

25. Which of the following is the author's opinion about the woman at the Global Support Centre?

- A. She sounded helpful and knowledgeable.
- B. She was there to make callers frustrated.
- C. She was able to solve her computer problem.
- D. She was quick to pass her along to a technician.

26. According to the passage, the solution offered by the technician was _____

- A. effective.
- B. economical.
- C. unpractical.
- D. unacceptable.

27. "It was like offering to drop a safe on my head to cure my headache" in the last but one paragraph means that _____

- A. the technician's proposal would make things even worse.
- B. the technician's proposal could eventually solve the problem.
- C. files stored on her computer were like a safe.
- D. erasing the entire system was like curing a headache.

28. It can be inferred from the passage that the differences between the Global Support Centre and the local repair shop lie in all the following EXCEPT _____

- A. efficiency.
- B. location.
- C. Setup CDs.
- D. attitude.

Text 3

Florence is one of a new breed of dog who is making the work of the Australian Customs much easier. It is

8.15 a.m. A flight lands at Melbourne's Tullamarine International Airport. Several hundred pieces of baggage are rushed from the plane onto a conveyor belt in the baggage reclaim annexe. Over the sound of roaring engines, rushing air vents and grinding generators, a dog barks. Florence, a sleek black labrador, wags her tail.

Among the cavalcade of luggage passing beneath Florence's all-smelling nose, is a nondescript hardback suitcase. Inside the case, within Styrofoam casing, packed in loose pepper and coffee, wrapped in freezer paper and heat-sealed in plastic, are 18 kilograms of hashish.

The cleverly concealed drugs don't fool super-sniffer Florence, and her persistent scratching at the case alerts her handler. Florence is one of a truly new breed: the product of what is perhaps the only project in the world dedicated to breeding dogs solely to detect drugs. Ordinary dogs have a 0.1% chance of making it in drug detection. The new breeding program, run by the Australian Customs, is so successful that more than 50% of its dogs make the grade.

And what began as a wholly practical exercise in keeping illegal drugs out of Australia may end up playing a role in an entirely different sphere--- the comparatively esoteric world of neurobiology. It turns out that it's not Florence's nose that makes her a top drug dog, but her unswerving concentration, plus a few other essential traits. Florence could help neurobiologists to understand both what they call 'attention processing', the brain mechanism that determine what a person pays attention to and for how long, and its flip side, problems such as Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). As many as 3 to 5% of children are thought to suffer from the condition in the US, where the incidence is highest, although diagnosis is often controversial.

The Australian Customs has used dogs to find drugs since 1969. Traditionally, the animals came from pounds and private breeders. But, in 1993, fed up with the poor success rate of finding good dogs this way, John Vandelloo, senior instructor with the Detector Dog Unit, joined forces with Kath Champness, then a doctoral student at the University of Melbourne, and set up a breeding program.

29. The drugs in the suitcase

- A. were hidden inside the lining.
- B. had pepper and coffee around them.
- C. had previously been frozen.
- D. had a special smell to repel dogs.

30. Most dogs are not good at finding drugs because

- A. they don't work well with a handler.
- B. they lack the right training.
- C. the drugs are usually very well hidden.
- D. they lack certain genetic qualities.

31. Florence is a good drug detector because she

- A. has a better sense of smell than other dogs.
- B. is not easily distracted.

- C. has been specially trained to work at airports.
- D. enjoys what she is doing.

32. Dogs like Florence may help scientists understand

- A. how human and dog brains differ.
- B. how people can use both sides of their brain.
- C. why some people have difficulty paying attention.
- D. the best way for people to maintain their focus.

Text 4

In the last decade a revolution has occurred in the way that scientist think about the brain. We now know that the decisions humans make can be traced to the firing patterns of neurons in specific parts of the brain. These discoveries have led to the field know as *neuroeconomics*, which studies the brain's secrets to success in an economic environment that demands innovation and being able to do thins differently from competitors. A brain that can do this is an iconoclastic one. Briefly, an iconoclast is a person who does something that others say can't be done.

This definition implies that iconoclasts are different from other people, but more precisely, it is their brains that are different in three distinctive ways: perception, fear response, and social intelligence. Each of these three functions utilizes a different circuit in the brain. Naysayers might suggest that brain is irrelevant, that thinking in an original, even revolutionary, way is more a matter of personality that brain function. But the field of neuroeconomics was born out of the realization that the physical workings of brain place limitations on the way we make decisions. By understanding these constraints, we begin to understand why some people march to a different drumbeat.

The first thing to realize is that the brain suffers from limited resources. It has a fixed energy budget, about the same as a 40 watt light bulb, so it has evolved to work as efficiently as possible. This is where most people are impeded from being an iconoclast. For example, when confronted with information streaming from the eyes, the brain will interpret this information in the quickest way possible. Thus it will draw on both past experience and any other source of information, such as what other people say, to make sense of what is seeing. This happens all the time. The brain takes shortcuts that work so well we are hardly ever aware of them. We think our perceptions of the world are real, but they are only biological and electrical rumblings. Perception is not simply a product of what your eyes or ears transmit to your brain. More than the physical reality of photons or sound waves, perception is a product of the brain.

Perception is central to iconoclasm. Iconoclasts see things differently to other people. Their brains do not fall into efficiency pitfalls as much as the average person's brain. Iconoclasts, either because they were born that way or through leaning, have found ways to work around the perceptual shortcuts that plague most people. Perception is not something that is hardwired into the brain. It is a learned process, which is both a curse and an opportunity for change. The brain faces the fundamental problem of interpreting physical stimuli from the senses. Everything the brain sees, hears, or touches has multiple interpretations. The one that is ultimately chosen is simply the brain's best theory. In technical terms, these conjectures have their basis in the statistical likelihood of one interpretation over another and are heavily influenced by past

experience and, importantly for potential iconoclasts, what other people say.

33. Neuroeconomics is a field of study which seeks to

- A. cause a change in how scientists understand brain chemistry.
- B. understand how good decisions are made in the brain.
- C. understand how the brain is linked to achievement in competitive fields.
- D. trace the specific firing patterns of neurons in different areas of the brain.

34. According to the writer, iconoclasts are distinctive because

- A. they create unusual brain circuits.
- B. their brains function differently.
- C. their personalities are distinctive.
- D. they make decisions easily.

35. The writer says the perception is

- A. a combination of photons and sound waves.
- B. a reliable product of what your senses transmit.
- C. a result of brain processes.
- D. a process we are usually conscious of.

36. According to the writer, an iconoclastic thinker

- A. centralizes perceptual thinking in one part of the brain.
- B. avoids cognitive traps.
- C. has a brain that is hardwired for learning.
- D. has more opportunities than the average person.

Text 5

If you discover that your credit card, cheque book, debit card or cash card is missing, telephone the credit card company or bank as soon as possible. Follow this up with a letter. If you suspect theft, tell the police as well. In most circumstances, provided you act quickly, you will not have to pay any bills which a thief runs up on your account. Most home insurance policies will also cover you against even this limited risk.

Because plastic money is now so common, central registration schemes such as Credit Card Shield and Card Protection System exist to help customers whose cards are lost or stolen. Under the schemes you file details of all your cards --- including cash cards and account cards issued by shops--- with a central registry, for a small annual fee. Then, if any or all of your cards are stolen, you need to make only one phone call to the registry, which is open around the clock 365 days a year. As soon as you have called, your responsibility for any bills run up by the thief ends and the scheme's staff make sure that all the companies who cards you had are notified.

What you stand to lose on a stolen card

CREDIT CARD You will not have to pay more than \$50 of the bills a thief runs up with your card. If you report the loss before the card is used, you will not have to pay anything.

CHEQUES AND GUARANTEE CARD Unless you have been careless---by signing blank cheques, say---you will not have to pay for any forged cheques a thief uses. The bank or shop that accepts them will have to bear the loss.

DEBIT CARD (Switch or Visa Delta) The banks operate a system similar to that for credit cards, in that you are liable for bills up to \$50.

If your cash card is stolen

Legally, you can be made to pay back any sums a thief withdraws using your card, but only up to the time you report the loss and up to \$50, unless the bank can prove gross negligence, such as writing your personal identification number on your card.

- Never keep your card and a note of your personal number (which does not appear on the card) together.
- Memorize your personal number if possible. If you must make a note of it, disguise it as something else---a telephone number, say.
- The same rules and precautions apply to a credit card used as a cash card.

37. What should you do first if you lose a credit card?

- A. contact your insurance company.
- B. write a letter.
- C. contact the police.
- D. make a phone call.

38. Credit Card Shield is

- A. an insurance company which deals with card theft.
- B. a system for registering people's card details.
- C. an emergency telephone answering service.
- D. an agency for finding lost or stolen cards.

39. You are fully covered by both banks and shops if you lose

- A. a cheque that is signed but not otherwise completed.
- B. a blank unsigned cheque.
- C. a Switch card.
- D. a credit card.

40. What happens if your cash card is stolen?

- A. You arrange for the card to be returned.
- B. The bank stops you withdrawing money.
- C. You may have to pay up to \$50 of any stolen money.
- D. You cannot use a cash card in future.

III. TRANSLATION (5×4=20 points)

Directions: Translate the following English sentences into Chinese ones, and vice versa. Your translations should be clearly written on **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. 几年前，法国人对于英语单词渗入的敏感性是如此之强以至于采纳了一项净化法语的法律。
42. 然而，迪斯尼究竟代表着纯真无害的娱乐，还是有其他的目的隐藏在公众的视野之下？
43. 机会只青睐有准备的头脑。
44. We don't teach kids Shakespeare because we think it will help them do better on the SATs, we do it because we believe Shakespeare is important.
45. Mr. Emerson believed that every person has a free will and can choose to make his life what he wants it to be; he is telling us to trust our own thoughts, to think for ourselves and not worry about what other people tell us to think.

IV. WRITING (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the following topic “ **The positive and negative aspects of the present examination system** ”. You should write at least 200 words and give reasons and details to support your points of view.

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I. GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY (20×1=20 points)

Directions: Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D, and mark it on the ANSWER SHEET.

- The researchers had assumed that the most effective teachers would lead students to knowledge through _____ learning and discussion.
A. Captive B. motive C. collaborative D. communicative
- The Citizens' Forum supported special powers for Quebec but also argued for the _____ of a strong central government.
A. Retention B. motivation C. intention D. prevention
- Our football fan club began to _____ new members last week.
A. Train B. unite C. change D. recruit
- The globalization of conquest, trade, and religion created an overlapping of languages, but it also _____ linguistic divisions in the world.
A. Forced B. fortified C. enhanced D. improved
- Signature must _____ that in your policy record.
A. Be clear about B. be concerned about C. be nice to D. be consistent with
- However, nothing has ever equaled the _____ and speed with which the human species is altering the physical and chemical world and demolishing the environment.
A. Concern B. determination C. extension D. magnitude
- The Internet has enabled levels of individual expression and discussion that are _____ in China.
A. Previous B. forthcoming C. premium D. unprecedented
- When drivers _____, they make lights flash on one side of their vehicle to show that they are going to turn in that direction.
A. Indicate B. wheel C. turn D. speed
- The Sunnyside back garden, it turned out, was large enough to _____ one of the large models.
A. adapt B. accommodate C. assist D. supply

10. In his definition of the word elephant, for example, he writes of the animal's _____.
 A. purity B. pudicity C. obesity D. good nature
11. There was a short _____ between the political party leaders when the government announced it was to raise taxes.
 A. Squander B. rebellion C. skirmish D. smug
12. Hydrogen is the _____ element of the universe in that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
 A. Expendable B. lightest C. fundamental D. stadiest
13. Meanwhile , China's state help to troubled industries will likely _____ global overcapacity and put off recovery in businesses ranging from shipbuilding to solar panels.
 A. Adverse B. exacerbate C. eliminate D. drain
14. The actress is asking the court to protect her from an _____ fan who is making her life a misery.
 A. Obsessive B. optimistic C. zealous D. eradicate
15. Instead, they found _____ who relied on traditional methods of explicit instruction, like lectures.
 A. Sectarian B. humanitarian C. librarian D. disciplinarians
16. Team leaders must ensure that all members _____ natural desire to avoid the embarrassment associated with making mistakes.
 A. Get over B. look over C. take over D. come over
17. The Forbidden City attracts a _____ stream of visitors every day, especially during national holidays.
 A. Constant B. main C. powerful D. shallow
18. A good listener takes part in the conversation, _____ ideas and raising questions to keep the talk following.
 A. Realizing B. copying C. offering D. misunderstanding
19. Traditionally, college students hold a graduation ceremony to encourage themselves before they _____ on their life journey.
 A. Give up B. settle down C. get through D. set off
20. The water supply has been cut off temporarily because the workers _____ one of the main pipes.
 A. Had repaired B. have repaired C. repaired D. are repairing

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20×2=40 points)

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers

on ANSWER SHEET.

Text 1

It is an indisputable fact that carbon emissions are rising ---- and faster than most scientists predicted. But many climate-change alarmists seem to claim that all climate change is worse than expected. This ignores that much of the data are actually encouraging.

A one-sided focus on worst-case stories is a poor foundation for sound policies. Hurricanes are often used as an example of the “ever worse” title. If we look at the U.S., where we have the best statistics, damage costs from hurricanes are increasing ---- but only because there are more people, with more-expensive property, living near coastlines.

In the Oxford University database for death rates from floods, extreme temperature, droughts and storms the average in the first part of last century was more than 13 dead every year per 100,000 people. Since then the death rates have dropped 97% to a new low in the 2010s of 0.38 per 100,000 people. The dramatic decline is mostly due to economic development that helps nations withstand catastrophes. This is important because if we want to help the poor people who are most threatened by natural disasters, we have to recognize that it is less about cutting carbon emissions than it is about pulling them out of poverty.

In short, climate change is not worse than we thought. Some indicators are worse, but more are better. That doesn’t mean global warming is not a reality or not a problem. It definitely is. But the narrative that the world’s climate is changing from bad to worse is unhelpful alarmism, which prevents us from focusing on smart solutions.

Alarmism has encouraged the pursuit of a one-side climate policy of trying to cut carbon emissions by subsidizing wind farms and solar panels. Yet today, according to the International Energy Agency, only about 0.4% of global energy consumption comes from solar power and windmills. And even with exceptionally optimistic assumptions about future deployment of wind and solar, the IEA expects that these energy forms will provide a minuscule 2.2% of the world’s energy by 2040.

In other words, for at least the next two decades, solar and wind energy are simply expensive, fell good measures that will have an imperceptible climate impact. Instead, we should focus on investing in research and development of green energy, including new battery technology to better store and discharge solar and wind energy and lower its costs. We also need to invest in and promote growth in the world’s poorest nations which suffer the most from natural disasters. Climate-change doomsayers notwithstanding, we urgently need balance if we are to make sensible choices and pick the right climate policy that can help humanity slow, and inevitably adapt to, climate change.

21. According to the first two paragraphs, the author is concerned about _____.

[A] the excessive worry about climate change impacts

[B] scientists’ incapability of predicting climate change

[C] the common denial of excessive carbon emission

[D] people's blind pessimism in facing natural disasters

22. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.

[A] natural disaster victims need more financial help than other aid

[B] reducing death from natural disasters is more of an economic matter

[C] natural catastrophes are the biggest obstacle for poor countries

[D] reducing carbon emission may aggravate poverty in some areas

23. According to Paragraph 4, the author believes that _____.

[A] indicators can hardly reflect real climate situation

[B] the world climate is generally going downhill

[C] alarmism is a barrier to effective climate solutions

[D] smart solutions are based on optimistic view of future

24. The author holds that the current climate policy _____.

[A] encourages the growth of energy industry

[B] guarantees solar and wind energy promotion

[C] hampers traditional energy development

[D] ignores actual adoption rate of green energy

Text 2

Consider a controversy that flared up in Canada, Arthur Kaptainis, who had been writing freelance for the National Post, reviewed a Canadian Opera Company production of Rossini's "Maometto II." The Canadian Opera asked for a couple of corrections, whereupon the Post took the bizarre step of removing the review from its Web site. Amid the resulting chaos, a Post arts editor was quoted in an e-mail, "I really hate running reviews for performing arts. They simply get no attention online." The same message is heard at culture sections across America.

The logic seems irrefutable. Why publish articles that almost nobody wants? On closer examination, some shaky assumptions underlie these hard-nosed generalizations. Digital data, in the form of counting clicks and hits, give an incomplete picture of reading habits. Those who subscribe to the print edition are discounted---- and they tend to be older people, who are also more likely to follow the performing arts. A critic writes, "The four thousand people reading your theatre critics might be extremely loyal subscribers who press the paper on others. People in power often speak of 'engagement' and 'valued readers,' yet they are still enslaved by the big click numbers ---- because of advertising, mostly."

Also, even if the data could measure every twitch of every eyeball, should that information control editorial choices? Foreign reporting often draws fewer readers, yet the bigger papers persist in publishing it, because it is felt to be important. It's in the cultural field that editors are willing to let online traffic determine coverage. The

spirit seems to be: O.K., we'll still let you write about this stuff, but you've got to make it more topical, more digestible.

The trouble is, once you accept the proposition that popularity corresponds to value, the game is over for the performing arts. There is no longer any justification for giving space to classical music, jazz, dance, or any other artistic activity that fails to ignite mass enthusiasm. In a cultural-Darwinist world where only the buzzies survive, the arts section would consist solely of superhero-movie reviews and instant-reaction think pieces about pop superstars. Never mind that such entities hardly need the publicity, having achieved market saturation through social media. It's the intellectual equivalent of a tax cut for the super-rich.

Cultural criticism is a form of journalism ---- odd journalism, but journalism nonetheless. The role of the critic, film critic A.O. Scott says, is to resist the manufactured consensus ---- to interrogate the successful, to exalt the unknown, to argue for ambiguity and complexity. As Virgil Thomson immortally defined, criticism is the only antidote we have to paid publicity.

25. The Canadian example is cited to illustrate _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| [A] the carelessness of freelance critics | [B] the unpopularity of online reviews |
| [C] the irresponsibility of arts editors | [D] the decline of cultural criticism |

26. According to Paragraph 2, the readership of cultural criticism is actually _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| [A] young and art-loving | [B] old and wealthy |
| [C] small but significant | [D] large but unfaithful |

27. It's implied in Paragraph 3 that the coverage of cultural criticism should be determined by _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| [A] its substance | [B] its clicks |
| [C] its readability | [D] its topicality |

28. Equating popularity with value will _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| [A] threaten the living space of arts | [B] harm diversity in the arts section |
| [C] discourage mass enthusiasm for arts | [D] reduce market demand for arts |

Text 3

Many are empathy as an indisputable force for good that makes the world better. Evil has been equated with "empathy erosion", people are urged to express greater empathy in everyday life, and children are being taught to empathize more in school.

One issue is that people use the term empathy differently; if seen as synonymous with kindness and altruism, it seems hard to object to. But what about when we mean the capacity to share others' feelings? This has its upsides, but as a guide for moral decisions, it is a train wreck.

For one thing, it is biased. Neuroscience and everyday experience both reveal that it's relatively easy to put yourself in the shoes of someone close, who is attractive and friendly, or who looks like you. But empathy to

your enemies, for distant strangers? That's a lot less natural. Also empathy makes us zoom in on an individual. We can't put ourselves in the shoes of a million people or even a dozen. Finally, empathy is malleable, and can be abused to sway people into backing all sorts of positions, including cruel ones. Adam Smith noted that the more we empathize with someone who suffers, the more we wish to retaliate against those causing the suffering. Research finds that more empathetic people are the most supportive of violent reprisals.

There is no shortage of real world examples of how this can corrode judgment ---- like when the empathy triggered by stories of innocent victims is used to stir up hatred for minorities or to gain support for an unnecessary war.

It's good, then, that we can transcend empathy. Rationality can guide us to see that skin color doesn't determine the value of a life, that one person is not worth more than a hundred, that important decisions should be based on cost-benefit analysis and appeal to moral principles.

Some worry that if we don't empathize with others, don't feel their pain, we won't care enough to help. But the drive to improve people's lives doesn't require putting ourselves in their shoes. Indeed, when study volunteers are taught to be compassionate without empathy, they become kinder and enjoy helping. In contrast, action motivated by the empathetic urge is often exhausting – it's unpleasant to experience others' suffering. Empathy is a source of pleasure---- enhancing the joy of literature, for instance---- and central to close relationships. But for moral choices, there are better alternatives.

29. According to the first paragraph, empathy is often seen as _____.

- [A] a drive for kindness
- [B] a cure for social evils
- [C] a stimulus to personal development
- [D] an obstacle to school progress

30. In the author's opinion, empathy is undesirable when _____.

- [A] it refers to kindness and altruism
- [B] it refers to the ability to care for others
- [C] it is used as a guide for moral choices
- [D] it is used in contradictory ways

31. Adam Smith is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that _____.

- [A] we should empathize with friends, but not enemies
- [B] we need to empathize with those who suffer
- [C] empathy makes us care about one while ignoring others
- [D] empathy can trigger hatred and cruelty

32. Which of the following is implied in Paragraph 5 and 6?

- [A] Rationality can guide us to empathetic behavior

- [B] The drive to help others originates from empathy
- [C] Compassion can motivate helping behavior
- [D] Empathetic urge is a source of inner pleasure

Text 4

Before publishing this article, the editors of Nature asked to declare any competing interests. This is routine practice with most journals and is intended to address the serious issue of bias in research. The problem is that after competing interests are disclosed in published research, almost nothing is done with them.

Although journals have strengthened their requirements, disclosures are still far from complete. Around half of the studies that involve investigators who hold relevant competing interests fail to declare them. The reasons are rarely the result of a deliberate attempt to mislead readers. Instead, the common causes are inconsistent requirements across journals and negligence.

Some investigators and editors may think that disclosure is a bureaucratic requirement without much practical value. In the current system, it is hard to disagree. There is no reliable guidance on what readers should do when they encounter a competing interest, and no way to know for sure whether competing interests have compromised the integrity of the research findings. Ignoring research that might be biased is clearly wasteful, but allowing it to influence decision-making without knowing whether the results can be trusted might be worse. Biases are hidden in subtle differences in study design, selective reporting of outcomes, and conclusions that don't match the results.

We need precise, structured and comprehensive reporting of such interests so that we can treat them like any other confounder. To achieve this, the research community should establish an online database of interests declared by research so that we can more precisely determine the association between competing interests and the potential for bias. It should be publicly accessible in formats that can be used by humans and machines alike designed to allow for updates and corrections, and provide a way to uniquely identify researchers. A comprehensive, accessible record of competing interests could be used to produce more precise estimates of their impact on research findings. Using these results as a basis, tools could be developed to help readers to interpret individual studies and to flag up uncertainty caused by competing interests to systematic reviewers when they pool the results from multiple studies.

33. The author's own experience is mentioned to demonstrate _____.

- [A] a routine practice in journal publication
- [B] the serious issue of bias in research
- [C] the link between competing interests and research bias
- [D] the inaction in dealing with competing interests already disclosed

34. Hindrance to complete disclosure of competing interests mainly originates from_____.

- [A] the requirements' lack of feasibility
- [B] the journals' failure to give enough care
- [C] the authors' reluctance to state
- [D] the investigators' resistance to declare

35. Which of the following is true of the current system for disclosing competing interests?

- [A] It fails to help readers judge the research integrity.
- [B] It offers no guidance on what to do with competing interests.
- [C] It provides methods for evaluating the integrity of the research findings.
- [D] It argues that knowing whether the results can be trusted is the premise of decision-making

36. According to Paragraph 4, competing interests_____.

- [A] originate from the pursuit of profit
- [B] are more likely in industry than in ideology
- [C] exert insignificant influence on the results
- [D] result in bias in study design and reporting

Text 5

Brands incessantly talk about wanting a relationship or a dialogue with consumers, but what they're historically been involved in is a monologue. For years, they've taken their big, bold brand promises and shouted them from the rooftops----from every media outlet possible---- in a bid to interrupt us with their message that is meant to inspire, excite and engage. They have helped shaped culture and the way we think. Whether it's telling us to Just Do It or to Think Different, the intention of these larger-than-life slogans has always been to create aspiration; a feeling that we should strive towards these lifestyles and ideals that are just out our reach.

However, what constitutes brilliant marketing and creativity today is currently in the throes of redefinition and the industry is grappling to deal with a tremendous shift in how brands connect with consumers and make their messages resonate. Now, these generic slogans have become largely meaningless. They don't inspire anymore; they tire. Worse still, they pressurize people into thinking they are not good enough as they are, or that their life should be better and that creates disconnection. Recent research from the Aimia Institute shows that seven in 10 Britons are shutting accounts and subscriptions and unfriending companies because of poorly targeted communications, giving rise to the new term the "deletist consumer".

When it comes to forging close consumer relationships today, big is over-rated. It's being up close and personal that makes the difference,. Brands shouldn't be focusing on creating distance through aspiration, but on creating intimacy through understanding. Like in all relationships, consumers want to feel the other party gets them and listens to them as an individual. They don't want to feel like one of millions targeted in a particular segment; they want to feel like one in a million.

Meeting this challenge is not simply about deploying big data algorithms. Yes, data-driven insight can transform marketing investment, but getting personal and relevant is a blend of art and science. It requires the human touch. It requires thinking small, taking brand promises and making them chime with the individual. Research shows that customers are three times more likely to stay with a brand and seven times more likely to buy more from it if they feel the brand communicates in a relevant way: relevance leads to resonance.

In fact, applying personalization, time and effort to traditional channel can produce striking, standout marketing that makes consumers feel a brand genuinely cares. Take, TAM airlines, for instance. By gathering some key details about each passenger and merging these with Facebook information, it created a completely personalized inflight magazine complete with individuals' mugshots on the cover and tailored content inside. Needless to say, the magazines were read cover to cover and treasured by every traveler as a keepsake. As in life, it's often the small, thoughtful gestures that are the most powerful. Today, if brand promises are not made personal, they are not really made at all.

37. It's indicated in Paragraph 1 that brands' big, bold slogan have_____.

- [A] incurred great criticism from consumers
- [B] created distance through aspiration
- [C] inspired individual to pursue ideals
- [D] led people to extravagant life

38. The emergence of "deletist consumers" may be spurred by _____.

- [A] brands' bombing messages
- [B] brands' preaching slogans
- [C] brands' bad services
- [D] brands' awful marketing

39. The author suggests that brands should concentrate on _____.

- [A] carrying on a dialogue with consumers
- [B] gathering consumer information
- [C] resolving consumers' complaints
- [D] locking targeted consumers

40. In the last two paragraphs, the author mainly intends to show that _____.

- [A] brands can rely on big data algorithms in forging close customer relationship
- [B] brands can impress customers with their small, thoughtful gestures
- [C] brand slogans need to be simple, straightforward and easy to understand
- [D] brand marketing needs to make full use of social networks

III. TRANSLATION (5×4=20 points)

Directions: Translate the following English sentences into Chinese ones, and vice versa. Your translations should be clearly written on **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. Throughout human history and antiquity, music has represented an integral quality of the human animal, and a commonality in every culture of the world ---- including music for children.
42. With the interaction of various languages that utilize different phonetics and syntax structures, it is not surprising that the adaptation of English to other languages will lead to many hybrid languages that do not necessarily have “proper” English grammar and that emphasize different tones and intonations that are unique to the home languages.
43. It can also cause loss of biodiversity when land and resources are strained by excessive use, and when impacts on vegetation, wildlife, mountain, marine and coastal environments and water resources exceed the carrying capacity.
44. 我们教孩子们莎士比亚不是因为我们认为这能帮助他们在大学入学考试中做得更好，我们这样做是因为我们认为莎士比亚很重要。
45. 两个不同的人在谷歌上搜索同样的内容得到的结果会存在着微妙的差异，谷歌根据其兴趣已经对搜索结果进行了调整。

IV. WRITING (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the following topic “ **How to Improve Your Life Quality with a Lower Cost** ” . You should write at least 200 words and give reasons and details to support your points of view.

武汉理工大学 2017—2018 学年第一学期

期末考试试卷

课程名称：《 专业硕士研究生英语 》 （A）卷

考试形式：闭卷、笔试

题 号	一	二	三	四	总分
分值	20	40	20	20	100

I. GRAMMAR and VOCABULARY (20×1=20 points)

Directions: Choose the best answer from A, B, C or D, and mark it on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Rituals, celebrations, and festivals form an _____ part of every human society.
 A. interior B. integral C. invisible D. introverted
- Regularity ought to be observed, as regularity is very _____ to health.
 A. conducive B. classical C. convenient D. exclusive
- He _____ his experience as a yachtsman to make a documentary program.
 A. drew up B. took on C. drew on D. made up
- The light above the elevator _____ that the elevator was then at the fifteenth floor.
 A. proposed B. advised C. indicated D. predicted
- The president is attempting to _____ the notion that he has neglected the economy.
 A. illustrate B. purport C. display D. dispel
- The school in Poldown was not big enough to _____ all the children.
 A. accommodate B. scrutinize C. adapt D. inquire
- No one can _____ the position of Irish poet William Yeats in the circle of English poem in the 20th century.
 A. supersede B. change C. twist D. improve
- The researches has assumed that the most effective teachers would lead students to knowledge through _____ learning and discussion.
 A. captive B. attached C. collaborative D. contributed
- Grit is a better _____ of success than SAT scores.
 A. display B. predictor C. component D. synonym
- When drivers _____, they make lights flash on one side of their vehicle to show that they are going to turn in that direction.
 A. indicate B. index C. dispose D. attempt
- She loved to ride; on horseback, she was _____ and utterly without fear.
 A. restless B. reckless C. flawless D. tireless
- One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the _____ of dinosaurs and many other forms of life.
 A. verge B. transformation C. recovery D. demise

13. 10, 000 deaths a year from chronic lung disease are _____ to smoking.
 A. attributable B. caused C. addicted D. legible
14. Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such _____ assumptions.
 A. trivial B. fundamental C. divergent D. commonplace
15. As far as quality is concerned, we must not make do with what we have, but must constantly _____ excellence.
 A. look for B. strive for C. praise for D. serve for
16. In recent years the Austrian economy has _____ most other industrial economies.
 A. outperformed B. outflow C. output D. outraged
17. English is often used in foreign countries due to the _____ tension within countries to choose one local language over another.
 A. maintaining B. brutal C. mounting D. building
18. The Prime Minister's fragile government was on the _____ of collapse.
 A. process B. basis C. blink D. brink
19. It was courageous enough for Galileo to _____ the falling object theory developed by Aristotle, the authoritative Greek scientist.
 A. defy B. advance C. justify D. interpret
20. _____ motivation is a motivation that comes from outside, like when you're paid to achieve something specific.
 A. Extra B. Extrinsic C. Extraordinary D. Extroverted

II. READING COMPREHENSION (20×2=40 points)

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the questions by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Passage 1

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime (次级债) meltdown. Now it will be her job

to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed' more people worry about the opposite, deflation that would aggravate the economy's problems.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to deflate bubbles and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

Yellen is likely to address right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says' "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

21. What is a greater concern of the general public?

- A. Deflation B. Recession. C. Inequality. D. Income.

22. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

- A. Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.
B. Pour money into the market through asset buying
C. Take effective measures to curb inflation.
D. Formulate policies to help financial institutions.

23. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?

- A. Develop a new monetary program. B. Restore public confidence.
C. Reform the credit system. D. Tighten financial regulation.

24. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

- A. She has confidence in what she is doing.
B. She possesses strong persuasive power.

C. She is one of the world's greatest economists.

D. She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

Passage 2

Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another.

Unfortunately, in our western tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe for an irreversible disaster.

The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others. The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.

25. What does the author accuse western politicians of?

- A. Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.
- B. Depriving common people of the right to clean air.
- C. Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.
- D. Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.

26. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other?

- A. To pursue a comfortable life.
- B. To get their share of clean air.
- C. To gain a higher social status.
- D. To seek economic benefits.

27. What does the author try to draw our closest attention to?

- A. The massive burning of fossil fuels.
- B. Our relationship to the plant world.
- C. The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.
- D. Large-scale deforestation across the world.

28. How can human beings accomplish the goal of protecting the planet according to the author?

- A. By pooling their efforts together.
- B. By preserving all forms of life.
- C. By tapping all natural resources.
- D. By showing respect for plants.

Passage 3

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the culmination (终极) of their classical education. Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period possible only for a privileged class — the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts and patrons of the arts.

The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture; he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with less scholarly intentions, accompanied by a teacher or guardian, and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

London was a frequent starting point for Grand Tourists, and Paris a compulsory destination; many traveled to the Netherlands, some to Switzerland and Germany, and a very few adventurers to Spain, Greece, or Turkey.

The essential place to visit, however, was Italy. The British traveler Charles Thompson spoke for many Grand Tourists when in 1744 he described himself as “being impatiently desirous of viewing a country so famous in history, a country which once gave laws to the world, and which is at present the greatest school of music and painting, contains the noblest productions of sculpture and architecture, and is filled with cabinets of rarities, and collections of all kinds of historical relics”. Within Italy, the great focus was Rome, whose ancient ruins and more recent achievements were shown to every Grand Tourist. Panini’s Ancient Rome and Modern Rome represent the sights most prized, including celebrated Greco-Roman statues and views of famous ruins, fountains, and churches. Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.

29. What did Grand Tourists have in common?

- A. They had much geographic knowledge.
- B. They were courageous and venturesome.
- C. They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience
- D. They were versed in literature and interested in art.

30. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?

- A. They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.
- B. They found the antiques there more valuable.
- C. Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.
- D. Private collections were of greater variety.

31. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?

- A. They found inspiration in the world’s greatest masterpieces.
- B. They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.
- C. They got a better understanding of early human civilization.
- D. They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms.

32. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?

- A. Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.
- B. There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.
- C. Aristocrats’ country houses all had Roman-style gardens.
- D. Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.

Passage 4

Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign. Their risky behaviors--drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school--can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.

But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms: teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary (不爱活动的) lifestyle.

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the "invisible risk" group by the study's authors.

"In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks," says researcher Vladimir Carli. "While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors."

The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and truancy. Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29%, the "invisible risk" group, scored high on three in particular: They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected "other healthy activities."

The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

The findings caught Carli off guard. "We were very surprised," he says. "The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large--nearly one third of our sample--that it became a key finding of the study. "

Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental

health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full-blown disorders.

33. What does the author mean by saying "Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign" (Lines 1 - 2, Para.1) ?

- A. Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems
- B. Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.
- C. Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.
- D. Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.

34. What is the finding of the new study?

- A. Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.
- B. Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.
- C. Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.
- D. Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.

35. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?

- A. Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.
- B. Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.
- C. Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.
- D. Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.

36. What does the new study find about the invisible group?

- A. They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.
- B. They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.
- C. They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.
- D. They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.

Passage 5

The Paris climate agreement finalized in December last year heralded a new era for climate action. For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C.

This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in Nature Scientific Reports, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

Developed nations such as Australia, the United States, Canada, and European countries are essentially climate "free-riders": causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. In other words, a few countries are

benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

On the flip side, there are many "forced riders", who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from second-hand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all although the details on addressing "climate justice" can be best described as sketchy.

The goal of keeping global temperature rise "well below" 2°C is commendable but the emissions-reduction pledges submitted by countries leading up to the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this.

More than \$100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate-vulnerable countries.

The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilization of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emissions reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.

And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

37. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because

- A. it aims to keep temperature rise below 2°C only
- B. it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries
- C. it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility
- D. it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations

38. Why does the author call some developed countries climate "free-riders"?

- A. They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.

- B. They are better able to cope with the global climate change.
- C. They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.
- D. They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting "forced riders".

39. Why does the author compare the "forced riders" to second-hand smokers?

- A. They have little responsibility for public health problems.
- B. They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.
- C. They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.
- D. They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.

40. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?

- A. Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.
- B. Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.
- C. Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.
- D. Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.

III. TRANSLATION (5×4=20 points)

Directions: Translate the following English sentences into Chinese ones, and vice versa. Your translations should be clearly written on **ANSWER SHEET**.

41. In the workplace, music raises performance levels and productivity by reducing stress and tension, masking irritating sounds and contributing to a sense of privacy.
42. The emergence of Chinglish, among other languages, and the efforts to rid the city of Chinese English are short term adjustments, but in the long run it would not be surprising to see the normalization of blended languages.
43. To consider that while some opportunities are being created, others are being cancelled and that while some abilities are being developed, others are being crippled is, within this context, not only outrageous, but inconceivable.
44. 词典中的词汇分为两类: 使用者自己可能用得到或在众多不同的上下文中肯定会遇到的常用词, 以及使用者自己可能用不到, 但在读书或谈话时遇到的需要简单释义的较罕见词。
45. 许多美国家庭认为选择哈佛大学当然比选择州立大学更好, 因为哈佛有更优越的教育环境, 更好的校友圈子, 以及更加诱人的校园招聘机会。

IV. WRITING (20 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the following topic **"My Views**

on Bicycle Sharing ” . You should write at least 200 words and give reasons and details to support your points of view.



