

# 中山大学

## 2019 年港澳台人士攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 101

科目名称: 英语

考试时间: 4 月 13 日 上 午

### 考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

### Section I: Use of English (10 points)

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.

Most college courses require a paper, sometimes two or more. Usually you have some choice of topic. To 1 a satisfactory job, you must then locate a number of 2. How do you find these sources?

General encyclopedias, the Americana, the Britannica, and 3, will give you background information. There are also specialized 4, dictionaries, and handbooks on many subjects, such as music, psychology, and science. For example, if your topic 5 Africa, look for *Africa: A Handbook to the Continent*. Among the 6 encyclopedias are *the Encyclopedia of Sports*, *the Encyclopedia of the Theatre*, and *the Encyclopedia of Latin America*, 7 many more.

The card catalog in your college or city library can 8 you to books on your subject. Some of the books 9 have bibliographies, that is, lists of related books or articles 10 you might want to look up.

If the stacks (the shelves of books) in your 11 are open to students, go to the area of the stacks 12 you know there is a book on your topic. Look on the shelves for 13 books, and skim them to discover 14 any will be useful to you.

Most college libraries have a reference 15 who specializes in helping students do research. Ask this librarian 16 special advice. You might be told there is 17 library nearby, perhaps your city library, where a good 18 of books and other source materials, magazines or newspaper articles on your topic are available. The librarian will 19 help you determine whether there are magazine or newspaper articles on your particular topic, either in your college library or 20.

The librarian will be ready to give advice and help. After you have done all you can by yourself, go to the librarian for the advice of an expert.

- |                  |             |               |                  |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. make       | B. do       | C. find       | D. look for      |
| 2. A. sources    | B. sauces   | C. resources  | D. materials     |
| 3. A. others     | B. other    | C. the others | D. the other     |
| 4. A. journals   | B. books    | C. magazines  | D. encyclopedias |
| 5. A. concerning | B. concerns | C. concern    | D. concerned     |
| 6. A. special    | B. especial | C. major      | D. specialized   |
| 7. A. and        | B. as       | C. to         | D. with          |
| 8. A. refer      | B. help     | C. aid        | D. reference     |
| 9. A. could      | B. would    | C. will       | D. ought         |
| 10. A. if        | B. where    | C. when       | D. that          |

- |                   |              |              |             |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 11. A. room       | B. dormitory | C. library   | D. school   |
| 12. A. where      | B. which     | C. that      | D. when     |
| 13. A. associated | B. connected | C. related   | D. attached |
| 14. A. which      | B. that      | C. whose     | D. whether  |
| 15. A. librarian  | B. worker    | C. waiter    | D. teacher  |
| 16. A. for        | B. about     | C. on        | D. in       |
| 17. A. another    | B. other     | C. the other | D. one      |
| 18. A. collection | B. deal      | C. many      | D. amount   |
| 19. A. also       | B. yet       | C. still     | D. as well  |
| 20. A. where else | B. elsewhere | C. someplace | D. else     |

## Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)

### Part A (40 points)

**Directions:** Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Marriage in Men's Lives is a courageous and innovative book: courageous because it tackles a politically and socially charged issue—marriage as a social institution—in a time when texts on the family portray marriage as just one of any number of equally valuable lifestyle choices; innovative because it looks closely at the ways in which a key social institution affects individuals, in this case, the way that marriage affects men.

Even as sex differences within marriage have diminished, the role of husband still plays a unique function in the lives of men. Steven Nock argues that adolescent boys face challenges in becoming men that adolescent girls do not face in becoming women. According to Nock, "Masculinity is precarious and must be sustained in adulthood. Normative marriage does this. A man develops, sustains, and displays his masculine identity in his marriage. The adult roles that men occupy as husbands are core aspect of their masculinity. "The behaviors expected of married men as husbands, according to Nock, are the same behavior expected of husbands as men. So getting married and successfully doing the things that husbands do allow men to achieve and sustain their masculinity.

Nock argues that if marriage provides a mechanism through which men establish and maintain their masculinity, marriage should have consistent and predictable consequences. He reasons that normative marriage will have different consequences than other forms of marriage. Nock argues that marriage causes men to become more successful participate in social life, and to become more philanthropic. This is, today's climate of extreme caution about causal relationships, a bold claim. He tests it using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and fixed effect models, to separate changes that accompany aging from those that happened uniquely at marriage. To measure achievement, Nock uses annual income, annual weeks worked, and occupational prestige. He measures social participation with time spent on housework, social contacts and organizational involvement; and he measures generosity with gifts to non-relatives and loans to relatives and non-relatives.

To summarize results too briefly, when men marry, their achievements rise on all measures; they reduce their time in housework; increase their contact with relatives, church services and church events, and coworkers; and decrease contact with friends and time in bars. When men marry, they give fewer and smaller gifts and loan to non-relatives and more and larger loans to relatives. Nock also looks at changes in each of the measures of adult

achievement, social participation, and generosity with changes in each of the dimensions of normative marriage. He finds, generally, that moves toward normative marriage increase achievements, social participation with family and religious organizations, and generosity to relatives. Changes toward more normative marriage also reduce men's time in housework, their social contacts with friends, and social events in bars.

21. The author's attitude towards Nock's ideas is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] acknowledgement. [B] denial.  
[C] surprise. [D] ridicule.
22. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Nock is a strong advocate for keeping the marriage tradition.  
[B] nowadays most people choose not to marry.  
[C] the way that marriage affects men is more important than the way it affects women.  
[D] Nock considers marriage only as one of the many equally valuable lifestyle choices.
23. According to Nock, the role of husband plays a unique function in the lives of men because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] most men now choose to challenge normative marriage by making free choice.  
[B] becoming a husband allows men to achieve and sustain their masculinity.  
[C] men show their determination in sustaining a key social institution through marriage.  
[D] marriage expects different things of men from what it does of women.
24. What is the surprising claim made by Nock about normative marriage?  
[A] That it helps a man to develop, sustain and display his masculine identity.  
[B] That it helps a man to achieve more and perfect his integrity.  
[C] That sex differences within marriage are diminishing.  
[D] That maintaining too much masculinity after marriage can produce serious consequences.
25. This passage is most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a review of a book.  
[B] a survey of the recent trend in marriage.  
[C] a scientific report.  
[D] a preface to a book.

### Text 2

Trying to get Americans to eat a healthy diet is a frustrating business. Even the best-designed public-health campaigns cannot seem to compete with the tempting flavors of the snack-food and fast-food industries and their fat-and sugar-loaded products. The results are apparent on a walk down any American street—more than 60% of Americans are overweight, and a full quarter of them are overweight to the point of obesity.

Now, health advocates say, an ill-conceived redesign has taken one of the more successful public-health campaigns—the Food Guide Pyramid—and rendered it confusing to the point of uselessness. Some of these critics worry that America's Department of Agriculture caved in to pressure from parts of the food industry anxious to protect their products.

The Food Guide Pyramid was a graphic which emphasizes that a healthy diet is built on a base of grains, vegetables and fruits, followed by ever-decreasing amounts of dairy products, meat, sweets and oil. The agriculture department launched the pyramid in 1992 to replace its previous program, which was centered on the idea of four basic food groups. The "Basic Four" campaign showed a plate divided into quarters, and seemed to imply that meat and dairy products should make up half of a healthy diet, with grains, fruits and vegetables making up the other half. It was replaced only over the strenuous objections of the meat and dairy industries.

The old pyramid was undoubtedly imperfect. It failed to distinguish between a doughnut and a whole-grain roll, or a hamburger and a skinless chicken breast, and it did not make clear exactly how much of each foodstuff to eat. It did, however, manage to convey the basic idea of proper proportions in an easily understandable way. The new pyramid, called "My Pyramid", has been simplified to a mere logo. The food groups are replaced with unlabeled, multi-colored vertical stripes. Anyone who wants to see how this translates into a healthy diet is invited to go to a website, put in their age, sex and activity level, and get a custom-designed pyramid, complete with healthy food choices and suggested portion sizes. This is fine for those who are motivated, but might prove too much effort for those who most need such information.

Admittedly, the designers of the new pyramid had a tough job to do. They were supposed to condense the advice in the 84-page United States' Dietary Guidelines into a simple, meaningful graphic suitable for printing on the back of a cereal box. Nevertheless, many health advocates believe the new graphic is a missed opportunity. On the other hand, it is not clear how much good even the best graphic could do. Surveys found that 80% of Americans recognized the old Food Guide Pyramid—a big success in the world of public-health campaigns. Yet only 16% followed its advice.

26. The first paragraph is writing to imply that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] it is difficult to change the eating habits of Americans.
  - [B] Americans do not place enough emphasis on health.
  - [C] America failed to carry out public-health campaigns.
  - [D] it is difficult to promote a healthy diet among Americans.
27. What can we learn from the text?
- [A] Health advocates think that the old pyramid is a success.
  - [B] The food industry agrees on being against the old pyramid.
  - [C] "Basic Four" focuses on the equal importance of every food.
  - [D] The new pyramid is likely to win wide acceptance.
28. According to the text, the new food pyramid \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] attaches great value to grains, vegetables and fruits.
  - [B] replaced the "Basic Four" food guide.
  - [C] conveys the general concepts of a healthy diet.
  - [D] is designed to be a logo under the industry pressure.
29. In the author's opinion, the Food Guide Pyramid is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] close to perfect.
  - [B] extremely puzzling.
  - [C] troublesome to some people.
  - [D] accepted by the public.
30. Which of the following can help to recommend the proportion of foods for individuals?
- [A] "Basic Four".
  - [B] The Food Guide Pyramid.
  - [C] "My Pyramid".
  - [D] United States' Dietary Guidelines.

### Text 3

Creativity is considered the ultimate human activity, a highly complex process, difficult to formalize and to control. Although there is a general agreement regarding the distinctive nature of the creative product (idea, painting, poem, and so on), there is a controversy over the nature of the creative process. Some researchers hold that the creative thinking process is qualitatively different from "ordinary" day-to-day thinking, and involves a leap that cannot be formulated, analyzed, or reconstructed—the creative spark. Others adopt a reductionist view that creative products are the outcome of ordinary thinking, only quantitatively different from everyday thinking.

Because creative ideas are different from those that normally arise, people often believe that such ideas require conditions dramatically different from the usual. The notion goes that, in order to overcome mental barriers and reach creative ideas, total freedom is necessary—no directional guidance, constraints, criticism, or thinking within bounded scope. Then ideas can be drawn and contemplated from an infinite space during the creativity process. This view prompted the emergence of various idea-generating methods: brainstorming, lateral thinking, random stimulation, and so on, all of which consist of withholding judgment and relying on analogies from other members in the group or on randomly selected analogies. This family of methods relies on the assumption that enhancing randomness, breaking rules and paradigms, and generating anarchy of thought increase the probability of creative idea emergence.

Do these methods work? A number of researchers indicate that they do not. The failure of these methods to improve creative outcomes has been explained by the unstructured nature of the task. Reitman observed that many problems that lack a structuring framework are ill-defined in that the representations of one or more of the basic components—the initial state, the operators and constraints, and the goal—are seriously incomplete, and the search space is exceedingly large. Indeed, many ill-defined problems seem difficult, not because we are swamped by the enormous number of alternative possibilities, but because we have trouble thinking even of one idea worth pursuing.

In fact, cognitive psychology studies indicate that the detection and use of rules during the generation of ideas may even result in enhanced surprisingness (a dimension of creativity). For example, according to Perkins, adherence to a cognitive frame of reference involves sensitivity to the "rules of the game" and, by functioning within a frame, one achieves a better position from which to notice or recognize the unexpected. The postulated association between creativity and total freedom is challenged also by recent findings in advertising research, an area in which creativity is central. Certain regularities underlie successful ads, and those that match some of these regularities stand out as more creative than ads that do not fit these structures. In a survey of ads, 89% of the award-winning ads contained one of six regularities, or "creativity templates".

31. According to the text, people's opinions might differ on which of the following issues?

- [A] The ingenuity involved in writing a poetry.
- [B] The shocking beauty depicted in a drawing.
- [C] The secrets behind creativity.
- [D] The special effect of music.

32. People's basic disagreement about creative process lies in \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] how it is different from daily thinking process.
- [B] when it can be effectively analyzed.
- [C] how to formulate a good definition of it.
- [D] where creativity comes from and goes to.

33. We can learn from the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] political freedom is the basic premise for creative thinking.
- [B] enhanced randomness will often lead to the breaking of rules.
- [C] less order often enhances the likelihood of creative thinking.
- [D] brain storming is the best existing method for creative ideas.

34. When basic components of a problem are incomplete, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] we can use our creativity to complete them.
- [B] we find it hard to propose an advisable solution.
- [C] we fail in our efforts to solve the problem creatively.
- [D] we give ourselves a large number of alternative possibilities.

35. In order to obtain a better position to generate surprising ideas, one needs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A]. get total freedom of mind. [B]. set a frame of reference.  
[C]. make a successful ad first. [D]. challenge the limits of brain.

#### Text 4

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once-proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together honesty, kindness, and so on, accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restrains such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities smaller towns, usually where schools maintain discipline and their parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restrains are loosening. Your typical robber has gone. He considers your property his property: he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized, by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

36. The wise man's remark suggests that it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil.  
[B] certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it.  
[C] only natural for virtue to defeat evil.  
[D] desirable for good men to keep away from evil.

37. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] society is to be held responsible.  
[B] modern civilization is responsible for it.  
[C] the criminal himself should bear the blame.  
[D] the standards of living should be improved.

38. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] less self-discipline. [B] better sense of discipline.  
[C] more mutual respect. [D] less effective government.

39. The writer is sorry to have noticed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals.  
[B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standard.  
[C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty.  
[D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities.
40. From the text we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families.  
[B] more good examples should be set for people to follow.  
[C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior.  
[D] more people should accept the value of accountability.

## Part B (10 points)

**Directions:** *In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A] - [G] to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

When do people decide whether or not they want to become friends? During their first four minutes together, according to a book by Dr. Leonard Zunin. In his book, *Contact: The First Four Minutes*, he offers this advice to anyone interested in starting new friendships: “\_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ A lot of people’s whole lives would change if they did just that.”

You may have noticed that the average person does not give his undivided attention to someone he has just met. \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ If anyone has ever done this to you, you probably did not like him very much.

When we are introduced to new people, the author suggests, we should try to appear friendly and self-confident. In general, he says, “People like people who like themselves.”

On the other hand, we should not make the other person think we are too sure of ourselves. It is important to appear interested and sympathetic, realizing that the other person has his own needs, fears, and hopes.

Hearing such advice, one might say, “But I’m not a friendly, self-confident person. That’s not my nature. It would be dishonest for me to act that way.”

\_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ We can become accustomed to any changes we choose to make in our personality. “It is like getting used to a new car. It may be unfamiliar at first, but it goes much better than the old one.”

But isn’t it dishonest to give the appearance of friendly self-confidence when we don’t actually feel that way? Perhaps, but according to Dr. Zunin, “total honesty” is not always good for social relationships, especially during the first few minutes of contact. There is a time for everything, and a certain amount of play-acting may be best for the first few minutes of contact with a stranger. That is not the time to complain about one’s health or to mention faults one finds in other people. It is not the time to tell the whole truth about one’s opinions and impressions.

\_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ For a husband and wife or a parent and child, problems often arise during their first four minutes together after they have been apart. Dr. Zunin suggests that these first few minutes together be treated with care. If there are unpleasant matters to be discussed, they should be dealt with later.

The author says that interpersonal relations should be taught as a required course in every school, along with reading, writing, and mathematics. \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ That is at least as important as how much we know.

- [A] Much of what has been said about strangers also applies to relationships with family members and friends.
- [B] In his opinion, success in life depends mainly on how we get along with other people.
- [C] He is eager to make friends with everyone.
- [D] Every time you meet someone in a social situation, give him your undivided attention for four minutes.
- [E] He keeps looking over the other person's shoulder, as if hoping to find someone more interesting in another part of the room.
- [F] In reply, Dr. Zunin would claim that a little practice can help us feel comfortable about changing our social habits.
- [G] Paying closer attention to the other helps find the confidence within ourselves.

### Part C (10 points)

#### Directions:

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Drug abuse in the United States has come to be regarded as one of the most challenging social problems facing the nation. (46) Indeed, the very word "drug" excites strong emotions, and opinion polls since the late 1960s have shown that the "drug problem" is perceived by most Americans as a major threat to our society, particularly to its younger members.

For our purposes we can define a drug as any chemical that is psychoactive, or capable of modifying a person's behavior through its effect on emotions, thinking, or consciousness. Strictly speaking, many familiar substances such as aspirin or tea are drugs, but when most Americans think of drugs, they have in mind only outlawed substances such as heroin or LSD. A characteristic of many psychoactive chemicals is that they lead to dependence; that is, the user develops a recurrent craving for them. Dependence may be psychological, physical, or both. In the case of psychological dependence, the user feels psychologically discomforted if cut off from the drug. (47) In the case of physical dependence on addiction, bodily withdrawal symptoms may occur, taking many forms and ranging in severity from slight trembling to fatal convulsions. Users develop a tolerance for some drugs: that is, they have to take steadily increasing amounts to achieve a given level of effect.

The sociologist is interested in why people choose the drugs they do, why some abuse drugs, and why particular societies permit certain drugs but not others. (48) Also of interest is the actual reaction to various forms of drug use, because this reaction serves to define the status of the drug-takers in some cases, by labeling them as criminals.

There is a strong association between some forms of drug use and crime. The use of alcohol, for example, is highly correlated with violent crime; more than half of those committing murders and other violent assaults have consumed alcohol immediately before the crime. Heroin addiction, too, is related to crime, although not so directly to violence. Heroin addicts may need as much as \$ 100 a day to support their habit, and most addicts find that they must steal in order to raise these sums. In addition, users of illegal drugs have to rely directly or indirectly on criminal networks that manufacture, smuggle, and distribute these drugs. (49) The profits from this illicit commerce are vast and the Mafia and other criminal syndicates have become deeply involved in the supply of heroin and, more recently, of cocaine. Technically, the profits of organized crime are not an economic cost to society:



they are business profits, no less than those of General Motors, and are actually an unrecorded part of the nation's gross national product. (50) But they are social costs in that this huge, untaxed income is generated by, and used to support, a variety of criminal activities, thus diverting resources that might be put to more socially useful ends.

### Section III Writing (30 points)

#### Part A (10 points)

**Directions:** At present, much attention is being attached to the environmental protection. Write a letter to advocate car-pooling. And in your letter, you should at least state the aim of your writing and the advantage(s) of car-pooling (合乘, 拼车).

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address. (10%)

#### Part B (20 points)

**Directions:** Select one of the following two topics and write an essay of about 160~200 words. Write it neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (从给出的两个写作任务中选择其中一个, 完成一篇 160~200 英语单词的短文。)

##### Option 1:

In this Part, you are required to write a composition entitled *Holiday Economy*. Your composition should be based on the following outline:

1. The aim of "Holiday Economy";
2. Problems derive from "Holiday Economy";
3. My suggestion.

##### Option 2:

In this Part, you are required to write a composition entitled "*Survival Of the Fittest*". Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese.

1. 在市场经济中, "适者生存" 是非常重要的。
2. "适者生存" 同样适用于现在社会中的每一个人。
3. 我应该如何去适应社会的需要