

安徽师范大学 2016-2017 学年第 1 学期
公共基础课 2016 级《研究生英语》课程期末考试试卷
(A 卷 闭卷 120 分钟)

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Part I. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are three reading passages followed by a total of fifteen multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then mark your answers on your Answer Sheet.

Passage One

If you are a male and you are reading this, congratulations: you are a survivor. According to statistics, you are more than twice as likely to die of skin cancer than a woman, and nine times more likely to die of AIDS. Assuming you make it to the end of your natural term, about 78 years for men in Australia, you will die on average five years before a woman.

There are many reasons for this - typically, men take more risks than woman and are more likely to drink and smoke but perhaps more importantly, men don't go to the doctor.

"Men aren't seeing doctors as often as they should," says Dr. Gullotta, "This is particularly so for the over-40s, when diseases tend to strike."

Gullotta says a healthy man should visit the doctor every year or two. For those over 45, it should be at least once a year.

Two months ago Gullotta saw a 50-year-old man who had delayed doing anything about his smoker's cough for a year.

"When I finally saw him it had already spread and he has since died from lung cancer," he says, "Earlier detection and treatment may not have cured him, but it would have prolonged his life."

According to a recent survey, 95% of women aged between 15 and early 40s see a doctor once a year, compared to 70% of men in the same age group.

"A lot of men think they are invincible (不可战胜的)," Gullotta says "They only come in when a friend drops dead on the golf course and they think, Geez, if it could happen to him..."

Then there is the ostrich approach, "some men are scared of what might be there and would rather not know," says Dr. Ross Cartmill.

"Most men get their cars serviced more regularly than they service their bodies," Cartmill

says. He believes most diseases that commonly affect men could be addressed by preventive check-ups.

Regular check-ups for men would inevitably place strain on the public purse, Cartmill says. But prevention is cheaper in the long run than having to treat the diseases. Besides, the ultimate cost is far greater: it is called premature death."

1. Why does the author congratulate his male readers at the beginning of the passage?

- A. They are more likely to survive serious diseases today.
- B. Their average life span has been considerably extended.
- C. They have lived long enough to read this article.
- D. They are sure to enjoy a longer and happier live.

2. What does the author state is the most important reason men die five years earlier on average than women?

- A. men drink and smoke much more than women
- B. men don't seek medical care as often as women
- C. men aren't as cautious as women in face of danger
- D. men are more likely to suffer from fatal diseases

3. Which of the following best completes the sentence "Geez, if it could happen to him..." (line 2, para. 8)?

- A. it could happen to me, too.
- B. I should avoid playing golf.
- C. I should consider myself lucky.
- D. it would be a big misfortune.

4. What does Dr. Ross Cartmill mean by "the ostrich approach" (line 1, para.9)

- A. a casual attitude towards one's health conditions
- B. a new therapy for certain psychological problems
- C. refusal to get medical treatment for fear of the pain involved
- D. unwillingness to find out about one's disease because of fear

5. What does Cartmill say about regular check-ups for men?

- A. They may increase public expenses
- B. They will save money in the long run
- C. They may cause psychological strains on men
- D. They will enable men to live as long as women

Passage Two

High-quality customer service is preached(宣扬) by many, but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done.

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their

regular customers decide to frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde group and Wharton school

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, President of the Verde group. “The store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four others, and will no longer visit the specific store. For every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problems. Ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers. The most common complaints include filled parking lots, cluttered (塞满了的) shelves, overloaded racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved the parking problems by getting moonlighting(业余兼职的) local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance eliminated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eying the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers. “Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly.” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filing complaints to the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

6. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

- A. Most customers won’t bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.
- B. Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.
- C. Few customers believe the service will be improved.
- D. Customers have no easy access to store managers.

7. What does Paula Courtney imply by saying “... the shopper must also find a replacement” (Line 2, Para. 4)?

- A. New customers are bound to replace old ones.
- B. It is not likely the shopper can find the same products in other stores.
- C. Most stores provide the same
- D. Not complaining to the manager causes the shopper some trouble too.

8. Shop owners often hire moonlighting police as parking attendants so that shoppers_____.

- A. can stay longer browsing in the store

B. won’t have trouble parking their cars

C. won’t have any worries about security

D. can find their cars easily after shopping

9. What contributes most to smoothing over issues with customers?

- A. Manners of the salespeople
- B. Hiring of efficient employees
- C. Huge supply of goods for sale
- D. Design of the store layout.

10. To achieve better shopping experiences, customers are advised to _____.

- A. exert pressure on stores to improve their service
- B. settle their disputes with stores in a diplomatic way
- C. voice their dissatisfaction to store managers directly
- D. shop around and make comparisons between stores

Passage Three

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. “Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren’t comparable fabrics that can just replace what you’re doing and what your customers are used to,” he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green *entrepreneurs*(企业家) who attended its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 50 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic: it will buy *transitional*(过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. “Mainstream is about to occur,” says Hahn.

Some *analysts*(分析师) are less sure. Among consumers, only 18% are even aware that eco-fashion exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the unconverted consumer, when asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied: “Not that I’m aware of.” Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when

she does, she’s on the hunt for “cute stuff that isn’t too expensive.” By her own admission, green just isn’t yet on her mind. But – thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers – one day it will be.

11. What is said about FutureFashion?
A. It inspired many leading designers to start going green.
B. It showed that designers using organic fabrics would go far.
C. It served as an example of how fashion shows should be organized.
D. It convinced the public that fashionable clothes should be made durable.
12. According to Scott Hahn, one big challenge to designers who will go organic is that_____.
A. much more time is needed to finish a dress using sustainable materials
B. they have to create new brands for clothes made of organic materials
C. customers have difficulty telling organic from non-organic materials
D. quality organic replacements for synthetics are not readily available
13. We learn from Paragraph 3 that designers who undertake green fashion_____.
A. can attend various trade shows free
B. are readily recognized by the fashion world
C. can buy organic cotton at favorable prices
D. are gaining more and more support
14. What is Natalie Hormilla’s attitude toward eco-fashion?
A. She doesn’t seem to care about it. C. She is doubtful of its practical value.
B. She doesn’t think it is sustainable D. She is very much opposed to the idea
15. What does the author think of green fashion?
A. Green products will soon go mainstream.
B. It has a very promising future.
C. Consumers have the final say.
D. It will appeal more to young people.

Part II. Vocabulary and Structure (20%)
Directions: Choose the best answer to each of the following questions and then mark your answers on your Answer Sheet.

1. You job as a future employee is to help the hiring manager ____ that risk.
A. mitigate B. manage C. suppress D. trace
2. Kelly was outstanding and _____ every other player on the field.
A. polished B. outshone C. overlooked D. survived

3. The unions ____ thousands of workers in a protest against the cuts.
A. removed B. discarded C. contracted D. mobilized
4. I’m trying to ____ an interest in classical music in my children.
A. foster B. adopt C. oppose D. resist
5. A German company ____ with a Swiss firm to develop the product.
A. operated B. collaborated C. collided D. Liberated
6. Guangdong Province is located in southern China, with a ____ climate and abundant produce all year round.
A. harsh B. moderate C. excessive D. humid
7. The culinary culture has exerted a ____ influence on other parts of China.
A. spreading B. far-reaching C. positive D. famed
8. People later named it Dongpo Meat, to ____ this gifted and generous poet.
A. recommend B. promote C. advocate D. commemorate
9. The eating process is a time to show ____ and concern for others.
A. humility B. care C. passion D. responsibility
10. Qu Yuan drowned himself in the Miluo River after being politically ____.
A. sentenced B. abused C. wronged D. banished
11. Although such a statement may seem self-centered, it’s actually quite ____.
A. insightful B. insignificant C. superstitious D. respectful
12. It can be romantic, exciting, ____, and irrational.
A. impatient B. polished C. obsessive D. spiritual
13. And, people who say they are “in love” emphasize caring, intimacy, and ____.
A. relationship B. commitment C. promise D. accommodation
14. Among other things, people who like themselves are more open to criticism and less ____ of others.
A. demanding B. caring C. disapproving D. concerned with
15. These misconceptions often lead to unrealistic expectations, stereotypes, and ____.
A. disapproval B. discourage C. disappear D. disillusionment
16. Instead, it is an unhealthy or ____ dependency that limits the lovers’ social, emotional, and intellectual growth.
A. resistant B. possessive C. tremendous D. manipulative
17. Each and every restaurant provides delicious yet economical culinary ____.
A. fare B. choice C. ticket D. soup
18. The names of Chinese dishes are ____.
A. misleading B. diverse C. interesting D. divided
19. This dish of ____ pork is prepared over a slow fire.
A. streaky B. lean C. steamed D. diced
20. It is famous for leaving a ____ aftertaste in the mouth.
A. strong B. fragrant C. lingering D. imposing

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Part III. Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are two passages with 10 blanks each. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D below the passage. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. The independence-versus-interdependence issue has been written about regularly and is often introduced as the major issue separating the two worlds of scientific 1: academic and industrial. For decades, academia has 2 lip service to the idea of collaboration, but the incentive-and-reward system has been slow to 3. Despite the widespread interest in collaboration and its obvious value in an academic 4, collaboration remains informal and is actually 5 by the tenure process, in which scholars are penalized for sharing 6 for their work with others.

Large-scale academic collaboration has taken place successfully in the past; the Manhattan Project and contemporaneous radar research, and numerous experimental particle physics projects, to 7 just a few examples, are not perhaps academic in the purest sense, but they 8 that academic scientists can play well with others. More recently, new systems biology studies are bringing a sense of 9 into academic life science labs, but there have been some growing pains. Still, in most of academic science – including the life science – the lone wolf still 10.

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| 1. A. employ | B. employment | C. deploy | D. employee |
| 2. A. paid | B. cost | C. spent | D. took |
| 3. A. adopt | B. adhere | C. adjust | D. admire |
| 4. A. set | B. ground | C. surround | D. setting |
| 5. A. discouraging | B. discouraged | C. encouraged | D. encouraging |
| 6. A. create | B. reward | C. repay | D. credit |
| 7. A. cite | B. cited | C. get | D. obtained |
| 8. A. improve | B. enhance | C. demonstrate | D. instruct |
| 9. A. team | B. teamwork | C. workshop | D. group |
| 10. A. rule | B. ruling | C. ruled | D. rules |

2. Cuisine in China is a harmonious 11 of color, taste, shape and fragrance. For the cooking process, chefs pick 12 and varied ingredients and seasonings and employ the unparalleled and complicated skills 13 down from their fathers, always 14 to their ideal of perfection for all the senses. Among the many cooking methods they use are boiling, stewing, braising, frying, 15 crisping, baking, simmering. When they finished their 16 they are arranged on a variety of plates and dishes so that they are a real 17 to view, to smell and ultimately to savor. The facility to 18 of these delights is also distinctive – chopsticks! To see even the smallest child eat with such dexterity is quite 19

for many foreigners. The use of two simple sticks in this way is an art in itself and chopsticks have determined the way in which Chinese food is 20 at the table.

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|--------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. integrate | B. integrity | C. integration | D. integrating |
| 12. A. choice | B. choose | C. selection | D. chose |
| 13. A. hand | B. handed | C. descend | D. decline |
| 14. A. aspiring | B. inspiring | C. desiring | D. respiring |
| 15. A. steam | B. steaming | C. steamed | D. to steam |
| 16. A. labor | B. employment | C. jobs | D. masterpieces |
| 17. A. pleasure | B. pleased | C. pleasant | D. pleasing |
| 18. A. take | B. partake | C. enjoy | D. share |
| 19. A. amazed | B. amaze | C. amazement | D. amazing |
| 10. A. represented | B. present | C. presented | D. presenting |

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Part IV. Translation (20 %)

Directions: Translate the following two paragraphs into Chinese, and write the answer on the Answer Sheet.

1. Zhejiang cuisine is light and exquisite, and is typical of food from along the lower Yangtze River. One famous dish is West Lake Vinegar Fish, which looks pretty and has the delicate refreshing flavors of nature. Many Chinese restaurants in China, as well as in other parts of the world, serve this dish, but often the flavor is less authentic compared to that found in Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, which has unique access to the fish and water of West Lake.

2. In any type of love, caring about the other person is essential. Although love may involve passionate yearning, respect is a more important quality. Respect is inherent in all love: “I want the loved person to grow and unfold for his own sake, and in his own ways, and not for the purpose of serving me”. If respect and caring are missing, the relationship is not based on love. Instead, it is an unhealthy or possessive dependency that limits the lovers’ social, emotional, and intellectual growth.

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Part V. Writing (20%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of **Online Shopping**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

1. 现在网上购物已成为一种时尚
2. 网上购物有很多好处，但也有不少问题
3. 我的建议