

扬州大学

2019年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题（A卷）

科目代码 241 科目名称 英语

满分 100

注意：①认真阅读答题纸上的注意事项；②所有答案必须写在答题纸上，写在本试题纸或草稿纸上均无效；③本试题纸须随答题纸一起装入试题袋中交回！

Part One Use of English

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points, 1 point each)

Nearly all surgical students stick themselves with needles and 1 instruments while in training. But 2 fail to report the injuries, 3 their health and that of their families and patients to the threat of 4 diseases, according to a survey by Dr. Makary and colleagues being published today. Their being 5 was the chief reason the surgical residents 6 for the injuries, which were mostly 7.

The survey revealed that young surgeons didn't report the potentially fatal injuries for a range of reasons. 8 a time surgeons feel that doing so would take too much time, could 9 career opportunities and might cause a loss of face among 10. In addition, there was a 11 belief that getting even timely medical attention would not prevent infection.

"It's been long 12, but no one truly understood the 13 of the problem," said Martin Makary. "Every surgeon is 14 to be on anti-HIV medications and is at risk for contracting HIV and hepatitis at far higher rates than we suspected."

"Part of the surgical culture has been maintaining the patient first at all cost, and when an accident occurs in the operating room, the surgeon's 15 inclination is to continue with the operation," he said. "But the extent of the problem is much greater than we thought. Previous estimates of injuries understate the seriousness of the problem, 16 most of the injuries are not being recorded."

"Most hospitals need to do a better job in protection", Makary said. "They need more appropriate and more timely surgical systems 17 surgeons can get medical treatment immediately, not after a long 18 process that takes them away from the patient." The findings 19 the need for "immediate steps to improve safety and care for health care workers to reduce the spread of HIV and hepatitis infection," he said. The hospitals could 20 so called "sharpless" technologies where possible, including electric scalpels, clips and glues.

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|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A) medical | B) acute | C) surgical | D) sharp |
| 2. A) few | B) most | C) a few | D) least |
| 3. A) harming | B) risking | C) hurting | D) impairing |
| 4. A) serious | B) dangerous | C) fatal | D) infectious |
| 5. A) rushed | B) quickened | C) pushed | D) speeded |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 6. A) adjoined | B) cited | C) assessed | D) quoted |
| 7. A) self-projected | B) self-inserted | C) self-injected | D) self-inflicted |
| 8. A) Many | B) Seldom | C) Often | D) Never |
| 9. A) jeopardize | B) minimize | C) paralyze | D) utilize |
| 10. A) partners | B) peers | C) patients | D) pairs |
| 11. A) genuine | B) forged | C) true | D) false |
| 12. A) suspected | B) guessed | C) doubted | D) predicted |
| 13. A) magnetism | B) multitude | C) seriousness | D) altitude |
| 14. A) claimed | B) detained | C) proclaimed | D) destined |
| 15. A) best | B) first | C) last | D) least |
| 16. A) although | B) because | C) but | D) so |
| 17. A) for | B) since | C) so | D) as |
| 18. A) bureaucratic | B) intrinsic | C) systematic | D) eccentric |
| 19. A) decrease | B) darken | C) increase | D) highlight |
| 20. A) get | B) adopt | C) receive | D) adapt |

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 4 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the **BEST** choice and write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points, 2 points each)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Don't have time to read anymore? Now you can get free, quick literature via email. More than 100,000 people open their email each day to read a chapter of a book, through Chapter-A-Day, an online book club created two years ago. It's a free email service that provides a short daily reading for busy people, exposing them to literature they may not find on their own, inspiring some to recommit to the reading habit. About 550 public library systems representing over 3,000 branch libraries already have signed up to offer Chapter-A-Day. Via email, participants get about five minutes' worth of reading every day. After three chapters are emailed, the installments stop, and those who want to keep reading can borrow the book at their public library or purchase it online. Chapter-A-Day has eight free book clubs, and sells thousands of books each month.

Chapter-A-Day started in 1999 when Suzanne Beecher, a lifelong book lover, realized how many of the women who worked part-time for her software development company didn't have time in their busy lives to read. She decided to type part of a chapter of a book, and send it to her employees through email. The next day, she typed a little more, and continued to send literary **installments** each day. She says she started getting feedback from the staff about how reading made them feel. "They were interested, and realized that, though they didn't have time in their busy lives for reading, just reading that little bit each day got them back in the habit." Realizing that many other people could benefit, she decided to take the idea even further and start an email "chapter-a-day" book club to help others ease their way back into daily reading. "Reading makes

changes in people's lives," Beecher says.

Pat Dempsey, a librarian at a public library in Ohio, has found Chapter-A-Day helps her library clients get back in the habit of reading. "It's a different way to get people hooked on books," she says.

21. Chapter-A-Day is intended to help people _____.
- A) get back into the habit of reading B) relieve stress from office work
C) find interesting books online D) buy books more conveniently
22. The passage was written in _____.
- A) 1999 B) 2000 C) 2001 D) 2002
22. It can be inferred that through Chapter-A-Day _____.
- A) public libraries have become crowded with readers
B) Ms Beecher made much money for her software company
C) people come to read books slowly and patiently
D) people cannot finish reading any book online
24. The word "installments" (Line 5, Para. 2) probably means "_____".
- A) a library email B) a rare piece of literature
C) a free novel D) a part of a book
25. Ms Beecher decided to expand her Chapter-A-Day service because _____.
- A) over 3,000 libraries had joined B) many other people could benefit
C) eight book clubs supported her D) free email service was available

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

President Coolidge's statement, "The business of America is business," still points to an important truth today -- that business institutions have more prestige in American society than any other kind of organization, including the government. Why do business institutions possess this great prestige?

One reason is that Americans view business as being more firmly based on the idea of competition than other institutions in society. Since competition is seen as the major source of progress and prosperity by most Americans, competitive business institutions are respected. Competition is not only good in itself, it is the means by which other basic American values such as individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and hard work are protected.

Competition protects the freedom of the individual by ensuring that there is no monopoly of power. In contrast to one, all-powerful government, many businesses compete against each other for profits. Theoretically, if one business tries to take unfair advantage of its customers, it will lose to competing business which treats its customers more fairly. Where many businesses compete for the customers' dollar, they cannot afford to treat them like inferiors or slaves.

A contrast is often made between business, which is competitive, and government, which is a monopoly. Because business is competitive, many Americans believe that it is more supportive of freedom than government, even though government leaders are elected by the people and business leaders are not. Many Americans believe, then, that competition is as important, or even more important, than democracy in preserving freedom.

Competition in business is also believed to strengthen the idea of equality of opportunity. Competition is seen as an open and fair race where success goes to the swiftest person regardless

of his or her social class background. Competitive success is commonly seen as the American alternative to social rank based on family background. Business is therefore viewed as an expression of the idea of equality of opportunity rather than the aristocratic idea of inherited privilege.

26. The statement "The business of America is business" (Line 1, Para. 1) probably means

- A) The business institutions in America are concerned with commerce
- B) Business problems are of great importance to the American government
- C) Business is of primary concern to Americans
- D) America is a great power in world business

27. Americans believe that they can realize their personal values only _____.

- A) when given equality of opportunity
- B) through doing business
- C) by protecting their individual freedom
- D) by way of competition

28. Who can benefit from business competition?

- A) Honest businessmen.
- B) Both businessmen and their customers.
- C) People with ideals of equality and freedom.
- D) Both business institutions and government.

29. Government is believed to differ strikingly from business in that government is characterized by _____.

- A) its absolute control of power
- B) its function in preserving personal freedom
- C) its role in protecting basic American values
- D) its democratic way of exercising leadership

30. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes _____.

- A) Americans are more ambitious than people in other countries
- B) in many countries success often depends on one's social status
- C) American businesses are more democratic than those in other countries
- D) businesses in other countries are not as competitive as those in America

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The ordinary family in colonial North America was primarily concerned with sheer physical survival and beyond that its own economic prosperity. Thus, children were valued in terms of their productivity, and they assumed the role of producer quite early. Until they fulfilled this role, their position in the structure of the family was one of the subordination and their psychological needs and capacities received little consideration.

As the society became more complex, the status of children in the family and in the society became more important. In the complex, technological society that the United States has become, each member must fulfill a number of personal and occupational roles and be in constant contact with a great many other members. Consequently, viewing children as potentially acceptable and necessarily multifaceted members of society means that they are regarded more as people in their own right than as utilitarian (功利主义者的) organisms. This acceptance of children as equal participants in the contemporary family is reflected in the variety of statutes protecting the rights

of children and in the social and public welfare programs devoted exclusively to their well-being.

This new view of children and the increasing contact between the members of society has also resulted in a surge of interest in child-rearing techniques. People today spend a considerable portion of their time conferring on the proper way to bring up children. It is now possible to influence the details of the socialization of another person's child by spreading the gospel of the current and fashionable theories and methods of child rearing.

The socialization of the contemporary child in the United States is a two-way transaction between parent and child rather than a one-way, parent-to-child training program. As a consequence, socializing children and living with them over a long period of time is for parents a mixture of pleasure, satisfaction, and problems.

31. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A) The Place of Children in the United States Society
 - B) The Children of Colonial North American
 - C) The Development of Cultural Values
 - D) The Child as a Utilitarian Organism
32. What can be inferred from the passage about formal schooling in colonial North American?
- A) It was generally required by law.
 - B) It was considered relatively unimportant.
 - C) It was improperly administered.
 - D) It was highly disciplined.
33. Which of the following does the author mention as a cause of changes in the role of the child in the United States?
- A) An increase in technology.
 - B) The growing complexity of the child's psychological needs.
 - C) A decrease in the child's intellectual capacities.
 - D) The growing number of single parent families.
34. According to the passage parents have become increasingly interested in _____.
- A) their children's future occupations
 - B) having smaller families
 - C) adoption programs for childless couples
 - D) child-rearing techniques
35. In the fourth paragraph, what does the author mean by the clause "**the socialization of the contemporary child in the United States is a two-way transaction**"?
- A) There are two current methods of socializing children.
 - B) Both parents play major roles in the contemporary child-rearing process.
 - C) Socialization is a process shared by parents and their children.
 - D) Raising children is both pleasurable and problematic.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of a refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom," we found that women as well as men have lower level of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining **moola**.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues -- your family -- have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

36. According to the Para. 1, most previous surveys found that home _____.
- A) was an unrealistic place for relaxation
 - B) generated more stress than the workplace
 - C) was an ideal place for stress measurement
 - D) offered greater relaxation than the workplace
37. According to Damaske, who are more likely to be the happiest at home?
- A) Working mothers.
 - B) Childless husbands.
 - C) Childless wives.
 - D) Working fathers.
38. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that _____.
- A) they are both bread winners and housewives
 - B) their home is also a place for kicking back
 - C) there is often much housework left behind
 - D) it is difficult for them to leave their office
39. The word "**moola**" (Line 4, Para. 4) most probably means _____.
- A) energy
 - B) skills
 - C) earnings
 - D) nutrition
40. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____.
- A) home is hardly a cozier working environment

- B) division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- C) household tasks are generally more motivating
- D) family labor is often adequately rewarded.

Section B

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 blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points, 2 points each)*

Canada's Premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41.

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and Kirby committee on health care -- to say nothing of reports from other experts -- recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, producers and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42.

But "national" doesn't have to mean that. "National" could mean interprovincial -- provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a "national" organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province -- or a series of hospitals within a province -- negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43.

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial list which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, stings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere while drug costs keep rising fast.

44.

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to try to

constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs.”

45.

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

A) Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 percent to 26.8 percent!

B) Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "The substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies.

C) What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.

D) The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.

E) According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than old kinds. Part of it is higher prices.

F) So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.

G) Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

Part Three Translation

Section A

Directions: Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural

resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics, medicine and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

Part Four Writing

Directions: *In this part, you're supposed to write about the following topic:*

The emerging sciences and technologies are increasing the gap between the rich and the poor. To what extent do you agree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience. Write at least 150 words. Put your writing on ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)