

机密★启用前

二〇一四年湖北省博士生入学考试
(非英语专业)

英语联考

考生注意事项

1. 答题前,考生须在答题卡和答题纸指定位置上填写考生姓名、报考单位和考生编号,同时在答题卡上涂写考生编号的信息点。
2. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡上,非选择题的答案必须书写在答题纸指定位置上,写在其他地方无效。
3. 填(书)写部分必须使用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔,涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔。

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 5 reading passages in this part. 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 mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Questions 1-4 are based on the following passage:

I am writing this at home because last week my ergonomic (符合人体工程学的) chair at the office fell apart, unable any longer to bear my weight. I am writing it on a computer that is propped on top of two thick books, because otherwise my neck would be cricked as I peered down at the screen. At 1.93m and weighing ... well, I'm not going to say what I weigh, but think second-row rugby union forward ... I am not built for this world.

We therefore welcome a new report from Professor Tim Hatton at the University of Essex, demonstrating that the average height of men in Europe has increased by 4 inch in the past century and in the UK by a whopping 5 inch. A similar increase is likely to have occurred among women, but, because the study is based in part on military records, evidence is thinner on the ground.

The problem, as Hatton observes, is that the world hasn't kept pace with our increased height. I long ago abandoned buses—levering myself into a narrow seat was impossible. Air travel is also challenging. I was in the back row of an easyJet plane recently, which has even less space than an ordinary seat, and would have ended up with severe backache had it not been for some thoughtful passenger not turning up, allowing me to relocate to an aisle seat where the only danger is being hit by the trolley.

Small cars are impossible—I have to drive with my head through the sunroof. West End theatres are hopelessly cramped. As before in cricket grounds: I would under no circumstances pay £80 for a plastic bucket seat at a Test match, where I would be wedged uneasily between two loud, red-trousered merchant bankers sipping warm champagne. As for those appalling pine beds with footboards, usually found in absurdly small hotel rooms where I invariably get stuck in the toilet because the door won't open with me inside, they should be banned immediately.

Our extra height generally means extra weight. US data shows baseball players are on average 3 inch taller and 2 stone heavier than they were a century ago—and these are the super-fit guys. Other data suggests ordinary Americans have added 2.54 cm and 12.6 kg in the past 50 years alone. We are all giants now—or will be soon. As a representative of this new breed, I would say just one thing: beware garden furniture. It appears to be made for gnomes. I

routinely remove pleasant-looking but wholly impractical cane chairs, and once, while interviewing the actress Jenny Seagrove, snapped the strings of a hammock-type chair in her garden. It is not easy to get your interviewee to take you seriously after your vast bulk has been plunged suddenly on to their manicured lawn.

1. The best title of this passage might be _____.
 - A. Poor Quality of Chairs
 - B. Trouble with Being Tall
 - C. Embarrassment of Being Rejected
 - D. Difficulties in Taking Planes and Buses

2. What is tone of the writer when he is depicting his recent travel in an easyJet plane?
 - A. Angry.
 - B. Sarcastic.
 - C. Humorous.
 - D. Envious.

3. According to the context, the word “gnomes” (Para.5) might be _____.
 - A. people of vast bulk
 - B. people of small size
 - C. representatives of Americans
 - D. representatives of baseball players

4. What happened to the writer while he was interviewing Jenny Seagrove?
 - A. He suddenly fell down on the lawn.
 - B. He pretended to be very serious.
 - C. He made a fool of himself on purpose.
 - D. He failed to finish his interview.

Questions 5-8 are based on the following passage:

Graphene must surely be one of the most exciting developments in modern science. Indeed, the substance is so extraordinary that it sounds too good to be true—a super-flexible sheet of carbon, just a single atom thick, which is not only the thinnest and strongest material yet known but also conducts heat, light and electricity while being impassable to gas.

We have two scientists at the University of Manchester to thank for graphene. What began with Andre Geim and Kostya Novoselov playing around with Scotch tape and a block of carbon graphite turned into the discovery of the

so-called “miracle material” (and a joint Nobel Prize in Physics in 2010).

Now, of course, the race is on to put graphene to use. Even the more sober predictions read like science fiction. From cheap desalination filters to solve the world’s creeping water crisis, to next-generation electronics with foldable touch-screens and ultra-speedy biodegradable processors, to super-strong but super-lightweight cars and airplanes, if just a fraction of graphene’s potential is fulfilled it will change the world. And that is without even considering either the biomedical or the military possibilities. Nor are researchers hanging back; in 2012 alone, some 10,000 papers were published on the subject.

Britain may be the birthplace of graphene, but we will still have to work hard to hang on to our global lead as scientists and entrepreneurs across the world dash for competitive advantage. The good news is that real efforts are being made to bridge the long-standing gap between university research and commercial products that so often leaves the UK lagging behind, for example, the US. The Government has given more than £60m, and graphene research centers are under construction in both Manchester and Cambridge.

But there are already signs of progress. Yesterday, Applied Graphene Materials—a spin-off from Durham University—became the second manufacturer of the material to list successfully on the stock market this year. Both its founders’ ambitions and investors’ belief in them are wholly justified. Graphene’s potential is limited only by our imaginations.

5. The article is written mainly to _____.
- A. urge Britons to hold the lead in graphene
 - B. introduce the new material graphene to readers
 - C. inform readers of the limitless potentials of graphene
 - D. report the construction of UK’s graphene research centres
6. Which is NOT a property of graphene according to the passage?
- A. It is the thinnest and strongest substance.
 - B. It is a superb conductor of gas.
 - C. It is one of the most stretchable materials.
 - D. It is a special kind of carbon.
7. It can be inferred that the past graphene research in the UK was _____.
- A. put to dash for competitive advantage
 - B. far ahead of the U. S. in marketing
 - C. turned into a lot of science fiction
 - D. isolated in university experiment labs

8. There are good reasons for investors to believe in the founders' ambitions for graphene because _____.
- A. human imaginations can go as far as they can
 - B. there is no gap between research and products
 - C. the stock market in the UK is successful
 - D. the new material has huge room for profit

Questions 9-12 are based on the following passage:

It has long been recognized that the immigrant generation often arrives in a new land as pioneers with dreams of making a better life for themselves as well as for their children. The objectives of first generation are relatively clear: get a job, earn money, learn a new language, if possible offer an education to the children, and in general improve their lot in life. Family reunification is another powerful motive driving many new arrivals. Some new immigrants, perhaps more than the current anti-immigration lobby may realize, often wish eventually to return home to settle there once financial considerations allow it.

The obvious difficulties that most migrants face include language inadequacies, a general unfamiliarity with the customs and expectations of the new country (what anthropologists refer to as "cultural discontinuities"), limited economic opportunities, poor housing conditions, discrimination, xenophobia, and what psychologists term the "stresses of acculturation".

Despite these obstacles, in many cases immigrants experience their lot as being better than it was in their country of origin. Because of a perception of relative material improvement, many migrants may fail to internalize the anti-immigrant negative attitudes of the host country toward them, maintaining their country of origin as a point of reference. In addition, recent immigrants commonly view and experience their current lot not in terms of the ideals and expectations of the majority society but rather in terms of the ideals and expectations of the "old culture".

This is part of an interesting orientation that has been termed "the immigrant's dual frame of reference". The Suárez-Orozcos have noticed immigrants are constantly comparing and contrasting their current lot in the host society against their experiences, opportunities, and expectations in the country of origin. During the earliest phases of immigration, the new arrivals may come to realize the new country as land of unlimited opportunities, concentrating on the negative aspects of life in the land left behind. The second generation, in contrast, cannot compare their own current experiences to previous experiences of relative deprivation. Instead, their standard of assessment may be the host cultures' affluent ideal (often represented in television and film) where they are likely to find themselves lacking. From the

second generation's perspective, their lot in life has decidedly not improved.

Researchers have suggested that sociocultural and socioeconomic factors, as well as overcrowded and poorly staffed schools, seem to lead to many accultural immigrant students eventually to develop ambivalent attitudes toward school and the value of education. In addition, we argue, ongoing discrimination and disparagement specially targeted to “unwanted” new immigrants is particularly destructive. Last, when learning and success in an institution of the dominant culture—that is, the school—come to be experienced as an act of ethnic betrayal, signifying a wish to “be white”, learning may become a problem to some ethnic and immigrant minority students. As a consequence, a high drop-out rate continues to be a severe problem in some communities of minority immigrant children.

9. It can be inferred that the attitude of some new immigrants towards their motherland is mainly _____.
- A. detesting
 - B. worried
 - C. nostalgic
 - D. nonchalant
10. The term “the immigrant’s dual frame of reference” (Para. 4) refers to _____.
- A. immigrants’ different standards of examining their life experiences
 - B. immigrants’ rosy expectations of life and their sad memory of the past life
 - C. the dilemmas of both the first and the second generations of immigrants
 - D. the contrast between the immigrant’s material success and their pursuit of ideals
11. What can be known about the second generation of immigrants?
- A. They have their lot in life totally destroyed.
 - B. They maintain their identity like their parents.
 - C. They’d like to choose TV hosts as their models.
 - D. They think of themselves as materially poor.
12. What does the word “disparagement” (Para. 5) show by the natives to immigrant students?
- A. Ambiguity.
 - B. Contempt.
 - C. Ignorance.
 - D. Hostility.

Questions 13-16 are based on the following passage:

Leaks from Edward Snowden have confirmed that the internet is insecure, and that modern spy agencies can—and do, on an industrial scale—tap virtually any form of online communication. But perhaps the most acute embarrassment so far has been caused by the revelation that the NSA may have been listening to phone calls made by the leaders of America’s allies, most notably those of the German chancellor, Angela Merkel. But how exactly is it done?

A mobile phone is essentially a telephone with a radio attached. Anyone can listen in on the radio waves traveling between a handset and the base station to which it is connected. To prevent casual eavesdropping, phones often (although not always) use encryption, a special code, which disarranges the data so that only the intended recipient can make sense of it. But not all encryption is created equal. The encryption used in second-generation (2G) phones—a technology that dates back to 1991—is weak, and readily cracked by modern computers. The 3G standard includes stronger disarranging, although it is still not perfect. 4G, the newest standard, currently being used around the world, likewise offers more competent encryption—although documents leaked by Edward Snowden suggest that the spies are pressuring manufacturers to put secret “back doors” into their products.

But getting involved in cryptography isn’t always necessary. Spy agencies can obtain details from telephone companies, either by asking them to cooperate or forcing them to. Another option is to impersonate the mobile network itself, by setting up a fake base-station and persuading the target’s phone to connect to it. At a hacker conference in 2010, a security researcher called Chris Paget gave a detailed demonstration of how this works, using less than \$2,000 of off-the-shelf equipment (a fake base-station can instruct phones that connect to it to do all sorts of things, such as turn off their encryption). Police forces around the world use similar gear to silently listen in on calls made by their targets. A recent book describes how the FBI has quietly removed several such fake base-stations—run by foreign embassies—from around Washington, DC.

Nor is it just calls. Text messages can also be snatched. Modern smartphones are general-purpose computers. Users store e-mails on them, fix their position with satellite navigation systems, and even use them for banking, making them very juicy targets indeed. Even if the phones themselves are secure, it is far from clear how secure the behind-the-scenes servers run by Google and Apple, which control the Android and iOS platforms respectively, really are. For the non-spies, there are cheaper, simpler options that often work, too. This week several journalists in Britain are standing trial for hacking the voicemail messages of everyone from serving politicians to murdered schoolchildren. Their methods were low-tech but effective: they smooth-talked

employees of mobile-phone companies into handing over the four-digit passcodes that protect their customers' voicemail accounts. Or else they simply guessed them, betting that the phone owners either hadn't changed them from default setting (设置默认值) or had chosen easy-to-remember ones, such as 1-2-3-4. Whether the NSA used low- or high-tech methods to tap Mrs. Merkel's phone remains a mystery—for now, at least.

13. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. To reveal how Angela Merkel is tapped.
 - B. To narrate the story of leaks from Edward Snowden.
 - C. To explain how phones can be bugged.
 - D. To show the advancement of high technology.
14. How can encryption prevent casual eavesdropping?
- A. By stopping the usual radio waves.
 - B. By disconnecting a telephone to a radio.
 - C. By making the information incomprehensible.
 - D. By creating equal code pages.
15. According to the context, the word "impersonate" (Para. 3) might mean "_____".
- A. empower
 - B. design
 - C. personify
 - D. copy
16. What is the last paragraph about?
- A. Other illegal means to obtain personal information.
 - B. Process of snatching text messages.
 - C. The trial of several British journalists.
 - D. Advice of how to use smartphones in proper ways.

Questions 17-20 are based on the following passage:

In Plato's *Republic* we find a discussion about morality and selfishness. Plato's brother Glaucon is trying to make Socrates give some good reasons for why it is better to be just than to be unjust. Glaucon insists that all people by nature look after themselves, and whenever we can get away with something, we will do it, regardless of how unjust it may be to others. Unfortunately, we may receive the same treatment from others, which is highly unpleasant, so for the sake of peace and security we agree to treat each other decently—not because we want to, but because we are playing it safe. Morality is just a result of our looking out for ourselves. If we can get away with something, it is in our

nature to make the most of it.

What Glaucon is suggesting here about the origin of society is a first in Western thought. His theory is an example of what has become known as social contract theory, and this type of theory became particularly influential much later, in the eighteenth century. A social contract theory assumes that humans used to live in a presocial setting (without rules, regulations, or cooperation) and then, for various reasons, got together and agreed on setting up a society. Generally, social contract theories assume that humans decide to build a society with rules for the sake of the common good or for the sake of self-protection. The theory is today known as psychological egoism.

To Glaucon, decent persons will do “unjust” things just as quickly as scoundrels if they know they can get away with it since their human natures are identical. Here Glaucon is acting as the devil’s advocate in order to make Socrates defend justice as something that is good in itself. Surely we all can remember events in our lives that show that we don’t always act out of self-interest. We may remember that Mother Teresa and other unselfish souls have spent their lives helping others. The psychological egoist would contend that they may not have been aware of their true motives, but selfish it was, somehow. These people, probably, wanted to get to Heaven, to atone for past wrongdoing, or maybe they just wanted to feel warm inside.

This theory, cynical as it may sound, has established itself firmly in the minds of many modern people. Somehow, this theory removes the halo from above the head of every hero and every unselfish person in the history of humankind. One reason, then, for this theory’s popularity is its presumed honesty. Closely related to the notion of honesty is our modern fascination with cynicism. Oftentimes, people are truly selfish and devious, and things are not what they seem. However, there is a difference between this kind of prudent skepticism and a universal cynicism that borders on paranoia. Such radical cynicism doesn’t allow for the possibility of the existence of goodness and kindness, and this is one of the errors psychological egoists are prone to. Psychological egoists never say that we can’t help being selfish to the bone—they just say that there is some hidden selfish motive for whatever we do that we may not be even aware of.

17. What is the main reason for men treating each other decently according to Glaucon?
- A. It is not right for one to be unjust to other people.
 - B. It is beneficial for people to retain peace and security.
 - C. Morality and selflessness are what we should pursue.
 - D. We are prone to make the most of something.

18. Which of the following is true of the social contract theory?
- A. It is contrary to psychological egoists' beliefs.
 - B. It records human life in a world without cooperation and rules.
 - C. It presumes that a society with rules is to guarantee the benefits of all.
 - D. It assumes that people are by nature unselfish.
19. How would psychological egoists interpret the example of Mother Teresa?
- A. She helps others for the sake of herself.
 - B. Justice is good in itself to the devil's advocate.
 - C. Descent persons will do unjust things as well.
 - D. She is a typical person with feelings of paranoia.
20. What is an error psychological egoists are likely to make?
- A. They do not justify their theory fully.
 - B. They have changed people's view of heroes.
 - C. They never warn people of their unaware selfishness.
 - D. They go to the extreme of disbelieving people.

Part II. Cloze (10%)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

It is a question that has troubled philosophers since the Greeks. But it seems we may now have the answer to the beguilingly simple question: "Which came first?" It's the egg.

This reassuring conclusion was the work of an expert panel 21 a philosopher, geneticist and chicken farmer.

"Whether chicken eggs 22 chickens hinges on the nature of chicken eggs," said panel member and philosopher of science, David Papineau, at King's College London.

"I would 23 it's a chicken egg if it has a chicken in it. If a kangaroo laid an egg 24 which an ostrich hatched, that would surely be an ostrich egg, not a kangaroo egg. By this reasoning, the first chicken did indeed come from a chicken egg, 25 that egg didn't come from chickens."

The oldest recorded 26 to the childish riddle goes 27 to a collection of essays and discussions by the Greek historian Mestrius Plutarchus, born in 46 AD. In a section 28 "Whether the Hen or the Egg Came First", he suggested

that the question was already well 29: “The problem about the egg and the hen, which of them came first, was dragged into our talk, a difficult problem which gives investigators much trouble.”

Plutarchus also 30 at the puzzle’s greater significance: “Sulla, my comrade, said that with a small problem, as with a tool, we were rocking loose a great and heavy one, that of the 31 of the world.”

Whether the panel 32 that debate is not clear, but they were 33 on the correct chicken/egg pecking order. John Brookfield, an evolutionary geneticist at the University of Nottingham, said the 34 involves piecing together the speciation (物种形成) event in which chickens first 35.

He imagines two non-chicken parents getting together and giving 36 to the first individual of a new 37 because of a genetic mutation (基因突变). “The first chicken must have differed from its 38 by some genetic change, perhaps a very 39 one, but one which caused this bird to be the first ever to 40 our criteria for truly being a chicken,” said Prof Brookfield.

“Thus the living organism inside the eggshell would have had the same DNA as the chicken that it would develop into, and thus would itself be a member of the species of chicken,” he added.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. including | B. depicting | C. debriefing | D. inspiring |
| 22. A. proceeded | B. preceded | C. preferred | D. procured |
| 23. A. explain | B. protest | C. argue | D. suspect |
| 24. A. at | B. over | C. to | D. from |
| 25. A. except that | B. in case | C. so that | D. even though |
| 26. A. conference | B. deference | C. reference | D. inference |
| 27. A. away | B. back | C. forth | D. astray |
| 28. A. entitled | B. knighted | C. documented | D. granted |
| 29. A. established | B. questioned | C. formed | D. grounded |
| 30. A. cued | B. hinted | C. pronounced | D. pointed |
| 31. A. invention | B. innovation | C. creation | D. revolution |
| 32. A. obscured | B. arranged | C. resettled | D. solved |
| 33. A. disunited | B. unsteady | C. disagreeable | D. unanimous |
| 34. A. salutation | B. resolution | C. solution | D. renovation |
| 35. A. drifted | B. evolved | C. perched | D. dwelled |
| 36. A. rise | B. clue | C. permission | D. way |
| 37. A. species | B. flock | C. population | D. statistics |
| 38. A. eggs | B. parents | C. individuals | D. groups |
| 39. A. arbitrary | B. radical | C. subtle | D. negligible |
| 40. A. produce | B. furnish | C. change | D. fulfill |

Part III English-Chinese Translation (15%)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese on the ANSWER SHEET.

It is not difficult to be pessimistic about the future of European business. (41) Compared with the awesome strength of America and the raw power of Emerging Asia, Europe is sometimes portrayed as a has-been, excelling in luxury goods, fine food, wines and fashion but weighed down by too many old industries and old ideas. From microchips to microbes, poor old Europe seems to trail in America's and Asia's wake.

America enjoys awesome advantages over Europe. It is a huge, truly single market, with a relatively youthful, growing population. It is the world economic superpower, with much higher productivity than its competitors (though productivity growth has recently been disappointing, and last year was slightly below Europe's). It has world class universities that work hand in glove with business. Americans have not only won more Nobel prizes, they have turned more scientific advances into profitable businesses than anyone else. Many of these firms have gone on to become the giants of modern business.

It may have been a British scientist, Sir Tim Berners-Lee, working at a laboratory in Switzerland, who invented the world wide web, but America is the home of the internet and all the business sectors it has spawned. (42) And even where Europe is holding its own against America, it seems unable to retain its advantage. Boeing drifted badly in the 1990s as Europe's Airbus made strides, but having merged with McDonnell Douglas the American giant bounced back. It is now taking market share from the Europeans.

America's economic growth, averaging 2.5% a year since 2001, has reflected this dynamic business culture, whereas Europe has managed an average growth rate of barely 1.5% over the same period, though the pace has picked up in the past year. Europe's sluggish performance is often put down to the poor business climate. Rigid, laborious laws and strong unions make it difficult for firms to fire redundant workers and unattractive to hire new ones. Product markets are not as competitive as America's, and the single European market has yet to become a reality in areas such as banking and services.

Corporate governance too is variable: transparent and world-class in Britain, but often inadequate in continental Europe. (43) Moreover, European governments like to meddle. France has drawn up a list of strategic industries including casinos, that it thinks need special protection from foreign takeovers. Even Spain, with its new Anglo-Saxon business culture, tried to stop a German utility from taking over a Spanish power company and Telecom Italia's attempts to hive off its mobile-phone business became highly politicized.

Many European politicians are fearful about the effects of globalization and the rise of China and India. Certainly Asia has been making itself more strongly felt in Europe in recent years. Japan now has car factories in France as well as in Britain, and imports from South Korea's resurgent car industry have been causing difficulties at Renault and PSA Peugeot Criterion. India's Tata Group too is planning to export cars to some southern and eastern European markets where they will provide more competition for the traditional west European manufacturers.

Part IV Chinese-English Translation (10%)

Directions: Translate the following short paragraph into English and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

很多已经发表的科学论文都有错误。各种因素导致了这个问题。统计错误比比皆是。杂志决定刊载论文之前, 审读论文的同行审读人 (peer reviewers) 在发现错误方面比杂志或其他人更差: 职业的压力、竞争和进取心驱使科学家们更快发表文章而失去了理智。更糟的是, 科学家职业体系强调发表大量论文。“发表论文或灭亡”的压力已经逐步地统治学术生活。

Part V Writing (25%)

Writing Task 1 (10%)

Directions: You are supposed to write a letter to a professor in a university in the United States or UK, requesting for the possibility of a co-operative program for PhD there.

- 1) The letter should begin with “*Dear Professor XXX*”.
- 2) You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.
- 3) Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “*Ma Qing*” instead.
- 4) Do not write the address.

Writing Task 2 (15%)

Directions: In this part, you are required to write an essay of no less than 200 words on “**What made Li Na such a great tennis player?**” The essay should be based on the outline below:

Title: What made Li Na such a great tennis player?

Outline:

- 1) Some people maintain that Li's success has entirely relied on her own hard work;
- 2) Others hold the view that the state-run sports system has laid a solid foundation for her to fly alone;
- 3) Your opinions.