

CHINA UNIVERSITY OF GEOSCIENCES

PhD Entrance Examination in English

14 April 2012

LISTEN TO THIS!

Good morning! You are about to take the English test for people who wish to enter the doctoral program in the earth sciences at this school. The test may be rather different from any exam you've taken in the past. The first part is a timed listening exercise. The other four sections test your knowledge of grammar, elementary writing skills and basic vocabulary, plus your reading ability. You can have as much time as you like for the last four parts of the test—within reason, of course.

The test has five sections, worth a total of 130 points in all; the answers in part 5, the reading test, are worth three points each.

The answers for parts 1,2,3 and 5 (in other words, every part except 4) should be marked on your answer sheet. The answers for part 4 should be written directly on this test paper.

Make sure you **READ AND FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS** for each part of the test!

The results of this exam will enable us to compare your preparation in English with that of the other candidates. The “passing” grade is relative; in other words, it will depend on the scores for the whole body of test-takers. You should just relax and do as well as you can.

We shall now begin. Turn the page to part 1. Good luck!

PART 1. Imagine that you are on a train to Shanghai. In the seats in front of you there are two foreigners, and you can hear their conversation. One of them is telling the other about his job. He says what he does, not what he is or what field (profession or occupation) he is in.

On your paper you see a list of the names of people in 60 different occupations or professions. As you listen, decide what the speaker is. Then find the correct word on the list and write the number beside it in the proper blank on your answer sheet.

For instance, suppose you hear this: (Speaker P) "Well, I don't enjoy lecturing very much, especially to younger students, but I do love my research. I'd be so happy if I could spend every day in the lab with my graduate students and postdocs. However, that's just not the way university departments operate." You decide that the speaker must be *a professor*, so you find "a professor" on your list. You see that the number beside it is 61; you then write the number 61 in the blank beside P on your answer sheet.

By the way, in reality there is no P and no 61, and "a professor" is not one of the choices on your list. This is just a theoretical example. You will now have three minutes to read the list. [SILENCE]

All right, now let's begin! [15 points]

- +++++
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 an accountant | 会计 | 31 a librarian | |
| 2 an actor | | 32 a mathematician | 数学家 |
| 3 an airline pilot | 民航驾驶员 | 33 a mechanic | 机修工(技工) |
| 4 an architect | 建筑师 | 34 a mechanical engineer | 机械工程师 |
| 5 an astronomer | 天文学家 | 35 a military officer | |
| 6 a biologist | | 36 a novelist | 小说作家 |
| 7 a chef | 烹调师 | 37 a nurse | |
| 8 a civil engineer | 土木工程师(建筑) | 38 a paleontologist | 古生物学家 |
| 9 a concert pianist | 高级钢琴演奏师 | 39 a press photographer | 新闻摄影师 |
| 10 a construction worker | | 40 a plumber | 管道维修工(水暖工) |
| 11 a corporate executive | 企业执行总裁 | 41 a poet | 诗人 |
| 12 a dentist | 牙医 | 42 a police detective | 侦探(刑警) |
| 13 a dietician | 营养师 | 43 a police patrolman | 普通警察(巡警) |
| 14 a diplomat | 外交官 | 44 a pop singer | 流行歌手 |
| 15 an electrician | 电工 | 45 a postman | 邮递员 |
| 16 a fashion designer | 时装设计师 | 46 a private businessman | 私营企业家(个体商人) |
| 17 a film critic | 电影评论家 | 47 a private detective | 私人侦探 |
| 18 a film director | 电影导演 | 48 a psychiatrist | 心理医生 |
| 19 a flight attendant | 飞机乘务员 | 49 a psychologist | 心理学家 |
| 20 a florist | 花店老板 | 50 a publisher | 出版商 |
| 21 a geologist | | 51 a radio announcer | 电台播音员 |
| 22 a geophysicist | | 52 a schoolteacher (primary) | |

23	a graphic designer	图形设计员	53	a schoolteacher(secondary)	
24	a hairdresser	发型设计师	54	a software engineer	
25	a hardware engineer	硬件工程师	55	a store clerk/shop assistant	
26	a hotel manager		56	a surgeon	外科医生
27	a journalist		57	a tax official	税务员
28	a judge	法官	58	a travel agent	旅行社职员
29	a lab technician		59	a university student	
30	a lawyer		60	a vet	宠物医生 (兽医)

PART 2. Carefully read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer by drawing a small circle around the letter of the response you have chosen. There are 15 questions in all, but each question is worth two points on this test. Thus the total value of Part 2 is 30 points out of 100 for the test as a whole.

The woman, 69 years old and still active as a professor at Harvard University, told a research team that she had begun to find it hard to recall the names of never faculty members. Not long ago she had forgotten her classroom number when asking for a slide projector to be sent up. She had one anxious question for the research team, assembled to study the normal course of mental aging: "Am I losing my ability to remember, and perhaps even to think clearly?"

That question is the principal focus of a new wave of scientific inquiry on the decline in mental ability with age. The findings are challenging some basic assumptions, like the belief that such decline is a natural part of the aging process, irrespective of general health.

From 20 to 30 percent of people in their 80s who volunteer for cognitive testing perform as well as volunteers in their 30s and 40s, who are presumably in their mental prime. The intellectual and creative productivity in later life of certain artists and intellectuals may represent not so much an exception as an ideal, some experts now say.

Dr KW Schaie, a psychologist at Pennsylvania State University, is the director of a major study of normal mental decline in the elderly. For over 35 years, his study has been following more than 5000 men and women who have been tested regularly. Dr Schaie's investigations seek to fill a gap in gerontological research, which, according to Dr Jack Rowe, president of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine and a leading expert in the field, has focused on disease and disability, and neglected the prospects of maintaining high functioning in old age. Dr Rowe heads a research network on successful aging sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation. In an interview he pointed out that gerontologists have focused on "the 6 to 15 percent of the elderly who are frail and then lumped everyone else together as normal. But there is a huge variation from person to person among older people: the older a group gets, the less like each other people in it become."

Dr Schaie's most recent findings were reported this month in The American Psychologist. Although the study's results abilities begins gradually in the middle to late 60s and accelerates in the late 70s, the rate of decline differs for various mental faculties and differs in men and women. The sharpest declines are seen in basic mathematics. By their late 80s, both men and women were only about half as adept in basic math as they had been in their 50s. For men, the least decline shown is in spatial orientation, used, for example, in reading a map correctly. By the late 80s, it had dropped by only about one-eighth on average.

For women, the most enduring mental skill is inductive reasoning, assessing the information in a timetable, for instance. As women reached their late 80s, it had dropped just over one-eighth from its height in middle age. One of the drastic declines for women proved to be in verbal comprehension, while that ability dropped relatively little into the 70s, it plummeted by about one-quarter during the 80s. For men, the decline was slight in those years.

Another study, this one by Dr Richard Mons, a psychologist at Mount Sinai Medical School who is the acting director of a research consortium on normal memory loss and aging sponsored by the Charles A. Dana Foundation, has found that different kinds of memory differ in their vulnerability to aging. "Crystallized" memory, i.e. vocabulary or other knowledge accumulated over the years, holds up very well into old age. "Fluid" memory, on the other hand, the ability to add new information to memory or to recall something that happened recently is more prone to decline, beginning in the 60s. He found little decline in very short-term memory, like remembering a telephone number just looked up.

A pair of Harvard psychologists, Douglas Powell and Kean Whitla, have designed a computerized test of mental skills like long-term and short-term memory, attention, reasoning and calculation, they reported the test in the February issue of Current Directions in Psychological Science. They are the researchers whom the 69-year-old professor spoke with. Their test compares a person's score with norms for others of the same age, for people who are still in middle age and for others in their own professional group.

Dr Schaie's study has found certain predictors for good mental function in old age. These include a high level of ability in reading comprehension and verbal fluency, a successful career or some other involvement through life and continuing keen mental interests after retirement. Having a flexible attitude in middle age was also a promising indicator. "There is less mental decline in people who adapt easily to change, who like learning new things and enjoy going to new places," Dr Schaie observed. The study also found that simply living with someone with these characteristics is beneficial. "It helps to have a high-functioning spouse, since this is your major immediate social environment and support," Dr Schaie stated.

1. The 69-year-old woman mentioned at the beginning of the passage is finding it increasingly.
 - A difficult to remember who her colleagues are
 - B difficult to recall some of her colleagues' faces
 - C difficult to remember what some of her colleagues are called
 - D easy to forget the name of her faculty
 - E easy to forget what some of her younger colleagues do in the faculty
2. Some artists and intellectuals remain productive to the very end of long lives. The writer of the passage states that some experts
 - A believe that such examples are more common than gerontologists formerly supposed
 - B are certain that such late productivity is impossible for ordinary people in other walks of life
 - C are almost certain that in the future such late productivity will become quite ordinary
 - D suspect that it is wrong to regard such late productivity as abnormal rather than simply uncommon
 - E reject the idea that such people can be taken as models for normal human beings
3. Dr Schaie's findings reveal that

- 地大 (北京) 微信: 15811582696 考博辅导班
- A the pattern of mental decline among men and women is virtually identical
 - B loss of the ability to calculate is severe in women, but much less so in men
 - C among older women, inductive reasoning is just as impaired by aging as is basic math
 - D damage to inductive reasoning among the elderly is about equal for men and women
 - E loss of the ability to calculate is severe in both men and women
4. Dr Schaie tells us that the average 85-year-old woman is likely to have lost a good deal of her ability to
- A use numbers and understand language
 - B use numbers and read timetables
 - C read timetables and use maps
 - D understand language and read timetables
 - E learn new facts and use numbers
5. Dr Jack Rowe, in addition to serving as director of a well-known medical school,
- A is the head of a foundation that gives money for research on the problems of the elderly
 - B is one of America's top gerontologists studying old people with abnormally severe memory loss
 - C is the leader of a tightly coordinated research association studying how to remain healthy in old age
 - D is responsible for deciding which experts on successful aging will get research grants from the MacArthur Foundation
 - E is the leader of a loosely coordinated group of research teams studying how to remain healthy in old age
6. Dr Rowe says, "... there is a huge variation from person to person among older people: the older a group gets, the less like each other the people in it become." This can best be paraphrased (re-stated) as
- A The older the people in a group get, the more characteristics they share
 - B Differences between individuals in a group diminish as age increases
 - C As people age, certain similarities increase, while others become less marked
 - D Human individuals are very dissimilar at any age, this is no less true as people grow older
 - E Overall resemblances between members of a human group decrease as the years go by
7. Which of these items would Dr Mohs not classify as part of your crystallized memory?
- A A headline in last week's newspaper
 - B The date of your eldest child's birth
 - C Your mother's name
 - D The meaning of the English word "geology"
 - E The formula for finding the area of a triangle
8. What Powell and Whitla have created
- A constitutes a great advance in computer software
 - B compares someone like the 69-year-old woman with other women and with other people of various ages, but not with other university instructors
 - C will probably confirm many of Dr Schaie's findings and invalidate those of Dr Mohs
 - D should make it easier to determine the relative mental skills of large numbers of people
 - E will be of little use to Dr Schaie but very valuable for Dr Mohs

9. If you were a young man thinking of getting married and you asked Dr Schaie for advice, he would probably tell you to
- A marry someone quiet and dependable
 - B seek unity and stability in your marriage
 - C marry someone lively and curious
 - D avoid women who are always trying to change their situations
 - E choose someone who would rather read than travel
10. This article
- A is limited to a discussion of Dr Schaie's recent research
 - B surveys recent developments in the study of aging and the elderly
 - C gives an overview of recent advances in the understanding of the relation between old age and mental activities
 - D is primarily a criticism of the excessive concentration among earlier gerontologists on severe memory loss by the elderly
 - E explains recent advances in scientific understanding of the physical mechanisms of mental decline among the aged
11. Given that the average person is unlikely to know that geronto--- is the Greek root meaning "old person" (see line 25), we may reasonably conclude that this article is intended for
- A gerontologists interested in recent developments in their field
 - B schoolchildren being taught how to deal with difficult old people
 - C doctors who need a technical summary of recent advances in mental research
 - D university-educated readers curious about recent work in gerontology
 - E adults with secondary-school educations or less who want to know what will happen to their memories as they grow older
12. The word challenging in line 11 means
- A supporting
 - B supplying evidence for
 - C disproving
 - D bringing into doubt
 - E suspicious
13. The word cognitive in line 15 is
- A an adjective pertaining to the act of knowing and judging
 - B a verb meaning to invent by using the power of one's brain
 - C a noun related to the word recognize
 - D an adjective referring to the process of aging
 - E a noun meaning a mental action, especially one involving recognition
14. The opposite of flexible in line 83 is
- A easy
 - B bending
 - C difficult
 - D strong
 - E rigid
15. The word promising in line 83 means
- A indicating a definite result

- B productive
- C strongly suggesting possible results
- D guaranteeing certain results
- E guaranteed by the evidence

地大 (北京) 考博辅导班
微信: 15811582696

PART 3. The sentences below contain one or more blanks. Write one appropriate word in each blank. There may be several appropriate choices, but you must write only one. Your choice must be logical, grammatically correct and properly spelled. In other words, it must be acceptable real English. Any answer in good English is correct.

Put only ONE word in each blank. Contractions like he's or they've are considered one word. If you put more than one word in a blank, your answer will automatically be wrong.

+++++

1. Yesterday I gave my mother _____ orange sweater for _____ birthday.
2. I was hungry, _____ I went into a restaurant and ordered _____ food. The waiter _____ a long time to bring me _____ I had ordered. When he finally brought it, he _____ for the delay.
3. Someone _____ just given me a typewriter. Do you think you could _____ me to type?
4. Look at the time! It's already 5:10, and we have to be at the station by 5:45! If we don't _____ up, we'll _____ our train.
5. The stores are so crowded today and the file at the theatre is terrible. _____ just stay home and _____ television instead. Of course, if you'd really _____ go out, we can do that. I'll leave it up to you.
6. These documents are all in Chinese. We need to _____ them translated _____ English in time _____ the meeting with the foreign businessmen _____ Friday.
7. My parents have been _____ me to _____ married for the last two years, but I still haven't made up my _____.
8. _____ to the weather report on the radio, it's raining in Shanghai, but that _____ be true. I was just on the phone to shanghai and the _____ I spoke with said it was sunny there.
9. After I _____ the university entrance exam I was extremely upset, because I was almost sure I had _____ the test. To my _____, it _____ out that I had gotten the highest score in the province!
10. This man claims that he's from Beijing, but he speaks with a strong southern _____. It's obvious that he is just _____ to be from Beijing. I _____ where he's really from.
11. I _____ to speak Russian fluently, but that's not true now. In fact, I can no _____ carry on even a simple conversation in the language. I _____ be able to get back my former fluency if I stayed in Russia for a _____ months.
12. Our research team is _____ to complete a major project. Our findings will be _____ in a series of articles scheduled to appear next year. I will also _____ the results at a conference being _____ in Sydney later this year.
13. We are having some _____ with the machine that we imported _____ Japan last year. It has _____ down twice already. Each time we have _____ to ask a technician to come to Beijing to _____ it. The good news is that our technicians have _____

completed their training in Tokyo. The next time we have a _____, we won't need to send for a Japanese specialist.

14. _____ he studied in America for three years, he can't write English very well. He is rather embarrassed by this now. He _____ he had spent more time _____ his written English while he was abroad.
15. You and I don't need anyone else's assistance. We can solve these problems by _____.