

Sichuan International Studies University
2006 Postgraduate Admission Examination Paper for
Second Foreign Language (English)
第二外语 (英语)

答题要求：所有答案均必须写在答题纸上，否则不给分。全卷 100 分，3 小时完成。

Part One

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

1. The car driver, _____ shoulders rested the entire blame for the accident, was sentenced to two years in prison.
 A. whose B. on his C. of whose D. on whose
2. But one basic difference of opinion concerns the question of whether or not the city _____ is to be preserved.
 A. as such B. such as C. like such D. such that
3. Mary claimed that her wallet was stolen, not lost, but her friend said she _____ it on the counter while shopping downtown.
 A. might leave B. must leave C. should have left D. may have left
4. A man without an education is an unfortunate victim of unfortunate circumstances _____ of one of the greatest 21th century opportunities.
 A. deprives B. depriving C. deprived D. has been deprived
5. The Shopping Center is reported in the local newspaper _____ in a fire a couple of days ago.
 A. to be destroyed b. destroyed C to have been destroyed D. having been destroyed
6. Miss Smith, an efficient secretary, always prefers to start early rather than _____ everything to the last minute.
 A. to leave B. leaving C. leave D. to have left
7. There are also people who object to science fiction stories _____ they are not objectively true.
 A. on the grounds that B. for all that C. on condition that D. in spite of the

fact that

8. There is an increasing demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest _____ the trees, of making general judgments.
A. more than B. rather than C. other than D. less than
9. Just as we set aside wilderness area and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally _____ we observe, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.
A. because B. while C. although D. if
10. _____ I admit that the problems are difficult, I don't agree that they cannot be solved.
A. While B. Provided C. Now that D. But that

Part Two

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underline parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and write your answer on the ANSQUESHET. (10%)

11. The surface of the Arctic Ocean would have been warmer, were it not for its covering of ice, which on the average is a few yards thick.
A B C D
12. The TV set was of more inferior quality so that I took it back and asked for a better one.
A B C D
13. This is Dr. Jackson calling. If anyone asks for me while I am away from the hospital, ask them to call back this afternoon.
A B C D
14. There have been a great many explanations, some of them very complicated, on the great demand for college education in America, and they are probably all true in some measure.
A B C D
15. Forty years ago, when the parents of today's high-school seniors were themselves in school, a high-school education was sufficient enough to get ready for most
A B C D

occupations.

16. That modern science knows to save women who are unable to give a birth to babies

A

B

by normal means is one of the miracles of the twentieth century.

C

D

17. Not until people began to improve their domesticated plants and animals,

A

B

thinking and planning played a part in the development of new kinds of living things.

C

D

18. The most urgent problem for many parts of the world, i.e. food production is being

A

B C

D

dealt by the Food and Agriculture Organization.

19. Most people know that it is like to have their blood pressure taken, but few

A

B

C

understand the meanings of the numbers used to record blood pressure.

D

20. You should leave a note. It was very inconsiderate of you to do so.

A

B

C

D

Part Three

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Write your answer on the ANSWER Sheet . (10%)

21. Now that you have moved into a new house, you must choose furniture that is _____ with its style.

A. appropriate B. suitable C. Agreeable D. consistent

22. Most people find they can _____ conversation and concentrate on watching body language for only about 30 seconds at a time.

A. break down B. stick to C. shut out D. ring off

23. The speech of our people reflects the extent _____ which we protect ourselves from the outside world.

A. by B. to C. in D. with

24. You must pay import _____ on certain goods brought into this country.

A. fees B. charges C. duties D. allowances

25. In some parts of the world the indigenous population has been completely _____.

A. wiped out b. shown off C. run out D. ruled out.

26. Ordinary writing today is radically worse than it has ever been in the past, because it rarely ____ us any pleasure.
A. furnishes B. offers C. presents D. affords
27. These excursions will give you an even deeper _____ into our language and culture.
A. investigation B. inquiry C. research D. insight
28. If you don't understand the new vocabulary you could ask your teacher to explain it or, _____ you could look it up in a dictionary.
A. alternatively B. consequently C. immediately D. incidentally
29. In the past most foresters have been men, but today, the number of women _____ this field is climbing.
A. engaging B. dedicating C. registering D. pursuing
30. The effects noted by these fathers are different from the effects on the society _____.
A. at large B. at all C. in detail D. in practice

Part Four

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and write your answer on the ANSWER Sheet. (20%)

Passage One

The relationship between the home and market economies has gone through two distinct stages. Early industrialization began the process of transferring some production processes (e.g. clothes-making, sewing and canning foods) from the home to the marketplace. Although the home economy could still produce these goods, the processes were laborious and the market economy was usually more efficient. Soon, the more important second stage was evident--- the marketplace began producing goods and services that had never been produced by the home economy, and the home economy was unable to produce them (e.g. electricity and electrical appliances, the automobile, advance education, sophisticated medical care). In the second stage, the question of whether the home economy was less efficient in producing these new goods and services was irrelevant: if the family were to enjoy these fruits of industrialization, they would have to be obtained in the marketplace. The traditional ways of taking care of these needs in the home, such as in nursing the sick, became socially unacceptable (and, in most serious cases, probably less successful). Just as the appearance of the automobile made the use of the horse-drawn carriage illegal and then impractical, and the appearance of television changed the radio from a source of entertainment to a source of background music, so most of the fruits of economic growth did not increase the options

available to the home economy to either produce the goods or services or purchase them in the market. Growth brought with it increased variety in consumer goods, but not increased flexibility for the home economy in obtaining these goods and services. Instead, economic growth brought with it increased consumer reliance on the marketplace. In order to consume these new goods and services, the family had to enter the marketplace as wage earners and consumers. The neoclassical(新古典主义) model that views the family as deciding whether to produce goods and services directly or to purchase them in the marketplace is basically a model of the first stage. It cannot accurately be applied to the second (and current) stage.

31. Some production processes were laborious, the meaning of which is
- A. some production processes required long and hard work.
 - B. some production processes needed manual labor.
 - C. some production processes were hard to handle.
 - D. some production processes were difficult but efficient.
32. The reason why many production processes were taken over by the marketplace was that
- A. it was a necessary step in the process of industrialization.
 - B. they depended on electricity available only to the market economy.
 - C. it was troublesome to produce such goods in the home.
 - D. the marketplace was more efficient with respect to these processes.
33. It can be seen from the passage that in the second stage
- A. some traditional goods and services were not successful when provided by the home economy
 - B. the market economy provided new goods and services never produced by the home economy.
 - C. Producing traditional goods at home became socially unacceptable.
 - D. Whether new goods and services were produced by the home economy became irrelevant.
34. During the second stage, if the family wanted to consume new goods and services, they had to enter the marketplace ____.
- A. as wage earners
 - B. both as manufacturers and consumers
 - C. both as workers and purchasers
 - D. as customers.

35. Economic growth did not make it more flexible for the home economy to obtain the new goods and services because _____.

- A. the family was not efficient in production
- B. it was illegal for the home economy to produce them
- C. it could not supply them by itself.
- D. the market for these goods and services was limited.

36. The neoclassical model is basically a model of the first stage because at this stage

- A. the family could rely either on the home economy or on the marketplace.
- B. many production processes were being transferred to the marketplace.
- C. consumers relied more and more on the market economy.
- D. the family could decide how to transfer production processes to the marketplace

Passage Two

When we talk about intelligence, we don't mean the ability to get a good score on a certain kind of test, or even the ability to do well in school. These are at best only indicators of something larger, deeper, and far more important. By intelligence we mean a style of life, a way of behaving in various situations. The true test of intelligence is not how much we know how to do but how we behave when we don't know what to do.

The intelligent person, young or old, meeting a new situation or problem, opens himself up to it. He tries to take in with mind and senses everything we can about it. He thinks about it, instead of about himself or what it might cause to happen to him. He tries to deal with it boldly, imaginatively, resourcefully, and if not confidently, at least hopefully: if he fails to master it, he looks without fear or shame at his mistakes and learns what he can from them. This is intelligence. Clearly its roots lie in a certain feeling about life, and one's self with respect to life. Just as clearly, unintelligence is not what psychologists seem to suppose, the same thing as intelligence, only less of it. It is an entirely different style of behavior, arising out of an entirely different set of attitudes.

Years of watching and comparing bright children with the non-bright, or less bright, have shown that they are very different kinds of people. The bright child is curious about life and reality, eager to get in touch with it, embrace it, unite himself and life. On the other hand, the dull child is far less curious, far less interested in what goes on and what is real, more inclined to live in a world of fantasy. The bright child likes to experiment, to try things out. He lives by the maxim that there is more than one way to skin a cat. If he cannot do something one way, he'll try another. The dull child is usually afraid to try at all. It takes a great deal of urging to get him to try even once: if that try fails, he is through.

Nobody starts off stupid. Hardly any adult in a thousand, or ten thousand, could in any

three years of his life learn as much, grow as much in his understanding of the world around him as every infant learns and grow in his first three years. But what happens, as we grow older, to this extraordinary capacity for learning and intellectual growth? What happens is that it is destroyed by the process that we mistaken education___ a process that goes on in most homes and schools.

37. The writer believes that intelligence is _____.

- A. school grades
- B. doing well on some examinations
- C. a certain type of behavior
- D. an indicator of something more important

38. Which of the following is an intelligent person unlikely to do?

- A. When he/she meets a problem, he/she tries to handle it hopefully.
- B. Facing a new situation, he/she has a positive attitude towards it.
- C. Facing a new situation, he/she thinks about it, about himself or what it might cause to happen to him/her.
- D. He/she is not afraid of failure.

39. The writer believes that "unintelligence" is _____.

- A. similar to intelligence
- B. less than intelligence
- C. the common belief of most psychologists
- D. a particular way of looking at the world

40. Which of the following is true about an unintelligent child?

- A. He/She really daydreams.
- B. He/She takes the initiative.
- C. He/ She isn't afraid of failing.
- D. He/She gives up easily.

41. Why does the writer say that education is misnamed?

- A. Because it takes place more in homes than in schools.
- B. Because it discourages intellectual growth.
- C. Because it helps dull children with their problems.
- D. because it helps children understand the world around them.

42. "there is more than one way to skin a cat." Which of the following maxims has a similar meaning to this one?

- A. All work and no play makes Johnny a dull boy.
- B. If at first you don't succeed, try, try, and try again.
- C. Make new friends and keep that old: one is silver and the other is gold.
- D. Make hay while the sun shines.

43. "If that try fails, he is through". Which of the following sentences is the better explanation of the foregoing sentence?

- A. If he makes an effort, he will succeed in the end.
- B. If he tries, although he fails, he will get through.
- C. If he is not successful this time, he will try again to a successful end.
- D. If he is not successful this time, he will not try anymore.

Passage Three

While it is true that Americans believe climbing the educational ladder leads to success, they are less certain that intellectual achievement, which is the main purpose of the schools, is the only important factor leading to success. A competitive --- even aggressive--- personality is seen as important to success, especially in men. The development of social and political skills is also considered to be very important.

To help Americans to develop these other important skills, schools have added a large number of extracurricular activities to daily life at school. This is especially true of high schools and colleges but extends down into elementary schools as well.

Athletics, frequently called "competitive sports", are perhaps the most important of these activities. Football, basketball, and baseball teams are seen as very important in students, particularly boys, the "winning spirit". At times, athletic teams seem to become more important to some students and their parents than the academic programs offered by the schools.

Student government is another extracurricular activity designed to develop competitive, political and social skills in students. The students choose a number of student government officers, who compete for the votes of their fellow students in school-wide elections. Although these officers have little power over the central decisions of the school, the process of running for office and then taking responsibility for a number of minor matters if elected is seen as good experience in developing their leadership and competitive skills.

Athletics and student government are only two of a variety of extracurricular activities found in American schools. There are clubs and activities for almost every student interest, all aiming at helping the student to become more successful in later life. Many parents watch their children's extracurricular activities with as much interest and concern as they do their children's intellectual achievements in the classroom.

44. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. Americans have more time to develop interests outside class.
 - B. Americans all go college.
 - C. outside class interests are important addition to education.
 - D. Americans concentrate solely on intellectual achievement.
45. What, in the following, is not included in the factors which are considered important to lead to success?
- A. A competitive, even aggressive personality.
 - B. One's family background.
 - C. Intellectual achievements.
 - D. The development of social and political skills.
46. According to the passage, the most important extracurricular activity especially for a boy would be _____.
- A. being a student officer.
 - B. joining the football or baseball team.
 - C. winning.
 - D. being president of the Students' Club.
47. The reason why extracurricular activities are important is probably that _____.
- A. society is composed of many other social skills.
 - B. sports scholarships are important in America.
 - C. education should be fun.
 - D. everyone should know something about politics.
48. Which of the following sentences is not true?
- A. Student government is designed for the development of competitive, political and social skills in students.
 - B. Student officers are appointed by the school authority.
 - C. Student officers have not any power over the important decisions of the school.
 - D. Student officers are responsible for many minor matters.
49. "Climbing the educational ladder" means _____.
- A. getting good high grades.
 - B. developing your academic education step by step.
 - C. participating in extracurricular activities.
 - D. running for president of the class.

50. Another suitable title would be ____.
- A. American School Systems.
 - B. Student Government.
 - C. Just Studying Isn't Always the Way to Success.
 - D. Parents Should Take Interest in Their Children's School Activities.

Part Five

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the UNDERLINED sentences into Chinese. (35%)

Niagara Falls (尼亚加拉瀑布) has become a tired old tourist sight. But if you look it over in an airplane, it becomes something completely new. You realize that it is not tired. Only our way of looking at it is tired. For the ground tourist, the approach to Niagara is flat, and since an industrial area has grown up around the falls they are surrounded by concrete (混凝土), asphalt (沥青) and a strong chemical smell on both the United States and Canadian sides. Only a stretch of lawn and trees reminds you of the wilderness that once was there.

Most visitors go as close to the falls as possible, and watch the waters thundering down. It is fascinating, in a stupefying way. You stand there, hypnotized by the sheer force, the untiring action that goes on and on. It fills your mind. But afterward you have a feeling ___ 'So what, really? The water comes to the cliff and, naturally, it falls down.'

Niagara differs from the waterfalls you find in mountains where a thin stream of water comes down a mountainside, half-flying. Some of them are much higher than Niagara, and perhaps more beautiful, but they lack mass and cutting power. Niagara belongs to the heavyweights---- where a whole solid river plunges bodily over a cliff.

Above in the air, you will understand the real difference between the American and Canadian falls. The American Falls get only about 10% of the water, while the Canadian Falls get 90%. Because the volume of water is greater, the Canadian Falls are eroding far more rapidly. Perhaps 2000 or 3000 years from now, the falls will start biting into a different rock structure. The soft rock will be missing, and in this case the gigantic falls should gradually change to mere rapids. For, unlike the mountains and canyons(峡谷) of the West, Niagara is a short-time glory that was here yesterday and will be gone tomorrow.

Part Six

Translate the following sentences into English. (15%)

1. 不少人热衷于下棋。
2. 几年前，许多人是买不起房子的。
3. 什么也阻挡不了我们达到目的。
4. 他疲惫不堪地回到了家。
5. 读书时要不时抬头往远处看看。