

2011 年西南大学 632 英语综合考试考研试题（回忆版）

本试题由 kaoyan.com 网友乘着风的翅膀提供

一、名词解释 10 个, 15 分

1. Ulysses
2. the American Dream
3. Verbal behavior
4. context of situation
5. Martin Luther King, Jr
6. CNKI
7. Amazon.com
8. Yuen Ren Chao
9. Protestants

二、完型填空 20 个 20 分

关于演讲幽默的, 主人公受邀请去作演讲, 想把在书上看的笑话用在现场, 开主席的玩笑, 弄巧成拙

三、改错 10 个 15 分

with who 改为 with whom 加关系代词 that

四、阅读理解 2 篇 10 个 20 分

第一篇讲钢琴的发展历史 终于找到了是 1995 年 10 月托福阅读真题, 12 个问题考了其中 5 个.

For a century and a half the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music. Unlike string and wind instrument, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its accompanying harmony at the same time. For this reason, it became the favorite household instrument of the nineteenth century.

The ancestry of the piano can be traced to the early keyboard instruments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries - the spinet, the dulcimer, and the virginal. In the seventeenth century the organ, the clavichord, and the harpsichord became the chief instruments of the keyboard group, a supremacy they maintained until the piano supplanted them at the end of the eighteenth century. The clavichord's tone was metallic and never powerful; nevertheless, because of the variety of tone possible to it, many composers found the clavichord a sympathetic instrument for intimate chamber music. The harpsichord with its bright, vigorous tone was the favorite instrument for supporting the bass of the small orchestra of the period and for concert use but the character of the tone could not be varied save by mechanical or structural devices.

The piano was perfected in the early eighteenth century by a harpsichord maker

in Italy (though musicologists point out several previous instances of the instrument). This instrument was called a piano e forte (soft and loud), to indicate its dynamic versatility; its strings were struck by a recoiling hammer with a felt-padded head. The wires were much heavier in the earlier instruments. A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame and steel wire of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of myriad tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to a sharp, percussive brilliance.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The historical development of the piano
- (B) The quality of tone produced by various keyboard instruments
- (C) The uses of keyboard instruments in various types of compositions
- (D) The popularity of the piano with composers

ANSWER: A

2. Which of the following instruments was widely used before the seventeenth century?

- (A) The harpsichord
- (B) The spinet
- (C) The clavichord
- (D) The organ

ANSWER: B

3. The words "a supremacy" in line 8 are closest in meaning to

- (A) a suggestion
- (B) an improvement
- (C) a dominance
- (D) a development

ANSWER: C

4. According to the passage, what deficiency did the harpsichord have?

- (A) It was fragile.
- (B) It lacked variety in tone.
- (C) It sounded metallic.
- (D) It could not produce a strong sound.

ANSWER: B

5. According to the information in the third paragraph, which of the following improvements made it possible to lengthen the tone produced by the piano?

- (A) The introduction of pedals
- (B) The use of heavy wires
- (C) The use of felt-padded hammerheads

(D) The metal frame construction

ANSWER: A

KEY WORDS: Harpsichord Clavichord piano Pedal Hammer

第二篇我在网上输关键字找到了,发现是1997年10月份托福一篇阅读理解原题,12个问题考了其中5个

Galaxies are the major building blocks of the universe. A galaxy is giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars together with gas and dust.

There are three main types of galaxy: spiral, elliptical, and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy, a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus. About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in which new stars form: as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bright young stars and in its arms. The elliptical galaxies have a symmetrical elliptical or spheroidal shape with no obvious structure. Most of their member stars are very old and since ellipticals are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them. The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are ellipticals with masses of about 10^{13} times that of the Sun, these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, in which case they are called radio galaxies. About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time, the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, but they too are made more manageable by using a time calibration, in this case the distance that light travels in one year. On such a scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy, the Andromeda galaxy, is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed. The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still dominated the animal world.

1. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?

- (A) The Milky Way
- (B) Major categories of galaxies
- (C) How elliptical galaxies are formed
- (D) Differences between irregular and spiral galaxies

ANSWER: B

2. According to the passage, new stars are formed in spiral galaxies due to

- (A) an explosion of gas
- (B) the compression of gas and dust
- (C) the combining of old stars
- (D) strong radio emissions

ANSWER: B

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of elliptical galaxies?

- (A) They are the largest galaxies.
- (B) They mostly contain old stars.
- (C) They contain a high amount of interstellar gas.
- (D) They have a spherical shape.

ANSWER: C

4. Why does the author mention the Virgo galaxy and the Andromeda galaxy in the third paragraph?

- (A) To describe the effect that distance has on visibility.
- (B) To compare the ages of two relatively young galaxies.
- (C) To emphasize the vast distances of the galaxies from Earth.
- (D) To explain why certain galaxies cannot be seen by a telescope.

ANSWER: C

5. The word "dominated" in last line is closest in meaning to

- (A) threatened
- (B) replaced
- (C) were developing in
- (D) were prevalent in

ANSWER: D

五、翻译 2 篇 40 分

汉翻英

智者的眼睛

电台请一位商界奇才做嘉宾主持，大家非常希望能听他谈谈成功之路。但他只是淡淡一笑，说：“还是出一个题考考你们吧。”

“某某地发现了金矿，人们一窝蜂地拥去，然而一条大河挡住了必经之路。是你，该怎么办？”

有人说“绕道走”，也有人说“游过去”。商界奇才笑而不答，最后，他说：“为什么非得去淘金，为什么不可以买一条船开展营运？”

大家愕然，商界奇才说：“那样的情况，就是宰得渡客只剩下一条短裤，他们也会心甘情愿的。因为，前面有金矿啊！”

干他人不想干的，做他人不曾做的，这就是成功之路。困境在智者眼中，往往意味着一个潜在的机遇！

英译汉

关于美国人对老年的态度

六、作文

关于人在不同地方看山上的风景. 40 分

从不同的角度看事物会有不同的答案或结果, 或从多角度分析问题, 这样切入写就可以了

以上试题来自 kaoyan.com 网友的回忆, 仅供参考, 纠错请发邮件至 suggest@kaoyan.com。