

中山 大 学

二 00 五 年 攻 读 硕 士 学 位 研 究 生 入 学 考 试 试 题

科目代码: 221

科目名称: 英语

考试时间: 1 月 22 日 下 午

考 生 须 知

全部答案一律写在答题纸上,
答在试题纸上的不得分! 请用
蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答。
答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

Part I. Structure and Vocabulary (20 points)

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.

1. I strongly _____ your going away with her, considering your health condition.
A. react to B. incline to C. object to D. adapt to
2. Don't apologize for breaking the glass. It's of no _____.
A. treasure B. substance C. consequence D. requirement
3. It's a week since that happening John hasn't yet _____ from his astonishment.
A. relieved B. relaxed C. retreated D. recovered
4. Tom was never particular _____ the food his wife served.
A. about B. of C. to D. for
5. His assistant actually made the discovery, but he received all the _____.
A. pride B. advice C. glory D. failure
6. The candidate charged his _____ with evasion of the issue.
A. opponent B. colleague C. partner D. defendant
7. Sometimes he eats too much and sometimes he eats nothing. He goes from one _____ to the other.
A. extreme B. limit C. boundary D. frontier
8. The old man keeps a large _____ of firewood for cold weather.
A. branch B. assembly C. reserve D. output
9. He _____ his luggage in the corner beside the tall clock.
A. displayed B. deposited C. claimed D. stored
10. Postmen are responsible for the _____ of letters to our house.
A. dictation B. reception C. register D. delivery

69. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Generally the detective's work is over once the arrest had been made.
- B. Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate.
- C. People are usually willing to give evidence.
- D. Policemen and detectives spend little time at the typewriter.

70. _____ could be a suitable title for the passage.

- A. Policemen and Detectives
- B. Detectives' Life ---- Fact and Fantasy
- C. The Reality of Being a Detective
- D. Drama and Reality

Part V. Translation (15 points)

Directions : Please translate the underlined 5 parts into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

These days lifestyles seem to change very fast. It is more than just clothing and hairstyles that are in style one year and out of date the next; it's a whole way of living. (71)One year people wear sunglasses on top of their heads and wear jeans and boots; they drink white wine and eat sushi at Japanese restaurants; for exercise they jog several miles a day. However, the next year they notice that everything has changed. Women wear long skirts; people drink expensive water from France and eat pasta at Italian restaurants; everyone seems to be exercising at health clubs.

(72)Almost nothing in modern life escapes the influence of fashion; food, music, exercise, books, slang words, movies, furniture, places to visit, even names go in and out of fashion. For a while, it seems that all new parents are naming their babies Heather, Dawn, Eric, or Adam. These names are "in." Then, suddenly, these same names are "out," and Tiffany and Jason are "in." It's almost impossible to write about specific fads because these interests that people follow can change very quickly.

(73)In the United States, even people can be "in" or "out." Like people in any country, Americans enjoy following the lives of celebrities: movie stars, sports heroes, famous artists, politicians, and the like.

(74)But Americans also pay a lot of attention to people who have no special ability and have done nothing very special. In 1981, for example, an unknown elderly woman appeared in a TV. commercial in which she looked at a very small hamburger and complained loudly, "Where's the beef?" These three words made her famous. Suddenly she appeared in magazines and newspapers and on TV shows. She was immediately popular. She was "in." (75)In 1987 an exterminator (灭害为业的人) in Dallas, Texas decided that he would be very happy if he could find more customers for his small business; he needed

more people to pay him to kill the insects and rats in their houses. He put an unusual advertisement in a Dallas newspaper: He offered to pay \$1,000 to the person who could find the biggest cockroach. This strange offer made him suddenly famous. However, this kind of fame does not last long. Such people are famous for a very short time. They are fads.

Part VI Writing (15 points)

Directions: In this part you are required to write an essay of approximately 250 words based on the following information. Write your composition on the Answer Sheet.

Some college students nowadays are considering living away from the school. Some would like to rent an apartment outside the campus with some other students, thinking that they may have more freedom, but many students still like to live on campus. What are the advantages and disadvantages of both situations? Which would you prefer? Why?

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11. _____ hurt our feelings most was the personal comment of the judge.
A. Whatever B. Who C. What D. The thing what
12. He has only a two-week vacation during the year _____ that other workers get more time off.
A. besides B. despite C. in spite D. despite the fact
13. The police chief ordered that parking _____ on Main Street during the rush hours.
A. be prohibited B. be prohibiting
C. is prohibited D. was prohibited
14. I don't think she'll be upset, but I'll see her _____ she is.
A. unless B. until C. in case D. provided
15. The government is believed to be considering _____ a law making it a crime to import any kind of weapon.
A. to pass B. have passed C. passed D. passing
16. _____ is of no concern to me.
A. It rains or not B. It will rain or not
C. If or not it rains D. Whether it rains or not
17. His parents _____ last week, the child was left alone.
A. died B. dying C. having died D. had died
18. The play "Tea House" is great, and I think it will run for years _____.
A. in the end B. on end C. on the end D. in end
19. _____ today, he would get there Friday.
A. If he leaves B. Was he leaving
C. Were he to leave D. If he's leaving
20. The reason I didn't go to America was _____ a new job.
A. because I got B. because of getting
C. due to D. that I got

Part II. Synonyms (20 points)

Directions: For each of the underlined words and expressions, four choices are given. Choose the one that best explains or defines the underlined part. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

21. Don't always lean on others for help.
A. learn from B. plunge into
C. rely on D. dive into
22. After a long and hard chase, the policemen caught him at last.
A. fight B. army C. pursuit D. oppose
23. At that time Japan was in a state of great disorder.

- A. passion B. conscience C. depression D. disturbance
24. The committee has 10 members, each distinguished in his or her particular field.
A. inventive B. classified C. different D. eminent
25. She found the food so disgusting that she threw it out.
A. delicious B. dangerous C. distasteful D. illogical
26. The book could be compressed into less than 100 pages.
A. composed B. condensed C. summarized D. rewrote
27. The author makes an analogy between the cities of a country and the parts of a person's body.
A) a difference B) a comparison
C) an illustration D) a demonstration
28. The women managed to steal a few knives, and she concealed them under the piece of cloth.
A. showed up B. hid C. sealed D. stuck
29. The last section of the book attempts to demonstrate how Commercial Bank of China operates.
A. corrected B. created C. repeated D. describe
30. We set out to explore the mood of the community.
A. describe B. conclude C. investigate D. predict
31. It was her resolve that helped her to become a famous poet.
A. patience B. advice C. enthusiasm D. determination
32. We are interested in preserving world peace.
A. interrupting B. persevering C. maintaining D. improving
33. I will also allow the monitors to walk to church at their own pace.
A. strength B. speed C. temper D. practice
34. It is almost impossible to forecast the future development of a very young child.
A. confirm B. predict C. demonstrate D. accept
35. Food supplies were scheduled to be a main item on the agenda.
A. arranged B. attended C. approved D. assured
36. People still persist in thinking that standards are going down.
A. continue to think B. stick to consider
C. keep up thinking D. hold on thinking
37. The fire was out of control and so the captain ordered his crew to desert the ship.
A. sink B. steer C. destroy D. leave
38. His answer was just the reverse of what we expected.
A. disappointment B. contrary
C. refusal D. otherwise
39. Somehow he hinted that he was the one who had done all the work.
A. limited B. implied C. inclined D. consumed

40. I was privileged to meet the astronaut when he visited our school.

- A. honored B. superior C. pleased D. disappointed

Part III. Cloze (10 points)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

In country after country, talk of nonsmokers' right is in the air. While a majority of countries have taken little __41__ no action yet, some 30 nations have introduced legislated steps to control smoking. Many laws have been introduced in other countries to __42__ clear the air for nonsmokers, or to cut cigarette consumption.

Smoking is harmful __43__ the health of people. World governments should conduct serious campaigns against it. __44__ on cigarette advertisements, plus health warnings on __45__ and ban on public smoking in certain places, such as theatres, cinemas and restaurants, are the most popular tools used by nations in __46__ of nonsmokers or in controlling smoking. But world attention also is focusing on another __47__ which will make the smoker increasingly self-conscious and __48__ about his habit. Great efforts should be made to inform young people especially of the dreadful consequences of taking up the habit. And cigarette price should be raised.

In the long run, there is no __49__ that everybody would be much better-off if smoking were banned altogether but many people are not __50__ for such drastic action.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. and | B. but | C. or | D. too |
| 42. A. assist | B. help | C. disgust | D. impact |
| 43. A. in | B. with | C. to | D. on |
| 44. A. Restrictions | B. Lectures | C. Remarks | D. Comments |
| 45. A. packages | B. baggage | C. surfaces | D. advertisements |
| 46. A. short | B. support | C. some | D. any |
| 47. A. measure | B. approach | C. step | D. policy |
| 48. A. emotional | B. uncomfortable | C. respectable | D. excited |
| 49. A. doubt | B. question | C. suspect | D. wonder |
| 50. A. comfortable | B. helpful | C. responsible | D. ready |

Part IV Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Directions: Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are

four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

The man they were following was slightly built and inconspicuous, and lived an ordered, routine life. He was neat and careful and caused no trouble. They following him everywhere : to his work at the car factory and home again in the evening to his small house in the suburbs of the city.

Over the weeks they established that every Wednesday evening he would visit the home of his son. There, with his son's wife and their daughter, he would have dinner and after dinner they would talk of how things used to be in the old days. He never stayed very late, but usually left shortly after it became dark, which at that time of the year was between eight and nine o'clock.

They were very painstaking and professional and noted with precision the time the man left the factory on the evenings he went to his son's house. They measured the distances, noted whether he walked or went by bus, and the times in each case. They decided it would be easy to do what they had come to do in the dark after he had eaten and had some wine and was feeling good.

They parked the black limousine in the lonely road and waited. Suddenly they became alert; sound travels well in the dark, still night air; they could hear their man.

It was very simple. The three armed men stepped from the car. 'Come with us, please,' they said to him. There was no point in struggling or crying out, so he got in the back of the car with them.

51. They were following the man because _____.
- A. they wanted to find out his routine life
 - B. they thought the man was going to cause trouble
 - C. they had lost their bearings and did not know where to go
 - D. the man had asked them to protect him
52. According to the passage, which of the following was not part of the man's routine life?
- A. He visited the home of his son once a week.
 - B. On Wednesday evenings he had dinner with his son's family.
 - C. He never returned to his small house on Wednesdays until it was very late.
 - D. He went to work in the morning and came back to his home in the evening.
53. Which of the following things was Not done by the followers?
- A. They watched him leaving his son's home between 8 and 9 o'clock.
 - B. They gave him a notice before they kidnapped him.
 - C. They followed him to his car factory.
 - D. They managed to know the time the man left his factory on the evenings he went to his son's house.

54. From the last paragraph of the passage we can see that _____.
- A. the man took them as his friends because they were polite to him
 B. the man thought they were from the police station
 C. the man wanted to struggle against the three armed men but failed
 D. it was useless for the man to try to escape
55. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A. Kidnapping
 B. Be Careful on Your Way Home
 C. Three Armed Policemen
 D. The Man Being Chased

Passage 2

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth ---- but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many mother Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas and installment () plans introduced in the 1970s. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

"Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values ---- not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working," says Martine. "They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behaviour and other values, which were put into a very attractive package."

Meanwhile, the installment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. "This led to an enormous change in consumption patterns and consumption was incompatible () with unlimited reproduction," says Martine.

56. According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth _____.
- A. by educating its citizens
 B. by careful family planning
 C. by developing TV programmes
 D. by chance

57. According to the passage, many Third World countries _____.
- A. haven't attached much importance to birth control
 - B. would soon join Brazil in controlling their birth rate
 - C. haven't yet found an effective measure to control their population
 - D. neglected the role of TV plays in family planning
58. The phrase "puts it down to" (Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. attributes it to
 - B. finds it a reason for
 - C. sums it up as
 - D. compares it to
59. Soap operas have helped in lowering Brazil's birth rate because _____.
- A. they keep people sitting long hours watching TV
 - B. they have gradually changed people's way of life
 - C. people are drawn to their attractive package
 - D. they popularize birth control measures
60. What is Martine's conclusion about Brazil's population growth?
- A. The increase in birth rate will promote consumption.
 - B. The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.
 - C. Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory.
 - D. A country's production is limited by its population growth.

Passage 3

The inhabitants of the earth are divided not only by race, nation, religion or ideology, but also, in a sense, by their position in time. Examining the present population of the globe, we find a tiny group who still live, hunting and food-foraging, as men did millennia ago. Others, the vast majority of mankind, depend not on bear-hunting or berry-picking, but on agriculture. They live, in many respects, as their ancestors did centuries ago. These two groups taken together compose perhaps 70 per cent of all living human beings. They are the people of the past.

By contrast, somewhat more than 25 per cent of the earth's population can be found in the industrialized societies. They lead modern lives. They are products of the first half of the twentieth century, molded by mechanization and mass education, brought up with lingering memories of their own country's agricultural past. They are, in effect, the people of the present.

The remaining 2 or 3 per cent of the world's population, however, are no longer people of either the past or the present. For within the main centers of technological and cultural change, in Santa Monica,

California and Cambridge, Massachusetts, in New York and London, and Tokyo, are millions of men and women who can already be said to be living the way of life of the future. Trend makers often without being aware of it, they live today as millions will live tomorrow. And while they account for only a few per cent of the global population today, they already form an international nation of the future in our midst. They are the advance agents of man, the earliest citizens of the world-wide super-industrial society now in the throes (剧痛) of birth.

What makes them different from the rest of mankind? Certainly, they are richer, better educated, more mobile than the majority of the human race. They also live longer. But what specifically marks the people of the future is the fact that they are already caught up in a new, stepped-up pace of life. They "live faster" than the people around them.

61. The main argument in this passage is that _____.
- A. a small percentage of the world's population is already "living in the future"
 - B. the majority should say what the future will be like
 - C. the new "pace of life" is actually nothing new
 - D. however we live, we must all face an increased pace of life
62. According to the writer, 70% of all humans _____.
- A. live by hunting bears or picking berries
 - B. still tend to live in small groups
 - C. are engaged in agriculture, or depend on natural food supplies in nature
 - D. lead lives totally different from their ancestors'
63. The "people of the present", in the writer's use of the word, are those who _____.
- A. rely on their country's agricultural past
 - B. spend their time examining different races
 - C. have been shaped by industrialization and mass education
 - D. are constantly trying to change life as they see it
64. From what the writer says, "trend makers" are people who _____.
- A. live in large cities all over the world
 - B. dream about the future
 - C. set the pattern of life for the future
 - D. make changes in culture and technology
65. The most important point about the "2 or 3 per cent of the earth's population" is that they _____.
- A. have a better education
 - B. travel far and wide and generally live longer

C. are trapped by their environment

D. enjoy a faster pace of life

Passage 4

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV --- if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad () ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty --- or not --- of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murder and terrorist attacks --- where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of police --- little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He had to prove his case in court and to do that he often had to gather a lot of different evidence. So, as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his witnesses and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

66. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law _____.

A. so that he can catch criminals in the streets

B. because many of the criminals he has to catch are dangerous

C. so that he can justify his arrests in court

D. because he has to know nearly as much about law as a professional lawyer

67. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is _____.

A. exciting and glamorous

B. full of danger

C. devoted mostly to routine matters

D. wasted on unimportant matters

68. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police _____.

A. prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away

B. spend a lot of effort on trying to track down their man

C. try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation

D. usually fail to produce results