

中山大学

二00五年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目名称: 英语 (单考)

科目代码: 211

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!
请用我校提供的答题纸作答。

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

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. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (5 points)

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1979.

[A] from [B] after [C] for [D] since

The sentence should be read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore, you should choose [D].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C]

1. Plastic heart valves and other human "spare parts" have _____ many recent developments in surgery.
[A] been possible [C] been made possible
[B] become possible [D] made possible
2. Many a soldier _____ killed in the battle.
[A] have been [B] has been [C] were [D] are
3. Studies show that the driver who has consumed an amount of alcohol within this limit is _____ likely to have an automobile accident than the driver who does not take any alcohol.
[A] not much [B] not so much
[C] no more [D] more or less
4. They were the ones who asserted that a better bridge would have been built _____ their assistance.
[A] if we had [B] if we have had [C] have we had [D] had we had
5. _____ late that night in bed that John noticed from a calendar hanging on the wall that it was August the Twenty-sixth.
[A] It was not until [B] Not until [C] Until [D] Till

- [C] Of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
 [D] something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate.
68. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
- [A] whose front view is fully perceived
 [B] whose face is covered with a mask
 [C] whose face is seen from the side
 [D] whose face is free of any covering.
69. According to the passage, the Japanese fix their gaze on their conversation partner's neck because _____.
- [A] they don't like to keep their eyes on the face of the speaker.
 [B] they need not communicate through eye contact
 [C] they don't think it polite to have eye contact
 [D] they didn't have much opportunity to communicate through eye contact in babyhood.
70. According to the passage, a conversation between two Americans may break down due to _____.
- [A] one temporarily glancing away from the other
 [B] eye contact of more than one second
 [C] improperly-timed ceasing of eye contact
 [D] constant adjustment of eye contact

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

(71) People in ancient times — perhaps because they were more superstitious and ignorant, perhaps because their simple lives were much closer to the verities — placed far more important on dreams than we do today.

(72) True, our modern world has its volumes of dreams interpretation by modern soothsayer(占卜者) and modern psychiatrist alike; it has its scientists probing into the mechanics of dream; it has its psychologists connecting dreams to the subconscious mind. But it is a rare modern man who seriously wonders if some dreams might not be simple, uncluttered (有序的) communication with the psychic world.

Are not some dreams psychic experiences in themselves? Few Americans are unfamiliar with the death dreams of Abraham Lincoln. This realistic, practical American repeatedly dreamed of attending his own funeral, the last time only a few days before his tragic assassination

(73) If dreams, or at least some of them, are indeed psychic experiences, perhaps we approach an explanation to the "I've been here before" experience that almost all of us have felt at one time or another in our lives. You are exploring a wooded path on a gentle slope in New Hampshire, and you have never been to New Hampshire before. It is pleasant and quiet, and a sense of peace lulls you into wonderful tranquility. A tiny, shining facet of our minds reflects the memories of things unseen but seen, unknown but known;

and somehow we are struck momentarily with a fleeting sense of the eternal.

(74) It goes quickly, this glimpse of greater glory, but most of us have had it, regretting when it is taken back from us --- sometimes snatched suddenly as if the giver changed his mind; sometimes drained slowly from our senses and leaving us again with unsatisfying reality.

(75) Have we dreamed these experiences, these times when we recognize rooms and faces and strange places which we have never seen before, and then stored them into our subconscious for later recall? And if we have indeed dreamed them just how can we explain the precise accuracy of our dreams in foretelling what we are yet to see?

Part V Writing

Directions: (20 points)

You are given 40 minutes to write a composition on the topic: "On Food Safety". Your composition should be based on the Chinese outline given below and it should be about 200 words. Remember to write your composition clearly and be sure to write it on the ANSWER SHEET.

食品安全问题已经成为我国的社会热点问题。近年来全国各地媒体时有关于食物中毒的报道。保证食品安全是涉及人命关天的大事。请就此问题的目前现状和如何解决谈谈你的看法，并说明理由。

On Food Safety

6. In his short story "The Fall of the House of Usher", Poe _____ the decline of a _____ family.
- [A] describes...cursing [B] describes...cursed
[C] described...cursed [D] has described...cursing
7. Hardly ever _____ get a good job these days without a good education.
- [A] people might [B] people can
[C] do people [D] have people
8. You should have put the chicken soup in the refrigerator; I think it _____ sour by now.
- [A] became [B] has become [C] had become [D] becomes
9. Everyone has arrived, _____ ?
- [A] hasn't he [C] hasn't everyone
[B] haven't they [D] does he
10. _____ some unpredictable event takes place, the plan will be carried in the predetermined way.
- [A] Unless [B] As [C] Though [D] When

Section B

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. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points).

Example:

The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

[A] vanished [B] scattered [C] abandoned [D] rejected

The sentence should read, "The lost car of the Lees was found abandoned in the woods off the highway." Therefore, you should choose [C].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [D]

11. God punished the serpent by _____ snakes to crawl upon their bellies.
- [A] condemning [B] asking [C] ordering [D] directing
12. Americans do not feel that _____ obedience and implicit submission to the will of another is necessary in order to maintain good government.
- [A] blind [B] partial [C] verbal [D] severe
13. Visitors are _____ to beware of pickpockets.
- [A] notified [B] informed [C] commanded [D] advised
14. He did not share what he knew with many people but he _____ in her.
- [A] confessed [B] concealed [C] consented [D] confided
15. Whereas the historian's primary task is to _____ human actions, the business of the psychologist is to _____ them.
- [A] describe...justify [C] influence...study
[B] record...explain [D] measure...avoid

16. Although Darwinism was a profoundly _____ world view, it was essentially passive, since it prescribed no steps to be taken, no victories over nature to be celebrated, no program of triumphs to be successively gained.
 [A] limited [B] debatable [C] innovative [D] paradoxical
17. A small piece of flat land _____ a large expanse of deep water is a character of Hong Kong.
 [A] attaching [B] adhering [C] joining [D] adjoining
18. The corner market is _____ only until 8:30 p.m.
 [A] opening [B] open [C] opens [D] opened
19. For centuries Rome was the _____ power in the Mediterranean.
 [A] utmost [B] overall [C] superior [D] supreme
20. The amount of money a small businessman would have to _____ to cover possible losses would leave him nothing, or almost nothing to run his business with.
 [A] set down [B] set back [C] set aside [D] set about
21. The hall will _____ more than 400 people.
 [A] be seated [B] sit [C] seat [D] be sat
22. The Director's personality was undoubtedly a _____ in the success of the company.
 [A] feature [B] factor [C] characteristic [D] quality
23. Jack will _____ his nervousness once he's before the camera.
 [A] get away [B] get off [C] get through [D] get over
24. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.
 [A] happened [B] entered [C] occurred [D] hit
25. _____, I've decided to travel by sea, as it is obviously cheaper and more comfortable.
 [A] At second thought [B] On second thoughts
 [C] In second thought [D] From second thoughts
26. We've _____ salt. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
 [A] run away with [B] run down
 [C] run off [D] run out of
27. I strongly _____ your going away with her, considering your health condition.
 [A] react to [B] incline to [C] object to [D] adapt to
28. The candidate charged his _____ with evasion of the issue.
 [A] opponent [B] colleague [C] partner [D] defendant
29. He _____ his luggage in the corner beside the tall clock.
 [A] displayed [B] deposited [C] claimed [D] stored
30. The research shows that both male and female shift workers report high levels of stress and a sense of _____ between the demands of work and family life.
 [A] conflict [B] distress [C] distinction [D] confusion

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points).

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated, notions of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of ___ 31 ___ in tasks and in decisions ___ 32 ___ equality, and this in turn leads to ___ 33 ___ sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn ___ 34 ___ that equality more easily than ___ 35 ___ their parents and to prepare more fully for ___ 36 ___ in a world characterized by co-operations ___ 37 ___ by the "battle of the sexes".

It is time ___ 38 ___ the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little ___ 39 ___ "Monism (一元论)." What we need, rather is the ___ 40 ___ that bringing up children involves a ___ 41 ___ of equals. There are signs ___ 42 ___ psychologists, social workers, and specialists ___ 43 ___ the family are becoming more ___ 44 ___ the part men play and that they have decided that women ___ 45 ___ not receive all the credit — nor all the blame. We have almost ___ 46 ___ saying, that a woman's place is ___ 47 ___. We are beginning, however, to ___ 48 ___ man's place in the home and to insist that ___ 49 ___ does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the ___ 50 ___ development of the child.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 31. [A] coordinating | [B] sharing | [C] distributing | [D] organizing |
| 32. [A] makes out | [B] makes up | [C] makes for | [D] makes up for |
| 33. [A] farther | [B] further | [C] larger | [D] greater |
| 34. [A] accepting | [B] from accepting | [C] by accepting | [D] to accept |
| 35. [A] do | [B] does | [C] did | [D] done |
| 36. [A] enjoyment | [B] participation | [C] engagement | [D] achievement |
| 37. [A] rather than | [B] other than | [C] more than | [D] less than |
| 38. [A] to look through | [B] to examine | [C] to reassess | [D] to play |
| 39. [A] tired of | [B] by heart | [C] rid of | [D] better of |
| 40. [A] recognition | [B] description | [C] organization | [D] comprehension |
| 41. [A] member | [B] notion | [C] relationship | [D] partnership |
| 42. [A] which | [B] what | [C] that | [D] of which |
| 43. [A] from | [B] with | [C] of | [D] on |
| 44. [A] aware of | [B] content with | [C] interested in | [D] absorbed in |
| 45. [A] would | [B] should | [C] will | [D] might |
| 46. [A] given in | [B] given up | [C] given way | [D] given off |
| 47. [A] inside the house | [B] away from home | | |
| [C] in the home | [D] at the office | | |
| 48. [A] recognize | [B] criticize | [C] assess | [D] analyze |
| 49. [A] it | [B] them | [C] he | [D] she |
| 50. [A] healthy | [B] proper | [C] unhealthy | [D] improper |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

Edgar felt quite excited at the thought of his first swim in the summer. With the sun shining down so strongly, the sea was certain to be warm enough. He walked quickly along the sea-front towards the steps that led onto the sands. He smiled cheerfully at the passers-by. He had just smiled and raised his hat to an elderly lady when a man with a camera caught his arm and stopped him. Edgar heard a little buzzing noise from the camera.

"Your photograph, sir, in glorious colour in just one moment if you please," said the man in one breath.

Then the buzzing stopped, and he held the photograph in his hand and was waving it to and fro. In a moment he handed it over, and Edgar saw the bright blue splash of his shirt half filling the picture.

"Seventy pence, sir," the man said. "It's the bargain of your holiday."

"Seventy pence," Edgar repeated, mildly. "For this? He stared at the photograph." "They're normally eighty-five, sir but for a single subject I make a cut-price offer. It's the best value you'll get in Chadwell."

"You'll have to make a better offer," Edgar said. It was a good photo though, he thought, so bright and clear. His hat was held high, and he was smiling broadly at the old lady, whose arm and handbag came into a lower corner. He had had no idea that he was being snapped (快照拍摄). He thought he was really quite a good-looking fellow.

"That's as good as any studio job that would cost you pounds," said the cameraman. "It's better in a way because it's so natural. Only seventy pence, sir."

"I've never paid so much for a snap in my life. It simply isn't worth that kind of money. It's not as if I need the thing. Look, I'll give you twenty-five."

"No, I can't do that. Each of these instant colour shots costs me 50p — that's the price of the blank frame, so you see ..."

"Criminal, criminal," Edgar broke in. "You want a profit of forty percent. Well, not at my expense, I'm afraid. I'll give you your 50p and that's that."

"Let me see, then." The man suddenly took the photograph out of Edgar's hand. "I can't waste any more time with you. It's 70p or I keep it."

"Keep it," Edgar said. He turned, looked out to sea, then walked quickly away.

51. Why do you suppose Edgar was in Chadwell?

- [A.] It was his home.
- [B] He had gone there on holiday.
- [C] He was taking part in the making of a film.
- [D] He went there to have his photograph taken.

52. The photographer lowered his price to 70p because _____.
- [A] Edgar wanted to bargain for the snap
 - [B] Edgar could not afford to pay the normal price
 - [C] the only person in the snap was Edgar
 - [D] there was only one copy of the photograph
53. What was Edgar's opinion on the photograph?
- [A] He thought it made him look like a criminal.
 - [B] He liked it but thought it was too expensive.
 - [C] It annoyed him because he had not expected it.
 - [D] He thought it was a bargain at the price.
54. Why could the snap be called a natural one?
- [A] Because Edgar did not know he was being photographed.
 - [B] Because it is natural to have a snap taken at the seaside.
 - [C] Because Edgar was a normal, good-looking man.
 - [D] Because it was as good as a studio photograph.

Passage 2

First, of course, it is plain that in the year 2000 everyone will have at his elbow several times more mechanical energy than he has today.

Second, there will be advances in biological knowledge as far-reaching as those that have been made in physics. We are only beginning to learn that we can control our biological environment as well as our physical one. Starvation has been prophesied twice to a growing world population: by Malthus about 1800, by Crookes about 1900. It was headed off the first time by taking agriculture to America and the second time by using the new fertilizers. In the year 2000, starvation will be headed off by the control of the diseases and the heredity of plants and animals — by shaping our own biological environment.

And third, I come back to the haunting theme of automation. The most common species in the factory today is the man who works or minds a simple machine — the operator. By the year 2000, he will be as extinct as the hand-loom weaver and the dodo. The repetitive tasks of industry will be taken over by the machines, as the heavy tasks were taken over long ago; and the mental tedium will go the way of physical exhaustion. Today we still distinguish, even among repetitive jobs, between the skilled and the unskilled; but in the year 2000 all repetition will be unskilled. We simply waste our time if we oppose this change; it is as inevitable as the year 2000 itself.

55. According to the passage, advances in biological knowledge have _____.
- [A] kept pace with advances in physics
 - [B] been responsible for the invention of new machines
 - [C] surpassed those in physics
 - [D] lagged behind those in physics
56. According to the article, "shaping our biological environment" (in Par. 2) means _____.
- [A] improving agricultural methods
 - [B] changing our physical environment
 - [C] controlling disease and heredity of plants and animals
 - [D] discovering the laws governing matter

57. By the twenty-first century, machines will _____.

- [A] actually operate other machines
- [B] have learned to think for us
- [C] be shaped like robots
- [D] no longer be needed

58. Repetitive tasks in industry lead to _____.

- [A] physical exhaustion
- [B] mental stimulation
- [C] mental exhaustion
- [D] extinction

Passage 3

Why does the foundation concentrate its support on basic rather than applied research? Basic research is the very heart of science, and its cumulative product is the capital of scientific progress, a capital that must be constantly increased as the demands upon it rise. The goal of basic research is understanding, for its own sake. Understanding of the structure of the atom or the nerve cell, the explosion of a spiral nebula or the distribution of cosmic dust, the causes of earthquakes and droughts, or of man as a behaving creature and of the social forces that are created whenever two or more human beings come into contact with one another — the scope is staggering, but the commitment to truth is the same. If the commitment were to a particular result, conflicting evidence might be overlooked or, with the best will in the world, simply not appreciated. Moreover, the practical applications of basic research frequently cannot be anticipated. When Roentgen, the physicist, discovered X-rays, he had no idea of their usefulness to medicine.

Applied research, undertaken to solve specific practical problems, has an immediate attractiveness because the results can be seen and enjoyed. For practical reasons, the sums spent on applied research in any country always far exceed those for basic research, and the proportions are more unequal in the less developed countries. Leaving aside the funds devoted to research by industry — which is naturally far more concerned with applied aspects because these increase profits quickly — the funds the U.S. Government allots to basic research currently amount to about 7 percent of its overall research and development funds. Unless adequate safeguards are provided, applied research invariably tends to drive out basic. Then, as Dr. Waterman has pointed out, "Developments will inevitably be undertaken prematurely, career incentives will gravitate strongly toward applied science, and the opportunities for making major scientific discoveries will be lost. Unfortunately, pressures to emphasize new developments, without corresponding emphasis upon pure science ... tend to degrade the quality of the nation's technology in the long run, rather than to improve it."

59. Industry is primarily interested in applied research because it _____.

- [A] is frowned upon by the Foundation
- [B] offers immediate profit
- [C] drives out basic research
- [D] solves practical problems

60. Basic research is vital because _____.

- [A] it leads to results that can be appreciated
- [B] it provides the basis of scientific progress
- [C] its results cannot be anticipated
- [D] it tends to degrade the nation's technology

61. The federal government _____.

- [A] devotes more than 90% of its research and development funds to applied research
- [B] spends far more on applied research than on military problems
- [C] opposes the Foundation's grants to basic research
- [D] is not concerned about the nature of the research being done by the scientists it employs

62. Less developed countries _____.

- [A] devote a large portion of their budget to applied research
- [B] realize that progress depends on basic research
- [C] encourage their career scientists to experiment
- [D] devote less than 7% of their scientific budget to basic research

Passage 4

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

63. In Line 8, Para. 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means _____.

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
- [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

64. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that _____.
- [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
 - [B] consumers can express their demands through producers
 - [C] producers decide the prices of products
 - [D] supply and demand regulate prices
65. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by _____.
- [A] private property and rights concerned
 - [B] manpower and natural resources control
 - [C] ownership of productive resources
 - [D] free contracts and prices
66. The passage is mainly about _____.
- [A] how American goods are produced
 - [B] how American consumers buy their goods
 - [C] how American economic system works
 - [D] how American businessmen make their profits

Passage 5

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable; that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile. This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode (把……编码) or decode (理解) meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away as they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they be looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker reestablishes eye contact: if they are not looking, the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses: there may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

67. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
- [A] of extreme importance in expressing feelings and exchanging ideas
 - [B] something through which one can see a person's inner world.