

中山大学

二〇〇五年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 231
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, 写在试卷上不得分! 请用蓝色墨水笔或铅珠笔作答, 答题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

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)

Examples: Dry cleaning is the process _____ clothes are cleaned in liquids other than water.

- A. by B. which C. by which D. through

The sentence should be read: "Dry cleaning is the process by which clothes are cleaned in liquids other than water". Therefore you should choose C.

Sample Answer

- A. B. D.

1. I really wish that I _____ my Japanese course hard because a Japanese company may offer me a job.
A. studied B. have studied C. had studied D. did study
2. The type of plant and animal life living in and around a pond depends on the soil of the pond, _____ and the pond's location.
A. what the quality of the water is B. how is the water quality

years. In the 1960s a new tool was developed, one which was, first of all, to be of great practical use to the armed forces and industry, but which was also, in time, to revolutionize the art and science of surgery.

The tool is the laser and it is being used by more and more surgeons all over the world for a very large number of different complications. The word laser means: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Light. As we all know, light is hot; any source of light--from the sun itself down to a humble match burning--will give warmth. But light is usually spread out over a wide area. The light in a laser beam, however, is concentrated. This means that a light with no more power than that produced by an ordinary electric light bulb becomes intensely strong as it is concentrated to a pinpoint-sized beam.

Experiments with these pinpoint beams showed researchers that different energy sources produce beams that have a particular effect on certain living cells. It is now possible for eye surgeons to operate on the back of the human eye without harming the front of the eye, simply by passing a laser beam right through the eyeball. No knives, no stitches(刀口缝合), no unwanted damage--a true surgical wonder.

Operations which once left patients exhausted and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable. So much more difficult operations can now be tried.

The rapid development of laser techniques in the past ten years has made it clear that the future is likely to be very exciting. Perhaps some cancers will be treated with laser in a way that makes surgery not only safer but more effective. Altogether, tomorrow may see more and more information coming to light on the diseases which can be treated medically.

61. It can be inferred that the rapid development of laser techniques has meant that _____.

- A. we shall soon be able to cure cancer
- B. surgery is likely to improve considerably
- C. we shall be able to treat all our diseases
- D. we are now able to treat most forms of cancer

62. The laser is so strong because _____ .
- A. its heat is increased by the heat of the sun
 - B. it is composed of a concentrated beam of light
 - C. it can be plugged into an ordinary light fitting
 - D. it sends out heat in many different directions
63. After the development of the laser in the 1960s, we find that _____ .
- A. medical help became available for industrial workers.
 - B. the study of art went through a complete revolution.
 - C. man's whole approach to surgery changed completely.
 - D. more and more surgeons began using surgical instruments.
64. Surgeons can now carry out operations which _____ .
- A. cause very little damage to the patients themselves
 - B. can be performed successfully only on the human eye
 - C. cause long periods of recovery time for patients
 - D. are made much more complicated by using the laser beam
65. Up until the 1960s the instruments used to perform surgical operations were
- A. fashionable B. extraordinary C. special D. basic

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to "think and concentrate." Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each subject sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of *nicotine* (尼古丁), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

“As our tests became more complex.” Sums up Spilich, “non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins” He predicts, “smokers might perform adequately at many jobs-until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity.”

66. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is _____.
- A. to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers
 - B. to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity
 - C. to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance
 - D. to find out whether smoking helps people's short-term memory
67. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to _____.
- A. compel the subjects to separate major information from minor details
 - B. put the subjects through increasingly complex tests
 - C. check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers
 - D. register the prompt responses of the subjects
68. The word “bested” (Line 3, Para.5) most probably means _____.
- A. beat
 - B. envied
 - C. caught up with
 - D. made the best of
69. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.
 - B. Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.
 - C. Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.

D. Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.

70. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. smokers should not expect to become airline pilots
 - B. smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness
 - C. no airline pilots smoke during flights
 - D. smokers may prove unequal to handling emergency cases

Part IV. Directions: Translate the underlined 5 sentences into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet. (15 points)

(71) The human brain contains 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to discourage us and cause us to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown used to moving forward at such a pace we can be less sure. (72) Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps, we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software or by altering the architecture but that too will happen.

(73) I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon will arise first to rival and then exceed their human ancestors. Once they exceed us they will be capable of their own design. In a real sense they will be able to reproduce themselves. Silicon will have ended carbon's long control. And (74) we will no longer be able to claim ourselves to be the finest intelligence in the known universe.

(75) As the intelligence of robots increases to match that of humans and as their cost declines through economies of scale we may use them to expand our frontiers, first on earth through their ability to withstand environments harmful to ourselves. Thus, deserts may bloom and the ocean beds be mined. Further ahead, by a combination of the great wealth this new age will bring and the technology it will provide, the construction of a vast, man-created world in space, home to thousands or millions of people, will be within our power.

Part V. Writing: (20 points)

Directions: Some people suggest we should read selectively. But others argue that we should read extensively. What is your opinion towards these arguments? Please write an essay of approximately 250 words on the topic given below:

Reading Selectively Or Extensively

kaoyan.com

C. the quality of the water

D. what is the water quality

3. She suddenly heard the sound of the front door _____.

A. opened

B. being opened

C. open

D. to open

4. The local authority objected to _____ the new orphanage.

A. they delay to open

B. they delay opening

C. their delay to open

D. their delaying opening

5. Not until the seventeenth century _____ to measure the speed of light.

A. The most famous form

B. did anyone even attempt

C. The form most famous

D. did even attempt anyone

6. It was _____ that a hundred people looked lost in it.

A. so a large room

B. a so large room

C. such a large room

D. such large a room

7. Although not as important as they once were, _____ a major form of transportation in North America.

A. there are still railroads

B. railroads, which are still

C. railroads are still

D. railroads still being

8. _____ me or aren't you?

A. Will you help

B. Have you helped

C. Are you going to help

D. Will you be helping

9. There was so much noise the speaker couldn't make himself _____.

A. hearing

B. to hear

C. heard

D. being heard

10. Wagner and Strauss were such good friends that they frequently _____ gifts with each other.

A. exchange

B. exchanged

C. have changed

D. have been exchanging

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: Nobody in this world is quite _____: we all have some faults.

A. right

B. excellent

C. perfect

D. admirable

The sentence should be read: "Nobody in this world is quite perfect: we all have some faults." Therefore you should choose C.

Sample Answer

A. B. C. D.

11. Everybody _____ him on the standard of his performance.
A. cheered B. congratulated C. applauded D. clapped
12. _____ people always want more than they've got already.
A. Selfish B. Greedy C. Vain D. Jealous
13. Although the examination he passed was not important, his success _____ him in his ambition to become a doctor.
A. persuaded B. urged C. convinced D. encourage
14. Without my glass I can hardly _____ what has been written in the letter.
A. make for B. make up C. make over D. make out
15. _____ people always want more than they've got already.
A. Selfish B. Vain C. Greedy D. Jealous
16. Short sight can be _____ by the use of suitable glasses.
A. fixed B. corrected C. improved D. reduced
17. In the Children's Home she has the _____ for looking after fifteen children.
A. duty B. responsibility C. authority D. care
18. The sound of our voices was completely _____ by the roar of the machinery.
A. reduced B. scattered C. decreased D. drowned
19. The _____ between England and France can be very rough.
A. passage B. crossing C. travel D. drive
20. A black cat was sitting on the river _____ watching the fishermen.
A. coast B. shore C. bank D. border
21. Half the students were yawning as they were _____ with the lesson.
A. tired B. bored C. uninterested D. annoyed
22. Practice and experience in driving in traffic will make you a much more _____ driver.
A. conscious B. confident C. sure D. certain

23. When the owner let the house to me I signed a(n) _____ that I would leave at the end of this year.
A. advice B. bargain C. agreement D. insurance
24. After such a long walk, his feet were so _____ that he could hardly get his shoes off.
A. padded B. tired C. stuffed D. swollen
25. Earthquakes are generally more _____ of life than volcanic eruptions.
A. destroy B. destruction C. destructive D. destructible
26. Scientists are working hard to _____ the side effects of this new drug.
A. modify B. mislead C. minimize D. magnify
27. There are _____ similarities between the two cars, but actually they're quite different.
A. casual B. critical C. superficial; D. identical
28. Petrol used for many purposes is manufactured from _____ oil we take out of the ground.
A. crude B. rough C. raw D. tough
29. You've broken your ankle but you'll be fully _____ within a couple of months.
A. rotating B. shifting C. drifting D. mobile
30. The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.
A. amazed B. awkward C. curious D. amused

Part II. Cloze

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Scientists are studying how to save from dying out the storks (鹤), 31 numbers have been decreasing rapidly because of environmental 32, poisoning and hunting.

Their traditional feeding grounds in 33 and wetland have become

populated. The storks are being poisoned 34 eating insects which 35 have been poisoned. Others are shot or trapped by hunters.

Scientists said it is 36 to determine how many storks remain and warned that their decrease is "very 37."

The scientist propose to save the birds 38 finding out where they are most at risk and by educating the public 39 the value of these creatures.

Most of the 40 about the bird life has been collected by nonprofessional bird 41 who note down what they see in their 42 time.

The white stork, 43 the name suggests, is all-white except 44 the black rear half of the wing. The bird stands one-meter 45. Each year hundreds fly to Africa 46 breeding in Europe. Scientists are 47 concerned that the numbers retuning to stay in Europe have been 48. "We need to find out 49 about the needs of these birds and the 50 they face so we may be able to help them," said the scientists.

31. A. whose B. those C. the D. their
32. A. atmosphere B. changes C. improvement D. protection
33. A. fields B. villages C. zoos D. areas
34. A. since B. for C. on D. as
35. A. they B. ones C. themselves D. some
36. A. impossible B. inadequate C. improper D. improbable
37. A. desirable B. unreasonable C. alarming D. awful
38. A. in B. at C. on D. through
39. A. at B. with C. for D. about
40. A. News B. information C. intelligence D. impression
41. A. keepers B. floowoers C. watchers D. catchers
42. A. scarce B. special C. specific D. spare
43. A. as B. that C. which D. so
44. A. that B. only C. for D. in
45. A. long B. upward C. high D. up
46. A. while B. after C. during D. since
47. A. extrmely B. completely C. rarely D. readily

48. A. increasing B. improving C. decreasing D. descending
49. A. much B. lot C. many D. more
50. A. damage B. dangers C. discouragement D. destruction

Part III: Reading Comprehension:

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (40 points)

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Many artists late in the last century were in search of a means to express their individuality. Modern dance was on of the way some of these people sought to free their creative spirit. At the beginning there was no exacting technique, no foundation from which to build. In later years trial, error, and genius founded the techniques and the principles of the movement. Eventually, innovators even drew what they considered the dread ballet, but first they had to discard all that was academic so that the new could be discovered. The beginning of modern dance was happening before Iasadora Duncan., but she was the first person to bring the new dance to general audiences and see it accepted and acclaimed.

Her search for a natural movement form sent her to nature. She believed movement should be as natural as the swaying to the trees and the rolling waves of the sea, and should be in harmony with the movements of the Earth. Her great contributions are in three areas.

First, she began the expansion of the kinds of movements that could be used in dance. Before Duncan danced, ballet was the only type of dance performed in concert. In the ballet the feet and legs were emphasized, with virtuosity shown by complicated, codified position and movements. Duncan performed dance by using all her body in the freest possibly way. Her dance stemmed from her soul

and spirit. She was one of the pioneers who broke tradition so others might be able to develop the art.

Her second contribution lies in dance costume. She discarded corset (束腹), ballet shoed, and still costume. These were replaced with flowing Grecian tunics (束腹的外衣), bare feet, and unbound hair. She believed in the natural body being allowed to move freely, and her dress displayed this ideal.

Her third contribution was in the use of music. In her performances she used the symphonies of great masters, including Beethoven and Wagner, which was not the usual custom.

51. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Evolution of dance in the Twentieth Century
- B. Artists of last Century
- C. natural Movement in Dance
- D. A Pioneer in Modern Dance

52. According to the passage, what did nature represent to Isadora Duncan?

- A. Something to conquer
- B. A model for movement
- C. A place to find peace
- D. A symbol of disorder

53. Which of the following is Not mentioned in the passage as an area of dance that Isadora Duncan worked to change?

- A. The music
- B. The stage set
- C. Costumes
- D. Movements

54. Compared to those of the ballet, Isadora Duncan's costumes were less _____.

- A. costly
- B. colorful
- C. graceful
- D. restrictive

55. What does the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?

- A. Isadora Duncan's further contribution to modern dances.
- B. The music customarily used in ballet.
- C. Other aspects of Isadora Duncan's life.
- D. Audience acceptance of the new form of dance.

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Scientific knowledge is divided into mathematical sciences, natural

sciences or sciences dealing with the natural world (physical and biological sciences), and sciences dealing with mankind (psychology, sociology, all the sciences of cultural achievements, every kind of historical knowledge). Apart from these sciences is philosophy, about which we will talk later. In the first place, all this is pure or theoretical knowledge, sought only for the purpose of understanding, in order to fulfill the need to understand what is intrinsic and consubstantial to man. What distinguishes man from animal is that he knows and needs to know. If man did not know that the world existed, and that the world was of a certain kind, that he was in the world and that he himself was of a certain kind, he wouldn't be man. The technical aspects or applications of knowledge are equally necessary for man and are of the greatest importance, because they also contribute to defining him as man and permit him to pursue a life increasingly more truly human.

But even while enjoying the results of technical progress, he must defend the primacy and autonomy of pure knowledge. Knowledge sought directly for its practical applications will have immediate and foreseeable success, but not the kind of important result whose revolutionary scope is in large part unforeseen, except by the imagination of the Utopians. Let me recall a well-known example. If the Greek mathematicians had not applied themselves to the investigation of conic sections, zealously and without the least suspicion that it might someday be useful, it would not have been possible centuries later to navigate far from shore. The first men to study the nature of electricity could not imagine that their experiments, carried on because of mere intellectual curiosity, would eventually lead to modern electrical technology, without which we can scarcely conceive of contemporary life. Pure knowledge is valuable for its own sake, because the human spirit cannot resign itself to ignorance. But, in addition, it is the foundation for practical results that would not have been reached if this knowledge had not been sought disinterestedly.

56. The most important advances made by mankind come from _____.

A. technical applications

B. apparently useless information

C. the natural sciences

D. philosophy

57. In the paragraph that follows this passage, we may expect the author to discuss _____.

A. the value of technical research

B. the value of pure research

C. philosophy

D. unforeseen discoveries

58. The author points out that the Greeks who studied conic sections _____.

A. were mathematicians

B. were interested in navigation

C. were unaware of the value of their studies

D. worked with electricity

59. The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____.

A. A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing

B. Man's Distinguishing characteristics

C. Learning for its Own Sake

D. The Difference between Science and Philosophy

60. The practical scientist _____.

A. knows the value of what he will discover

B. is interested in the unknown

C. knows that the world exists

D. conceives of contemporary life

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Thousands of years ago man used handy rocks for his surgical operations. Later he used sharp bone or horn, metal knives and more recently, rubber and plastic. And that was where we stuck, in surgical instrument terms, for many