

华中师范大学
二〇〇七年研究生入学考试试题

院系、招生专业: 050205 日语语言文学
050202 俄语语言文学 考试时间: 元月20日下午
考试科目代码及名称: 225 英语(二外)

Part I Vocabulary (15)

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form derived from the word given in the bracket. Then, write it on the Answer Sheet.

1. The money I've saved is my _____ against hardship.
(secure)
2. Mr. Smith made a lot of money in the stock market and soon the whole family moved into a wealthy _____.
(neighbor)
3. The _____ of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health.
(major)
4. James Harper, one of the ten most wanted _____ in the country, was reported to have been arrested by the police yesterday.
(crime)
5. You say that your factory is in America. Can you be a bit more _____?
(special)
6. Experience in a related field is a _____ for this job.
(require)
7. The woman got very angry when the taxi-driver tried to _____ her. She refused to pay so much.
(charge)
8. Relations between the two countries have always been close and _____.
(friend)
9. No one likes a person who seldom tells the truth and who is _____.
(honest)
10. The Smiths had such a good vacation in British Columbia that they hope to _____ this Canadian province someday.
(visit)

考生答题请一律写在答题纸上, 在试卷上作答无效。

and the business of trying it on proceeds at once. All being well, the deal can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any chat and to everyone's satisfaction.

For a man, slight problems may begin when the shop does not have what he wants, or does not have exactly what he wants. In that case the salesman, as the name implies, tries to sell the customer something else. He offers the nearest he can to the article required. No good salesman brings out such a substitute (替代物) directly, he does so with skill: "I know this jacket is not the style you want, sir, but would you like to try it for size? It happens to be the colour you mentioned." Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is: "This is the right colour and may be the right size, but I should be wasting my time and yours by trying it on."

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look round." She is always open to persuasion; indeed she sets great store by what the saleswoman tells her. She will try on any number of things. Uppermost in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Contrary to a lot of jokes, most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always on the lookout for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one rail to another, to and fro, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious (费力的) process, but apparently an enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

66. When a man is buying clothes, _____.
- A) he buys cheap things, regardless of quality
 - B) he chooses things that others recommend
 - C) he does not mind how much he has to pay for the right things
 - D) he buys good quality things, so long as they are not too expensive
67. What does a man do when he cannot get exactly what he wants?
- A) He buys similar things of the colour he wants.
 - B) He usually does not buy anything.
 - C) At least two of his requirements must be met before he buys.
 - D) So long as the style is right, he buys the thing.
68. In commerce a good salesman is one who _____.
- A) treats his customers sharply

- B) always has in stock just what you want
 C) does not waste his time on difficult customers
 D) sells something a customer does not particularly want
69. What does the passage tell us about women shoppers?
 A) They welcome suggestions from anyone.
 B) Women rarely consider buying cheap clothes.
 C) Women often buy things without giving the matter proper thought.
 D) They listen to advice but never take it.
70. What is the most obvious difference between men and women shoppers?
 A) The fact that men do not try clothes on in a shop.
 B) Women bargain for their clothes, but men do not.
 C) Women stand up to shop, but men sit down.
 D) The time they take over buying clothes.

Part IV Cloze (15)

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word on the Answer Sheet.

Girls are interested these days in the question of paying for outings when with a boy. Often girls today earn 71 much or more than the boy they go out 72. There is no reason 73 a girl earning money should not either pay a share of expenses or 74 a turn at paying the bill. We are moving towards equal pay 75 equal work, and it seems unreasonable to 76 the boy always to pay for two. People have a fear of appearing ungenerous, and often the less money they have the 77 they feel in that way. A boy 78 it difficult to invite a girl to a show or a dance and then ask her to pay, but there is no reason 79 a girl should not offer to pay her share. Or she could pay for the seats next time and 80 the boy to come, though this is not so simple. While we accept the fact that the girl may 81 an invitation from a boy, I think her pride may suffer more than a 82 if a boy refused an invitation from her. And a boy might 83 it hard to refuse a girl's invitation 84 if he wished to do so. Anyway, I think we have to get 85 to the idea of equality in spending if we have equality in earning.

Part V Translation (20)

86. Poverty depresses most people, but in the case of my father, it was otherwise.
87. What good is money when you have no friends?
88. The whole city turns out to welcome their football team that had won the World Cup.
89. The thief's words trailed off as he caught sight of a policeman.
90. Under such circumstances, how do you suppose the countries in the region would react to it?

Part VI Guided Writing (20)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about *Attitudes toward Money* in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Write about 35 words for each paragraph, not including the words given. Therefore, your part of the composition should be in no less than 100 words. Write this composition on the Answer Sheet. Remember to write clearly.

Attitudes towards Money

1. Some people think money can bring happiness.
2. But actually money sometimes can lead to crimes and disasters.
3. I have my own attitude toward money.

Section B

Directions: Fill in the blanks with some of the words or expressions given below in the box. Change the forms if necessary. Put your answer on the Answer Sheet.

lie in,	hard on,	a case in point,	at one's best,
end up,	bring back,	faced with,	in the case of,
come to,	on the rise,	in detail,	think of... as

11. The P. L. A. doctors _____ her _____ from the edge of death and into a new and happy life.
12. I realized how inadequate words would be when it _____ defining a very good idea.
13. Marx analysed _____ very great _____ the various functions of money.
14. If we go on in this way, we shall _____ with terrible losses.
15. It's _____ John, as he has to work when the rest of us are enjoying ourselves.
16. I tell you he is selfish. His unwillingness to help his friend is _____.
17. The minister is now _____ charges of corruption.
18. The author is _____ in writing essays on social problems.
19. How do you think of your mother now that she is dead? I _____ her _____ a sad person with little success in her life.
20. As a singer, her strength _____ her firm command of musical knowledge and ability to express feelings with songs.

Section C

Directions: From the four choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. Mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

21. The old couple led a simple way of life, and they were content with this.
A) contempt
B) constant
C) well-known
D) satisfied
22. The spy was caught peeking through the hole at what was going on in the

room.

- A) peeping
- B) peeling
- C) seeking
- D) peering

23. I realized with a vague feeling of surprise that he had gone.

- A) clear
- B) sudden
- C) slight
- D) strong

24. The convict was set free from prison after serving his sentences.

- A) relieved
- B) released
- C) revealed
- D) returned

25. Competition is so stiff that he'll be lucky to get a place at all.

- A) tough
- B) favorable
- C) steady
- D) difficult

26. The famous football star was charged with owning illegal drugs.

- A) possessing
- B) processing
- C) providing
- D) proceeding

27. Nowadays many young people dream of becoming famous and rich overnight.

- A) during the night
- B) one day
- C) finally
- D) suddenly

28. What a pity! Our team was defeated in the semi-final.

- A) won
- B) beaten
- C) lost
- D) failed

29. The newly elected leader has declared his intention of cleaning up the city council.
- A) rearranging
 - B) removing
 - C) improving
 - D) cleaning
30. The secret was made known to the public by a news reporter.
- A) reviewed
 - B) returned
 - C) recovered
 - D) revealed

Part I Structure (15)

Section A

Directions: There is an error in each of the following sentences. Underline the incorrect part and give the correct one on the Answer Sheet.

Example: Now, I think it's time you go to bed.
went

31. He was annoyed when the big man pulled him from the bus by his hair.
32. She never studies. Instead of, she plays tennis all day.
33. There has been very little response of our call for help.
34. Suzy had better to change her study habits if she hopes to be admitted to a good university.
35. He soon had them all laugh at his jokes.
36. Please don't eat these eggs. They've gone badly.
37. Tom agreed to me about the time we should spend in the city.
38. His carelessness led to his lost the watch.
39. He works as an office boy and spends money as a boss.
40. Why don't you tell me that you have in mind? Maybe I can do something for you.

Section B

Directions: Rearrange the following words and expressions in a logical order on the Answer Sheet.

Example: makes, better, praise, and bad men, good men, worse→
Praise makes good men better and bad men worse.

41. the question, turned, to answer, when, her face, red, required, she was
42. in time, finish, I tried, no matter, couldn't, hard, my homework, I, how
43. a broken leg, he, him, had, in bed, when, with, brought to, he was, his breakfast
44. the Olympic Games, the purpose, promote, the world peace, of, is to, and, friendship
45. encourage, everything, only, his laziness, will, for him, doing

Section C

Directions: From the four choices given under each statement, choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

- kaoyan.com
46. If you _____ that movie last night, you wouldn't be so sleepy now.
A) haven't watched
B) didn't watch
C) hadn't watched
D) wouldn't have watched
 47. _____ other big cats, leopards are expert climbers.
A) The most unlike
B) They are unlike most
C) Unlike the most
D) Unlike most
 48. I still remember _____ Chairman Mao in Beijing when I was eight years old.
A) to see
B) to have seen
C) seeing
D) being
 49. The old millionaire told his daughter that he wouldn't give her _____ if she

married that man.

- A) anything
- B) nothing
- C) some thing
- D) something

50. By the time you called me, I had finished all _____ the last sentence of my homework.

- A) besides
- B) but
- C) except that
- D) except for

51. If you want to be successful, you must do more than _____ in your office waiting for opportunities to come.

- A) sit
- B) to sit
- C) seat
- D) to be seated

52. _____, I might have ended up dead.

- A) Were he not to come to the rescue
- B) Should he not come to the rescue
- C) Had he not come to the rescue
- D) If he did not come to the rescue

53. No matter _____, she keeps blaming him.

- A) how Ruths does anything well
- B) how Ruths does anything good
- C) how well Ruths does anything
- D) what a good thing Ruths has done

54. This time the Chinese team is _____ to win.

- A) more like
- B) more likely
- C) like more
- D) likely more

55. The job I'm doing now doesn't pay well, but _____ it provides me lots of experience.

- A) on the other hand

- B) in the other hand
- C) on another hand
- D) in another hand

Part III Reading Comprehension (15)

Directions: Each of the following passages is followed by some questions. For each question there are four choices. Choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Several people from our school are going to a conference on education. They will meet with people from other schools to discuss the problems of education. A person who represents any kind of group at a conference is called a delegate. Delegates are chosen in different ways. Sometimes they are selected by the leader of the group. Our delegates were elected. That is, everybody in our school voted, and the people who received the most votes were sent to the conference. This is the democratic way of choosing delegates, where everyone votes, and where everyone's vote has equal worth.

Just before the delegates left for the conference, all the students met in the gymnasium. This is called an assembly, where all the members of a group meet together. We wanted to decide how we felt about several problems so we could suggest some ideas to our delegates. We wanted to recommend some plans to them. However, they do not have to do as we recommended. If they do not agree with us, they can use their own ideas. If they are not in agreement with us, they have complete freedom to do as they choose.

FROM THE PASSAGE WE UNDERSTAND THAT:

56. their delegates _____.
- A) were appointed by the leader of the group
 - B) were elected by all the students in their school
 - C) were chosen by the president of the school
 - D) were voted for by the students of various schools
57. those who _____ are sent to the conference.
- A) are in agreement with the leader

- B) have complete freedom to do as they choose
 - C) take part in the election
 - D) receive the most votes
58. the other students wanted to _____.
- A) suggest some ideas to their delegates
 - B) take part in the conference too
 - C) meet people from other schools
 - D) be sent to the conference too
59. the aim of the conference is to discuss _____.
- A) financial matters
 - B) the vote
 - C) suggestions
 - D) some problems
60. the democratic way of choosing delegates is _____.
- A) unreasonable
 - B) absurd
 - C) fair
 - D) unusual

kaoyan.com Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Many young people want to become pop-stars. It is their great ambition in life. They think: pop-stars earn a lot of money; they lead interesting and exciting lives; thousands of fans adore (敬慕) them; they become famous...!

Yes, but first they must become stars. Most performers start life with a group. This is the pattern nowadays. But there are many groups and competition is stiff. Groups appear and disappear almost overnight. Only a small number survive (幸存下来). Almost without exception they have to work tremendously hard before they reach the top.

And very few reach the top—and stay there. In England there are perhaps thirty or so groups at the top. Most of these do not earn much money; perhaps £500 each time they perform. What is more, they have quite a lot of expenses. They have to pay a manager, for example. He is the key person in their lives and he takes about 20% of their earnings—perhaps more. Then there are their clothes, their instruments and their car. Sometimes they are still paying for the last two items!

And don't forget, they have to travel a great deal—sometimes 2,000 miles in one

week. At times they even sleep in their van (大蓬车) instead of a hotel, just to save money.

61. According to the passage, most pop groups _____.
- A) work very hard to become famous
 - B) lead an interesting life
 - C) vanish during the night
 - D) fail to reach the top
62. The group's manager is well paid because he _____.
- A) buys their clothes
 - B) takes 20% of their earnings
 - C) is important to them
 - D) looks after the money they earn
63. Pop groups use much of the money they earn to _____.
- A) pay the manager
 - B) enjoy themselves
 - C) buy the things they need
 - D) travel all over the world
64. A group needs a car mainly to _____.
- A) carry their clothes
 - B) save enough money
 - C) sleep in
 - D) travel around the country
65. It seems that pop-stars _____.
- A) spend a lot of money on clothes
 - B) have quite a hard life
 - C) are rather poor
 - D) always enjoy themselves whenever they can

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants and his objective (目标) is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. If the shop has it in stock, the salesman promptly produces it,