

招收硕士学位研究生入学考试

(单) 试卷

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0)
ssages in this part. Each passage is followed by
. For each of them there are four choices marked
he best choice and mark the corresponding letter
rough the centre.

g passage:

world emitting its historic beepbeep, a news item
installation of the Soviet capital's first automatic
olish fell on the customer's shoe and two rough
ifty kopecks, or five cents. The automatic device
y all who came to see it. Now there are automatic
oda water in the Soviet Union, and the newspaper
nders to come.

ient is encouraged in Russia, but the rewards are
iscoveries is empowered to issue a certificate of
he first to invent that item. In addition to the title
f money. The amount varies with the importance
if and when a ministry or a regional economic
actory or enterprise. No royalties(专利权税)are
at and final sum: thus the return for an invention
id rubles, or six hundred dollars. The explanation
duty to use his creative talents for the good of the

wondered at because_____.

ervices in the Soviet Union are now_____.

C. regarded as unnecessary luxuries

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D. used to dispense a wide variety of items

3. The committee on inventions is responsible for_____.

A. crediting an inventor with his idea

B. determining the usefulness of inventions

C. deciding on the monetary awards for inventors

D. protecting the invention from misuse

4. The government of the Soviet Union feels that_____.

A. all creative talents should be used for the state

B. certification is a reward in itself

C. an invention is good only when in use

D. all inventions belong to the State

5. Implied but not stated:

A. The shoeshine machine was wondered at more than the sputnik.

B. Soviet Russian predicts that more automatic devices will be produced.

C. Soviet inventors deserve more reward than they

D. Such inventions as the shoeshine machine are not looked upon favorably.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

How men first learnt to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we know is that men unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could upon certain signs, called letters, which could upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent these sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words then, lies in then, lies in their associations-the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meanings for us by experience; and the longer we lie, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thought but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style.

Above all ,the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will

st

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certain sounds was that_____.

er

ir_____.

l poet or the great writer is NOT TRUE?

h sing like music.

inds.

owing passage:

yourself to avoid catching a cold. Contrary to exposure to severe weather. Colds are caused by you're better off out on the ski slopes or even if you are in a toasty warm room, surrounded by people who just may be passing the virus around. If you catch a cold, you're already sick. A chill is an early sign of a cold, not the other way around.

ough droplets propelled into the air when a

cold-sufferer coughs or sneezes, surprisingly, this is not the most common route of transmission. Numerous studies have now shown that the overwhelming majority of colds are "caught" by hand contact. A cold-sufferer rubs her nose, thereby transferring the virus to her hand. Then a friend comes to visit. "Don't kiss me," she cautions, so the friend steps back and presses her hand. The friend then wipes her own nose or eye-and presses her hand. The friend then wipes her own nose or eye-and several days later is stricken with a cold. Or parents pick up their child's discarded (丢弃了的) tissues and carefully

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throw them away, but fail to wash their hands afterward.

Cold viruses also can be transferred to objects-telephones, towels, plates-and remain infectious for up to three hours. Frequent hand-washing-on the part of the cold-sufferer as well as other members of the household-will minimize the spread of viruses in this way.

11. Which of the following steps you take will most probably cause you to catch a cold?

- A. To stay in a toasty warm room with a lot of people.
- B. To expose yourself to severe weather.
- C. To be on the ski slopes.
- D. To wait for the bus on a snowy day.

12. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. People usually believe that colds are caused by exposure to severe weather.
- B. Viruses can only spread through air.
- C. Colds are caused by viruses hidden in the body.
- D. Most colds are "Caught"by hand contact.

13. To prevent viruses from spreading, we should_____.

- A. shake hand with our friends instead of kissing them
- B. never touch the telephones, towels or plates
- C. often wash our hands
- D. often rub our noses and eyes

14. The man is most likely to be stricken with a cold if_____.

- A. few viruses are harbored in his body
- B. the infectious viruses have been exposed to the air for more than 3 hours.
- C. he visits his friend in a warm room
- D. he shakes the hand of a cold-sufferer

15. The best title for this passage might be_____.

- A. colds and Viruses
- B. Ways to Avoid Colds
- C. The Spread of Viruses

uses

wing passage:

of printing into England in a remarkably short time as a merchant enabled him to retire early and he loved so well. After a period of study abroad he set up his printing press at Westminster, where he remained for fourteen years of his life.

异常的) industry who did not confine himself to the ordinary labours at the press, he translated as many as possible. More important, is that he published books at time

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French or Latin. Claxton deliberately made it his business by making books available to the public in –as he

it books in English seems reasonable enough. But at the time the English language was little more than a jumble of dialects differing from each other as to seem like numerous languages. A prologue to one of his translations relates an incident of great difficulty.

language problem, but discerning(有洞察力的) that the language of his countrymen could understand and which he wished as we know it.

uses of the invention of printing had barely been discovered, more than a practical way of disseminating(传布) the weapon for all types of controversy and communication of information, the accepted part of

5 _____.

so well

and in a short span of time

because _____.

D. he wanted the public to gain knowledge

18. By publishing books in English, Caxton _____.

A. Learnt English was little more than several dialects

B. modernized and normalized English

C. realized the language problem

D. told many very amusing stories

19. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

A. the invention of printing was not useful

B. the invention of printing was very useful

C. the invention of printing had a limited use

D. the invention of printing had little use

20. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

A. to explain clearly how printing was invented

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B. to say it was Caxton who invented printing

C. to describe what kind of person Caxton was

D. to show the great achievement Caxton made

Part II vocabulary and structure(0.5 × 30 = 15)

Directions: there are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Chose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. If you want to telephone him you will have to _____ the number in the book.

A) look at B) look to

C) look up D) look through

22. At the top of the hill we were able to see the full _____ of the city.

A) expand B) extent

C) expense D) extend

23. To start a factory, not only a large amount of money but engineers, office workers and skilled factory workers are _____.

A) inquired B) enquired

C) required D) acquired

24. If we can _____ our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.

A) get off B) come across

C) come over D) get over

25. Several prisoners _____ from their guards and escaped.

nd him that he owes me \$ 50.

younger men to take their places.

ay

negligence.

ow path.

about.

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to be called by such a name.

reased from the factory.

everal times and obviously disliked what he saw.

ources with highly sensitive cameras.

support our proposals.

ing

sting

rapidly; it must be learned.

- A)side by side B)step by step
C)one by one D)a little by a little

37. I bitterly regret _____ him the story yesterday.

- A) to tell B) told
C) to have told D)having told

38. The classroom is empty. I think they _____ to the library.

- A) must have gone B)can have gone
C) should have gone D)ought to have gone

39. He took down a square green bottle, _____ he poured into a dish.

- A) its content B)the content of which
C)which content D)the content of that

40. _____ anger, he shouted at the top of his voice.

- A)filled with B)Filling with
C)Be filled with D)Having been filled with

41. _____ is well-known to all, too much stress can cause disease.

- A)Which B)It
C)That D)As

42. Professor Smith is said _____ another important discovery in Chemistry.

- A)having made B)having been made

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- C)to have made D)to make

43. Not only _____ tolerant of other people's opinions, but he is also patient.

- A)he is B)will he
C)he was D)is he

44. Now _____.

- A)comes your turn B)your turn comes
C)came your turn D)your turn came

45. I can hear cries for help, I believe someone _____ by our bees.

- A)is attacked B)being attacked
C)is being attacked D)been attacked

46. My cat would not have bitten the toy fish _____ it was made of rubber.

- A)if she has known B)if she knew
C)she should have known D)had she known

47. If only we _____ as we were told! This would never have happened.

- A)had done B)would do
C)do D)did

ing
 _____ I'm settled, I'll go there."
 nce D)while
 uesticated is generally agreed upon by authorities in the
 C)The D)That the

llowing passage. For each blank there are four choices
 sage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the
 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.
 ve different purposes, one thing is certain: all students

idents take 52 very important 53. The first is the
 even 54 past. At on time the ability 55 on the
 child stayed in school. 57, however, all children
 ols, and the eleven-plus determines which courses of
 or sixteen, the students are tested for the Ordinary Level
 s examination covers a wide 58 of subjects; once
 _to specialize, so that 60 or more of their courses
 guages, or 62 they wish to study 63. The 64

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the 65 of the special subjects 66 the
 air concentrated area, and 67 students ever
), the English boy or girl is a specialist 70 the

- C. To D. In
- C. one D. four
- C. examinations D. courses
- C. or so to D. or rather
- C. shows D. showing
- C. how D. if
- C. Now D. So
- C. collection D. extent
- C. passed D. allowed

- 60. A. two-third B. twos-thirds C. two-threes D. two-thirds
- 61. A. in B. of C. with D. on
- 62. A. whenever B. however C. whatever D. wherever
- 63. A. at all costs B. at great length C. at all events D. at random
- 64. A. advisable B. theoretical C. final D. terminal
- 65. A. content B. context C. contest D. constant
- 66. A. even so B. Even if C. Even then D. Even at
- 67. A. very a few B. quite a few C. not a few D. very few
- 68. A. which B. their C. that D. its
- 69. A. in a sense B. in any case C. in a spot D. in all
- 70. A. at B. of C. from D. under

Part IV Put the following into Chinese (1×20=20)

When settlers began pouring into Western lands, the advantages of improved transportation became obvious. Fast and powerful, reaching everywhere, the railroad came to dominate the American landscape and the American imagination. Trains became the symbol of modern America, epitomizing American's economic superiority in an industrial world.

From 1864 to 1900, the greatest percentage of track, varying from one-third to nearly one-half of the country's total annual construction, was laid in the Great Plains states. Chicago became the chief railroad terminus, the center of a web of rails extending north, west, and south. St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Denver became secondary centers.

The expansion of railroad has played a crucial role in American economic growth. Walt Rostow, and economic historian, has credited the railroad with causing America's takeoff into self-sustained growth. First. The railroad has lowered internal transport costs,

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brought new areas and products into commercial markets. Second, it has been a prerequisite in many cases to the development of a major new and rapidly enlarging export sector. Third, and perhaps most important, the development of railways had led to the development of modern coal, iron and engineering industries.

Part V Writing(1×15=15)

Directions: "For this part, your are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about "Energy from the Sun"(120 words)

