

1999 年东南大学英语（单考）考研试题
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PART I STRUCTURE AND VOCABULARY

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. (25 points)

1. We shall have an opportunity to exchange _____ tomorrow.
 A. sights B. meanings C. views D. minds
2. A man's _____ lessens as he grows old.
 A. life B. effort C. temper D. vigor
3. Will you _____ my clothes while I go for a swim?
 A. watch B. notice C. intend D. attend
4. This room _____ 10 meters across.
 A. broadens B. measures C. averages D. lengthens
5. Many birds _____ the island during the summer months.
 A. settle B. remove C. join D. visit
6. Nothing that I can see _____ what you have described.
 A. compares B. resembles C. relates D. consists
7. Now the income of the family was _____ more than one-third.
 A. returned to B. dropped off C. reached for D. cut down
8. How far was he _____ for what had happened?
 A. reliable B. respective C. responsible D. provided
9. George took _____ of the fine weather to do a day's work in his garden.
 A. advantage B. interest C. profit D. charge
10. Richard _____ that his pen must have fallen from his pocket as he was running for the bus.
 A. consented B. concluded C. contended D. contested
11. He _____ the key on the table.
 A. left B. lost C. remained D. brought up
12. You have to act _____ if you are to save his life.
 A. rightly B. immensely C. immediately D. firstly
13. Larry was so _____ in his novel that he forgot about his dinner cooking in the oven.
 A. absorbed B. drawn C. attracted D. obliged
14. Her parents insisted that she _____ until she finished her degree.
 A. stayed B. stay C. stays D. would stay
15. Watch your steps, _____ you might fall into the water.
 A. or B. and C. unless D. but
16. Ford proposed a system _____ each worker would have a special job to do.
 A. that B. in which C. which D. at which
17. This office _____ licenses for motor cars.
 A. furnishes with B. provides for C. deals in D. deals with
18. The Americans and the British not only speak the same language but also _____ a large number of social customs.
 A. join B. take C. share D. make

19. I _____ swimming until Father returned.
 A. went B. didn't go C. hadn't gone D. would go
20. _____ great was the destruction that the South took decades to recover.
 A. Very B. Too C. Such D. So
21. _____ the West End of London, the East End is a slum district where mostly the working people live.
 A. By contrast B. By contrast to C. In contrast D. In contrast to
22. The students _____ their thanks to Professor Davis by presenting him with a parting gift.
 A. revealed B. expressed C. showed D. said
23. I _____ you to go to the Department of Education to ask for information about it.
 A. advertise B. announce C. notice D. advise
24. _____ the sea is rich with life, the most part of it is not nearly as productive as the land.
 A. Because B. Although C. As D. When
25. I remember my grandfather _____ me to the mountains when I was about 5 years of age.
 A. taking B. to take C. take D. had taken

PART II CLOZE

Directions: There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices A, B, C and D. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage, and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (15 points)

In recent years television has become the most popular form of entertainment. __1__ does not look as if it will be __2__ popular in the world of the future. In fact, it looks as __3__ television will become more popular __4__ ever. New systems of television have been made possible by the __5__ of the laser. A laser is a beam of light __6__ has many strange qualities. By using a laser, it is possible to __7__ very large and very clear television pictures __8__ to a screen. These pictures __9__ as large as three meters __10__ three meters. Many people could __11__ this kind of television together.

Laser beams have also __12__ very thin television sets possible. These sets can __13__ on the wall of a room. Another __14__ in the future will be three dimensional television; the picture will look more "real" __15__ it will have depth as well as height and strength.

1. A. It B. That C. This D. Which
2. A. few B. less C. much D. more
3. A. if B. more C. so D. far
4. A. for B. as C. than D. then
5. A. illustration B. founding C. formatting D. discovery
6. A. what B. that C. it D. as
7. A. observe B. watch C. pick D. throw
8. A. on B. near C. over D. in
9. A. such B. about C. maybe D. may be
10. A. for B. plus C. time D. by
11. A. buy B. watch C. carry D. choose
12. A. created B. manufactured C. made D. produced
13. A. hung B. design C. hold D. devise
14. A. resolution B. development C. encouragement D. condition

15. A. while B. though C. because D. therefore

PART III READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some question or unfinished statements. Each of them is given 4 suggested answers A, B, C and. You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (30 points)

(1)

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be pitied. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation (模仿). It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help them change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend (俯就) to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

1. People who are unhappy

- A. always consider things differently from others.
- B. usually are influenced by the results of certain things.
- C. can discover the unpleasant part of certain things.
- D. usually have a fault-finding habit.

2. The phrase "sour the pleasures of society" most nearly means

- A. "have a good taste to the pleasures of society".
- B. "aren't content with the pleasures of society".
- C. "feel happy with the pleasures of society".
- D. "enjoy the pleasures of society"

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. We should pity all such unhappy people.
 B. Such unhappy people are critical about everything.
 C. If such unhappy people recognize the bad effects of the habit on themselves they may get rid of it.
 D. Such unhappy people are also not content with themselves.
4. "scarcely that" means
 A. "just like that".
 B. "almost not like that".
 C. "more than that".
 D. "not at all like that".
5. If such unhappy persons don't change their bad behavior, the author's solution to the problem is that
 A. people should avoid contact with them.
 B. people should criticize their misconduct.
 C. people should help them recognize the bad effects of the habit.
 D. people should show no respect and politeness to them.

(2)

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 is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants and his objective 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 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 bluntly; he does so with skill and polish: "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 color you mentioned." Few men have patience with this treatment, and the usual response is: "This is the right color 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 sales woman tells her, even by what companions tell 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, often retracing her steps, before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a laborious process, but apparently an enjoyable one. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husbands.

6. 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.
7. What does a man do when he cannot get exactly what he wants?
 A. He buys similar things of the color 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.
8. 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 particularly want.
9. 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.
- 10.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.

(3)

The free enterprise has produced a technology capable of providing the American consumer with the largest and most varied marketplace in the world. Technological advances, however, have come hand-in-hand with impersonal mass marketing of goods and services. Along with progress, too, have come some instances of manipulative advertising practices and a great increase of products whose reliability, safety and quality are difficult to evaluate.

Today's consumers buy, enjoy, use and discard more types of goods than could possibly have been imagined even a few years ago. Yet too often consumers have no idea of the materials that have gone into the manufacturer's finished product or their own motivation in selecting one product over another.

Easy credit and forceful techniques of modern marketing persuade many consumers to buy what they cannot afford. The consequent overburdening of family budgets is a problem for consumers at all economic levels. It is not unusual for families to allocate 20 percent or more of their income to debt repayments without understanding the effect this allocation has upon other choices. Some families have such tight budgets that an illness, a period of unemployment, or some other crisis finds them without adequate reserves.

In addition to the growing complexity of the market, consumers are sometimes faced with unfair and deceptive practices. Although there are laws designed to protect the consumers, there is not a sufficient number of law enforcers to cover all the abuses of the marketplace.

An adult in today's society should be knowledgeable in the use of credit. He should understand what is involved in purchasing a house, and the many pitfalls to be avoided when entering into

financial agreements. He should know enough about advertising and selling techniques to enable him to discern the honest from the deceptive. He should be knowledgeable about consumer protection laws so that he can demand his rights. When he needs help, he should know the private and public sources to which he can turn for assistance.

11. This passage is concerned mostly with

- A. the consequences of the free enterprise system in America.
- B. the difficulty of living on a fixed income.
- C. innovative techniques in food processing.
- D. the advances of advertising techniques.

12. The author implies that

- A. products are more expensive in the U.S. than anywhere else.
- B. credit cards are often used illegally.
- C. products very often do not perform as advertised.
- D. most Americans like to buy what they cannot afford.

13. Consumers often do not know

- A. the brand names of products they buy regularly.
- B. why they purchase certain products.
- C. the current interest rates on savings accounts.
- D. where to buy cheaper things.

14. The author warns the reader to be cautious when

- A. buying items on sale.
- B. buying items on credit.
- C. buying items at discount.
- D. buying items advertised in newspapers.

15. The author points out that some families

- A. are unprepared for financial emergencies.
- B. forget to claim interest charges on their income tax forms.
- C. spend more money on food than they would like to.
- D. purchase a house without knowing its true value.

PART IV TRANSLATION

Directions: Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet. (15 points)

(1)

The quiet life of the country has never appealed to me. City-born and city-bred, I have always regarded the country as something you look at through a train window, or something you occasionally visit during the week-end. Most of my friends live in the city, yet they always go into raptures at the mere mention of the country. Though they extol the virtues of the peaceful life, only one of them has ever gone to live in the country and he was back in town within six months. Even he still lives under the illusion that country life is somehow superior to town life. He is forever talking about the friendly people, the clean atmosphere, the closeness to nature and the gentle pace of living.

(2)

Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilized society. Without it, nothing could

ever be brought to a conclusion; everything would be in a state of chaos. Only in a sparsely-populated rural community is it possible to disregard it. In ordinary living there can be some tolerance of unpunctuality. The intellectual, who is working on some abstruse problem, has everything coordinated and organized for the matter in hand. He is therefore forgiven, if late for a dinner party. But people are often reproached for unpunctuality when their only fault is cutting things fine.

PART V WRITING (15 points)

Directions: Word limit 100-150 words.

(由研究生院从以下三个作文题目中挑选一题)

: (1) Should Students Do Part-Time Jobs?

(2) What Makes Life Worthwhile?

(3) My Father/Mother