

考试科目名称及代码

英语 221

适用专业:

外国语学院非英语专业

注意:

1. 所有答案必须写在“研究生入学考试答题纸”上, 写在试卷和其他纸上无效;

2. 本科目不允许使用计算器。

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences (25%)

1. The manager lost his _____ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.
A. mood B. temper C. mind D. passion
2. _____ one time, Manchester was the home of the most productive cotton mills in the world.
A. On B. By C. At D. Of
3. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.
A. unless B. until C. before D. although
4. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.
A. Each B. Any C. Either D. One
5. The engine _____ smoke and steam.
A. gives up B. gives in C. gives away D. gives off
6. Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
A. of B. to C. with D. from
7. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A. extensive B. expansive C. intensive D. expensive
8. Students or teachers can participate in excursions to lovely beaches around the island at regular _____.
A. gaps B. rate C. length D. intervals
9. Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A. raised B. aroused C. arose D. rose
10. None of the servants were _____ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.
A. available B. approachable C. attainable D. applicable
11. _____ she realized it was too late to go home.
A. No sooner it grew dark than
B. Scarcely had it grown dark than

C. Hardly did it grow dark that

D. It was not until dark that

12. Housewives who do not go out to work feel they are not working to their full

_____.

A. capacity B. strength C. length D. possibility

13. _____ their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.

A. But for B. For all C. Above all D. Except for

14. Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?

A. by B. at C. to D. over

15. Regulations vary from state to state in this country and _____ can be very confusing to a newcomer.

A. someone B. who C. this D. which

16. They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.

A. what B. it C. that D. which

17. Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.

A. twice much than B. twice as much as
C. as much twice as D. as much as twice

18. I'd appreciate it if you _____ turn out the light.

A. can B. will C. would D. may

19. When _____ where he came from, the scholar said he was an American.

A. being asked B. asked C. asking D. was asked

20. When we came out of the cinema, it was _____ with rain.

A. running B. falling C. dropping D. pouring

21. _____ the fact that all the trains were delayed as a result of the accident, the railway station was overcrowded those days.

A. Regardless of B. In spite of
C. On account of D. By way of

22. Let us know whether you can come, _____?

A. can you B. will you C. shall we D. wouldn't you

23. I know nothing about that country _____ it is situated in the south of Africa.

A. except B. beside C. besides D. except that

24. Time plays an ever-increasing part in the daily life of business people, and there is some _____ in the old saying that time is money.

南京大学 2004 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题(三小时)

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A. fact B. truth C. reality D. actuality

25. I don't believe him. He _____ kind for the moment.

A. is only B. has to be C. is only being D. can be

II. Cloze (10%)

Most American movies are produced in Hollywood, California. Hollywood, which is actually not a separate city, _____ 1 _____ a part of Los Angeles, is an ideal spot for the movie industry. The sun shines most of the time, and the climate is _____ 2 _____. Almost every kind of natural scenery is within a few hours _____ 3 _____.

Hollywood becomes the center of national attention one evening a _____ 4 _____ Academic Award night. At the Academy Award presentations held each spring, statuettes called Oscars are given to film industry winners in dozens of categories, including best actor, best actress, and best picture. The winners are chosen by members of the industry _____ 5 _____ the ceremony, but their names are kept secret _____ 6 _____ presentation night, when they are announced in a long, nationally televised program.

Motion pictures were extremely popular in the United States until after World War II, when television captured much of the movie _____ 7 _____. Geared _____ 8 _____ the masses, Hollywood movies offered much the same type of entertainment as television. _____ 9 _____ free entertainment in their homes, many Americans simply stopped going to movies. Between 1946 and 1956, movie attendance was cut _____ 10 _____ half. At the same time, production costs zoomed. The movie industry was in trouble.

III. Reading Comprehension (20%)

Passage A

Culture shock is an occupational disease for people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad like most illnesses, it has its own symptoms and cure.

Culture shock is caused by the anxiety that results from losing all familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. Those signs include the thousand and one ways in

which we orient ourselves to the situation of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to make purchases, when to accept and refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not. These signs, which may be words, gestures, facial expressions, or customs, are acquired by all of us in the course of growing up and as much a part of our culture as the language we speak or the beliefs we accept. All of us depend for our space of mind and our efficiency on hundreds of these signs, most of which we do not carry on the level of conscious awareness.

Now when an individual enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar signs are removed. No matter how broadminded or full of good will you may be, a series of supports have been knocked from under you, followed by a felling of frustration in much the same way. First they reject the environment which causes discomfort. "The ways of the host country are bad because they make us feel bad." When foreigners in a strange land get together to complain about the host country and its people, you can be sure that they are suffering from culture shock.

Another phase of culture shock is regression. The home environment suddenly assumes a tremendous importance. To the foreigner, everything becomes unreasonably glorified. All the difficulties and problems are forgotten and only the good things back home are remembered. It usually takes a trip home to bring one back to reality.

1. Culture shock is called an occupational disease mainly because _____.
 - A. like all other disease it has its own symptoms and culture
 - B. only those who engage in culture work suffer from it
 - C. it is hard to get rid of
 - D. only those living in a strange culture may experience it
2. When people are transplanted abroad, _____.
 - A. they soon adapt themselves to the new culture environment
 - B. they try to avoid culture shock
 - C. they feel lost in strange surroundings
 - D. they become seriously ill
3. What do people suffering from culture shock usually do?
 - A. They tend to take delight in gossiping.
 - B. They tend to beautify their home culture.
 - C. They tend to daydream.
 - D. They tend to complain about physical discomforts.
4. From the context we can guess the word "regression" in the last paragraph means _____.

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A. aggression B. sentiment C. regret D. reversion

5. The main idea of this passage is that .

A. culture shock is an occupational disease.

B. culture shock is caused by the anxiety of living in a strange culture.

C. culture shock has peculiar symptoms.

D. is it very hard to cope with life in a new setting.

Passage B

What is good education? Is it one that covers as much as possible of human history and achievements, past and present? Or one that gives graduates the ability to find employment promptly when they leave school? Is it a broad education or a specialized one? Should it provide students with a vast collection of facts, or merely train them to think? Should a future engineer gain only the knowledge that will enable him to do his job properly, or would a richer background improve his professional ability as well as his personal life? The debate goes on and on, with good arguments on both sides.

In the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, the question was not even worth asking. A good education was, of course, a broad one based on the humanities. An educated man knew “something about everything”. He was familiar with the great deeds and the great ideas of the past. He had read extensively; he was able to use his own language correctly and often elegantly. He could join in any conversation about plants, planets, painters, or politics. He was at ease in the world, and he knew that his education would open to him any career that he might want to try. Even if he was mostly interested in literature, he had some knowledge of the sciences and the techniques of his time.

But science and techniques have changed a great deal since the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the world has changed too. It has become more complex and increasingly specialized. There is much more to know in every field. It is not only the scientist and the physician who need a long special training now. But the

administrator, the computer expert, the accountant, and the business manager. Besides, the multiplication of college graduates has made the competition for jobs much harder than it used to be. The best qualified, the expert, wins.

6. According to the passage, what is a good education?

- A. Education that makes college students find employment very quickly.
- B. Education that provides a student with rich knowledge in every field.
- C. Not mentioned in the passage.
- D. Education that makes a person become the expert in his special field.

7. Which of the following pairs of arguments is NOT on good education?

- A. Education throughout history and education for students finding jobs.
- B. Education in a broad sense and education in a special sense.
- C. Education for examination and education for quality.
- D. Education for finding employment and education for commanding knowledge.

8. Which of the following statements about an educated man in the 18-19th century is NOT true?

- A. He was able to use his own language gracefully.
- B. If he was interested in literature, he had to learn some knowledge of science and technique.
- C. He had read various books.

D. He was familiar with much knowledge in various fields.

9. What should a modern man do to find employment?

- A. No matter what career he wants to try, he needs a long special training.
- B. He needs to command all the knowledge related to his career.
- C. He has to read extensively.
- D. He should be familiar with everything in every field.

10. Why is it very difficult for a college student to find employment?

- A. Because college education is useless.
- B. Because students didn't master adequate skills.
- C. Because their education wouldn't open to them the career they wanted to try.
- D. Because the number of college students is increasing.

IV. Translate the following passage into Chinese (25%)

All the wisdom of the ages, all the stories that have delighted mankind for centuries, are easily and cheaply available to all of us within the covers of books—but we must know how to avail ourselves of this treasure and how to get the most from it.

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Reading is a pleasure of the mind, which means that it is a little like a sport: your eagerness and knowledge and quickness make you a good reader. Reading is fun, not because the writer is telling you something, but because it makes your mind work. Your own imagination works along with the author's or even goes beyond his. Your experience, compared with his, brings you to the same or different conclusions, and your ideas develop as you understand his.

V. Translate the following passage into English (20%)

大多数中国人十分看重自己的工作, 觉得工作会使自己成为团体的一部分。他们相信, 工作可以让他们产生归属感。换言之, 要得到社会的承认, 就必须工作。许多中国经理和员工努力工作, 力求保住在公司的职位, 原因就是那个。中国人还把工作当作生活中的一件大事, 努力从工作中找到生活的意义。如果说中国人的工作观念建立在社会压力和团体归属感的基础之上, 美国人的工作观念则和个人联系得更加紧密。他们认为, 上帝要求大家都工作, 因此做工作就是秉承上帝的意志。所以他们常常更重视工作成果, 而不是工作过程。