

上海外国语大学

2003 年硕士研究生入学考试

二外英语试题

(时间: 180 分钟; 总分: 100 分; 共 9 页)

I. Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

Section A Structure (20%)

Directions: From the four choices given, choose ONE to complete the sentence.

- () 1. _____ her dislike of Martin, it was surprising that she invited him.
a. Giving that b. Given that c. Given d. Giving
- () 2. I will see to it that each student _____ a ticket of the film.
a. should get b. gets c. get d. have got
- () 3. Nothing is the matter with me: _____ I have a backache.
a. Only just b. Only that c. Just that d. Just
- () 4. If _____ to speak, he has no problem expressing himself.
a. asking b. asked c. ask d. to be asked
- () 5. Mary discovered _____ her delight that the picture was worth ten times the money she had paid.
a. to b. in c. by d. with
- () 6. You should _____ go swimming right after a meal.
a. know better as b. know better as to
c. know better than d. know better than to
- () 7. But don't you think you will find the country very dull _____ being so long in town?
a. with b. at c. after d. by
- () 8. He is at the bottom of the class, but it _____ he is not bright. He may just be very lazy.

- a. follows that
- b. follows
- c. doesn't follow that
- d. doesn't follow

()9. Could you put me _____ if I come for the weekend?
 a. over b. in c. up d. by

()10. _____ they borrow some money, they could not buy a new car.
 a. If b. Unless
 c. Except for d. Now that

Section B Vocabulary (10%)

()1. The bank is offering a _____ to anyone who give information about the robbery.
 a. prize b. price c. reward d. award

()2. The only language that is easy to learn is the mother _____.
 a. language b. tongue c. speech d. talk

()3. "When is George going to leave?" "_____ this week."
 a. sometimes b. some time
 c. sometime d. somewhat

()4. I'm afraid you have no _____ but to come along with us.
 a. possibility b. choice
 c. selection d. election

()5. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and _____ him of speeding.
 a. charged b. accused
 c. blamed d. warned

()6. The government plans to _____ the price of petrol.
 a. highten b. raise c. rise d. arise

()7. Will you take my previous experience into _____ when you fix my salary?

a. possession b. account c. mind d. scale

- ()8. You should have your eyes tested every year in case the _____ of your spectacles need changing.
 a. glasses b. panes c. lenses d. prisms
- ()9. The road was icy and the drivers had trouble stopping their car from _____.
 a. skating b. gliding
 c. skidding d. sliding
- ()10. Mary _____ me of a girl I once met on my business trip.
 a. reminds b. recalls
 c. remembers d. recollects

II. Cloze (20%)

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four choices. Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

As it came near the corner, the taxi stopped suddenly. The driver got out looking very _____(1). A big lorry which had been _____(2) the taxi stopped too. The taxi driver was now standing at the corner looking up at the sky _____(3) the lorry driver went to _____(4) him. A number of cars behind were _____(5) to stop as well and soon a large crowd of people _____(6) gathered at the corner.

The _____(7) of all this trouble was a very strange _____(8). It sounded as if thousands and thousands of _____(9) were singing together. The noise was quite _____(10) and many people looked disturbed. The most extraordinary thing was that, apart from one or two pigeons, _____(11) was not a bird in sight. No one was able to solve the mystery _____(12) two policemen arrived. They noticed a large advertisement _____(13) a film high up on a wall nearby. _____(14) the noise seemed to be coming _____(15) this direction, they climbed up and found that a tape-recorder had been hidden _____(16) the advertisement. The noise made by birds signing was being broadcast over powerful loudspeakers so as to _____(17) the

attention of passers-by. The police asked the _____ (18) to take the recorder away because the advertisement had attracted _____ (19) much attention that it was _____ (20) for a great many cars and buses to move freely in the street.

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|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. | a. puzzled | b. unhappy | c. tired | d. guilty |
| 2. | a. pushing | b. leading | c. following | d. guiding |
| 3. | a. but | b. yet | c. and | d. so |
| 4. | a. share | b. connect | c. join | d. charge |
| 5. | a. agreed | b. determined | c. forced | d. persuaded |
| 6. | a. having | b. has | c. have | d. had |
| 7. | a. result | b. point | c. effect | d. cause |
| 8. | a. case | b. noise | c. thing | d. picture |
| 9. | a. cocks | b. children | c. birds | d. tape-recorders |
| 10. | a. exciting | b. interesting | c. convincing | d. frightening |
| 11. | a. there | b. here | c. it | d. that |
| 12. | a. before | b. until | c. when | d. after |
| 13. | a. for | b. in | c. to | d. by |
| 14. | a. When | b. Before | c. After | d. As |
| 15. | a. in | b. to | c. into | d. from |
| 16. | a. behind | b. over | c. above | d. on |
| 17. | a. pay | b. give | c. attract | d. attack |
| 18. | a. managers | b. advertisers | c. drivers | d. passers-by |
| 19. | a. too | b. this | c. such | d. so |
| 20. | a. impassible | b. impossible | c. improper | d. unnecessary |

III. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: In this part there are three passages. Each passage is followed by a number of questions. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Passage One

Recent studies on the male-female wage gap predict that even though entry-level salaries for males and females in the same occupation are nearly equal because women's market skills have improved vastly, the chances of the overall gap closing in the foreseeable future are minimal. This is due to several factors that are

likely to change very slowly, if at all. An important reason is that women are concentrated in occupations—service and clerical—that pay less than traditional male jobs. It is possible that more women than men in their twenties are hesitant to commit themselves to a year-round, lifetime career or job for many reasons. There is a lingering(难以消除) attitude on both the part of women and their employers that women are not cut out for certain jobs. Not only does this attitude channel women into lower-paying work, but it also serves to keep them from top management positions.

Another significant factor in the widening wage gap between men and women after entering the work force, even in comparable jobs, is that women often drop out at critical points in their careers to have a family. Women still have the primary responsibility for child rearing(抚育); even if they continue to work, they often forgo overtime and promotions that would conflict with home responsibilities. The ages of 25 to 35 have been shown repeatedly to be the period when working consistently and hard is vital to advancement and job security. These are precisely the years when women are likely to have children and begin to slide away from men in earning power. Consequently, a woman's income is more likely to be seen as secondary to her husband's.

1. According to recent studies on the male-female wage gap, _____.
 - a. there is much hope of narrowing the male-female wage gap in the near future
 - b. working women will have many opportunities to hold higher-paying jobs in the near future
 - c. women's pay will still stay at a level below that of men in the near future
 - d. salaries for males and females in the same occupation will be equal in the near future

2. Women are kept from top management positions partly because _____.
 - a. they decide to devote themselves to certain lifetime jobs in their twenties
 - b. they are inclined to rank family second to work
 - c. they tend to have more quarrels with their employers

- d. they still take an incorrect attitude towards themselves
3. The word “forgo” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.
- a. give up b. drop out
c. throw away d. cut out
4. It can be inferred from the second paragraph that _____.
- a. men’s jobs are subject to change
b. women are likely to be employed intermittently at the same job
c. men’s chances of promotion are minimal
d. women used to be employed all the year round
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- a. Women’s market skills have improved greatly.
b. Child care is still chiefly women’s work.
c. Women are typically employed in clerical and service jobs.
d. Domestic duties no longer conflict with women’s jobs.

Passage Two

As a small boy, Charles had often been attracted by some bright red berries which grew beside the fence outside the house of an old lady “with corkscrew curls,” he remembered, who lived down the street from the Copeland home. One day as the boy came by, the blinds were drawn, and the opportunity to indulge (满足) his longing seemed at hand. He plucked a berry and ate it, but its taste was bitter, and he took no more. As he was about to turn away, the blinds of a window flew open, the old lady leaned out and cried, “Now, you naughty boy, you have found your reward. Those berries are deadly poison, which I keep especially for naughty boys. Tomorrow you will be dead!”

Charles’s heart leaped in his breast. Reflecting on how sad a fate it was to die when his life had scarcely begun, he hurried, panic-stricken, to his home. There he found his brother Lowell in the hall, and poured out the dreadful story, begging his brother’s forgiveness for all the injuries he had done him, exacting a promise that he would attend the funeral, and telling him of certain prized possessions he would leave to him. Charles then kissed his brother, who was by this time in tears, told him he would see him once more,

Passage Three

When we state our opinions in informal situation, we often give little or no evidence to support them: "John is a reckless driver"; "The cost of living is going up every day"; "Divorce is the main cause of juvenile delinquency." This does not mean that we have no good reasons for believing as we do, but simply that our reasons are usually known and accepted by our listeners. On occasions when our opinions are questioned, we may attempt to support them with facts drawn from our experience and reading: "John had two accidents last month, and he always drives too fast." "Steak is up sixty cents a pound, and a refrigerator costs almost twice as much today as it did six years ago." "Psychologists say that emotional stability depends on a secure family life." Such evidence is considered acceptable or even convincing in informal situations, usually because the listener's personal regard for the speaker lends some weight to the evidence.

In writing, however, the relationship with your audience is far more impersonal; authority must rest much more on the facts themselves. Readers who know neither John nor you will want to know what kind of accidents John had and who was at fault; they will wonder whether "too fast" means in excess of speed limits; they may suspect that "always" is an exaggeration. Before accepting your opinion in regard to the relation between divorce and delinquency, they may want to hear what psychologists say in their own words to be sure you are not misinterpreting their remarks or ignoring opposed opinions.

The more facts supporting your opinion that you can gather from experience or from the written statements of others, the more reason you can give your readers to accept that opinion. You will probably not be able to present absolute proof, but the greater the weight of your evidence, the more probable it will seem to them that your belief is the best one.

11. When we state our opinions in informal situations, evidence is often missing because _____.
- we are friends with our listeners
 - we are free from misjudgment
 - we assume that it is clear without explanation

- d. we are unable to provide any evidence
12. Usually, such evidence as provided in the first paragraph becomes more convincing if _____.
- a. the listener has a secure family life
 - b. the listener trusts the speaker
 - c. the speaker shows great interest in it
 - d. the speaker emphasizes it several times
13. In writing, the statement "John is a reckless driver" is best supported by the sentence _____.
- a. "He has had several accidents this year"
 - b. "He is always careless when he drives on the highway"
 - c. "He drives very fast on his way to work"
 - d. "He drives at 80 miles per hour every day"
14. Talking about psychology, a writer can convince his readers most with _____.
- a. explanations for quoting psychologists
 - b. his own remarks
 - c. other people's opposed opinions
 - d. psychologists' original words
15. The writer of this passage is probably lecturing on a topic concerning _____.
- a. writing
 - b. psychology
 - c. modern American life
 - d. interpersonal relationship

IV. Writing (20%)

Directions: For this part, you are to write a passage in about 140 words entitled "My View on Challenge".
