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上海外国语大学 2006 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语二外 试卷

(满分 100 分, 考试时间 180 分钟, 共 9 页)

I. Vocabulary and structure (30%)

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

Section A Structure (20%, @ 2%)

1. They went to see the patient with _____.
A. a bunch of roses B. a bundle of roses
C. a bunch of rose D. a bundle of rose
2. The air in the city is usually more polluted than _____ in the countryside.
A. the one B. that
C. those D. the ones
3. All that can be done _____.
A. have been done B. have done
C. has been done D. has done
4. I'm a bit _____.
A. under the weather B. on the weather
C. in the weather D. off the weather
5. An enquiring mind quickly _____ a new idea.
A. catches to B. catches at
C. catches for D. catches on to
6. You are right. I _____ that.
A. should think of B. should have thought of
C. must have thought of D. needn't think of
7. Mr Smith _____ with the company for 40 years by the time he retired.
A. would have worked B. had worked
C. has worked D. had been working

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8. _____ a large group, your tone should be clear and loud.
 A. When addressing B. While addressing
 C. When you address D. Addressing
9. I feel like _____ to the manager of the store.
 A. to write B. have to write
 C. writing D. to have
10. TV advertising is distinguished from other forms of advertisement _____ the information is conveyed more vividly.
 A. in that B. which
 C. whereas D. that

Section B Vocabulary (10%, @ 1%)

11. It is dangerous for one person to deal with _____ of wolves.
 A. a pack B. a gaggle
 C. a swarm D. a crowd
12. His attitude has _____ to make our task easier.
 A. helped B. aided
 C. enabled D. assisted
13. Margaret asked the mechanic when her car would be ready, but the man merely shrugged his _____.
 A. eyebrows B. hands
 C. head D. shoulders
14. The jury having found Mallory guilty, the judge passed _____.
 A. judgment B. verdict
 C. sentence D. punishment
15. These days it's standard _____ for restaurants to include a service charge in the bill.
 A. practice B. habit
 C. custom D. action
16. I'm hoping that my new job will give me more _____ for pursuing my academic interests.
 A. opening B. capacity
 C. range D. scope

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drew _____ (19) up, and said in ringing _____ (20), 'Thank you sir, I'm glad to see that there's one gentleman at least in the house tonight.'

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (1) A. talking | B. saying | C. telling | D. speaking |
| (2) A. talk | B. discuss | C. argue | D. exchange |
| (3) A. it | B. which | C. one | D. that |
| (4) A. cracked | B. crabbed | C. croaked | D. cribbed |
| (5) A. iron | B. water | C. flood | D. safety |
| (6) A. of | B. over | C. on | D. at |
| (7) A. custom | B. practice | C. illness | D. habit |
| (8) A. in | B. at | C. about | D. of |
| (9) A. wittier | B. happier | C. wearier | D. longer |
| (10) A. pass | B. top | C. catch | D. down |
| (11) A. broadways | B. halfway | C. lengthways | D. edgeways |
| (12) A. so | B. as | C. such | D. by |
| (13) A. that | B. this | C. it | D. one |
| (14) A. uneasy | B. unsettled | C. unkind | D. unlovely |
| (15) A. stamping | B. standing | C. breaking | D. knocking |
| (16) A. gear | B. joke | C. jeer | D. guggle |
| (17) A. sympathizing | B. working | C. disappointed | D. angry |
| (18) A. address | B. addressing | C. addressed | D. to address |
| (19) A. her | B. herself | C. it | D. that |
| (20) A. sound | B. manner | C. bell | D. tones |

III. Reading Comprehension (30%, @2%)

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

Passage One

Cycling accidents often happen because children are allowed out on the roads before they're really ready. After all, it takes time to learn to ride a bike safely, and riding safely means much more than just staying on. For example, a child must be able to turn and look behind, and do hand signals without wobbling. And at the same time as handling the bike safely, the child must be able to cope with the roads and traffic.

How to prevent accidents? Make sure that your child's bike has the right size of frame and that the saddle and handlebars are correctly adjusted. When

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sitting on the saddle, a child's feet should comfortably touch the ground and hands must be able to work the brake levers. Make sure children can ride safely and can cope with roads and traffic before you let them out alone. As a general rule, children under nine years old should never be allowed out on the roads on a bike alone. An adult should always be with them.

Encourage your child to go in for a Cycling Proficiency Test. You can get details of courses from your Road Safety Officer at your local authority. Look in your telephone directory for the local authority number. But remember that these courses are often run in school playgrounds, so it's important to make sure that what's learnt is then put into practice on the roads. Make sure that your child understands road signs. Explain, for example, that 'crossroads' does not mean 'cross the road'. Make sure that your child wears reflective clothing when out on a bike, especially in the dark or in bad weather. For night-time riding, lights must be working and reflectors must be clean.

Bicycle maintenance can be life-saving. It's up to parents to check their children's bikes regularly and get repairs done properly. Teach your child, too, to check brakes and lights regularly.

1. Young children riding bicycles often find it difficult to _____.
 - A. recognize the correct signals
 - B. keep their balance when signaling
 - C. distinguish between right and left
 - D. keep their bike on the road
2. When choosing a bike for a child, you should ensure that it _____.
 - A. has been specially made
 - B. has adjustable brakes
 - C. has a comfortable saddle
 - D. is the right size
3. The Cycling Proficiency Test _____.
 - A. is always held at the children's school
 - B. may only offer limited practice
 - C. is compulsory for all young cyclists
 - D. is organized by the school authorities
4. Before a child is allowed out alone _____.
 - A. he should be able to cope with roads and traffic
 - B. his feet can touch the ground comfortably
 - C. his hand must be able to handle the brake levers

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D. he must know about the speed limit

5. It is the parent's responsibility to _____.

A. make sure the child repairs the bike

B. do all the repairs themselves

C. check that bike is fit to use

D. clean the bike regularly

Passage Two

"DOCTOR Onions used to say to me all the time, 'This is not fit for the drawing room and the dictionary lies in the drawing room.' Another of his reasons for not putting sexual words in was we don't know their etymology," said Robert Burchfield, editor-in-chief of The Oxford English Dictionary (in the Levin Interview - BBC2).

Why do I see Doctor Onions as a faintly odoriferous but punctilious old pedant with an abnormally large drawing room? How few of us have an Oxford English Dictionary or, indeed, a drawing room for it to lie in. Editing the OED is, as Mr. Burchfield put it, 'like the Firth of Forth Bridge and so forth' for, as T.S.-Elliot said, words slip and slide, will not stay still. Nor will they indefinitely stay out of the dictionary or the drawing room.

Doctor Onion's drawing room test still seems to carry some weight. Speaking of slang, Mr. Burchfield remarked: 'If you have slang that is a bit risqué, even in these days it is quite shocking to hear someone in a drawing room using an expression you wouldn't associate with a drawing room. There was,' he added, warming to his tale, 'a don at Merton called Hugo Dyson. I shall never forget him at a party in Oxford using language - I will not use the word - of a highly-coloured nature, if I can put it like that. There was a deep hush in the party, for shock'.

'Oh, I say!'

Slang and, since Lady Chatterley, sex, are now acceptable in the OED as are such racially discriminatory terms as Dutch courage, French leave, and the English disease. 'We explain,' said Mr Burchfield, nodding his white parakeet poll, 'if you are a good chap you'll avoid using them.'

'Ah,' said Bernard Levin. An all-purpose ejaculation he uses when words fail.

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6. The passage seems to be from _____.
- an introduction to the Oxford English Dictionary
 - a conversation about dictionaries
 - a book review
 - a television review
7. The phrase 'This is not fit for the drawing-room' implies that _____.
- a dictionary should not be kept in the drawing-room
 - the Oxford English Dictionary is too large for the drawing-room
 - language used in the drawing-room should not appear in a dictionary
 - only the language of polite conversation should appear in the dictionary
8. Editing the Oxford English Dictionary is compared to the Firth of Forth Bridge because _____.
- changes in the way words are used make it a never-ending task
 - the English language spans an enormous range of words
 - the pedantry of previous editors makes it a very difficult job
 - it is a very complicated job
9. Why is the phrase 'Oh I say' used?
- To express the writer's surprise at the story
 - To make fun of Mr. Burchfield's views on risqué language
 - To emphasize the shock felt by the guests at the party
 - To indicate the extent of Hugo Dyson's social blunder
10. The passage suggests that Bernard Levin _____.
- agreed wholeheartedly with Burchfield's views on slang
 - disagreed strongly with Burchfield's views on slang
 - did not know how to respond to Burchfield's views on slang
 - was shocked by Burchfield's views on slang

Passage Three

People feel that they have to work, the ethic is deeply ingrained. They identify with their jobs and if they lose them, both the identities and feelings of usefulness go. This is in addition to the financial penalty of being jobless. The market may theoretically allocate resources in an optimum manner, though in reality this is not true. What is true however is that it is a hard and at times

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brutal taskmaster.

If, by and large, we are to make the best use of microelectronics, their introduction needs planning at all levels and the worst symptoms pre-empted. Employers and unions must negotiate Technology Agreements which will delineate the speed, method of operation, training and retraining needs associated with new processes and the maximum of advance information is vital. Government as an employer is not exempt from this procedure. Risk capital needs to be made available for new enterprises - the structure of capital markets in the UK provides (and can provide) very little. We have far too few qualified analysts or micro-electronic experts and are still training far too few.

The most important point, however, concerns work or the lack of it. As unemployment rises and as the chance of getting another job correspondingly diminishes, so, in present 35 circumstances, the resistance to redundancy will rise, and quite understandably so. If people made redundant today represent an investment for an uncertain future then they must not be penalized - we encourage normal investment through grants and tax allowances, why not for people too? Unions will almost certainly bargain for productivity payments to be applied to those who have been sacrificed so as to get the increased productivity and to minimize those sacrifices.

Longer term, however, it is clear that the old attitudes to work will have to change. Leisure, whether in large blocks as in sabbatical years, or in shorter working weeks, must be viewed as important to human development as work itself. Fewer trips to work should be the main slogan - the right to leisure the motto. In short, the next decade could see a take off into a more caring society in which opportunities exist but the penalties for failure are mitigated. This involves a re-evaluation of public expenditure and what it is for; a re-evaluation of work itself and re-evaluation of our political decision making processes. Whilst all this is possible, it is also possible to drift in the opposite direction, towards an inhuman totalitarian regime where profit is the only credo. The choice is ours. We must not fail our children.

11. According to the writer, when people lose their jobs _____.
- they also lose their ethics
 - they are of no further use to society
 - they suffer financially and psychologically
 - they gain from their increased leisure opportunities
12. The writer thinks that to take full advantage of microelectronics, we must

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try to _____.

- A. reduce unemployment
- B. forestall the most serious potential difficulties
- C. increase our energy production
- D. control both unions and employers

13. Resistance to redundancy is likely to increase _____.

- A. as people understand the situation more clearly
- B. as people start to enjoy their leisure more
- C. as people's attitudes towards work change
- D. as people find increasing difficulty in obtaining alternative employment

14. What does the writer think our attitude to leisure should be in the age of new technology?

- A. We should work during our leisure hours
- B. We should be paid for our leisure time
- C. We should think of leisure as having the same importance in our lives as work
- D. We should take our leisure in large blocks

15. If we are to have a more compassionate society to live in, the writer thinks we must _____.

- A. penalize failure
- B. protect our children
- C. reduce unemployment
- D. reassess government spending

IV. Writing (20%)

Directions: Write a passage entitled "My early ambition". A minimum of 140 words is required.