

## 上海外国语大学 2007 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. She gave a \_\_\_\_\_ cry.

- A. Despairing                      B. despaired  
C. Desperation                    D. despair

2. I consider it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as impossible                  B. impossible  
C. to impossible                  D. being impossible

3. You can borrow my dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ you bring it back.

- A. Provide                      B. to provide  
C. provided                      D. to be provided

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ the papers \_\_\_\_\_ the care of his lawyer.

- A. committed, to                  B. committed, on  
C. committed, for                  D. committed, into

5. I regretted that I had wasted so much time, during which I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should have studied          B. had studied  
C. studied                          D. would study

6. By the time you get to Greenwich you \_\_\_\_\_ the most historic parts of London.

- A. will be seeing                  B. will see  
C. are going to see                  D. will have seen

7. Does he have difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ English/

- A. to speak                      B. speak



C. speaking                      D. spoke

8. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ to Professor Smith during your last visit?

- A. to be introduced              B. being introduced  
C. having introduced            D. to have introduced

9. Several prisoners \_\_\_\_\_ from their guards and escaped.

- A. broke away                    B. broke out  
C. broke through                D. broke up

10. If the sun \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, what would we do?

- A. will not rise                    B. would not rise  
C. did not rise                    D. does not rise

### Section B Vocabulary(10%, @1%)

1. An \_\_\_\_\_ book was provided when the machine was bought.

- A. suggestion                    B. advice  
C. instruction                    D. persuasion

2. Take this \_\_\_\_\_ to the local chemist's and have it filled.

- A. Menu                            B. prescription  
C. account                        D. check

3. "Why \_\_\_\_\_ books everywhere on the floor and make such a mess?"  
"I'm looking for a reference book for tomorrow's class?"

- A. scatter                        B. separate  
C. drop                            D. distribute

4. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of deciding anything for himself.

- A. Incapable                      B. ineffective  
C. unqualified                    D. unable

5. All passengers are \_\_\_\_\_ to show their tickets before they board the plane.

- A. required                        B. inquired  
C. acquired                        D. inspired



6. Martin had with him \_\_\_\_\_ equipment for a small laboratory.  
 A. respective                      B. sufficient  
 C. efficient                        D. Familiar
7. Within three months after birth, babies begin to show a preference for complex and \_\_\_\_\_ stimuli as opposed to simple and familiar stimuli.  
 A. common                        B. normal  
 C. strange                         D. novel
8. A winter \_\_\_\_\_ technique in mammals is a slowing of the physiological processes, including reduction of body temperature.  
 A. survival                        B. endurance  
 C. existence                       D. life
9. From the mid 1980s, the Chinese government began to give top \_\_\_\_\_ to scientific and educational development.  
 A. preference                      B. primacy  
 C. priority                         D. privilege
10. Tony Blair has scheduled his \_\_\_\_\_ audience with the Queen for 10 o'clock.  
 A. excruciating                    B. indebted  
 C. glamorous                      D. fateful

## II. Cloze(20%)

**Directions:** From each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the passage and choose the best answer for each blank.

Christmas in our house was \_\_1\_\_ the same every year. That was an important part of its pleasure and \_\_2\_\_ Mother asked if we were tired \_\_3\_\_ some particular family tradition, we children \_\_4\_\_ all insist that we wanted nothing whatsoever changed. It began for us after breakfast \_\_5\_\_ the first day of the school holidays. We would then \_\_6\_\_ in the Christmas tree which Mother would have bought



earlier in the month and \_\_\_7\_\_\_ it in the hall. The hall in that house was a large square room and we \_\_\_8\_\_\_ put the tree \_\_\_9\_\_\_ the far corner beside the fire, \_\_\_10\_\_\_ it stood, \_\_\_11\_\_\_ up to the \_\_\_12\_\_\_ and filling the whole ground floor with its fragrance. Then would follow a \_\_\_13\_\_\_ upstairs to the attics to find the large cardboard box which \_\_\_14\_\_\_ all the decorations. This could easily \_\_\_15\_\_\_ an hour, not because the decorations were not exactly where we all remembered having put them at the end of the last Christmas, but because there were so many other interesting boxes and chests up there to open and \_\_\_16\_\_\_ first. At last, we would carry the box carefully down the \_\_\_17\_\_\_ stairs and begin to unpack the \_\_\_18\_\_\_ that we had packed away so carefully twelve months before.

And when in the afternoon the tree was finally complete and \_\_\_19\_\_\_ with all its finery, we would look into the box, expecting it to be empty, and find still more packets and paper bags and in them balloons, large silver stars, candles and all manner of table decorations. We would open packet \_\_\_20\_\_\_ packet and run about the rooms placing each in the right position.

- |                  |               |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. completely | B. precisely  | C. exactly       | D. accurately |
| 2. A. whatever   | B. whenever   | C. whoever       | D. whomever   |
| 3. A. by         | B. of         | C. from          | D. with       |
| 4. A. would      | B. might      | C. could         | D. should     |
| 5. A. in         | B. of         | C. on            | D. at         |
| 6. A. carry      | B. take       | C. put           | D. fetch      |
| 7. A. seat       | B. stand      | C. sat           | D. set        |
| 8. A. would      | B. could      | C. should        | D. must       |
| 9. A. to         | B. by         | C. in            | D. at         |
| 10. A. which     | B. in which   | C. where         | D. at where   |
| 11. A. coming    | B. reaching   | C. getting       | D. arriving   |
| 12. A. roof      | B. top        | C. attic         | D. ceiling    |
| 13. A. journey   | B. trip       | C. travel        | D. voyage     |
| 14. A. contained | B. maintained | C. consisted     | D. collected  |
| 15. A. cost      | B. spend      | C. take          | D. use        |
| 16. A. look      | B. see        | C. examine       | D. find       |
| 17. A. slope     | B. steep      | C. perpendicular | D. sheer      |
| 18. A. package   | B. treasures  | C. book          | D. story      |
| 19. A. dangled   | B. dressed    | C. hanged        | D. hung       |
| 20. A. after     | B. by         | C. of            | D. and        |



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

**Directions:** In this part 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

The question of whether war is inevitable is one which has concerned many of the world's great writers. Before considering this question, it will be useful to introduce some related concepts. Conflict, defined as opposition among social entities directed against one another, is distinguished from competition, defined as opposition among social entities independently striving for something which is in inadequate supply. Competitors may not be aware of one another, while the parties to a conflict are. Conflict and competition are both categories of opposition, which has been defined as a process by which social entities function in the disservice of one another. Opposition is thus contrasted with cooperation, the process by which social entities function in the service of one another. These definitions are necessary because it is important to emphasize that competition between individuals or groups is inevitable in a world of limited resources, but conflict is not. Conflict, nevertheless, is very likely to occur, and is probably an essential and desirable element of human societies.

Many authors have argued for the inevitability of war from the premise that in the struggle for existence among animal species, only the fittest survive. In general, however, this struggle in nature is competition, not conflict. Social animals, such as monkeys and cattle, fight to win or maintain leadership of the group. The struggle for existence occurs not in such fights, but in the competition for limited feeding areas and for the occupancy of areas free from meat-eating animals. Those who fail in this competition starve to death or become victims to other species. This struggle for existence does not resemble human war, but rather the competition of individuals for jobs, markets, and materials. The essence of the struggle is the competition for the necessities of life that are insufficient to satisfy all.

Among nations there is competition in developing resources, trades, skills, and a satisfactory way of life. The successful nations grow and prosper; the unsuccessful decline. While it is true that this competition may induce efforts to expand territory at the expense of others, and thus lead to conflict, it cannot be said that war-like conflict among nations is inevitable, although competition is.

1. In the first paragraph, the author gives the definitions of some terms in order to



- A. argue for the similarities between animal societies and human societies
  - B. smooth out the conflicts in human societies
  - C. distinguish between two kinds of opposition
  - D. summarize the characteristic features of opposition and cooperation
2. According to the author, competition differs from conflict in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it results in war in most cases
  - B. it induces efforts to expand territory
  - C. it is a kind of opposition among social entities
  - D. it is essentially a struggle for existence
3. The phrase "function in the disservice of one another" (para. 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. betray each other
  - B. harm each other
  - C. help to collaborate with each other
  - D. benefit one another
4. The author indicates in the passage that conflict \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is an inevitable struggle resulting from competition
  - B. reflects the struggle among social animals
  - C. is an opposition among individual social entities
  - D. can be avoided
5. The passage is probably intended to answer the question "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. Is war inevitable?
  - B. Why is there conflict and competition?
  - C. Is conflict desirable?
  - D. Can competition lead to conflict?

### Passage Two

Opinion polls show that most American feel handguns are responsible for the high murder rates. A majority of Americans, some 70 percent, favor laws which would ban the private ownership of all handguns. At present, there are about 23,000 state and local gun laws and ordinances throughout the U.S.. Some states only prohibit carrying concealed handguns; in others owners must register all handguns and have a license to carry them, either open or concealed. In some communities people are not allowed to own any handguns.

Although most Americans would like to forbid the owning of handguns, there is still no single federal law to that effect. Perhaps the major reason for this is the lobbying efforts of the National Rifle Association (NRA) and its three million



members. They cite the second Amendment to the Constitution (“...the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed”). They argue that about half of the some 120 million firearms in the U.S are owned by hunters, and their slogan claims that “Guns don’t kill, people do.”

Those in favor of a national law point out that the Second Amendment begins with the phrase “A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state...” This goes back to the time when seven out of the original thirteen colonies required all males to serve in the state militias. When needed, men served as “citizen soldiers” This they conclude, is no longer the case, and the easy availability of the guns simply leads to too many deaths. At present, a national law forbidding the ownership of all guns appears unlikely. However, more states and communities will probably pass their own much more restrictive laws in the future.

6. How much percent Americans support banning private ownership of guns?
  - A. More than 50%.
  - B. About 70%.
  - C. No more than 70%.
  - D. No one at all.
7. How do states control the private ownership of handguns?
  - A. They prohibit carrying concealed handguns
  - B. They make rules that owners have to register all handguns and have a license to carry them
  - C. They don’t allow the ownership at all.
  - D. All of above
8. What’s the excuse by NRA for opposing federal law forbidding private ownership of handguns?
  - A. It’s so dangerous that one should own handguns to protect himself.
  - B. Arms manufacturers don’t hope to lose the market.
  - C. The Second Amendment to the Constitution.
  - D. Most of Americans oppose to make such a law.
9. Those who are in favour of a national law choose what in the Second Amendment to defend his opinion?
  - A. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state...
  - B. ...the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed
  - C. Both of A and B
  - D. None of above
10. Why did the government in history allow ownership of private handguns?
  - A. Because the enemy was too strong and cruel.



- B. Because men owning guns could help the government as "citizen soldiers".
- C. Because the government had enough guns to distribute.
- D. Because the government had no strength to prohibit the ownership of private guns.

### Passage Three

Jogging has become the most popular individual sport in America. It has become commonplace to see people of all ages running along city streets, in parks and along special jogger's trails that have been built in some cities. Many theories even some mystical ones, have been advanced to explain the popularity of jogging. The plain truth is that jogging is a cheap, quick, and efficient way to maintain (or achieve) physical fitness.

The most useful sort of exercise is an exercise that develops the heart, lungs, and circulatory systems. If these systems are fit, the body is ready for almost any sport and for almost any sudden demand made by work or emergencies. One can train more specifically, as by developing strength for weight lifting or the ability to run straight ahead for short distances with great power as in football, but running trains your heart and lungs to deliver oxygen more efficiently to all parts of your body. It is worth noting that this sort of exercise is the only kind that can reduce heart disease, the number one cause of death in America. Only one sort of equipment is needed -- a good pair of shoes. Physicians advise beginning joggers not to try to run in tennis or gym shoes. Many design advances have been made in only the last several years that make an excellent running shoe indispensable if a runner wishes to develop as quickly as possible, with as little chance of injury as possible. A good running shoe will have a soft-pad for absorbing shock, as well as a slightly built-up heel and a full heel cup that will give the knee and ankle more stability. A wise investment in good shoes will prevent blisters and foot, ankle, and knee injuries and will enable the wearer to run on paved or soft surfaces.

No other special equipment is needed, you can jog in any clothing you desire, even your street clothes. Many joggers wear expensive, flashy warm-up suits, but just as many wear a simple pair of gym shorts and a T-shirt. In fact, many people just jog in last year's clothes. In cold weather several layers of clothing are better than one heavy sweater or coat. If joggers are wearing several layers of clothing, they can add or subtract layers as conditions change. It takes surprisingly little time to develop the ability to run. The American Jogging Association has a twelve-week program designed to move from a fifteen-minute walk (which almost anyone can manage who is in reasonable health) to a thirty-minute run. A measure of common sense, a physical examination, and planned schedule are all it takes.



11. The main purpose of this passage is to
- A. discuss jogging as a physical fitness program.
  - B. describe the type of clothing needed for jogging.
  - C. provide scientific evidence of the benefits of jogging.
  - D. distinguish between jogging as a "commonsense" fitness program and a cult movement.
12. The most useful kind of exercise is an exercise that
- A. trains the body for weight lifting.
  - B. enables a person to run straight ahead for short distances with great power.
  - C. is both beneficial and inexpensive.
  - D. develops the heart, lungs, and circulatory systems.
13. We can conclude from this passage that
- A. because of jogging, heart disease is no longer an American problem.
  - B. jogging can be harmful if the runner is not properly prepared.
  - C. warm-up suits are preferable to gym shorts and T-shirt.
  - D. jogging is bad for the ankles and knees.
14. The author's tone is
- A. skeptical
  - B. belligerent
  - C. approving
  - D. purely objective
15. As used in this passage, the word "mystical" means
- A. awesome
  - B. horrifying
  - C. a spiritual discipline
  - D. vicious

#### IV. Writing(20%)

Directions: Write a passage entitled "The Characteristics of Educated Men". A minimum of 140 words is required.