

大连理工大学二〇〇三年硕士生入学考试

第 1 页

《 英语 》 试题

共 10 页

注: 试题必须注明题号答在答题纸上, 否则试卷作废!

Part I Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the one best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

The Center for Medical Research, a drug industry think-tank, reckons that in 1993 the industry spent almost 15% of its \$200 billion worth of global sales on research and development. In return, drug companies have sold lucrative (获利的) products and even received the odd Nobel Prize. But the results are no longer proportional to ballooning expenditures. The flow of new drugs is slowing, and drug companies are under financial pressure. The companies and their massive R&D departments will have to improve their performance and widen their scope.

Drug R&D has always been expensive, but it used to be relatively straightforward: Choose an interesting disease; find animals that suffer from it; take molecules off chemists' shelves; inject them into the animals; repeat the process until you come up with a potential winner; try it on people; and get it approved. It's straightforward, but expensive and time-consuming. About two-thirds of the time and expense goes into getting regulatory approval. In the last decade, genetic engineering and related technologies gave scientists new ways to understand mechanisms of diseases, but they also made the process more complicated, which may have increased costs. Moreover, the increased complexity made companies' self-sufficiency impossible to sustain.

As the sophistication of drug technology has increased, drug companies have also become better at breaking into each other's niches (壁龛). According to the Boston Consulting Group, 90% of patented drugs have direct competitors; in 15 of the 20 most lucrative therapeutic categories, there are three or more drugs available with similar properties. At the same time, the buyers of drugs have become more finicky.

Once it was enough to show governments that a new product was safe and did something beneficial; to advertise; and to throw free pens and a few trips to exotic places at doctors. Now health care providers have become crazy about cost-effectiveness. On that basis, they are opting more often for surgery, rather than long-term treatment with drugs. With sales squeezed, drug companies are looking for even more closely at their R&D budgets.

1. Drug manufacturers _____.
 - A. spent no more than 15 percent of their profit on R&D in 1993
 - B. spend more money on advertising balloons than on R&D
 - C. are getting lower returns on research investment than before
 - D. will have to improve the efficacy on their drugs.
2. Drug research and development teams _____.
 - A. choose to study diseases, animals and molecules interesting only to them
 - B. have great difficulty obtaining government approval for their products

- C. inject deadly molecules into laboratory animals to find a powerful survivor
D. now understand the mechanisms of genetically engineered diseases
3. The word "finicky" means _____ in the third paragraph.
A. fussy B. stingy C. generous D. knowledgeable
4. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Competition among drug companies has become more severe.
B. The buyers of drugs have become more competitive.
C. More drugs with similar properties have made buyers panic.
D. Industrial espionage (间谍活动) has become more of a problem.
5. Which of the following can be learned from the passage about the present drug companies?
A. They are unable to prove that their drugs are safe.
B. They are assaulting members of the medical profession.
C. They have been looking for ways to make health care more efficient.
D. They have shown concern about the cost of research and development.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

For years the richest people in Britain have mostly been people who won property or land, who are involved in certain industries or business, or who have inherited money. But the list of thousand richest people in Britain, published every year since 1989 by the Sunday Times newspaper, shows that this has started to change.

In 1949 the ten richest people in Britain were either involved in brewing of whisky, land and property, tobacco, or banking. In 1999 the ten richest were in food packaging, retailing, finance and banking, land and property, and travel and entertainment.

Banking and finance as well as ownership of land and property are obviously still good sources of wealth. But not for everyone. A problem facing many people who own large houses is that they have to spend a lot of money keeping them in good condition. Also, even though the value of property has increased over the year, the value of land has not, so some land owners are not as well off as they were.

The fact that travel and entertainment were the source of wealth of one of 1999's top ten is due to Richard Branson, founder of the virgin empire. In 1969, when he was 19, he started a mail-order record business. He now has an extremely successful and popular airline and many other businesses. By 1992 he was wealthy enough to come 9th in the Rich List, though he was not appeared in the top ten every year since then.

Many of the people who feature in the top thousand nowadays are self-made millionaires who have made their money from computers and the Internet, technology, and entertainment. In fact, in 1999, 709 of the richest thousand were self-made millionaires like Richard Branson; the rest 291 had inherited their wealth.

But there is also another source of new wealth in Britain. The winners of the National Lottery experience instant wealth for very little effort. The National Lottery started in November 1994; since then several people have become millionaires and a few have won over 15 million pounds. This is a lot of money, though it is likely to be some years before any lottery winner wins enough to enter the Rich List.

6. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. There is no big difference between the 1949 list and the 1999 list.
 - B. In 1949, only ten persons were listed.
 - C. Banker and landowners are common to both lists.
 - D. The 1949 list includes whisky maker instead of brewers.
7. What does the author tell us about the ownership of land?
- A. It is no longer a source of wealth.
 - B. Some landowners became less wealthy than before.
 - C. Everyone in Britain wants to be a landowner.
 - D. The value of land has decreased in recent years.
8. The word "retailing" in the second paragraph is close in meaning to _____.
- A. manufacturing
 - B. producing
 - C. purchasing
 - D. selling
9. What can we learn about Richard Branson in this passage?
- A. He made Virgin Records bigger after he inherited the company.
 - B. He is an example in point to illustrate the self-made millionaires.
 - C. He gave up his record business and started an airline company.
 - D. He has appeared in the top ten of the Rich List ever since 1992.
10. Which of the following is true about the National Lottery?
- A. The winners experience wealth only for a short period of time.
 - B. No lottery winner has entered the Rich List so far.
 - C. It takes a serious effort to win the National Lottery.
 - D. Some winners got over 15 million pounds and joined the rich.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

You probably spend some time each day or each week sending and receiving e-mail messages from friends and family. And you have instant access to news from all over the world. What would life be like if we didn't have this communication tool? Before electronic media, which the world now depends upon, things were entirely different. For example, when there was a conflict between two countries, the news could take months even years to reach the rest of the world and by the time a plan of action was considered, the conflict was probably resolved.

But what about personal letters to friends and associates? Has e-mail changed all this? The answer is definitely "yes!" It may be some time since you receive a letter by post, but try to remember the sensation. First, it is sealed and stamped with your name and address handwritten on it. Unless you are expecting it, you might turn it around in your hands, try to identify the writing and sometimes even sniff it in case there is a faint aroma of perfume. You open it and, whoever it is from, it will probably keep your attention until you have read it once or twice. After you've read it, you might carefully fold it, place it back into the envelope and put it in your pocket to be read later. Some letters, you'll keep forever.

To compare this with e-mail, reading on a screen is very impersonal and it doesn't make

much difference once you've printed it. Once read, most e-mail messages are deleted immediately. It may be that writing personal letters is dying out, though it is likely that some people will continue to pen those romantic and interesting letters. I wonder whether our children or grandchildren will ever know what pleasure handwritten letters can give.

11. What might be the result of advanced electronic media?
- People are able to access information on any event anywhere.
 - there are fewer conflicts among nations in the world.
 - It is more difficult to take prompt action to help others.
 - there are no more handwritten letters among people.
12. Which of the following is an appealing aspect of a handwritten letter?
- It takes a long time to arrive.
 - It can be folded and unfolded.
 - It brings a more tangible emotion.
 - It offers both the message and the stamp
13. According to the article, there are certain handwritten letters which _____.
- look much better once they are printed
 - the receiver might keep forever
 - can be scanned and sent as messages to others
 - need not be delivered in envelopes
14. Once an e-mail message is read, the receiver of it tends to _____.
- reply it immediately
 - print it if it's interesting
 - send a copy to another close friend
 - get rid of it soon after
15. What is suggested by the author in the passage?
- Future generations will tend to be less romantic and emotional.
 - It's a pity that future generations may not be able to appreciate communication.
 - Future generations may be confused by the concept of penned letters.
 - Electronic media may rid our children of the joy to receive a handwritten letter.

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage.

The natural world is under violent assault from man.

The seas and rivers are being poisoned by radioactive wastes, by chemical discharges and by the dumping dangerous toxins and raw sewage. The air we breathe is polluted by smoke and fumes from factories and motor vehicles; even the rain is poisoned.

It's little wonder forests and lakes are being destroyed and everywhere wildlife is disappearing. Yet the destruction continues.

Governments and industries throughout the world are intensifying their efforts to extract the earth's mineral riches and to plunder its living resources.

The great rain-forests and the frozen continents alike are seriously threatened. And all this is

Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

done despite the warnings of the scientific community and the deep concern of millions of ordinary people, and despite the fact, too, that we can create environmentally clean industries, harness the power of the sun, wind and waves for our energy needs and manage the finite resources of the earth in a way that will safeguard our future and protect all the rich variety of life forms which share this planet with us.

But there is still hope. The forces of destruction are being challenged across the globe, and at the spearhead of this challenge is Greenpeace.

Wherever the environment is in danger, Greenpeace has made a stand. Its scientific presentations and peaceful direct actions at sea and on land have shocked governments and industries into an awareness that Greenpeace will not allow the natural world to be destroyed. Those actions, too, have won the admiration and support of millions. Now you can strengthen the thin green line: you can make your voice heard in defense of the living world by joining Greenpeace today.

16. Rain-forests are being destroyed because governments and industries _____.

- A. are unaware of what they are doing
- B. are rich and powerful
- C. choose to ignore criticism
- D. basically care about the environment

17. Governments and industries _____.

- A. don't know what Greenpeace thinks
- B. are forced to understand the problems by Greenpeace
- C. can easily ignore Greenpeace
- D. misunderstand what Greenpeace thinks

18. The writer _____ forests and lakes are being destroyed.

- A. is overwhelmed by the fact that
- B. remains confused as to why
- C. keeps wondering how
- D. has a clear idea of the reason why

19. The earth's resources _____.

- A. should only be for people
- B. can be made to last longer
- C. will last forever
- D. belong to just humans and animals

20. Which of the following statements is Not true according to the passage?

- A. The natural world is beyond hope.
- B. Radioactive waste poisons the sea.
- C. Sewage isn't well processed.
- D. Some species are extinct.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Although each baby has an individual schedule of development, general patterns of growth have been observed. Three periods of development have been identified, including early infancy, which extends from the first to the sixth month; middle infancy, from the sixth to the ninth month; and late infancy, from the ninth to the fifteenth month. Whereas the new born is concerned with his or her inner world and responds primarily to hunger and pain in early infancy, the baby is already aware of the surrounding world. During the second month, many infants are aware more and can raise their heads to look at things. They also begin to smile at people. By four months, the baby is searching for things but not yet grasping them with its hands. It is also beginning to wary of strangers and may scream when a visiting relative tries to pick it up. By five months, the baby is grabbing objects and putting them into its mouth. Some babies are trying to feed themselves with their hands.

In middle infancy, the baby concentrates on practicing a great many speech sounds. It loves to imitate actions and examine interesting objects. At about seven months, it begins to crawl, a skill that it masters at the end of middle infancy.

In late infancy, the baby takes interest in games, songs and even books. Progress towards walking moves through standing, balancing, bounding in place, and walking with others. As soon as the baby walks well alone, it has passed from infancy into the active toddler stage.

21. What is the main subject of this reading passage?
- Growth in early infancy.
 - The active toddler stage.
 - How a baby learns to walk.
 - The developmental stage of infancy.
22. When does a baby take interest in books?
- After nine months.
 - At two months.
 - After five months.
 - In middle infancy.
23. What would a 6-month-old baby like to do according to the passage?
- Smile at people.
 - Crawl on the floor.
 - Imitate actions.
 - Play simple games.
24. What does "grasp" mean in the passage?
- Watch.
 - Hold.
 - Like.
 - Fear.
25. When does a baby become frightened of unfamiliar people?
- In early infancy.
 - In late infancy.
 - In middle infancy.
 - In the toddler stage.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 30 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the one best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

26. When I came through the customs at the airport, I had to pay _____ on a camera I had bought.
 A. taxes B. duty C. fines D. fees
27. It was a matter of _____ would take the position.
 A. who B. whoever C. whom D. whomever
28. I don't think he could have done such a stupid thing last night, _____?
 A. do I B. could he C. could I D. had he
29. There is always _____ for improvement no matter how much you have already done.
 A. place B. area C. space D. room
30. Some of the students have already learned enough English to _____ a conversation with an English speaker.
 A. go on B. carry on C. keep on D. hold on
31. Without water _____ living things could exist.
 A. none of B. not all C. no one D. nothing but
32. Our recreation club needs more _____.
 A. sporting equipment
 B. sports equipment
 C. sports equipments
 D. sport suipments
33. It's _____ that we took proper measures to protect the environment.
 A. urgent B. advised C. time D. necessary
34. Do you agree to the old saying _____ absence makes the heart grow fonder?
 A. since B. when C. that D. as
35. People's subconscious movements often reveal their true feelings, _____ they may say.
 A. however B. whatever C. lest D. despite
36. "Will you join us?" "Yes, _____."
 A. I'd B. I'd love C. I'd love to D. I'd love to do
37. Have you ever thought of _____ the Public Speech Contest?
 A. getting along with C. coming up with
 B. going in for D. making up for
38. A "_____" refers to something both costly and useless to its owner.
 A. black sheep B. dark horse C. golden goose D. white elephant
39. The members of the research group waited anxiously for the final _____ of the experiment.
 A. outlook B. outlet C. outcome D. output

40. Please don't be angry. I _____ to help rather than to hurt you.
A. plotted B. managed C. supposed D. meant
41. All these reference books are _____ to me by my supervisor.
A. prescribed B. recommended C. interpreted D. demonstrated
42. "Have you made the hotel reservation?" "Not yet, but I _____."
A. ought to have B. need have C. had to have D. would have
43. There will be more than 900 graduates from this university this year, _____ only one-third could work in state-run sectors.
A. from whom B. in that C. of whom D. by which
44. His anxiety _____ the game rendered him against the rule.
A. to not lose B. not to be lost C. not having lost D. not to lose
45. This battery pack needs _____ before you use the little camera.
A. to recharge B. being recharged C. recharge D. recharging
46. Human beings are superior _____ they could use language to communicate.
A. in that B. for which C. on what D. with whom
47. We learned from the show that some insects could be used as medicine, _____ ants and bees.
A. in case of B. such as C. just like D. for example
48. You may keep the dictionary as long as you like, _____ you keep it clean.
A. so long as B. so far as C. as well as D. as good as
49. The fire is put _____, although the smell of smoke is still strong.
A. on B. out C. off D. down
50. Employers now prefer better qualities _____ academic qualifications.
A. to B. above C. than D. over
51. The building over there is a library, _____ is a department store.
A. west of which B. to the west of it C. on the west of that D. in west of which
52. The earth goes around the sun, _____ we all know it.
A. as B. which C. that D. and
53. Every citizen has the _____ right to protect his property.
A. legal B. legible C. eligible D. lawful
54. Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie _____ the student.
A. at B. by C. on D. with
55. He had no choice but _____ that he had taken the bribe.
A. admit B. admitting C. to admit D. admitted

Part III English-Chinese Translation (10 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined parts into Chinese on the ANSWER SHEET.

After millennia of growth so slow that each generation hardly noticed it, the cities are suddenly racing off in every direction. The world population goes up by two per cent a year, city population goes up by four per cent a year, but in big cities the rate may be as much as five and six per cent a year. 56) To give only one example of almost visible acceleration. Athens today grows by three dwellings and 100 square meters of road every hour. There is no reason to believe that

this pace will slacken. 57) As technology gradually swallows up all forms of work, industrial and agricultural, the rural areas are going to shrink, just as they have shrunk in Britain, and the vast majority of their people will move into the city. In fact, in Britain now only about four or five per cent of people live in rural areas and depend upon them; all through the developing world the vanguard of the rural exodus has reached the urban fringes already, and there they huddle in shanty towns. We are heading towards an urban world.

58) This enormous increase will go ahead whatever we do. And we have to remember that the new cities devour space. People now acquire far more goods and things. 59) There is a greater density of household goods: they demand more services such as sewage and drainage. Above all the car changes everything: rising incomes and rising populations can make urban car density increase by something like four and five per cent in a decade; traffic flows rise to fill whatever scale of highways are provided for them. The car also has a curious ambivalence: it creates and then it destroys mobility. The car tempts people further out and then gives them the appalling problem of getting back. It makes them believe they can spend Sunday in Brighton, but makes it impossible for them to return before, say, two in the morning. 60) People go further and further away to reach open air and countryside which continuously recedes from them. And just as their working weeks decline and they begin to have more time for leisure, they find they cannot get to the open spaces or the recreation or the beaches which they now have the time to enjoy.

Part IV Short Answer Questions (10 points)

Directions: Read the passage carefully and then answer each of the questions or complete each of the statements in no more than 10 words.

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, "Unlike human, computers never have a bad day. And they are honest." Many banks advertise that their transactions are "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it: it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler. When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in their records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg." As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing--the ones who really know how a computer works."

61. What is the passage mainly about?
62. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they _____.
63. The bank teller covered up his crime by _____.
64. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?
65. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch?

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic of **My Idea about Pop Stars**. You should write at least 150 words on the outline given below. You should write the composition on the Answer Sheet.

1. It seems that stars today enjoy a privileged style of living.
2. Is it right that the stars should be paid in this way?
3. In my opinion...

Part I

- 1[A] [B] [C] [D] 2 [A] [B] [C] [D] 3 [A] [B] [C] [D] 4 [A] [B] [C] [D] 5 [A] [B] [C] [D]
6[A] [B] [C] [D] 7 [A] [B] [C] [D] 8 [A] [B] [C] [D] 9 [A] [B] [C] [D] 10 [A] [B] [C] [D]
11[A] [B] [C] [D] 12 [A] [B] [C] [D] 13 [A] [B] [C] [D] 14 [A] [B] [C] [D] 15 [A] [B] [C] [D]
16[A] [B] [C] [D] 17 [A] [B] [C] [D] 18 [A] [B] [C] [D] 19 [A] [B] [C] [D] 20 [A] [B] [C] [D]
21[A] [B] [C] [D] 22 [A] [B] [C] [D] 23 [A] [B] [C] [D] 24 [A] [B] [C] [D] 25 [A] [B] [C] [D]

Part II

- 26[A] [B] [C] [D] 27 [A] [B] [C] [D] 28 [A] [B] [C] [D] 29 [A] [B] [C] [D] 30 [A] [B] [C] [D]
31[A] [B] [C] [D] 32 [A] [B] [C] [D] 33 [A] [B] [C] [D] 34 [A] [B] [C] [D] 35 [A] [B] [C] [D]
36[A] [B] [C] [D] 37 [A] [B] [C] [D] 38 [A] [B] [C] [D] 39 [A] [B] [C] [D] 40 [A] [B] [C] [D]
41[A] [B] [C] [D] 42 [A] [B] [C] [D] 43 [A] [B] [C] [D] 44 [A] [B] [C] [D] 45 [A] [B] [C] [D]
46[A] [B] [C] [D] 47 [A] [B] [C] [D] 48 [A] [B] [C] [D] 49 [A] [B] [C] [D] 50 [A] [B] [C] [D]
51[A] [B] [C] [D] 52 [A] [B] [C] [D] 53 [A] [B] [C] [D] 54 [A] [B] [C] [D] 55 [A] [B] [C] [D]

Part III

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

Part IV

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

65. _____

My Idea about Pop Stars