

大连理工大学二〇〇五年硕士生入学考试

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《 英语 》 试题

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注: 答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 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Question 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor. And even if a person is poor he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car.

Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large numbers. He probably didn't know how much the car was going to affect American culture. The car made the United States a nation on wheels. And it helped make the United States what it is today.

There are three main reasons the car became so popular in the United States. First of all, the country is a huge one and Americans like to move around in it. The car provides the most comfortable and cheapest form of transportation. With a car people can go any place without spending a lot of money.

The second reason cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed an efficient and inexpensive form of public transportation. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays, there is a good system of air-service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used frequently.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like to wait for a bus or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact schedule. A car gives them the freedom to schedule their own time. And this is the freedom that Americans want most to have.

The gas shortage has caused a big problem for Americans. But the answer will not be a bigger system of public transportation. The real solution will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much gas.

1. When do most Americans feel they are poor?
 - A. When they don't have a car.
 - B. When they live in a huge country.
 - C. when they don't use planes.
 - D. When they have a car.
2. Why do cars become popular in the United States?
 - A. The United States is huge.
 - B. Public transportation is not so good.
 - C. Americans like to be independent.

- D. Americans like to move around.
3. What public transportation is good in the United States?
A. Buses. B. Trains. C. Taxis. D. Planes.
4. What has caused a big problem for Americans?
A. A new kind of car. B. Public transportation.
C. The gas shortage. D. Poor people.
5. Which of the following is NOT mentioned according to this passage?
D. Cars have made the nation on wheels.
E. Cars have made the United States have a gas shortage.
F. Nearly 80% of the American people have cars.
G. Cars have made American independent.

Question 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The three phases of the human memory are the sensory memory, the short-term memory, and the long-term memory. This division of the memory into phases is based on the time span of the memory.

Sensory memory is instantaneous memory. It is an image or memory that enters your mind fleetingly; it comes and goes in under a second. The memory will not last longer than that unless the information enters the short-term memory.

Information can be held in the short-term memory for about twenty seconds as long as you are actively using it. If you repeat a fact to yourself, the fact will stay in your short-term memory as long as you keep repeating it. Once you stop repeating it, either it is forgotten or moves into long-term memory.

Long-term memory is the almost limitless memory tank that can hold ideas and images for years and years. Information can be added to your long-term memory when you actively try to put it there through memorization or when an idea or images enters your mind on its own.

6. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A. The Difference Between Sensory and Short-term Memory
B. How Long It Takes to Memorize
C. How to Classify the Stages of Human Memory
D. The Time Span of Human Phases
7. The three phases of memory discussed in this passage are differentiated according to _____.
A. location in the brain
B. the period of time it takes to remember something
C. how the senses are involved in the memory
D. how long the memory lasts
8. The word "fleetingly" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. easily B. haphazardly C. temporarily D. fundamentally
9. According to the passage, when will information stay in your short-term memory?

- A. For as long as twenty minutes
- B. As long as it is being used
- C. After you have repeated it many times.
- D. When it has moved into long-term memory.

10. According to the passage, the capacity of long-term memory is _____.

A. limited B. indefinite C. equal to that of short-term memory D. very large

Question 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Do we need laws that prevent us from running risks with our lives? If so, then perhaps laws are needed prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks. Both products have been known to kill people. The hazards of drinking too much alcohol are as bad or worse than the hazards of smoking too many cigarettes. All right then, let's pass a law closing the liquor stores and the bars in this country. Let's put an end once and for all to the ruinous disease from which as many as 10 million Americans currently suffer----*alcoholism*(酗酒).

But wait, we've already tried that. For 13 years, between 1920 and 1933, there were no liquor stores anywhere in the United States. They were shut down----abolished by an *amendment* (修正条款) to the Constitution (the 18th) and by a law of Congress (the Volstead Act). After January 20, 1920, there was supposed to be no more manufacturing, selling, or transporting of "intoxicating liquors". Without any more liquor, people could not drink it, and if they did not drink it, how could they get drunk? There would be no more dangers to the public welfare from drunkenness and alcoholism. It was all very logical. And yet prohibition of liquor, beer, and wine did not work. Why?

Because, law or no law, millions of people still liked to drink alcohol. And they were willing to take risks of getting it. They were not about to change their tastes and habits just because of change in the law. And gangs of liquor smugglers made it easy to buy an illegal drink. They smuggled millions of gallons of the outlawed beverages across the Canadian and Mexican borders. Drinkers were lucky to know of an illegal bar that served Mexican or Canadian liquor. Crime and drunkenness were both supposed to decline as a result of prohibition. Instead, people drank more alcohol than ever----- often poisoned alcohol.

On December 5, 1933, they abolished prohibition by ratifying the 21st Amendment to the Constitution.

11. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic reason for the proposal of the 18th Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead Act?

- A. There would be no further danger to the public from alcoholism.
- B. There would be a rise in the cost of alcoholic beverages.
- C. Without liquor, people would not drink.
- D. People would not become drunk or create a public nuisance.

12. During prohibition, illegal alcohol was _____.
 A. sold openly
 B. no longer a temptation
 C. a major factor in the passage of the Volstead Act
 D. brought across the Mexican and Canadian borders
13. When enacting the prohibition laws, people _____.
 A. lived in fear of the law
 B. were willing to risk being arrested for the pleasure of liquor
 C. recklessly endangered their communities
 D. were respectful of the legal sanctions placed on them
14. When enacting the prohibition laws, government officials assumed that _____.
 A. every American would buy alcohol illegally
 B. all criminal activities would cease
 C. patrols of the Canadian border would halt the sale of alcohol
 D. the social threat from drunkenness would decline
15. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A. the Congress was wise to abolish Prohibition
 B. the Prohibition was characterized by a decrease in crime and drunkenness
 C. during Prohibition, most Americans stopped drinking
 D. laws should be passed to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages

Question 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

American is thick with commercial and advertisements. They *barrage* (冲击) one's five senses. One might often think oneself almost drowned in them. Driving on the highway, one sees huge signs of advertisements in the fields; when a truck passes by, one sees advertisements on the truck. In big cities, advertisements are painted on building, and sometimes one can even find people walking with advertisements on their bodies. American newspapers usually consist of twenty to thirty pages, and even more, every day, but one half or two-thirds of them are advertisements.

Radio and television are generally considered the two most efficient mass media. The waves of the radio reach far and wide, taking commercials to people. Television does an even better job. It makes commercials visible. Every ten minutes, a television program will be interrupted by commercials for a couple of minutes. These interruptions ruin good movies and exciting television shows.

An interesting kind of advertisement is the political commercial. During the 1980 presidential campaign, Jimmy Carter had more than twenty commercial films made, and Ronald Reagan more than ten of them. Both candidates, Carter and Reagan, made full use of television commercials. They did their utmost to exalt their images before the American people and drag the opponent down. Commercial business is very profitable, and most radio and TV stations depend on the income. The

prices for radio and TV commercials are different according to the popularity of the station and the time they are given.

In America, which seems overwhelmed by advertisements and commercials, people are **fed up with the propaganda**(宣传), but nobody can do or wants to do anything about it. On the other hand, advertisements and commercials do many important things for society: they convey business information and market situations, facilitate communication between the individual businessmen and the public, and help keep the business world moving.

16. The main topic of this passage is _____.

- A. the political commercial in America
- B. radio and television commercials in America
- C. commercials and advertisements in America
- D. the profit made by commercial business

17. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. People live in the world of advertisements.
- B. People are fond of commercials.
- C. Advertisements play a vital role in the presidential campaign.
- D. Most radio and TV stations live on the commercial business.

18. Compared with radio, television _____.

- A. attracts more audience
- B. can reach far and wide
- C. sells more goods
- C. is superior

19. In the last paragraph, "fed up with" means "_____".

- A. satisfied with
- B. tired about
- C. used to
- D. helped with

20. What's the author's attitude toward the American advertisements?

- A. Ironical
- B. Positive
- C. Negative
- D. Objective

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Investigators were testing the effects of different colored walls on two groups of visitors to an exhibit of paintings. For the first group the room was painted white; for the second, dark brown. Movement of each group was followed by an electrical system under the carpet. The experiment revealed that those who entered the dark brown room walked more quickly, covered more area, and spend less time in the room than the people in the white environment. Dark brown stimulated more activity, but the activity ended sooner. Another experiment presented three groups of **subjects** with the same photographs, but each group was in a different kind of room----- an "ugly" room like a messy storeroom, an average room, such as a nice office, and a tastefully designed living room with carpeting and drapes. Results showed that the subjects in the beautiful room tended to give higher ratings to the faces than did those in the ugly room. Other studies suggest that students do better on tests taken in comfortable, attractive rooms than in ordinary-looking or ugly room.

21. From the two experiment it may be possible to conclude that _____.
 A. Student should take an exam in a comfortable and dark brown room
 B. Different kinds of colors and rooms will stimulate more activity
 C. Beautiful rooms and a white color will cause people to give higher ratings to the face
 D. Environment will have effects on the people's movement
22. Compared with the people in the dark brown room, the people in the white room will _____.
 A. spend less time
 B. become more active
 C. stay longer
 D. influence students' marks
23. Beautiful rooms will eventually _____.
 A. make people cover more area
 B. encourage people to walk faster
 C. make the subjects more beautiful
 D. influence students' marks
24. In Line 6, the word "subjects" means _____.?
 A. courses to be studies
 B. topics to be discussed
 C. persons to be experimented with
 D. students to be examined
25. Which statement best expresses the main idea of the passage?
 A. Not only colors but also rooms' appearances communicate and influence those inside.
 B. Investigators have studies the effects of the color of a room on people's behavior.
 C. Beautifully decorated, light-colored rooms make people more comfortable than ugly, dark rooms.
 D. People in beautiful rooms tend to give higher ratings to the faces than people in ugly rooms.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

26. We'll never finish this meeting if people don't _____ to the point.
 A. approach B. apply C. insist D. stick

27. The children was told to _____ for being rude to his uncle.
A. apologize B. excuse C. punish D. pardon
28. "This road used to be much narrower," one of the tourists _____.
A. reminded B. extended
C. paused D. recalled
29. "I have shown you how to do this before." She said, unable to disguise her _____.
A. dislike B. haste C. impatience D. hopelessness
30. The missing child's parents became more and more worried as the hours _____.
A. spent B. missed C. passed D. went
31. She considered teaching as a worthwhile _____.
A. appointment B. post C. position D. career
32. Profits are down and the _____ lies in bad management.
A. error B. weakness
C. mistake D. fault
33. We'll need _____ milk if Bob and Mary are coming for the weekend.
A. other B. extra C. spare D. further
34. Please drop in whenever you can. I'd like to keep _____ touch.
A. in B. to C. on D. with
35. What's the _____ on how many bottles of wine you can bring through customs?
A. regulation B. amount C. limit D. number
36. The team didn't expect to win; _____, they were disappointed at their heavy defeat.
A. moreover B. therefore
C. nevertheless D. so that
37. Grandma was insistent that we _____ her soon.
A. went and visited B. go and visit
C. went visiting D. go and visiting
38. He kept the portrait _____ he could see it every day, as it always reminded him of his early school days.
A. where B. when C. which D. for
39. This car has been _____ trouble — it's always breaking down.
A. anything but B. nothing but C. all but D. none but
40. I am afraid you cannot avoid _____ him on campus; the world is so small!
A. to meet B. meeting
C. meeting with D. being met
41. You can go out, _____ you promise to be back before 11 o'clock.
A. even though B. ever since C. as far as D. as long as
42. Not until I got to the airport _____ my passport missing.
A. I did find B. did I find
C. I found D. had I found

43. The cat, sleeping in the sunlight, lay motionless as if it _____ dead.
A. should be B. has been C. were D. had been
44. The _____ driver wondered whether to turn left or right.
A. confusing B. confused C. confusion D. confuse
45. The harder a student studies, _____.
A. the more his body gives off heat
B. his body gives off more heat
C. the more heat does his body gives off
D. the more heat his body gives off

Part III English-Chinese Translation (10 points)

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

(46) There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played some kinds of toys and most girls with another. (47) In societies where social roles are rigidly (严格地) determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

(48) What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. (49) In Egypt, the Americans, China, Japan and among the Arctic (北极的) peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. (50) The progress from the wheel to the ox wagon to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 333 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

Part IV Short Answer Questions (10 points)

Directions: Read the passage carefully and then answer the following questions briefly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Health food is a general term applied to all kinds of foods that are considered more healthful

than the types of foods widely sold in supermarkets. For example, whole grains, dried beans, and corn oil are health foods. A narrower classification of health food is natural food. This term is used to distinguish between types of the same food. Raw honey is natural sweetener, whereas refined sugar is not. Fresh fruit is a natural food, but canned fruit, with sugars and other additives, is not. The most precise term of all and the narrowest classification within health foods is organic food, used to describe food that has been grown on a particular kind of farm. Fruits and vegetables that are grown in gardens that are treated only with organic fertilizers, that are not sprayed with poisonous insecticides, and that are not refined after harvest, are organic foods. Meats, fish, dairy and poultry products from animals that are fed only organically-grown feed and that are not infected with hormones are organic foods.

In choosing the type of food you eat, then, you have basically two choices: inorganic processed foods, or organic unprocessed foods. A wise decision should include investigation of the *allegations* (主张) that processed foods contain chemicals, some of which are proven to be *toxic* (有毒的), and that vitamin content is greatly reduced in processed foods.

51. What's the most general meaning of "health food"?
52. Why canned fruit is not considered as "natural food"?
53. How many choices do you have when choosing the type of food you eat?
54. What is greatly reduced in processed foods?
55. What is the main idea of the passage?

Part V Writing (10 points)

Directions: Write a composition entitled *Getting to Know the World outside the Campus*. You should write at least 120 words on the outline given below. Please write the composition on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. 大学生了解社会的必要性
2. 了解社会的途径 (大众媒介, 社会服务等)
3. 我打算怎么做