

电子科技大学软件工程硕士研究生

入学考试英语试卷

2005 年 11 月

考试注意事项:

- 1、答案一律做在答题纸上, 做在试卷上无效。
- 2、第 1 到第 70 题, 用笔在答题纸上讲所选字母涂黑, 不得打钩或打叉。
- 3、试卷和试题一律上交。
- 4、考试时间: 180 分钟。

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

1. It is so hot. You should put the food into the refrigerator now. Otherwise, it will soon _____.
A. harm B. hurt C. spoil D. damage
2. The shortage of energy is getting worse. It _____ an immediate solution.
A. calls off B. calls up C. calls for D. calls at
3. No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.
A. influenced B. influencing C. to influence D. being influenced
4. Johnny's mouth watered at the _____ of the delicious cake.
A. sight B. light C. touch D. notice
5. If you continue stealing, you will surely _____ in prison.
A. grow up B. end up C. put up D. bring up
6. We live too far from the city to get a strong television _____.
A. sign B. mark C. signal D. symbol
7. It's time we _____ strong action against crime.
A. would take B. will take C. took D. take
8. Please _____ all the words in the poem that suggest despair.
A. single out B. work out C. pick out D. take out
9. We don't enjoy hot weather in summer, but we have to _____ it, don't we?
A. live by B. live on C. live off D. live with
10. Amelia _____ to reach the hotel in time for the dinner party and was met by the host at the gate.
A. tried B. attempted C. managed D. wanted
11. The management has authorized wage increases for all _____.
A. employers B. citizens C. employees D. residents
12. There was little _____ he could do for us.
A. that B. which C. whom D. why

13. To make up an objective test, the teacher writes a series of questions, _____ has only one correct answer.
 A. some of which B. each of which C. which D. that
14. Had he worked harder, he _____ the exams.
 A. must have got through B. could get through
 C. would get through D. would have got through
15. You _____ yesterday if you were really serious about the job.
 A. ought to come B. ought to be coming
 C. ought to have come D. ought have come
16. Only residents here enjoy the _____ of using this parking lot.
 A. privilege B. possibility C. favor D. right
17. It _____ that the mysterious visitor was an old friend of my grandmother.
 A. turned up B. turned off C. turned on D. turned out
18. It is not _____ that our team lost this time.
 A. surprisingly B. surprised C. surprising D. surprise
19. The technician at last succeeded in _____ a fault in the machine.
 A. tracking down B. slowing down C. making up D. keeping up
20. The burglars were trying to _____ how to open the safe.
 A. find for B. find out C. find against D. find up
21. You should read these articles yourself before you make _____ on them.
 A. impressions B. comments C. reactions D. opinions
22. Many children chose "Animal World" as their _____ TV programme.
 A. preferred B. preferable C. favorable D. favorite
23. The twins look so much alike that we can hardly _____ one from the other.
 A. separate B. contrast C. distinguish D. compare
24. _____ to what I thought, he has proved to be successful.
 A. Content B. Complex C. Contract D. Contrary
25. The tourist industry _____ greatly to the economy of that country.
 A. supports B. benefits C. contributes D. assists
26. In the party no one took much _____ of an old man in a black suit.
 A. attention B. focus C. interest D. notice
27. _____ plan you adopt, you will meet with difficulties in carrying it out.
 A. No matter B. However C. Whichever D. What
28. She was so disappointed; I _____ her the truth.
 A. ought not to tell B. ought to not tell
 C. ought to not have told D. ought not to have told
29. He was a very honest official and never _____ any gift from people who sought his help.
 A. accepted B. received C. occupied D. extended

30. The policeman went from house to house, _____ whether anyone had seen the lost boy.
 A. requiring B. acquiring C. inquiring D. informing
31. Taken in time, the medicine can be quite _____.
 A. effective B. affected C. efficient D. sufficient
32. I've made an _____ for you to see the dentist at 5 o'clock tomorrow.
 A. interview B. opportunity C. appointment D. occasion
33. This type of work is far _____ the capacity of many children.
 A. more B. beyond C. below D. beneath
34. The old lady was not _____ to survive the operation if she got any worse.
 A. possible B. probable C. like D. likely
35. Newspapers and magazines _____ the secret agreement between the government and the opposition forces.
 A. exploded B. exposed C. explored D. exploited
36. The doctor examines his patient at _____ intervals to make sure that everything is normal.
 A. regular B. adequate C. medium D. moderate
37. Advertising is different from other forms of communication _____ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
 A. in which B. by which C. in that D. by that
38. Knowing Jack to be a dishonest man, I demanded that he _____ me nothing but the truth.
 A. tells B. tell C. told D. must tell
39. The meeting had to be _____ because of the absence of chairman of the board.
 A. called out B. called off C. called on D. called up
40. _____ to give her an expensive gift for her birthday, I can't go back on my word.
 A. To promise B. Having promised C. Promised D. Being promised

Part II. Cloze (10 points)

Washoe is a young chimpanzee (黑猩猩). She is no 41 chimpanzee, though. Scientists are doing a research on her. They want to see how civilized (驯化) she can 42. Already she does many things a human being can do.

For example, she has been learning how to exchange messages with people. The scientists are teaching her 43 language. When she wants to be picked 44, Washoe points up with one finger. She rubs her teeth with her finger when she wants to brush her teeth. This is done after every meal.

Washoe has also been 45 to think out and find answers to problems. Once she was put in a room with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to 46. After she considered the problem, she

got a tall box to stand 47. The food was still too high to be reached. Washoe found a long pole. Then she climbed onto the box, grasped the pole, and 48 down the food with the pole.

Washoe lives like a human, too. The scientists keep her in a fully furnished (家具齐全的) house. After a hard day in the laboratory, she goes home, then she plays with her toys. She 49 enjoys watching television before going to bed.

Scientists hope to 50 more about people by studying our closest, relative — chimpanzee.

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|-------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 41. A. foolish | B. ordinary | C. special | D. simple |
| 42. A. experience | B. change | C. develop | D. become |
| 43. A. sign | B. human | C. spoken | D. foreign |
| 44. A. out | B. at | C. on | D. up |
| 45. A. raised | B. trained | C. ordered | D. led |
| 46. A. pull | B. see | C. eat | D. reach |
| 47. A. by | B. on | C. up | D. with |
| 48. A. knocked | B. picked | C. took | D. shook |
| 49. A. quite | B. already | C. even | D. still |
| 50. A. observe | B. discover | C. gain | D. learn |

Part III. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Directions: There are three 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Today anyone will accept money in exchange for goods and services. People use money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of others they need or want. When they work, they usually get paid in money.

Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells.

Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money. In parts of Africa, Cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too.

The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place.

Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, other

countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another than paper money used today.

Money has had an interesting history from the days of shell money until today.

51. Which of the following can be cited as an example of the use of money in exchange for services?

- A. To sell a bicycle for \$20.
- B. To get some money for old books at a garage sale.
- C. To buy things you need or want.
- D. To get paid for your work.

52. Where were shells used as money in history?

- A. In the Philippines.
- B. In China
- C. In Africa
- D. We don't know

53. Why, according to the passage, did ancient Chinese coins have a square hole in the center?

- A. Because it would be easier to put them together and carry them around.
- B. Because it would be lighter for people to carry them from place to place.
- C. Because people wanted to make it look nicer.
- D. Because people wanted to save the expensive metal they were made from.

54. Why does the author say that even gold and silver were inconvenient if you had to buy something expensive?

- A. Because they are easy to steal.
- B. Because they are difficult for people to obtain.
- C. Because they are not easy to carry around.
- D. Because they themselves are expensive, too.

55. Which do you choose as the best title for this passage?

- A. Money and Its Uses
- B. Different Things used as Money
- C. Different Countries, Different Money
- D. The History of Money

Passage 2

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Like fine food, good writing is something we approach with pleasure and enjoy from the first taste to the last. And good writers, like good cooks, do not suddenly appear full-blown. Quite the contrary,

just as the cook has to undergo an intensive training, mastering the skills of his trade, the writer must sit at his desk and devote long hours to achieving a style in his writing, whatever its purpose -- schoolwork, matters of business, or purely social communication. You may be sure that the more painstaking the effort, the more effective the writing, and the more rewarding.

There are still some remote places in the world where you might find a public scribe to do your business or social writing for you, for a fee. There are a few managers who are lucky enough to have the service of that rare kind of secretary who can take care of all sorts of letter writing with no more than a quick note to work from. But for most of us, if there is any writing to be done, we have to do it ourselves.

We have to write school papers, business papers or home papers. We are constantly called on to put words to paper. It would be difficult to count the number of such words, messages, letters, and reports put into the mails or delivered by hand, but the daily figure must be enormous. What is more, everyone who writes expects, or at least hopes, that his writing will be read. We want to arouse (引起) and hold the interest of the readers. We want whatever we write to be read, from first word to last, not just thrown into some "letters-to-be-read" file (档案) or into a wastepaper basket. This is the reason we bend our efforts toward learning and practising the skills of interesting, effective writing.

56. In this passage, good writing is compared to fine food because _____.
- A. both writers and cooks have to work long hours every day
 - B. both are essential to life
 - C. both writers and cooks can earn a good living
 - D. both are enjoyable
57. A public "scribe" (Para.2) is _____.
- A. a secretary who does your business or social writing
 - B. a machine that does writing for you
 - C. a public school where writing is taught
 - D. a person who earns a living by writing for others
58. According to the passage, some managers don't have to do any letter writing because _____.
- A. they rely on quick notes
 - B. they have excellent secretaries
 - C. they have a computer to do it
 - D. they prefer making phone calls
59. According to the author, if your letter is thrown into some "letters-to-be-read" file, _____.
- A. it will receive immediate attention
 - B. it will be dealt with by the secretary
 - C. it is likely to be neglected
 - D. it is meant to be delivered soon
60. The purpose of the author in writing this passage is _____.

- A. to explain and persuade B. to comment and criticize
 C. to interest and entertain B. to argue and demonstrate

Passage 3

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

In the United States, 30 percent of the adult population has a "weight problem". To many people, the cause is obvious: they eat too much. But scientific evidence does little to support this idea. Going back to the America of the 1910s, we find that people were thinner than today, yet they ate more food. In those days people worked harder physically, walked more, used machines much less and didn't watch television.

Several modern studies, moreover, have shown that fatter people do not eat more on the average than thinner people. In fact, some investigations, such as the 1979 study of 3,545 London office workers, report that, on balance, fat people eat less than slimmer people.

Studies show that slim people are more active than fat people. A study by a research group at Stanford University School of Medicine found the following interesting facts:

The more the men ran, the more body fat they lost.

The more they ran, the greater amount of food they ate.

Thus, those who ran the most ate the most, yet lost the greatest amount of body fat.

61. The physical problem that many adult Americans have is that_____.
- A. they are too slim B. they work too hard
 C. they are too fat D. they lose too much body fat
62. According to the article, given 500 adult Americans, _____ people will have a "weight problem".
- A. 30 B. 50 C. 100 D. 150
63. Is there any scientific evidence to support that eating too much is the cause of a "weight problem"?
- A. Yes, there is plenty of evidence.
 B. Of course, there is some evidence to show this is true.
 C. There is hardly any scientific evidence to support this.
 D. We don't know because the information is not given.
64. In comparison with the adult American population today, the Americans of the 1910s _____.
- A. ate more food and had more physical activities
 B. ate less food but had more activities
 C. ate less food and had less physical exercise
 D. had more weight problems

65. Modern scientific researches have reported to us that_____.
- A. fat people eat less food and are less active
 - B. fat people eat more food than slim people and are more active
 - C. fat people eat more food than slim people but are less active
 - D. thin people run less, but have greater increase in food intake

Passage 4

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

How can we get rid of garbage (垃圾)? Do we have enough energy sources to meet our future energy needs?

These are two important questions that many people are asking today. Some people think that man might be able to solve both problems at the same time. They suggest using garbage as an energy source, and at the time it can save the land to hold garbage.

For a long time, people buried garbage or dumped (倾倒) it on empty land. Now, empty land is scarce. But more and more garbage is produced each year. However, garbage can be a good fuel to use. The things in garbage do not look like coal, petroleum, or natural gas; but they are chemically similar to these fossil (化石) fuels. As we use up our fossil-fuel supplies, we might be able to use garbage as an energy source.

Burning garbage is not a new idea. Some cities in Europe and the United States have been burning garbage for years. The heat that is produced by burning garbage is used to boil water. The steam that is produced is used to make electricity or to heat nearby buildings. In Paris, France, some power plants burn almost 2 million metric tons of the cities garbage each year. The amount of energy produced is about the same as would be produced by burning almost a half million barrels of oil.

Our fossil fuel supplies are limited. Burning garbage might be one kind of energy source that we can use to help meet our energy needs. This method could also reduce the amount of garbage piling up on the earth.

66. What two problems can man solve by burning garbage?
- A. The shortage of energy and air pollution.
 - B. The shortage of energy and the land to hold garbage.
 - C. Air pollution and the shortage of fossil fuel.
 - D. Air pollution and the shortage of land to hold garbage.
67. Which of the following is NOT the result of burning garbage?
- A. The garbage burned is turned into fossil fuels.
 - B. The heat produced is used to boil water.
 - C. The steam produced is used to make electricity
 - D. The steam produced is used to heat buildings.
68. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- A. About 2 million metric tons of garbage is burned in France each year.
- B. In a modern society, more and more garbage is produced each year.
- C. Using garbage is a good way to solve the problem of energy shortage.
- D. It will be too expensive to use garbage as an energy source.

69. What is the author's attitude?

- A. Delighted
- B. Sad
- C. Agreeing
- D. Disagreeing

70. The best title for the passage may be _____.

- A. Garbage and the Earth
- B. Fossil Fuel and Garbage
- C. Land and Garbage
- D. Garbage ? Energy Source

Part IV. Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese on your Answer Sheet.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses - flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine (流感疫苗), which is, for most people, the best way to fight the flu.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

Part V. Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write an article of no less than 150 words on the following topic.

Lifelong Learning

Outline:

1. 终身学习的含义与重要性
2. 人们一般以哪些形式在继续学习
3. 我是怎样做的