

考试科目：英语

适用专业：_____

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (23 minutes, 15 points)

Direction: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read each sentence carefully and then choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.

- I want to buy a new Tie to _____ this white suit.
A. go into
B. go with
C. go after
D. go by
- It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
A. sure
B. right
C. certain
D. exact
- When John was elected president, his country was facing an _____ crisis.
A. economic
B. economical
C. economy
D. economics
- _____ person is reluctant to see any change.
A. safe
B. radical

- Would it be possible to have these photographs _____?
C. conservative
D. convertible
A. expanded
B. enlarged
C. extended
D. stretched
- Thomas Edison _____ his success as an inventor to 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration.
A. devoted
B. executed
C. institute
D. attributed
- Despite all his explanations about what he had done no one would believe that his motive was _____.
A. respected
B. respectful
C. respective
D. respectable
- You will probably _____ your team's chance to win because you seem to have such a great effect on them.
A. affect
B effect
C. influence
D. afford
- When he retired from his job the directors _____ him with a clock.
A. offered
B. pleased
C. satisfied
D. presented
- After two weeks work on end I get _____ the same thing every day.
A. fed with doing
B. feed up doing
C. fed up with doing

- D. feed up in doing
11. The office staff _____ gathered to hear the president speak on the company's new project.
 A. are
 B. is
 C. has
 D. will have
12. They always give the available seats to _____ comes first. After all, the early bird catches the worm.
 A. whoever
 B. whom
 C. which
 D. whomever
13. We haven't seen _____ her sister _____ her. Where could they be?
 A. neither ... nor
 B. either ... or
 C. neither ... or
 D. both ... or
14. I _____ to inform you of the committee's decision, but I completely forgot it.
 A. called
 B. had called
 C. should have called
 D. would call
15. Does Betty object to _____ every night? Actually it is quite safe in this neighborhood.
 A. your escorting her
 B. that you escort her
 C. escort her
 D. be escorted by you
16. Resting at the bus stop _____ a soldier and two young people on their way to North Carolina.
 A. are
 B. was

- C. is
 D. waits
17. My wife and I _____ climb mountain every weekend, but we don't anymore.
 A. used to
 B. are used to
 C. am used to
 D. used to do
18. By the time you get to San Francisco tomorrow, I _____ for Southeast Asia.
 A. shall have left
 B. will leave
 C. am leaving
 D. have already left
19. Alfred has been out of work _____ a week and you still ask him to donate some money for this party?
 A. by
 B. since
 C. in
 D. for
20. If Smith had known how to repair the toaster, he surely _____ his landlady.
 A. would tell
 B. would have told
 C. will tell
 D. tells
21. The tooth that is being extracted by the dentist _____ me for some time.
 A. has hurt
 B. has been hurting
 C. is hurting
 D. hurts
22. I'm only a housewife. I wish _____ a famous movie star.
 A. I was

- B. I am
C. I were
D. I will be
23. Scientists are working on _____ components for mobile telephones.
A. radiation-reducing
B. radiation-reduce
C. radiation-reduced
D. radiation-reducible
24. M: May I take this dictionary out of the reading room?
A. can't
B. mustn't
C. shouldn't
D. needn't
25. Global population is _____ to grow from nearly 6 billion today to 8.5 billion by the year 2025.
A. expect
B. to expect
C. expected
D. to be expect
26. Over the past century _____, physical work has become easier, and work has become less physical.
A. as whole
B. as a whole
C. in generally
D. as wholes
27. He told us that his father _____ to his office when we arrived.
A. just went
B. has just gone
C. had just gone
D. was just gone
28. Her parents punished her _____ her impoliteness to the guests.
A. in
B. for
C. of

- D. towards
29. The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds. _____ could go penniless by next year.
A. the larger of which
B. the larger one
C. the largest of which
D. the largest one
30. _____ the financial means to remain independent, Thomas Edison was compelled to seek employment as a night telegraph operator.
A. That he was deprived of
B. Deprived of
C. He was deprived of
D. Although he was deprived of

Part II Reading Comprehension (50 points 60 minutes)

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each of the passages are followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of the questions there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET

Passage one

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval (中世纪的) worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be careful, however, in assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction (分散注意力) to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy (读写能

力), and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners decreased, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

1. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?

- A. Silent reading had not been discovered.
 - B. There were few places available for private reading.
 - C. Few people could read for themselves.
 - D. People relied on reading for entertainment.
2. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century indicated _____.

- A. a change in the status of literate people
 - B. a change in the nature of reading
 - C. an increase in the number of books
 - D. an increase in the average age of readers
3. Educationalists are still arguing about _____.
- A. the importance of silent reading
 - B. the amount of information yielded by books and newspapers
 - C. the effects of reading on health
 - D. the value of different types of reading material

4. The emergence of the mass media and of specialized periodicals showed that _____.

- A. standards of literacy had declined
 - B. readers' interests had diversified
 - C. printing techniques had improved
 - D. educationalists' attitudes had changed
5. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?.
- A. Explain how present-day reading habits developed.
 - B. Change people's attitudes to reading.
 - C. Show how reading methods have improved.
 - D. Encourage the growth of readings.

Passage Two

What does a scientist do when he or she "explains" something? Scientific explanation comes in two forms: generalization and reduction. Most psychologists deal with generalization. They explain particular instances of behavior as examples of general laws. For instance most psychologists would explain a pathologically strong fear of dogs as an example of classical conditioning. Presumably, the person was frightened earlier in life by a dog. An unpleasant stimulus was paired with the sight of the animal (perhaps the person was knocked down by an exuberant dog) and the subsequent sight of dogs evokes the earlier response — fear.

Most physiologists deal with reduction. Phenomena are explained in terms of simpler phenomena. For example, the movement of a muscle is explained in terms of changes in the membrane of muscle cells, entry of particular chemicals, and interactions between protein molecules within these cells. A molecular biologist would "explain" these events in terms of forces that bind various molecules together and cause various parts of these molecules to be attracted to one another.

The task of physiological psychology is to "explain" behavior in physiological terms. Like other scientists, physiological psychologists believe that all natural phenomena—including human behavior—are subject to the laws of physics. Thus, the laws of behavior can be reduced to descriptions of physiological processes.

How does one study the physiology of behavior? Physiological psychologists cannot simply be reductionists. It is not enough to observe behaviors and correlate them with physiological events that occur at the same time. Identical behaviors, under different conditions, may occur for different reasons, and thus be initiated by different physiological mechanisms: This means that we must understand "psychologically" why a particular behavior occurs before we can understand what physiological events made it occur.

6. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The difference between "scientific" and "unscientific" explanations.
 - B. The difference between human and animal behavior.
 - C. How fear would be explained by the psychologist, physiologist, and molecular biologist
 - D. How scientists differ in their approaches to explaining natural phenomena.

7. In the first paragraph the word "deal" could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A. barter
- B. bargain
- C. are playing
- D. are concerned

8. Which of the following is most clearly analogous to the example in the passage of the person who fears dogs?

- A. A child chokes on a fishbone and as an adolescent is reluctant to eat fish.
- B. A person feels lonely and after a while buys a dog for companionship.
- C. A child studies science in school and later grows up to become a teacher.
- D. A person hears that a snowstorm is predicted that evening and is afraid to drive home.

9. According to the passage, which of the following is important in explaining a muscle movement?

- A. The flow of blood to the muscles.

- B. Classical conditioning.
- C. Protein interactions.

D. The entry of unpleasant stimuli through the cell membrane.

10. The author implies that which of the following is the type of scientific explanation most likely used by a molecular biologist?

- A. Experimentation
- B. Reduction.
- C. Interaction.
- D. Generalization

Passage Three

Human relations have commanded people's attention from early times. Although the full significance of a human relationship may not be directly evident, the complexity of feelings and actions that can be understood at a glance is surprisingly great. For this reason psychology holds a unique position among the sciences.

"Intuitive" (直觉的) knowledge may be remarkably penetrating and can significantly help us understand human behavior, whereas in the physical sciences such commonsense knowledge is relatively primitive. Without knowledge of scientific physics, not only would we not have cars and television sets, we might even be unable to cope with the fundamental mechanical problems. On the other hand, if we removed all knowledge of scientific psychology from our world, problems in interpersonal relations might easily be coped with and solved much as before. We would still "know" how to avoid doing something asked of us and how to get someone to agree with us. One could even offer sensible explanations for the "whys" of much of the self's behavior and feelings. In other words, the ordinary person has a great and profound understanding of the self and of other people which, though only vaguely conceived (想象), enables one to interact with others in more or less adaptive ways. Kohler accounts for this by saying that "people were acquainted with practically all territories of mental life a long time before the founding of scientific psychology."

One may ask why, with all this natural, intuitive capacity to grasp

human relations, the science of human relations has been one of the last to develop. Different explanations have been suggested. One is that science would destroy the conceited and pleasing illusions people have about themselves. It has also been proposed that just because we know so much about people intuitively, there has been less stimulation for studying them scientifically; why should one develop a theory, carry out systematic observations about the obvious?

11. The author implies that common knowledge of human relations is _____.

- A. equally well developed among all adults within a given society
 - B. considerably more accurate in some societies than in others
 - C. usually sufficiently accurate for easy interactions with others
 - D. typically unrelated to an individual's interactions with other people
12. It can be inferred that the author would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding people who lived before the arrival of scientific psychology?

- A. Their understanding of human relations was quite limited.
- B. They misunderstood others more frequently than do people today.
- C. They were more likely to hold pleasing illusions about themselves than are people today.
- D. Their intuitions about human relations were reasonably sophisticated.

13. According to the passage, an understanding of the self can be _____.

- A. more reliable than knowledge about other people
- B. Profound even when vaguely conceived
- C. irrelevant for understanding human relations
- D. improved by specialized training

14. Which of the following supports the author's statement that "psychology holds a unique position among the sciences" (Para. 1) in the passage?

- A. Intuitive knowledge in the physical sciences is relatively advanced.
- B. Subjective prejudice is difficult to control in psychological research.
- C. Commonsense understanding of human relations can be sharp and direct.

D. Psychological facts are too imprecise to lead to great discoveries.

15. According to the passage, it has been suggested that the science of human relations was slow to develop because _____.

- A. scientific studies of human relations appear to investigate the obvious
- B. the scientific method is difficult to apply to the study of human relations
- C. intuitive knowledge of human relations is derived from philosophy
- D. early scientists were more interested in the physical world

Passage Four

Captain Robert Scott was an officer in the English navy. He led an expedition to Antarctica in 1901-1904 for a British scientific organization called the Royal Geographical Society. His group traveled farther south than anyone else had ever done, and he gathered information on rocks, weather, and climate, and made maps. When he returned to England, he was a national hero.

A few years later, he decided to organize another expedition. He said he wanted to make a complete scientific study of Antarctica, but he really wanted to be the first person at the South Pole. He took three doctors, several scientists, and other men with him.

They sailed on a ship named the Terra Nova in June 1910. Scott and his men built a building near the ocean's edge as their base camp and spent the winter there. They used sleds and ponies to carry a ton of supplies farther inland to a place that they named the One Ton Depot. When spring came, a few of the men started ahead of the others with motorized sleds to leave supplies along the way. However, after only a few days, the sleds broke down and the men had to pull them.

A few days later, Scott started for the South Pole with a few men. The whole journey was very difficult. Scott and his men either walked through deep snow or skied over ice and uneven ground. The climate was too difficult for the ponies, and they all died. There were frequent snowstorms. Sometimes the men couldn't leave their tents for several days because of blizzards.

When Scott was 269 kilometers from the Pole, he sent all but four men back to the base camp. This was probably his most serious mistake. He had a tent big enough for 4 people and only enough food and fuel for 4, but now there were 5. Also, one man had left his skis behind with some of the supplies. He had to walk in the snow, and this slowed down the whole group.

On January 17, 1912, Scott and his men reached the Pole, only to find a tent and the Norwegian flag. They were not the first people to reach the South Pole. They had lost the race.

16. This passage mainly describes _____.
- A. Scott's expedition to Antarctica
 - B. Scott's expedition to South Pole
 - C. a race to the South Pole
 - D. a race to Antarctica
17. Scott was mainly interested in _____.
- A. collecting information about Antarctica
 - B. collecting information only about the South Pole
 - C. being the first person at the South Pole
 - D. being the first person at Antarctica
18. Scott's most serious mistake was _____.

- A. he sent all men back to the base camp
 - B. only he and other 3 men marched to the South Pole
 - C. he had another 4 men marched to the South Pole with him
 - D. he had too much food and fuel with them
19. January is a _____ month in the South Pole.

- A. summer
 - B. fall
 - C. spring
 - D. winter
20. The first person to reach the South Pole was _____.
- A. English
 - B. French
 - C. Norwegian
 - D. American

Passage Five

The population of the world has been increasing faster and faster. In 10 000 B.C., there were probably 10 million people. In A. D. 1, there were 300 million. It took 1750 years for the population to reach 625 million, a little more than double the A. D. 1 figure. In 1990, there were 5 300 million people. By the year 2000, the world's population is expected to be over 6 billion, and by 2050, 10 billion.

Does the earth have enough natural resources to support this many people? Different scientists give different answers to this question. Some say that there are enough resources to support more than 6 billion people. However, the richest countries, with a small percentage of the world's population, use most of the resources. If these resources could be distributed more equally around the world, there would be enough for everyone.

Other scientists say that we must limit population growth because our resources are limited. Only 10 percent of the earth's land can be used for farming and another 20 percent for raising animals. It is possible to increase the amount of farmland, but only a little. Some land in developing countries can be more productive if people start using modern farming methods, but this will not increase worldwide production very much.

We all know that there is a limited amount of petroleum. There are also limits to the amounts of metals. There is a limit to the water we can use—most of the earth's water is salt water, and most of the fresh water is frozen at the North and South Poles.

It is difficult to say how many people the earth can support, but it will help everyone if we can limit population growth before serious shortages develop. The problem is how to do it.

21. Between 1990 and 2000, the population have _____.
- A. more than doubled
 - B. been more than three times as large
 - C. less than doubled
 - D. increased by more than a billion
22. According to some scientists, the world natural resources _____.

- A. are adequate and evenly distributed
 B. are adequate but not evenly distributed
 C. are neither adequate nor evenly distributed
 D. are not adequate but evenly distributed
23. We can't use most of the earth's water because _____.
 A. there is too little to supply such a large population
 B. it's mostly salt or frozen at the North and South Poles
 C. it's mostly polluted
 D. it's getting less and less
24. The use of modern farming methods in developing countries can worldwide production.
 A. greatly increase
 B. slightly increase
 C. hardly increase
 D. slightly decrease

55. According to the author, _____.
 A. the limit of population will help to reserve natural resources
 B. the problem of overpopulation cannot be solved
 C. the limit of population will help to produce natural resources
 D. the limit of population cannot solve the shortage of natural resources

Part III Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 1 should be made even before the choice of a curriculum in high school. Actually, 2, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 3 because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve 4 positions. The "one perfect job" does not exist. Young people should 5 enter into a broad flexible training program that will 6 them for a field of work rather

than for a single 7.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 8 benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing 9 about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 10. Some drift from job to job. Others stick to work in which they are Unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

1. A. identification B. entertainment C. occupation D. accommodation
 2. A. therefore B. however C. though D. thereby
 3. A. entirely B. mainly C. largely D. partly
 4. A. its B. his C. their D. our
 5. A. therefore B. since C. forever D. furthermore
 6. A. fit B. make C. take D. leave
 7. A. way B. job C. means D. company
 8. A. to B. for C. with D. without
 9. A. few B. little C. much D. a lot
 10. A. basis B. chance C. purpose D. opportunity

Part IV Translation (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

Most things cannot be enjoyed without friends—but reading can. While sitting alone in our house we can travel around the entire world, and we can understand the reason for thousands of things. Living is this age we can talk with those who lived thousands of years ago. Reading broadens our experience. It enables us to feel how others felt about life, even if they lived thousands of miles away and centuries ago. Although we may be unworthy, we can become the friends of wise men. Only books can give us these pleasures. Those who cannot enjoy them are poor men; those who enjoy them most obtain the most happiness from them.

Part V Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words about the title of

Healthy Life Style Is Good Medicine. You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 健康的生活方式包括合理膳食、有规律的起居、体育锻炼等。
2. 不好的生活方式包括抽烟、饮酒、暴饮暴食等。
3. 好的习惯使身体健康，不良习惯引发多种疾病。