

电子科技大学
2011 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题
考试科目：244 英语（二外）

注：所有答案必须写在答题纸上，做在试卷或草稿纸上无效

Part 1 Reading Comprehension (40 分)

Directions: *There are 4 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.*

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training pens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the *pack* (群) by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its *subordinate* (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

1. Behavior problems of dogs are believe to _____.
A) be just part of their nature

- B) worsen in modern society
 - C) occur when they go wild
 - D) present a threat to the community
2. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
 - A) teach the dog to perform clever tricks
 - B) make the dog aware of its owner's authority
 - C) provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
 - D) enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
 3. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
 - A) essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
 - B) the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
 - C) a good way to teach the dog new tricks
 - D) an extreme measure in obedience training
 4. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
 - A) To avoid being punished.
 - B) To show their affection for their masters.
 - C) To win leadership of the dog pack.
 - D) To show their willingness to obey.
 5. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.
 - A) can give the dog more rewards
 - B) will enjoy a better family life
 - C) can give the dog more freedom
 - D) will have more confidence in himself

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small *liberal-arts* (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice.

They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering “factories” where they didn’t care if you have values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive *humanist* (人文学者) all in one.

Now I’m not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to *reconcile* (协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don’t mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

6. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.
 A) wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
 B) intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
 C) wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
 D) intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
7. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can _____.
 A) balance engineering and the liberal arts
 B) receive guidance in their careers
 C) become noble idealists
 D) broaden their horizons
8. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.
 A) to have an excellent academic record
 B) to be wise and mature
 C) to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
 D) to be a technical genius with a wide vision
9. The author’s experience shows that he was _____.
 A) creative
 B) ambitious
 C) unrealistic
 D) irrational
10. The word “they” in “...together they threaten to confuse.” (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to

- _____.
- A) engineering and the liberal arts
 - B) reality and noble ideals
 - C) flexibility and a value system
 - D) practicality and rationality

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small *double-paned* (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of *formaldehyde* (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom build up to dangerous levels.

11. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas house _____.
- A) is well worth the money spent on its construction
 - B) is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
 - C) failed to meet energy conservation standards
 - D) was designed and constructed in a scientific way
12. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
- A) Lack of fresh air.
 - B) Poor quality of building materials.
 - C) Gas leakage in the kitchen.
 - D) The newly painted walls.

13. The word "accentuate" (Line 4, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
- A) relieve
 - B) accelerate
 - C) worsen
 - D) improve
14. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
- A) Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.
 - B) Because energy used to be inexpensive.
 - C) Because environmental protection was given top priority.
 - D) Because they were technically unavoidable.
15. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
- A) Energy Conservation
 - B) Houses Building Crisis
 - C) Air Pollution Indoors
 - D) Traps in Building Construction

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on *beverage* (饮料) containers. Within a year, Consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products. But because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in *landfills* (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is *recycled* (回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to saving of more than \$100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

16. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?
- A) Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.

- B) Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
C) A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
D) Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
17. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.
A) end up somewhere underground
B) be turned into raw materials
C) have a second-life value
D) be separated from other rubbish
18. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.
A) to sell them at a profitable price
B) how to turn them into useful things
C) how to reduce their recycling costs
D) to lower the prices for used materials
19. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.
A) local governments find it easy to manage
B) recycling has great appeal for the jobless
C) recycling causes little pollution
D) other methods are more expensive
20. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
A) rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
B) local governments in the U.S. can expect big profits from recycling
C) recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
D) landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (30 分)

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. It is important that the hotel receptionist _____ that guests are registered correctly.
A) has made sure
B) made sure

- C) must make sure
D) make sure
22. I suggested he should _____ himself to his new conditions.
A) adapt
B) adopt
C) regulate
D) suit
23. I'll never forget _____ you for the first time.
A) to meet
B) meeting
C) to have met
D) having to be meeting
24. Cancellation of the flight _____ many passengers to spend the night at the airport.
A) resulted
B) obliged
C) demanded
D) recommended
25. That young man still denies _____ the fire behind the store.
A) start
B) to start
C) having started
D) to have started
26. _____ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21,000.
A) Judged the best
B) Judging the best
C) To be judged the best
D) Having judged the best
27. Without proper lessons, you could _____ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.
A) keep up
B) pick up
C) draw up
D) catch up

28. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning _____ the salt bottle.
A) up
B) to
C) on
D) over
29. He always did well at school _____ having to do part-time jobs every now and then.
A) in spite of
B) regardless of
C) on account of
D) to case of
30. _____ receiving financial support from family, community or the government is allowed, it is never admired.
A) As
B) Once
C) Although
D) Lest
31. All the key words in the article are printed in _____ type so as to attract readers' attention.
A) dark
B) dense
C) black
D) bold
32. The basic features of the communication process are identified in one question: Who says _____ through what channel to whom?
A) how
B) when
C) what
D) such
33. I didn't _____ to take a taxi but I had to as I was late.
A) assume
B) suppose
C) mean
D) hope
34. The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with

television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.

- A) in which
- B) on which
- C) when
- D) that

35. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than _____ a room with someone else.
- A) share
 - B) to share
 - C) sharing
 - D) to have shared
36. In Disneyland every year, some 800,000 plants are replaced because Disney refused to _____ signs asking his "guests" not to step on them.
- A) put down
 - B) put out
 - C) put up
 - D) put off
37. _____ difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to overcome them.
- A) Wherever
 - B) Whatever
 - C) However
 - D) Whenever
38. So many directors _____, the board meeting had to be put off.
- A) were absent
 - B) been absent
 - C) had been absent
 - D) being absent
39. On New Year's Eve, New York City holds an outdoor _____ which attracts a crowd of a million or more people.
- A) incident
 - B) event
 - C) case
 - D) affair
40. American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through televised _____ from the United States.

- A) transfer
- B) deliveries
- C) transportation
- D) transmissions

41. He will surely finished the job on time _____ he's left to do it in his own way.
- A) in that
 - B) so long as
 - C) in case
 - D) as far as
42. If this kind of fish becomes _____, future generations may never taste it at all.
- A) minimum
 - B) short
 - C) seldom
 - D) scarce
43. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
- A) being robbed
 - B) having been robbed
 - C) to have been robbed
 - D) robbed
44. Agriculture was a step in human progress _____ which subsequently there was not anything comparable until our own machine age.
- A) in
 - B) for
 - C) to
 - D) from
45. The same factors push wages and prices up together, the one _____ the other.
- A) emphasizing
 - B) reinforcing
 - C) multiplying
 - D) increasing
46. No one had told Smith about _____ a lecture the following day.
- A) there being
 - B) there be

- C) there would be
D) there was
47. Operations which left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.
A) exhausted
B) abandoned
C) injured
D) deserted
48. I was halfway back to the cottage where my mother lived _____ Susan caught up with me.
A) when
B) while
C) until
D) though
49. _____ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment.
A) Since
B) For
C) As
D) With
50. The bed has been _____ in the family. It was my great-grandmother's originally.
A) handed out
B) handed over
C) handed down
D) handed round

Part III Cloze (10 分)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversations 51 some 300 students from at 52 twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally 53 and direct in their comments 54 how course work could be better 55. Most of their remarks were kindly 56—with tolerance rather than bitterness—and

frequently were softened by the 57 that the students were speaking 58 some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, 59 the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel 60 with things-as-they-are in the classroom.

Professors should be 61 from reading lecture notes. "It makes their 62 *monotonous* (单调的)."

If they are going to read, why not 63 out copies of the lecture? Then we 64 need to go to class. Professors should 65 repeating in lectures material that is in the text-book. "66 we've read the material, we want to 67 it or hear it elaborated on, 68 repeated." "A lot of students hate to buy a 69 text that the professor has written 70 to have his lectures repeat it."

51. A) involving
B) counting
C) covering
D) figuring
52. A) best
B) least
C) length
D) large
53. A) reserved
B) hard-working
C) polite
D) frank
54. A) over
B) at
C) on
D) of
55. A) presented
B) submitted
C) described
D) written
56. A) received
B) addressed
C) made
D) taken
57. A) occasion

- B) truth
C) case
D) fact
58. A) on
B) about
C) at
D) with
59. A) though
B) whether
C) as
D) if
60. A) dissatisfied
B) unsatisfactory
C) satisfied
D) satisfactory
61. A) interfered
B) interrupted
C) discouraged
D) disturbed
62. A) voices
B) sounds
C) pronunciation
D) gestures
63. A) hold
B) leave
C) drop
D) give
64. A) couldn't
B) wouldn't
C) mustn't
D) shouldn't
65. A) refuse

- B) prohibit
 - C) prevent
 - D) avoid
66. A) Once
B) Until
C) However
D) Unless
67. A) remember
B) argue
C) discuss
D) keep
68. A) yet
B) not
C) and
D) or
69. A) desired
B) revised
C) required
D) deserved
70. A) about
B) how
C) but
D) only

Part IV Translation (5 分)

Directions: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

71. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble _____ (找到去历史博物馆的路).
72. _____ (为了挣钱供我上学), Mother often takes on more work than is good for her.
73. The professor required that _____ (我们交研究报告).
74. The more you explain, _____ (我愈糊涂).

75. Though a skilled worker, _____ (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.

Part V Writing (15 分)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?* You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 名校校园正成为旅游新热点
2. 校园是否应对游客开放，人们看法不同
3. 我认为