

试题编号: 221 试题名称: 英语 (二外)

注意: 答题一律答在答题纸上, 答在草稿纸或试卷上一律无效

Part I Cloze Test (20 points)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with the letter A, B, C, or D.

For many Westerners, the Chinese dinner table is "an unknown land". There are no 1 or knives for the Westerners to use. The Chinese host makes great, sweeping arm movements that go over large 2 of the table passing over both food and friends alike. The 3 is fantastic, but it leaves many foreigners at a 4 for what to do. In most Western restaurants and homes there are rules about how to talk, eat and sit that are highly 5, and they create an atmosphere that is completely different from 6 we find here in China. In my childhood home, dinner was enjoyed with low voices, and the topics open for 7 were very much restricted. We were not allowed to 8 anything that was potentially unappetizing. If I had to leave the 9 to use the toilet, I had to verbally excuse myself without mentioning what it was 10 I was going to do. "11, please? I need to wash my hands." I would say.

Everything must be done as quietly as possible. 12, we had to eat with our mouths closed. If any sound whatever was created by our intake of 13 or beverage (饮料), it constituted bad 14! With that in mind, it was, of course, unthinkable to speak with one's mouth full of food, so 15 only occurred before or after one had taken in food and swallowed it.

When a guest comes from the West to enjoy a meal with you, it would be a good idea for you to explain to your guest what will 16 at dinner and to find out if a fork would be easier to use 17 chopsticks. In my time in China, I have come to enjoy Chinese table manners far more than those 18 by my own culture, but for many it is impossible to 19. The best policy is to ask your guest questions to find out what he or she is 20 with.

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A) spoons | B) forks | C) chopsticks | D) plates |
| 2. A) areas | B) places | C) sectors | D) sections |
| 3. A) scene | B) table | C) food | D) host |
| 4. A) question | B) puzzle | C) loss | D) doubt |
| 5. A) free | B) restrictive | C) active | D) inactive |
| 6. A) that | B) those | C) these | D) what |
| 7. A) discussion | B) talking | C) saying | D) telling |
| 8. A) bring out | B) bring in | C) bring up | D) bring with |

9. A) dinner B) meal C) seat D) table
10. A) that B) which C) when D) why
11. A) May I excuse B) May I be excused
 C) Will you excuse D) Will you be excused
12. A) Moreover B) However C) Therefore D) Meanwhile
13. A) spoons B) forks C) chopsticks D) food
14. A) manners B) ways C) fashions D) types
15. A) washing hands B) using the toilet
 C) asking for leave D) speaking
16. A) do B) happen C) look like D) serve
17. A) or B) instead of C) than D) rather than
18. A) prescribed B) preserved C) prevented D) prevailed
19. A) adopt B) adjust C) admire D) acquire
20. A) aware B) interested C) comfortable D) accustomed

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each question or sentence there are four answers or choices marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer or choice to each of the questions or incomplete sentences. Then write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with the letter A, B, C, or D.

Passage 1

Emmy is from Uganda(乌干达), a country where AIDS is the leading cause of death, killing more than 300 people a day. He is just one of an estimated 1.7 million AIDS-related orphans in Uganda, which has the largest number of AIDS orphans of any country in the world.

Emmy, 20 years old now, has a simple response when asked about the impact of AIDS in his homeland: "It left me parentless," he says.

Despite his personal tragedies, Emmy counts himself as among the lucky one in Uganda. He is optimistic about his future and grateful for the fact he is able to live in one of Uganda's Daughters of Charity Orphanages.

"Living in the orphanage was a privilege, as most of the orphans in Uganda don't have anyone to take care of them. When you are in an orphanage, you have someone to take care of you, you have clothing, shelter. You feel comforted and have friends who are similar to me," says Emmy.

The person who provided them the most comfort during their years in the orphanage was a nun named Sister Rose Muyinza, who founded the Daughters of Charity Orphanages

in 1972, with the aim of caring for children who lost their parents to war, AIDS and other diseases.

It was through his father that Emmy landed in the Daughters of Charity Orphanage.

"My dad used to work for the primary school at the orphanage in the capital, Kampala. He was sick and asked for leave to go home to the northern part of Uganda as he couldn't manage to work anymore, because he was too weak," Emmy says. "Sister Rose asked my father to leave me with her. I think she liked me."

Emmy was then five years old.

"At first, when I was young I didn't think about him dying. I just thought he was sick. I thought he would come back at anytime. But after a few years, they came and told us that my father had died. I cried very much. Sister Rose comforted me and told me think of your mom."

But for Emmy, Sister Rose became his mother.

Thanks to Emmy's sponsor, he's now studying at the El Centro Community College in Dallas and wants to study business law, majoring in accounting.

For him, there is no question about his future. When he finishes studying in the US he wants to return to Uganda to give something back to his homeland.

21. From the passage we know that _____.
 - A) Emmy's father and mother died when he was five years old
 - B) Emmy's mother passed away a few years after his father died from AIDS
 - C) Emmy's father passed away a few years after his mother died from AIDS
 - D) Emmy lived with his mother when his father died from AIDS
22. The Daughters of Charity Orphanages is a organization where some people _____.
 - A) provide food and shelter for children who cannot find their home
 - B) look after children whose parents are too poor to take care of them
 - C) take responsibility of children whose parents have died of diseases or been killed in war
 - D) offer medical care for children who suffer from diseases, especially AIDS
23. The sentence "Living in the orphanage was a privilege" (Line 10) implied that _____.
 - A) only a few parentless children are admitted to the orphanage
 - B) only the orphans from rich families are admitted to the orphanage
 - C) only the children who have relations with Sister Rose are admitted to the orphanage
 - D) only the children who suffer from personal tragedies are admitted to the orphanage
24. The comfort Emmy got in the orphanage are all the following except _____.
 - A) food and shelter
 - B) clothes and warmth
 - C) friendship and love
 - D) higher education
25. According to his major, Emmy would probably engage in _____ when he finishes his studying in the US and returns to Uganda.

- A) agricultural science
- B) economics
- C) high technology
- D) medical care

Passage 2

The Kissimmee River used to run wild, twisting from Orlando down to Lake Okeechobee, zigzagging(蜿蜒穿过) across its floodplain like a drunken unicyclist. Then the Army Corps of

Engineers tamed it, cutting off its sharp turns, locking it into a straight and reliable channel that never overflowed its banks. It wasn't really a river anymore. It was renamed the C-38 Canal.

Now the Corps and its partners in the South Florida Water Management District are setting some of the Kissimmee free again. In June 2000, Lou Toth, the water district's top biologist, used an explosion and blew up one of the dams holding the C-38 in place. Today, the seven-mile stretch of canal that Toth turned loose is a 14-mile stretch of river, twisting and turning and doubling back again, re-creating wetlands and restoring wildlife.

This \$518 million project is the most ambitious river restoration ever attempted. It has been visited by Japanese, British, Brazilian, Italian and Hungarian officials hoping to fix their own rivers. And Corps and water district leaders call it a model for their \$7.8 billion Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan a few miles south. If the Everglades is the test of how ecological(生态的) mistakes can be fixed, they say, the Kissimmee is proof that success is possible.

26. Why did the Army Corps of Engineers tame the Kissimmee River?
 - A) To protect the areas against flood.
 - B) To get more water from the river.
 - C) To make it straight for more land.
 - D) To build a channel for the dry land.
27. Why was the Kissimmee River renamed the C-38 Channel?
 - A) Because it is no longer zigzagging like a drunken unicyclist.
 - B) Because its course has been completely changed.
 - C) Because it is running down to Lake Okeechobee.
 - D) Because it is so named to give honor to the Army Corps of Engineers.
28. What did Lou Toth do to the dams in June 2000?
 - A) He cut off its sharp turns and made it run smooth.
 - B) He built a dam for irrigation.
 - C) He stopped the construction of the dams.
 - D) He destroyed one of the dams with an explosion.
29. What happened to the river after Toth's efforts?
 - A) The river now runs even farther than it used to.
 - B) The river now turns wild and floods large areas.

- C) The wetland now reappears and wildlife reemerges.
 - D) A large reservoir has been formed close to the river.
30. What is the purpose for the \$518 million project?
- A) To turn the river into a tourist spot.
 - B) To make use of the river for irrigation.
 - C) To restore the wetland within the water district.
 - D) To test the ecological mistake.

Passage 3

A six-month ban on smoking in all public places reduced the number of heart attacks in a US town by almost a half, a new study has revealed.

The researchers attribute the dramatic drop to the "near elimination" of harmful effects of "second-hand" smoke—passive smoking. A smoke-free environment also encourages smokers to reduce smoking or quit altogether, the team adds.

Statistician Stanton Glantz, at the University of California, San Francisco, and colleagues studied diagnoses of heart attacks in the town of Helena, Montana, where the ban was imposed.

"This striking finding suggests that protecting people from toxins(毒素) in second-hand smoke not only makes life more pleasant, it immediately starts saving lives," Glantz says. The researchers claim the study is the first to show that smoke-free policies rapidly reduce heart attacks, as well as having long-term benefits.

"This clearly shows the great need for controls on smoking in public places," says Amanda Sandford of UK pressure group Action on Smoking and Health. "Passive smoking is a killer. The public certainly underestimates the impact of passive smoking on the heart."

The smoking ban in Helena was introduced in June 2002 but was suspended after six months because of a legal challenge. Glantz and researchers at St Peter's Community Hospital in Helena compared the hospital charts of heart attack patients admitted from the smoke-free town with those from neighboring areas, as well as with records from Helena in the four years before the ban.

During an average six-month period, heart attack admissions to the hospital had averaged just under seven per month. But this fell to less than four a month during the smoking ban.

The study suggests that although second-hand smoke delivers only a small dose of harmful chemicals, it appears to have a very heavy impact on health. This paradox has puzzled scientists before, says Robert West, an expert on smoking cessation(停止) at St George's Medical School, London, "but there are now plausible mechanisms for this".

31. Which of the following is NOT the effect of ban on smoking in all public places?
- A) The number of heart-attack patients reduced by some 50%.
 - B) Many smokers reduce their smoking considerably.
 - C) Some smokers even give up smoking.

- D) The harmful effect of passive smoking has been eliminated to the zero.
32. The purpose of ban on smoking in the public places is to _____.
 A) reduce the impact of passive smoking
 B) reduce the heart attack
 C) protect the health of all the smokers
 D) make the town without smoking
33. It is implied that _____.
 A) people in Helena supported the smoking ban with great enthusiasm
 B) people in Helena did not support the smoking ban in the public
 C) the policy makers met some legal problems in the introduction of the smoking ban
 D) the smoking ban was accepted by other towns
34. To show the effect of the ban, the researchers compared _____.
 A) the number of heart-attack patients in Helena with that in the neighboring areas
 B) the number of heart-attack patients in Helena during the smoking ban period with that in the past four years
 C) the number of heart-attack patients in Helena who were sent to hospital during the smoking ban period with that in the past four years
 D) the number of patients in Helena who died from heart attack during the smoking ban period with that in the past four years
35. The second-hand smoke refers to _____.
 A) taking the cigarette with two fingers
 B) taking in the smoke when other people are smoking
 C) offering cigarettes to other people in the public places
 D) buying cigarettes from small shops which sell cigarettes at a low price

Passage 4

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen, and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a priced system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the

price will rise and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property means not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

36. In Line 8, Para. 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means that _____.
 A) Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
 B) Americans tend to overstate their incomes
 C) Americans want to have their incomes increased
 D) Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes
37. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that _____.
 A) producers decide the prices of products
 B) consumers decide the prices of products
 C) supply and demand regulate prices
 D) society decides the price
38. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by _____.
 A) private property and rights concerned
 B) manpower and natural resources control
 C) ownership of productive resources
 D) free contracts and prices
39. The product will be relatively high in price when _____.
 A) consumers need more
 B) there are fewer consumers
 C) producers increase the products cost
 D) there are more consumers and fewer products
40. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A) how American goods are produced
 B) how American consumers buy their goods
 C) how American businessmen make their profits
 D) how American economic system works

Part III Short Answer Questions (10 Points)

Directions: In this section there is a short passage with five questions. Read the

passage carefully and then answer the questions in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words). Your answer must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET.

Why do students cut classes so frequently? I can cite the immediate causes, but I first want to note that they can cut because they are allowed to. They cut because of the climate of acceptance that comes from our belief that responsibility can be developed only when one is free, free even to act against personal best interests. That that is a misapplied belief in this case can be easily demonstrated. When substantial numbers of students do not attend, classroom learning is depreciated(贬值), student and teacher morale suffers, and academic standards are compromised. Students who miss classes unnecessarily are hurting more than themselves. They are undermining what colleges and universities are all about.

Students cut for two general reasons. They have things to do that appear more important than the class, or they wish to avoid what they fear will be painful consequences if they attend. In regard to the first, nursing an illness or attending family weddings are good excuses for missing a class. But other excuses—the demands of outside jobs, social engagements (including recovering from the night before), completing assignments for other courses—are, at best, questionable.

The other general reason is more disturbing and perhaps less well recognized. A few years ago, I asked several classes what they most disliked about the way courses were taught, and the answer was plain—anything that produced sustained tension or anxiety. I believe cutting is often a result of that dislike. The response of students to feelings of personal inadequacy, fear of shame, or a threatening professorial personality or teaching style is often simply to avoid class. This response feeds on itself, as frequent absences make attending even more threatening.

But what accounts for frequent cutting where the teacher tries to make the material interesting, knows the students by name, and approaches them with respect and help? I accept that questions as unanswerable. I simply tell my students: Attend my classes regularly or drop the course. That's the rule.

Questions:

41. What is the misapplied belief mentioned in the first paragraph?
42. What is the first reason for students' cutting class generally related to?
43. What is the second reason for students' cutting class mainly concerned with?
44. What may be the result of the students' frequent cutting?
45. What will the author do if his students cut class?

Part IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into CHINESE. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET.

Happiness can be described as a positive mood and a pleasant state of mind. According to recent investigations sixty to seventy percent of Americans consider themselves to be moderately happy and one in twenty persons feels very unhappy. Psychologists have been

studying the factors that contribute to happiness. It is not predictable nor is a person in an apparently ideal situation necessarily happy. The ideal situation may have little to do with his actual feelings.

A good education and income are usually considered necessary for happiness. (46) Though both may contribute, they are only chief factors if the person is seriously under-educated or actually suffering from lack of physical needs.

The rich are not likely to be happier than the middle income group or even those with very low incomes. (47) People with college education are somewhat happier than those who didn't graduate from high school, and it is believed that this is mainly because they have more opportunity to control their lives. Yet people with a high income and a college education may be less happy than those with the same income and no college education.

(48) Poor health does not rule out happiness except for the severely exhausted or those in pain. Learning to cope with a health problem can contribute to happiness. Love is more closely related with happiness than any other factor.

(49) It should be noted that people quickly get used to what they have, and they are happiest when they feel they are increasing their level no matter where it stands at a given time.

Children whose parents were happily married have happier childhood but are not necessarily happier adults.

(50) The key to happiness is to be able to develop the ability to endure failures, to have a personal involvement and commitment, and to develop self-confidence and self-respect.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a letter of no less than 150 words to one of your foreign teachers according to the following Chinese outline. You should write the letter on ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address and the date.

给一位外教的信

段落提纲:

1. 感谢外教对自己外语学习的指导和帮助, 并回忆一次难忘的经历。
2. 汇报自己目前的学习情况以及今后学习和工作的打算。
3. 希望外教在可能的时候再来中国执教。