

14. During the war we had to ___ a good many things.
A. stand up to B. live on C. fall back on D. do without
15. His whistling is to ___ his spirits.
A. keep up B. give off C. bring out D. show off
16. The extinguisher is to be used in ___ of fire.
A. favor B. place C. case D. sight
17. He would be sure to get into trouble if I didn't keep ___ on him.
A. an ear B. a hand C. a head D. an eye
18. After the meeting he gave a banquet in their _____.
A. favor B. way C. honor D. behalf
19. It must have been ___ who gave the signal.
A. them B. theirs C. they D. those
20. ___ work has been done today.
A. None B. Not C. Little D. Few
21. You won't know if it fits you until you ___ it on.
A. will try B. tried C. are trying D. have tried
22. My wife did not go to London; the doctor suggested that she ___ there.
A. not to go B. not go C. didn't go D. won't go
23. Spring ___, we may perhaps look forward to better weather.
A. to be come B. to come C. having come D. having been come
24. She hurried when she knew that everybody was ready ___ her.
A. except for B. except C. beside D. besides
25. I'll drive ___ needs a ride.
A. who B. whom C. whoever D. whomever

II. Cloze (5%)

Flying has long been considered the safest way to travel. ___1___ to deaths in road accidents, the number of fatalities caused by air disasters is so ___2___ it hardly appears in the statistics. Compared to the number of aircraft ___3___ around the globe, there would seem to be almost ___4___ to worry about -- unless of course, you, or someone you know, ___5___ to be involved in one of those accidents. But, despite these reassuring statistics, concerns are ___6___ about aviation safety, particularly among experts. One ___7___ for this is the lack of information about air disasters. In ___8___ every accident, the famous "black box" is recovered, but in some of the most recent disasters, the ___9___ in the box has failed to explain why an accident ___10___. The difficulty in determining what caused the accidents is made worse by the fact that often very little is known about the aircraft themselves.

考試科目名稱及代碼 英語 1-221適用專業: 外院非英語專業

注意:

1. 所有答案必須寫在“南京大學研究生入學考試答題紙”上, 寫在試卷和其他紙上無效;
2. 本科目允許/不允許使用無字典存儲和編程功能的計算器。

III. Reading comprehension (20%)

On July 4, 1776, a secret meeting of insurgent colonists in America passed the Declaration of Independence. War against the British had already been going on for over a year, so the declaration came as the climax of years of stormy events in America.

The impetus for the American Revolution was the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which ended the struggle between the British and French for control over North America. Since the colonists no longer were frightened by the French, they ceased to rely upon the British for protection and were not as submissive as they were formerly. On the other hand, the British regarded the colonies as a source of revenue and began to impose unfair taxes upon them. The Sugar Act in 1764 and the Stamp Act in 1765 were so eagerly opposed by discontented colonists that rioting broke out. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766 as a result of the riots.

The British continued their policy of taxation without collaboration with their once obedient subjects. The Townshend Acts (a series of taxes on glass, lead, paper, and tea) created such disgust that the citizens of Boston attacked British soldiers who fired upon them. That was the Boston Massacre of 1770. After the repeal of the Townshend Acts, a new tea tax in 1773 again consolidated Boston residents' disagreement. About fifty men disguised as Indians boarded British ships and got rid of their cargo of tea in protest against the tea tax. That was the famous Boston Tea Party. In reprisal, the British abolished the Bostonians' right to self-rule, and by passing what were referred to as Intolerable Acts in Boston, they infuriated all of the colonies and caused them to unite in protest.

Representatives from twelve colonies gathered in Philadelphia in 1774 to plan a stratagem to avoid British interference in trade and to protest the infamy

of taxation without representation. The British responded that the colonies were in rebellion, and since nothing would soothe either side, both sides prepared for war.

1. According to the passage, the first violent protest against the British was made in _____.
A. 1764 B. 1765 C. 1770 D. 1773
2. We are told that the colonists did not need the British after the Treaty of Paris, because the former _____.
A. were independent
B. didn't like to pay taxes
C. made a treaty with the French
D. didn't need protection from an enemy
3. The Boston Tea Party was _____.
A. an Indian rebellion
B. a celebration in Boston
C. held on board a British ship
D. an act of aggression by the colonists
4. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. The American Revolution
B. The Temperament of the Colonists
C. The Causes of the American Revolution
D. The Effects of the American Revolution

Stinking buses, their passengers pale and tired, jam the crowded streets. Drivers shout at one another and honk their horns. Smog smarts the eyes and chokes the senses. The scene is Athens at rush hour. The city of Plato and Pericles is in a sorry state of affairs, built without a plan, lacking even adequate sewerage facilities, hemmed in by mountains and the sea, its 135 square miles crammed with 3.7 million people. Even Athens' ruins are in ruin: sulfur dioxide eats away at the marble of the Parthenon and other treasures on the Acropolis. As Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis has said, "The only solution for Athens would be to demolish half of it and start all over again."

So great has been the population flow toward the city that entire hinterland villages stand vacant or nearly so. About 120,000 people from outlying provinces move to Athens every year, with the result that 40% of Greece's citizenry are now packed into the capital. The migrants come for the few available jobs, which are usually no better than the ones they fled. At the

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current rate of migration. Athens by the year 2000 will have a population of 6.5 million, more than half the nation.

Aside from overcrowding and poor public transport, the biggest problems confronting Athenians are noise and pollution. A government study concluded that Athens was the noisiest city in the world. Smog is almost at killing levels: 180-300 mg of sulfur dioxide per cubic meter of air, or up to four times the level that the World Health Organization considers safe. Nearly half the pollution comes from cars. Despite high prices for vehicles and fuel (\$2.95 per gallon), nearly 100,000 automobiles are sold in Greece each; 3,000 driver's licenses are issued in Athens monthly.

After decades of neglect, Athens is at last getting some attention. In March a committee of representatives from all major public service ministers met to discuss a plan to unclog the city, make it livable and clean up its environment. A save-Athens ministry, which will soon begin functioning, will propose heavy taxes to discourage in-migration, a minimum of \$ 5 billion in public spending for Athens alone, and other projects for the countryside to encourage residents to stay put. A master plan that will move many government offices to the city's fringes is already in the works. Meanwhile, more Greeks keep moving into Athens. With few parks and precious few oxygen-producing plants, the city and its citizens are literally suffocating.

5. According to the passage, one of the biggest problems confronting Athenians is noise, which is mainly caused by _____.
- A. buildings being demolished
 - B. highways being repaired
 - C. music being played
 - D. car horns being used
6. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about the cause of

overcrowding in Athens?

- A. Athen's geographical location
- B. The lack of town planning
- C. Absence of accommodation
- D. Provincial migration

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about proposed solutions to overcrowding problem in Athens?

- A. Projects for countryside
- B. Restriction in number of cars to be sold
- C. Moving of government offices
- D. Public spending for Athens

8. From the passage, we learn that one of the possible solutions to air pollution is _____.

- A. to encourage people to stay in the country
- B. to demolish half of Athens
- C. to build more parks in the city
- D. to keep government offices in the city

IV. Translate the following passage into Chinese (15%)

Goodbye to having it all. Tired of trendiness and materialism, Americans are rediscovering the joys of home life, basic values and things that last. After a 10-year bender of gaudy dreams and Godless consumerism, Americans are starting to trade down. They want to reduce their attachments to status symbols, fast-track careers and great expectations of Having It All. Upscale is out; downscale is in. Yuppies are an ancient civilization. Flaunting money is considered gauche; if you've got it to yourself—or give some away! In place of materialism, many Americans are embracing simpler pleasures and homier values. They've been thinking hard about what really matters in their lives, and they've decided to make some changes. What matters is having time for family and friends, rest and recreation, good deeds and spirituality.

V. Translate the following passage into English (15%)

几乎所有好莱坞影片都有一个特征，那就是内容空洞无物。这一点却被表面的感染力所弥补。这种感染力往往采取一种真正壮观的现实主义形式表现出来：在布景、服装、和一切表面的细节方面都不遗余力地使其正确无误。这些努力有助于掩盖人物塑造上空洞的实质以及情节上的荒唐浅薄。房子看起来象房子，街道看起来象街道，人看上去和讲起话来也象人。但他们缺乏人性、可信性和行为动机。除了布景的感染力外，还使用有时似乎具有魔力的摄影技巧。但是如果故事情节、对生活的描绘是空洞、愚蠢、陈腐和幼稚的，那么产生效果的所有这些技巧、努力、劲头对人又有什么意义呢？