

2001 年硕士研究生入学考试
二外英语试题

I. Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

- b () 1. _____ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.
a. Until 直到... 才
b. Unless 除非... 否则
c. If
d. Provided 假如... 就
- b () 2. When I saw her this morning, she wore a _____ look on her face.
a. tire 疲倦的
b. tiring 使人疲倦的
c. tired 疲倦的
d. being tired
- a () 3. _____ difficulties we may come across, we will help one another to get over them.
a. Whatever 无论... 怎样
b. Whichever 无论哪一个
c. However 无论如何
d. What
- c () 4. I cannot say _____ certain when he will arrive.
a. at
b. in
c. for 关于
d. with
- a () 5. _____ the few who have failed their examinations, all the students in the hall are in very high spirits.
a. Except 除了... 之外
b. Besides 此外
c. Due to 由于
d. But for 要不是
- a () 6. He has no alternative but _____ and ask his brother for assistance.
a. to go
b. go
c. going
d. will go
- d () 7. What a lovely night! It's _____ all my life.
a. to be remembered
b. of remembering
c. to remember
d. being remembered
- b () 8. All _____ is a nice meal and a good rest.
a. what I want
b. that I want
c. the thing wanted
d. which I want
- () 9. She possessed a quick mind, a sharp tongue and _____ a strong will.
a. above all 首先
b. first of all 首先
c. most of all
d. moreover 而且
- △ () 10. I'd _____ scribble all over a first edition of "Paradise Lost" _____ I'd give my baby a set of crayons and an original Rembrandt!
a. rather ... than 宁可... 也不
b. no longer ... than
c. no more ... than 不再... 比
d. any more ... than 再也不... 比
- () 11. One of the attractive features of the course was the way the practical work had been _____ with the theoretical aspects of the subject.
a. integrated 综合
b. implemented 实施
c. investigated 调查
d. isolated 隔离

- () 12. We have suffered a mild _____ in trade, but things are better now.
 a. procession 行列, 队伍
 b. recession 衰退, 经济萧条
 c. concession 让步
 d. possession 所有物
- () 13. I was in _____ with her for many years but then she moved and I lost her address.
 a. contribution 贡献, 捐赠
 b. response 反应
 c. corporation 公司, 企业
 d. correspondence 对应, 通信
- () 14. An independent _____ shows that 60 percent of the people favor daylight saving time.
 a. pull 拉
 b. pool 池
 c. poll 民意调查
 d. pop 流行
- () 15. The workmen made so much _____ that Mrs. Walker had to spend three days cleaning up afterwards.
 a. trouble 麻烦
 b. mess 脏乱, 混乱
 c. nuisance 讨厌的东西
 d. chaos 混乱, 骚乱
- () 16. The committee has _____ your request.
 a. agreed with 同意
 b. agreed to 同意
 c. agreed on 就...达成一致
 d. agreed about 就...达成一致
- () 17. She's always finding _____ with the way I do my hair.
 a. error 错误
 b. mistake 错误
 c. defect 缺点
 d. fault 缺点, 过失
- () 18. For almost an hour the workmen were just _____, waiting for the materials to arrive.
 a. hanging on 等待
 b. hanging onto 抓住
 c. hanging about 闲荡
 d. hanging up 挂断电话
- () 19. The plate dropped on the floor and _____ into little pieces.
 a. smashed 打碎
 b. crashed 坠毁
 c. cracked 裂开
 d. crushed 压碎
- () 20. When a large number of people apply for a limited number of jobs, _____ is usually given to those with superior qualifications.
 a. priority 优先权
 b. privilege 特权
 c. publicity 公开性
 d. privacy 隐私

II. Cloze (20%)

All life is sound. We are constantly _____ (1) by sound and noises made by nature and everything in _____ (2). For thousands of years man _____ (3) speaking and singing, and thanks to his wonderfully _____ (4) ear, perceiving sounds and noises, _____ (5) they are but a small part of the inconceivable (不能想象的) _____ (6) of sounds filling the universe. Children everywhere and almost without _____ (7) are born with musical abilities, with voices, and with hearing. The difference lies merely _____ (8) what they do with these gifts. That _____ (9) according to temperament, upbringing, nationality, and time.

Nature itself is full of sound (10), full of music. Musical sounds existed millions of years ago (11) there was a human ear to hear them (12): the soft bubbling of the water, the roll of lightning (13) the whispering and rustling of leaves (14) in the wind and whoever (15) knows how many other audible manifestations(表现形式) of nature. Man was born (16) into a world of sound. Thunder filled him with fear and became a symbol (17) of supernatural powers. In the roar of the wind he heard the voice of demons(恶魔). Dwellers at the seashore varied (18) the temper of the gods by the sound of the waves. Religious rites(仪式) and music are (19) inseparable at (20) the dawn of humanity.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. surrounded | B. surrendered | C. rounded | D. bound |
| 2. A. this | B. it | C. there | D. here |
| 3. A. has been | B. had been | C. have | D. had |
| 4. A. construction | B. constructive | C. constructing | D. constructed |
| 5. A. yet | B. even | C. so | D. although |
| 6. A. riches | B. source | C. wealth | D. resource |
| 7. A. experience | B. knowledge | C. exception | D. foundation |
| 8. A. beyond | B. at | C. on | D. in |
| 9. A. varies | B. differs | C. contradicts | D. contrasts |
| 10. A. noise | B. sound | C. music | D. gifts |
| 11. A. when | B. before | C. ago | D. while |
| 12. A. sound | B. music | C. them | D. it |
| 13. A. valley | B. lightning | C. light | D. thunder |
| 14. A. leaves | B. trees | C. blades | D. grass |
| 15. A. who | B. whoever | C. nobody | D. anybody |
| 16. A. sent | B. brought | C. got | D. born |
| 17. A. sigh | B. symbol | C. sight | D. sign |
| 18. A. said | B. talked | C. judged | D. begged |
| 19. A. is | B. was | C. were | D. are |
| 20. A. in | B. on | C. by | D. at |

III. Reading Comprehension (30%)

Passage One

As the pace of life continues to increase, we fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the

individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice between "fight" or "flight" and in more primitive days the choices made the difference between life or death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart disease have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

1. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____.
 - A. they do not know how to enjoy themselves
 - B. they do not believe that relaxation is important for health
 - C. they are travelling fast all the time
 - D. they are becoming busier with their work
2. According to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.
 - A. not fearing stress
 - B. knowing the art of relaxation
 - C. high sense of responsibility
 - D. having control over performance
3. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. We can find some ways to avoid stress.
 - B. Stress is always harmful to people
 - C. It is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
 - D. Different people can withstand different amounts of stress.
4. In Paragraph 3, "such a reaction" refers back to _____.
 - A. "making a choice between 'flight' or 'fight'"
 - B. "reaction to stress both chemically and physically"
 - C. "responding to crises quickly"
 - D. "losing heart at the signs of difficulties"
5. In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to _____.
 - A. "expose ourselves to stress"
 - B. "find ways to deal with stress"
 - C. "remove stress from our lives"
 - D. "establish links between diseases and stress"

Passage Two

Water problems in the future will become more intense and more complex. Our increasing population will tremendously increase urban wastes, primarily sewage. On the other hand, increasing demands for water will decrease substantially the

amount of water available for diluting wastes. Rapidly expanding industries which involve more and more complex chemical processes will produce large volumes of liquid wastes, and many of these will contain chemicals which are noxious. To feed our rapidly expanding population, agriculture will have to be intensified. This will involve ever-increasing quantities of agricultural chemicals. From this, it is apparent that drastic steps must be taken immediately to develop corrective measures for the pollution problem.

There are two ways by which this pollution problem can be dwindled(减少). The first relates to the treatment of wastes to decrease their pollution hazard. This involves the processing of solid wastes "prior to" disposal and the treatment of liquid wastes, or effluents, to permit the reuse of the water or minimize pollution upon final disposal.

A second approach is to develop an economic use for all or a part of the wastes. Farm manure is spread in fields as a nutrient or organic supplement. Effluents from sewage disposal plants are used in some areas both for irrigation and for the nutrients contained. Effluents from other processing plants may also be used as a supplemental source of water. Many industries, such as meat and poultry processing plants, are currently converting former waste products into marketable byproducts. Other industries are potential economic uses for their waste products.

6. The purpose of this passage is _____.
 - A. to alert the reader to the dwindling water supply
 - B. to explain industrial uses of water
 - C. to acquaint the reader with water pollution problems
 - D. to demonstrate various measures to solve the pollution problem
7. Which of the following points is NOT INCLUDED in the passage?
 - A. Industrial development includes the simplification of complex chemical processes.
 - B. Diluting wastes needs certain amount of water
 - C. Demands for water will go up along with the expanding population
 - D. Intensive cultivation of land requires more and more chemicals.
8. The reader can conclude that _____.
 - A. countries of the world will work together on pollution problems
 - B. byproducts from wastes lead to a more prosperous marketplace
 - C. science is making great progress on increasing water supplies
 - D. some industries are now making economic use of wastes
9. The author gives substance to the passage through the use of _____.
 - A. interviews with authorities in the field of water control
 - B. opinions and personal observations
 - C. definitions which clarify important terms
 - D. strong arguments and persuasions
10. The word "prior to" (Paragraph 2) probably mean _____.
 - A. after
 - B. during
 - C. before
 - D. beyond

As we know, it is very important that a firm should pay attention to the training of its staff as there exist many weak parts in its various departments. Staff training must have a purpose, which is defined when a firm considers its training needs, which are in turn based on job descriptions and job specifications.

A job description should give details of the performance that is required for a particular job, and a job specification should give information about the behavior, knowledge and skills that are expected of an employee who works in it. When all of this has been collected, it is possible to make a training specification. This specifies what the Training Department must teach for the successful performance of the job, and also the best methods to use in the training period.

There are many different training methods, and there are advantages and disadvantages of all of them. Successful training programmes depend on an understanding of the difference between learning about skills and training in using them. It is frequently said that learning about skills takes place “off the job” in the classroom, but training in using these skills takes place “on the job”, by means of such activities as practice in the workshop.

It is always difficult to evaluate the costs and savings of a training programme. The success of such a programme depends not only on the methods used but also on the quality of the staff who do the training. A company can often check on savings in time and cost by examining the work performed by the workers and technicians who have completed a training programme. The evaluation of management training is much more complex than that.

11. To be successful in our training programmes, we must understand the difference between _____.
 A. a job description and a job specification
 B. what is taught and how it is taught
 C. learning about skills and training in using them
 D. the savings in time and the savings in cost
12. The success of a training programme depends on _____.
 A. the places where the training takes place
 B. the correct evaluation of the costs and savings of the programme
 C. the performance of the workers and technicians trained in the programme
 D. the training methods and the quality of the training staff
13. A training specification specifies _____.
 A. the performance required for a certain job
 B. the behavior, knowledge, and skills expected of an employee
 C. the training contents and methods
 D. the costs and savings of the programme
14. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. A Successful Training Programme
- B. How to Describe and Specify a Job
- C. Staff Training
- D. The Importance of Training Workers and Technicians

For this part, you are to write a passage in about 140 words entitled “**Sports and Business Opportunities**”.

[illegible]