

同济大学一九九九年硕士生入学考试试题

考试科目: 英语(二外)

编号: 145-1
7

答题要求: 请做在答题卡上
否则无效

I. Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

1. She asked for _____ classes at home, because she thought she would learn English more quickly.
a. peculiar b. particular c. private d. personal
2. His pleasant personality is _____ from his good humor and understanding.
a. came b. derived c. caused d. caught
3. Does the witness's story _____ with that of the defendant?
a. combine b. coincide c. compete d. compromise
4. The _____ action of the policemen saved the people in the house from being burnt.
a. acute b. alert c. profound d. prompt
5. Minerals furnish no energy, but they are absolutely necessary for growth and repair and for making the body machine run _____.
a. as should run b. as should it run c. as it should d. as the body should run
6. The water that sinks deep into the ground does not stay _____.
a. motional b. mobile c. moving d. motionless
7. _____ does an individual find himself sought by both parties as their presidential candidate.
a. Not only b. Sometimes c. Rarely d. Only
8. One of the tigers has got _____. Warn everyone of the danger!
a. loose b. loosened c. lost d. escaped
9. Fortunately, the bus was not badly _____ in the accident.
a. hurt b. injured c. damaged d. broken
10. Refreshments at the exhibition will be available on a _____ basis.
a. coin b. cash c. money d. change
11. The man who admitted _____ the money was severely punished.
a. to steal b. stole c. to have stolen d. stealing
12. He _____ a position of great responsibility in the government.
a. holds b. keeps c. supports d. possesses
13. The professor has assigned the students a research paper, the purpose _____ is to acquaint them with methods of scholarly research.
a. to it b. to that c. to which d. of which
14. The waves _____ violently against the shore, people couldn't hear them crying for help.
a. beating b. beat c. have beaten d. were beating
15. The _____ of human knowledge are being pushed further.
a. boundaries b. borders c. limits d. edges

16. We thought she'd come for a visit, but it seems she's staying _____.
a. much longer b. for long time c. for long d. for good
17. The problem had been solved many years ago. What's the point _____ talking about it now?
a. in b. to c. at d. on
18. His few personal belongings made it possible for him to move from place to place _____.
a. in ease b. at ease c. with ease d. with easiness
19. George had difficulty in swimming across the English Channel but he finally succeeded on his fourth _____.
a. attempt b. process c. display d. trial
20. To be very honest, I don't really know how to _____ the problem.
a. cope b. draw c. tackle d. manage

II. Error Detection and Correction (10%)

21. For overcoming the stiffness of his legs, Jones regularly took long hikes on Mount Adams the great peak of the Cascades.
A B C D
22. I am inferring in my comments that Galena ought not to break into the room without permission the other day.
A B C D
23. Whether or not his understanding of social contests in any way "scientific" remains an annoying question.
A B C D
24. Some early forms of things have survived almost unchanging, others have required modifications, while yet others bear the full record of development.
A B C D
25. Watching a baby between 15 and 20 months old, and you will observe the basic process of how a language is being picked up.
A B C D
26. Martha has a curious expression on her face as though she was smiling about something that amuses her.
A B C D
27. Had it not been the guide, the tourists would have got lost in the heavily forested _____.
A B C D

mountains.

28. It was him who came running into the classroom with the news.

A B C D

29. Neither my father nor my mother had chance of going to the high school. So they were

A B

determined that I should go.

C D

30. The human brain can put ideas together in many ways and come up with new ideas which

A B

no one has ever thought.

C D

III. Cloze (20%)

The front matter of a book consists of the title, subtitle, table of contents, and preface. But the 31 of readers who pay no attention to the signals is larger than you might expect, unless you happen to be one of those who are 32 to admit it. I have had this experience again and again 33 students. I have asked them 34 a book was about. I have asked them to tell me, in the most general 35, what sort of book it was. This, I have 36, is a good way, almost an indispensable 37, to begin a discussion.

Many students are 38 to answer this first and simplest question about the book. Sometimes they apologize 39 that they haven't finished reading it yet, and 40 do not know. That's no 41, I point out. Did you look at the title? Did you study the 42? Did you read the preface 43 introduction? No, they did not. The front matter of a book 44 to be like the tickling of a clock 45 you notice only when it is not there.

One reason why titles and prefaces are 46 by so many readers is that they do not think 47 important to classify the book they are reading. They do not follow this first 48. If they tried to follow it, they 49 be grateful to the author 50 them.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 31. a. majority | b. number |
| c. amount | d. figure |
| 32. a. too honest | b. enough honest |
| c. honest enough | d. so honest |
| 33. a. over | b. in |
| c. from | d. with |
| 34. a. what kind | b. all that |
| c. which | d. what |
| 35. a. words | b. expressions |
| c. phrases | d. terms |
| 36. a. thought | b. found |

c. understood

37. a. thing

c. way

38. a. able

c. unable

39. a. for saying

c. to say

40. a. then

c. therefore

41. a. way

c. excuse

42. a. chapters

c. index

43. a. and

c. ord. also

44. a. happens

c. used

45. a. that

c. which

46. a. ignored

c. missed

47. a. this

c. that

48. a. rule

c. advice

49. a. will

c. would

50. a. for helping

c. in helping

d. known

b. subject

d. manner

b. failing

d. incapable

b. by saying

d. saying

b. so

d. otherwise

b. sense

d. reason

b. contents

d. appendix

b. with

b. appears

d. looks

b. something

d. nothing

b. forgotten

d. escaped

b. it

d. so

b. example

d. suggestion

b. need

d. should

b. to help

d. helping

IV. Reading Comprehension (35%)

Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow:

Passage one

On May 25, in the year 585 B.C., a terrifying darkness fell upon the Greek city of Miletus. In the market place and on the water front, merchants and sailors fell on their knees and implored almighty Zeus and glorious Apollo not to destroy the sun.

At the same time, Thales, a scholarly statesman of Miletus, watched the event with a lively interest quite removed from fear of disaster. He knew that the darkness was due to an eclipse of the sun. He had, in fact, predicted it through his calculations based on a chart given to him by the astronomers of Babylon, recording the movements of stars and planets. He knew, too, that the darkness was actually caused by the moon as it passed between the earth and sun—not to the whim of one of the gods—and that it was in accord with an eternal law in which men could have complete faith.

Thales was the first of the Greek philosophers, but others followed him. These Greek philosophers continued to question, study, and speculate, always seeking better explanations than those in the myths invented by their forefathers. The basic truths they discovered centuries ago helped free the minds of all men from ignorance and superstition.

51. The phenomenon described in this article is
 - A. an eclipse of the moon
 - B. not mentioned
 - C. an electrical storm
 - D. an eclipse of the sun
52. Many people in Miletus believed that the darkness was caused by
 - A. water-front merchants
 - B. the tide
 - C. an angry god
 - D. the sun
53. Thales was able to predict the eclipse because
 - A. natural laws governing this phenomenon had already been discovered
 - B. Zeus and Apollo had commanded it
 - C. the darkness gave him a clue to what would happen
 - D. he was a genius
54. Using the Babylonian records, Thales knew that when the moon, earth, and sun were in a specific relationship an eclipse
 - A. might occur
 - B. would occur only if he had faith in the eternal law
 - C. could never occur
 - D. would necessarily occur
55. From this article, we can conclude that astronomy as a science
 - A. began with Thales
 - B. was grossly inaccurate
 - C. is an ancient field of study
 - D. did not free people from superstition

56. Implied but not stated:

- A. People are afraid of what they do not understand.
- B. The eclipse was in accord with an eternal law.
- C. Philosophers do not believe in a god.
- D. Ancient Greeks were unintelligent people.

Passage Two

Let us ask what were the preparation and training Abraham Lincoln had for oratory, whether political or forensic(修辞的).

Born in rude and abject poverty, he never had any education, except what he gave him-self, till he was approaching manhood. Not even books wherewith to inform and train his mind were within his reach. No school, no university, no legal faculty had any part in training his powers. When he became a lawyer and a politician, the years most favorable to continuous study had already passed, and the opportunities he found for reading were very scanty. He knew but few authors in general literature, though he knew those few thoroughly. He taught himself a little mathematics, but he could read no language save his own, and have had only the faintest acquaintance with European history or with any branch of philosophy.

The want of regular education was not made up for by the persons among whom his lot was cast. Till he was a grown man, he never moved in any society from which he could learn those things with which the mind of an orator to be stored. Even after he had gained some legal practice, there was for many years no one for him to mix with except the petty practitioners of a petty town, men nearly all of whom knew little more than he did himself.

Schools gave him nothing, and society gave him nothing. But he had a powerful intellect and a resolute will. Isolation fostered not only self-reliance but the habit of reflection, and, indeed, of prolonged and intense reflection. He made all that he knew a part of himself. His convictions were his own—clear and coherent. He was not positive or opinionated, and he did not deny that at certain moments he pondered and hesitated long before he decided on his course. But though he could keep a policy in suspense, waiting for events to guide him, he did not waver. He paused and reconsidered, but it was never his way to go back on a decision once more or to waste time in vain regrets that all he had expected had not been attained. He took advice readily and left many things to his ministers; but he did not lean on his advisers. Without vanity or ostentation, he was always independent, self-contained, prepared to take full responsibility for his acts.

57. It is said in the second paragraph that Abraham Lincoln
 - A. was illiterate.
 - B. was never educated.

- C. was educated very late.
D. behaved rudely when he was young.
58. Besides he
A. was no mathematician.
B. know nothing about literature.
C. showed no interest in foreign languages.
D. disliked European history.
59. We are also told that Abraham Lincoln
A. never cared much for reading.
B. did much reading when he was young.
C. never had much chance to read.
D. became an enthusiastic reader when he was grown up.
60. It is said in the third paragraph that Abraham Lincoln
A. was anti-social.
B. learned little from his friends.
C. had few friends.
D. knew very few doctors.
61. The word *practitioners* must mean
A. orators.
B. rustics.
C. doctors.
D. lawyers.
62. We can gather from the fourth paragraph that Abraham Lincoln was
A. a tyrant.
B. an excitable person.
C. an impulsive person.
D. an amenable person.
63. The habit of reflection helped Lincoln
A. to develop independence.
B. to become more opinionated.
C. to attain clear convictions.
D. to become a hesitant person.
64. The word *opinionated* means
A. obstinate.
B. having opinion.
C. certain.
D. flexible.
65. We may say, taking the passage as a whole, that Lincoln was

- A. rude but honest.
B. a failure because of his ignorance.
C. a man who triumphed over his disadvantages.
D. an exceptionally successful and well-educated person.

Passage Three

My husband and I are Danish. As a matter of fact, many of my ancestors were English: I was born in England and was originally of British nationality. My parents were killed in a car crash when I was a baby, so I was brought up in Denmark by my grandmother and educated in Danish schools so that Danish is really my native language.

We arrived in England last February at five o'clock on a Wednesday morning after an appallingly rough crossing. Waves which seemed as high as mountains rocked the boat from side to side. We were both sick on the journey and a drizzle met us as we disembarked. What's more, Klaus, my husband, left his camera on the ship; I lost a gold bracelet, (which has never been found to this day) and we nearly forgot to tip the taxi-driver, a sullen person, who grumbled about our luggage and seemed to be in a thoroughly bad temper. Few visitors can have experienced such an unfortunate beginning, and we certainly felt like going straight home again.

We stayed for a week in a hotel, and were then lucky enough to find a furnished house in the suburbs of London. It is not so convenient as our flat in Copenhagen, but it is less expensive than some we saw advertised. Klaus is studying at the local Technical College and, in addition, he often attends public lectures at the University of London on as many subjects as possible, chiefly to improve his English. He is a qualified engineer who has been employed for several years in a factory. Our two children have joined us, and they are being educated in an English private school. I am working as a part-time nurse in a hospital, and I have so much to do that I have almost no leisure time.

Most of the neighbors are kindly, but not so sociable as people at home. They tend to ask dull questions, such as: 'What is the weather like in Denmark?' or 'What kind of games do you play?' We are occasionally paid some old compliments. I remember the time when a well-meaning old lady told us, 'You have such delightful manners. I always think of you both as quite English.' I think she meant this as the height of flattery.

We have made a few close friends, who often invite us to their homes. One of them, who is a widower living on the other side of London, even fetches us in his car on Sunday mornings and brings us back in the evenings. Little Christina, our small daughter, calls him Uncle Sunday. He speaks Swedish and has an elderly Swedish housekeeper, who has been looking after him for more than twenty years, so we chat for hours in a language that is in some ways similar to our own.

Our children can already speak English more fluently than we can. They obviously feel superior to us, and are always making fun of our mistakes, but spelling causes all of us many headaches.

66. The writer speaks Danish as her native language because
 - A. she is Danish by birth.
 - B. her grandmother was Danish.
 - C. Danish was the first language she learned.
 - D. she went to school in Denmark.
67. Which of these ideas is not suggested about their arrival in England?
 - A. neither of them was really well
 - B. the weather was unpleasant
 - C. it was bitterly cold
 - D. it was early in the morning
68. All but one of these things which made matters worse are correct. The exception is
 - A. they nearly forgot to pay the taxi-driver
 - B. some jewellery was lost
 - C. the driver was disagreeable
 - D. something was left behind
69. They were lucky in finding a flat but one of these statements is not true. Which is it?
 - A. they found it fairly quickly
 - B. it was quite suitable
 - C. it was reasonably inexpensive
 - D. it was not too far from the center of the town
70. Klaus attends the Technical college
 - A. to learn more English
 - B. to study to become an engineer
 - C. to give specialist advice
 - D. to gain additional knowledge of his subject
71. Which of these statements about the neighbors is apparently untrue?
 - A. they spend too much time gossiping
 - B. they do not mix much with other people
 - C. they are not unpleasant
 - D. they have little real interest in the world
72. The neighbors' questions are described as 'dull' because
 - A. sport and weather are very dull subjects
 - B. these are very obvious questions, showing little real interest
 - C. they are only the two questions they ask

- D. the Danish couple have no interest in sport or the weather
73. Why was the old lady's remark considered the height of flattery?
 - A. it was believed that only English people had good manners
 - B. she was eager to be polite
 - C. she knew they were foreigners
 - D. she thought she should try her best to flatter them
74. What is the chief reason they enjoy their visits to their widowed friend?
 - A. they have the opportunity of seeing another part of London
 - B. he is their only friend
 - C. the children are fond of him
 - D. they can express themselves in a language so similar to their own and so feel relaxed
75. The English of the father and mother is apparently
 - A. very good
 - B. almost non-existent
 - C. not very good
 - D. excellent

Passage Four

Pottery is the name given to all kinds of pots and utensils made from clay and other minerals when they have been 'fired', that is hardened by heat of the potter's kiln. Articles made of pottery include plates, cups and saucers, cooking dishes, wall and floor tiles, chemical storage jars, bathroom fittings, filters, drain pipes, electrical insulators and ornaments for the home.

Pottery is one of the oldest crafts, which began to be practiced as soon as man learned to control fire, and long before the melting of metals. It enabled him from very early times to make vessels for storing and cooking food, for carrying water, and for ritual purposes. Early vessels were shaped by hand and probably 'fired' in a big bonfire by covering them over with dried grass and dead branches, which were then set alight.

A great advance in pottery followed the invention of the potter's wheel and the kiln. It is not certainly known where the potter's wheel was first used, but it is thought that by about 3500 B.C. potters in Central Asia were using some kind of wheel. From there its use spread west and east to Egypt, Crete, China—and then to ancient Greece and Rome.

At first the wheel was nothing more than a small disc, turned on a pivot by hand, but later it was improved by raising it and providing it with a larger circular platform near the ground as well which could be rotated by the potter with his feet. Such a wheel was probably in use in Egypt by about 200 B.C., though this is only conjecture; but it was certainly still in use in Europe at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the eighteenth century, however, the

potter's wheel was improved so that it could be worked by a treadle, or turned by an assistant. Modern potters' wheels are power driven.

There are three principal ways articles may be made of pottery. They may be simply shaped by hand. They may be thrown on the potter's wheel and shaped against the spin with the fingers on some scraping tool. Thirdly, the wet clay may be put in a pre-shaped 'form' of plaster-of-Paris.

After the pots have been made, they are slowly baked in the kiln. This produces chemical changes in the clay which have a hardening effect. The time taken for firing pottery varies with the size of the kiln and the type of the clay. It can take anything from 24 hours to as long as 2 weeks.

If pottery is to hold water, it must be 'glazed', since clay is porous by nature. Glaze consists of the raw materials of glass, ground together and mixed with water to a creamy consistency. The glaze is sprayed on to the pot which is then heated in the kiln again until it is, in effect, covered with a very thin layer of glass. This seals the pores in the clay and gives us the versatile table and oven dishes we know so well today.

76. Pottery is the name given to

- A. all kinds of utensils
- B. all kinds of pots and utensils.
- C. domestic fittings and table dishes.
- D. things made of baked clay or other minerals.

77. The early making of pottery

- A. pre-dated the discovery of fire.
- B. post-dated the smelting of metals.
- C. was dependent on the control of fire.
- D. avoided the need for storing and treating food.

78. Before the invention of the potter's wheel

- A. pottery vessels were shaped by hand.
- B. it was impossible to make pottery vessels.
- C. pottery vessels were shaped by heating in a bonfire.
- D. pottery could only be obtained from Central Asia.

79. The first potter's wheel was invented

- A. in Central Asia.
- B. in Egypt.
- C. in Ancient Greece.
- D. probably before 3500 B.C.

80. The ancient Greeks and Romans

- A. did not use the potter's wheel.

B. learned about the potter's wheel from elsewhere.

C. did not make pottery.

D. carried the potter's wheel to Egypt, Crete and China.

81. Improvements to the potter's wheel

- A. came only in the twentieth century
- B. have never really been successful.
- C. have been concerned with motive power methods mainly.
- D. ceased after 200 B.C.

82. A foot-operated potter's wheel was in use in Egypt

- B. certainly by 2000 B.C.
- C. probably by the beginning of the nineteenth century.
- D. for a short period in the second century A.D.
- D. perhaps around 200 B.C.

83. The three ways articles can be made of pottery are

- A. spinning, moulding and 'throwing'.
- B. 'throwing', hand shaping and on a wheel.
- C. hand shaping, 'throwing' on a wheel, and moulding in a 'form'.
- D. becoming increasingly sophisticated.

84. The time taken for firing pottery varies according to

- A. the type of clay the kiln is made of.
- B. the type of clay and the size of kiln it is baked in.
- C. the type of kiln the pottery is baked in.
- D. atmospheric conditions.

85. The glaze on a pottery vessel

- A. keeps the clay soft.
- B. prevents the clay from becoming porous.
- C. prevents the clay from allowing moisture to pass through its pores.
- D. makes it more attractive to look at.

V. Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about TRAVEL in three paragraphs.

You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop its idea by completing the paragraph. Write about 35 words for each paragraph, not including the words given. Therefore, your part of the composition should be about 100 words. Remember to write clearly.

Travel

- 1 Travel has become a world-wide activity.
- 2 People travel for many reasons. But perhaps the most common is traveling for pleasure.
- 3 Travel is also one of the best means for learning.