

大连理工大学

二〇〇二年硕士生入学考试

英语 试题

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Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**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 centre.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction. You need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the lights." You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For instance, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals, "I know you", "I am interested in you." or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

21. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) every glance has its significance
- B) staring at a person is an expression of interest
- C) a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
- D) a glance conveys more meaning than words

22. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to look into another passenger's eyes
- B) to avoid eye contact with other passengers
- C) to signal you are not a threat to anyone
- D) to keep a distance from other passengers

23. By "a dimming of the lights" (Para.1, Line 9) Erving Goffman means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A) closing one's eyes
- B) turning off the lights
- C) ceasing to glance at others
- D) reducing gaze-time to the minimum

24. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) depressed                      B) uneasy                      C) curious                      D) amused

25. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the limitations of eye contact                      B) the exchange of ideas through eye contact  
C) proper behavior in situations                      D) the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Explorers have long been aware that ancient peoples inhabited the lands of the upper Nile River in what is today modern Sudan. But because of an obsession by western archaeologists with Egypt's brilliant kingdoms, these Nubian cultures were regarded as little more than spillovers of Egyptian civilization. When Nubians were noticed at all, they were depicted as one of Egypt's defeated enemies or mercenaries in the service of Egypt.

All that is changing, thanks to the remarkable work of excavators from Sudan and various western countries at several dozen archaeological sites strung hundreds of miles along the Nile from the capital, Khartoum, to the Egyptian border. Digging quietly but steadily since the 1960s, they have uncovered what experts now believe was not only an autonomous culture on the Nile, but one of the greatest civilizations in all of African history. The evidence for such conclusions is finally available in Sudan: Ancient Kingdoms on the Nile, currently at the Institute du Monde Arabe in Paris and moving to the Netherlands and Germany over the course of the next 18 months.

This collection of some 468 statues, ceramics, jewelry and other objects—celebrated as the most spectacular presentation of Nubian antiquities ever organized—was gathered from nine museums around the world. Taken together, the exhibits reveal a civilization as profound as it was powerful, a richly inventive society influenced by Egyptian, Mediterranean, African—and even Arabian—cultural currents, but distinctive from earliest times. “After a tremendous number of major finds in the past 20 years, we know a lot more about these kingdoms and their power,” says Timothy Kendall, associate curator at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. “Sudan was not an Egyptian kingdom but one rooted in central Africa.” Adds Dietrich Wildung, curator of the Egyptian Museum in Berlin: “This is nothing less than the discovery of a new dimension of the ancient world. Until now, Nubia has been a no-man's land.”

Although not the most dazzling visually, many experts regard the displays of recently discovered Neolithic pottery and burial talismans as the most significant items in the exhibition. The finds predate similar discoveries in Egypt, thus indicating a pre-existing, indigenous Nubian civilization. According to Hassan Hussein Idris, director of Sudan's National Board for Antiquities and Museums, the finds even suggest that Nubia “provided part of Egypt's formative roots” rather than the other way around.

26. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Nubian antiquities are being unearthed in Sudan  
B) a great Nubian civilization is revealed after decades of digging  
C) the exhibition, Sudan: Ancient Kingdoms on the Nile arouses much enthusiasm in Europe  
D) western archaeologists still have an obsession with Egyptian kingdoms even now

27. The Nubian cultures were formerly belittled because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they were nothing more than spillovers of Egyptian civilization  
B) western archaeologists were completely fascinated with Egypt's brilliant kingdoms  
C) Nubians were considered to have been defeated by Egyptians  
D) Nubians once served as mercenaries in the Egyptian army
28. Which of the following is not true of the exhibition, Sudan: Ancient Kingdoms on the Nile?  
A) It is the most spectacular presentation of Nubian antiquities ever organized.  
B) It is on display in Paris now and soon will move to Holland and Germany.  
C) It reveals a society influenced by and therefore quite similar to other cultural currents.  
D) It yields some evidence that Nubian civilization was one of the greatest in African history.
29. All of the following are mentioned in the last paragraph except that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Nubian civilization might have a longer history than Egyptian civilization  
B) some finds in the exhibition are even earlier in history than similar finds in Egypt  
C) Nubian civilization contributed partly to the formation of Egyptian civilization  
D) Nubian civilization was attributed in part to Egyptian civilization
30. To which of the following subjects is the passage mainly related?  
A) Archaeology.                      B) Architecture.                      C) Anthropology.                      D) Geography.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood; but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and vice versa.

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a bearer of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situation; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "cultural", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

31. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "environment" as the author sees it?  
A) Elaborate.                      B) Prejudiced.                      C) Faultless.                      D) Oversimplified.

32. According to the author the concept of "environment" is difficult to explain because \_\_\_\_.
- A) it doesn't distinguish between the organism and the environment
  - B) it involves both internal and external forces
  - C) the organism and the environment influence each other
  - D) the relationship between the organism and the environment is unclear.
33. In analyzing the environmental forces acting on man the author suggests that \_\_\_\_.
- A) biological factors are less important to the organism than cultural factors to man
  - B) man and other animals are modified equally by the environmental forces
  - C) man is modified by the cultural environment as well as by the natural environment
  - D) physical and biological factors exert more influence on other organisms than on man
34. As for culture, the author points out that \_\_\_\_.
- A) it develops side by side with environmental factors
  - B) it is also affected by environmental factors
  - C) it is generally accepted to be part of the environment
  - D) it is a product of man's biological instincts
35. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_.
- A) the interpretation of the term "environment"
  - B) the discussion on organisms and biological environment
  - C) the comparison between internal and external factors influencing man
  - D) the evaluation of man's influence on culture

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Real policemen hardly recognise any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV—if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad (穿衣不多的) ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty—or not—of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks—where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police—little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. So, as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his witnesses and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

36. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) so that he can catch criminals in the streets  
 B) because many of the criminals he has to catch are dangerous  
 C) so that he can justify his arrests in court  
 D) because he has to know nearly as much about law as a professional lawyer
37. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) exciting and glamorous  
 B) full of danger  
 C) devoted mostly to routine matters  
 D) wasted on unimportant matters
38. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away  
 B) spend a lot of effort on trying to track down their man  
 C) try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation  
 D) usually fail to produce results
39. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
 A) Generally the detective's work is over once the arrest has been made.  
 B) Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate.  
 C) People are usually willing to give evidence.  
 D) Policemen and detectives spend little time at the typewriter.
40. \_\_\_\_\_ could be a suitable title for the passage.  
 A) Policemen and Detectives  
 B) Detectives' Life—Fact and Fantasy  
 C) The Reality of Being a Detective  
 D) Drama and Reality

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

41. He came back late, \_\_\_\_\_ which time all the guests had already left.  
 A) after                      B) by                      C) at                      D) during
42. I'm very sorry to have \_\_\_\_\_ you with so many questions on such an occasion.  
 A) interfered              B) offended              C) impressed              D) bothered
43. Do you think he is \_\_\_\_\_ of doing the job?  
 A) capable                  B) clever                  C) able                      D) suited
44. He \_\_\_\_\_ to all his friends that he was getting married.  
 A) told                      B) related                  C) announced              D) spoke

45. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I would have told you.  
 A) knew                      B) have known                      C) would know                      D) had known
46. After the guests left, she spent half an hour \_\_\_\_\_ the sitting-room.  
 A) ordering                      B) arranging                      C) tidying up                      D) clearing away
47. Peter is \_\_\_\_\_ of getting a new job. He doesn't like his present job.  
 A) desiring                      B) hoping                      C) thinking                      D) considering
48. Many factors are \_\_\_\_\_ work in the cooling trend of recent years.  
 A) in                      B) on                      C) at                      D) with
49. You should keep your anger \_\_\_\_\_ control.  
 A) under                      B) with                      C) below                      D) within
50. Being a pop star can be quite a hard life, with a lot of travelling \_\_\_\_\_ heavy schedules.  
 A) with regard to                      B) as to                      C) in relation to                      D) owing to
51. Tony is very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the exam.  
 A) with                      B) for                      C) toward                      D) on
52. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ their facilities to the full while many disabled people manage to make the best use of their senses.  
 A) able people use                      B) able people do use                      C) do able people use                      D) do use able people
53. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, \_\_\_\_\_ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.  
 A) while                      B) since                      C) after                      D) as
54. When people become unemployed, it is \_\_\_\_\_ that is often worse than lack of wages.  
 A) laziness                      B) poverty                      C) idleness                      D) inability
55. The president made a \_\_\_\_\_ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly.  
 A) vigorous                      B) tedious                      C) flat                      D) harsh
56. It is useful to be able to predict the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which a price change will affect supply and demand.  
 A) from                      B) with                      C) to                      D) for
57. Finding a job in such a big company has always been \_\_\_\_\_ his wildest dreams.  
 A) under                      B) over                      C) above                      D) beyond
58. We have a great need for energy because of our \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle.  
 A) fastly-paced                      B) fastly-pacing                      C) fast-paced                      D) fast-pacing
59. He gave me the wrong directions. I was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) cheating                      B) misleading                      C) mistaken                      D) misinformed
60. When people from warm countries visit cold areas, they usually \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather.  
 A) vary                      B) curse                      C) complain                      D) acclaim
61. It is not a \_\_\_\_\_ scene, surely not from the artistic point of view.  
 A) memory                      B) memorable                      C) memorizing                      D) moderate

62. Nowhere in nature is aluminum found free, owing to its always \_\_\_\_\_ with other elements, most commonly with oxygen.  
A) combined                      B) having combined                      C) combine                      D) being combined
63. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ to the family's disappointment.  
A) much                      B) more                      C) too much                      D) much more
64. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I \_\_\_\_\_ fully occupied the whole of last week.  
A) were                      B) had been                      C) have been                      D) was
65. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be \_\_\_\_\_ near what's needed.  
A) everywhere                      B) somewhere                      C) nowhere                      D) anywhere
66. \_\_\_\_\_, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.  
A) Other things being equal                      B) Were other things equal  
C) To be equal to other things                      D) Other things to be equal
67. \_\_\_\_\_ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.  
A) For                      B) Since                      C) Now                      D) Despite
68. The man in the corner confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ a lie to the manager of the company.  
A) have told                      B) having told                      C) being told                      D) be told
69. A \_\_\_\_\_ to this problem is expected to be found before long.  
A) result                      B) response                      C) settlement                      D) solution
70. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ the police.  
A) called in                      B) calling in                      C) call in                      D) to call in

## Part IV

## English-Chinese Translation

(25 minutes)

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

Pollutants will, if present in sufficient quantity, have adverse effects on animals and plants. 71) Many of these compounds do, of course, break down so rapidly that there is little risk of toxic concentrations. But compounds such as the organochlorine (有机氯) insecticides can persist long enough for living organisms to acquire considerable concentrations within their bodies. It is commonly believed that such persistent substances accumulate or concentrate as they pass along or up the food-chain. This idea of concentration developed from field observations on the occurrence of organochlorine insecticides in wildlife specimens, and most of our evidence still relates to these insecticides. 72) There is, however, little good evidence that pollutants in general, or organochlorine insecticides in particular, do concentrate along the food-chain.

It is common knowledge that animals are selective in what they eat—one man's meat is another man's poison. 73) The energy that animals obtain from their food is derived ultimately from the sun's radiant energy, some of which is utilized by green plants for photosynthesis. The first link in the food-

chain, or food-web as it is now usually thought of, is the herbivores (食草动物). These may be preyed on by carnivores (食肉动物), which may themselves be eaten by other predators. It is then easy to assume that persistent compounds will accumulate along the food-chain. 74) If 10 herbivores all have, and retain, equal amounts of a persistent substance, then the carnivore that eats these 10 herbivores will contain 10 times as much of this substance as did any one of the herbivores.

75) But this is not a real situation, and the confusion comes possibly from the unappreciated difference between persistence in the physical environment and persistence within organisms. Organochlorine insecticides lasts a long time in soils—given suitable conditions 50 per cent may remain for well over 10 years. And elemental pollutants such as the heavy metals obviously persist indefinitely, either in the elemental form or in a variety of compounds. But we do not yet know of any pollutants that remain indefinitely within a living organism.

## Part V

### Short Answer Questions

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part, there is a passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully and then answer each of the questions or complete each of the statements in no more than 10 words.*

In the middle of the afternoon, the demand for electricity can be twice as high as it is after midnight. Yet power plants are more efficient and least polluting when their output is somewhere between those two extremes. So utilities try to “top off the usage peaks and fill in the valleys”—that is, they generate more energy than they need at night and store it for use during the day. With the help of the scientists, the Alabama Electric Cooperative has adopted a novel form of energy storage: it pumps air underground into a huge cavern.

McIntosh, Alabama, is the first in the United States to use compressed air storage. The storage cavern, whose top is 1,500 feet below ground, was a salt dome until the salt was mined by dissolving it in water and pumping it out. As a cavern a thousand feet tall and 220 feet across, it contains 19 million cubic feet of empty space, admirably suited for storing air.

At night the Alabama utility uses off-peak electricity to pump air through huge pipes into the cavern. The pressure inside the cavern gets as high as 1,100 pounds per square inch. The pressurized air is then released during the day, and its rapid expansion drives a turbine that generates electricity. All in all, it is a very simple technology, and according to the scientists, most power plants in the United States are geographically positioned to make use of it—all you need is a convenient cavern or some other suitable rock formation.

#### Questions:

76. What does “those two extremes” refer to in the passage?
77. The passage mainly tells us a technology to \_\_\_\_\_.
78. How was the huge cavern at McIntosh, Alabama, excavated?
79. When will the pressurized air in the cavern be released to generate electricity?
80. What makes it convenient for most power plants in the United States to use compressed air storage technology?

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic Advantages of a Job Interview. You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.*

1. 现在找工作一般都要进行面试，通过面试面试者和应试者可以相互了解情况。
2. 面试者可以向应试者介绍情况，如工作性质、条件、待遇等。
3. 应试者也有机会给对方留下一个好的印象，如可以表现出自信心，可以介绍教育背景、工作能力等。