

上海外国语大学 2016 年硕士研究生入学考试

英语二外（自命题）试题

（考试时间 180 分钟，满分 100 分，共 11 页）

I. Grammar and Vocabulary (30%)

Directions: From the four choices given, choose ONE to complete the sentence.

Section A: Grammar (15%, @1%)

- In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.
A. where B. when C. which D. what
- _____ men have learned much from the behavior of animals is barely new.
A. That B. Those C. What D. Whether
- It is reported that a series of meetings _____ held about the best way to market the new product.
A. was B. were C. has D. have
- The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself.
A. injured B. had injured C. would injure D. injure
- _____ for your laziness, you could have finished the assignment by now.
A. Had it not been B. It were not
C. Weren't it D. Had not it been
- Anyone, once _____ positive for H7N9 flu virus, will receive free medical treatment from our government.
A. to be tested B. being tested C. tested D. to test
- Hearing his words, I couldn't decide _____ or remain.
A. whether to go abroad B. if I go abroad
C. if to go abroad D. to go abroad
- To build a factory is beneficial to the locals, but on the other hand, it will be not environmentally friendly.
---- That's _____ environmental protection organizations disagree.
A. what B. where C. how D. which

9. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
A. to have students
B. for students' being
C. for students to be
D. to students' being
10. I can't meet you on Sunday. I'll be _____ occupied.
A. also
B. just
C. nevertheless
D. otherwise
11. They have eaten all the oranges on the table and _____ was left for me.
A. none
B. nothing
C. no one
D. not anything
12. —May I go and play with Dick this afternoon, Mum?
—No, you can't go out _____ your work is being done.
A. before
B. until
C. as
D. the moment
13. Let's not wait any longer, he might not _____ at all.
A. turn over
B. turn up
C. used to
D. turn down
14. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
A. broke off
B. broke down
C. broke up
D. broke out
15. Even as a girl, _____ to be her life, and theater audiences were to be her best teachers.
A. performing by Melissa were
B. it was known that Melissa's performances were
C. knowing that Melissa's performances were
D. Melissa knew that performing was

Section B Vocabulary (15%, @1%)

1. The _____ majority of citizens tend to believe that the death penalty will help decrease the crime rate.
A. overflowing
B. overwhelming
C. prevalent
D. premium
2. The two most important _____ in making a cake are flour and sugar.
A. elements
B. components
C. ingredients
D. constituents
3. Cultural _____ indicates that human beings hand their languages down from one generation to another.
A. translation
B. transition
C. transmission
D. transaction
4. No one knew that the apparently _____ businessman was really a criminal.
A. respective
B. respectable
C. respectful
D. realistic
5. If nothing is done to protect the environment, millions of spiders that are alive today will have become _____.
A. deteriorated
B. degenerated
C. suppressed
D. extinct

6. In his last years, Henry suffered from a disease that slowly _____ him of much of his sight.
A. relieved B. jeopardized C. deprived D. eliminated
7. Because of the _____ of its ideas, the book was in wide circulation both at home and abroad.
A. originality B. subjectivity C. generality D. ambiguity
8. My sister is quite _____ and plans to get an M. A. degree within one year.
A. aggressive B. enthusiastic C. considerate D. ambitious
9. The manager tried to wave aside these issues as _____ details that would be settled later.
A. versatile B. trivial C. preliminary D. alternate
10. With its own parliament and currency and a common _____ for peace, the European Union declared itself—in 11 official languages—open for business.
A. inspiration B. assimilation C. intuition D. aspiration
11. As one of the youngest professors in the university, Miss King is certainly on the _____ of a brilliant career.
A. threshold B. edge C. porch D. course
12. Mainstream pro-market economists all agree that competition is an _____ spur to efficiency and innovation.
A. extravagant B. exquisite C. intermittent D. indispensable
13. In the late 19th century, Jules Verne, the master of science fiction, foresaw many of the technological wonders that are _____ today.
A. transient B. commonplace C. implicit D. elementary
14. The advance of globalization is challenging some of our most _____ values and ideas, including our idea of what constitutes “home”.
A. enriched B. enlightened C. cherished D. chartered
15. Researchers have discovered that _____ with animals in an active way may lower a person’s blood pressure.
A. interacting B. integrating C. migrating D. merging

II. Cloze Test (15%, @1%)

Directions: Fill in each blank of the following passage with an appropriate word.

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 1 to how they can best 2 such changes. Growing bodies need

movement and exercise, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 3 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 4 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 5 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 6 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 7, publishing newsletters with many student written book reviews, displaying student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of 8 clubs can provide 8 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 9 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 10 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 11 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have short attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 12 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to something else without feeling guilty, and without letting the other participants 13. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 14, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles that are within their 15 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. thought | B. idea | C. opinion | D. advice |
| 2. A. strengthen | B. accommodate | C. stimulate | D. enhance |
| 3. A. If | B. Although | C. Whereas | D. Because |
| 4. A. assistance | B. guidance | C. confidence | D. tolerance |
| 5. A. claimed | B. admired | C. ignored | D. surpassed |
| 6. A. improper | B. risky | C. fair | D. wise |
| 7. A. in effect | B. as a result | C. for example | D. in a sense |
| 8. A. durable | B. excessive | C. surplus | D. multiple |
| 9. A. group | B. individual | C. personnel | D. corporation |
| 10. A. consent | B. insurance | C. admission | D. security |
| 11. A. particularly | B. barely | C. definitely | D. rarely |
| 12. A. if only | B. now that | C. so that | D. even if |
| 13. A. off | B. down | C. out | D. alone |
| 14. A. On the contrary | B. On the average | | |
| C. On the whole | D. On the other hand | | |

15. A. capabilities B. responsibilities C. proficiency D. efficiency

III. Reading Comprehension (30%, @1.5%)

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question.

Passage 1

In the early days of nuclear power, the United States made money on it. But today opponents have so complicated its development that no nuclear plants have been ordered or built here in 12 years.

The greatest fear of nuclear power opponents has always been a reactor "meltdown". Today, the chances of a meltdown that would threaten U. S. public health are very little. But to even further reduce the possibility, engineers are testing new reactors that rely not on human judgment to shut them down but on the laws of nature. Now General Electric is already building two advanced reactors in Japan. But don't expect them even on U. S. shores unless things change in Washington.

The procedure for licensing nuclear power plants is a bad dream. Any time during, or even after, construction, an objection by any group or individual can bring everything to a halt while the matter is investigated or taken to court. Meanwhile, the builder must add nice-but-not-necessary improvements, some of which force him to knock down walls and start over. In every case when a plant has been opposed, the Nuclear Regulation Commission has ultimately granted a license to construct or operate. But the victory often costs so much that the utility ends up abandoning the plant anyway.

A case in point is the Shoreham plant on New York's Long Island. Shoreham was a virtual twin to the Millstone plant in Connecticut, both ordered in the mid-60's. Millstone, completed for \$ 101 million, has been generating electricity for two decades. Shoreham, however, was **singled out** by antinuclear activists who, by sending in endless protests, drove the cost over \$ 5 billion and delayed its use for many years.

Shoreham finally won its operation license. But the plant has never produced a watt power. Governor Mario Cuomo, an opponent of a Shoreham start up, used his power to force New York's public-utilities commission to accept the following settlement: the power company could pass the cost of Shoreham along to its consumers only if it agreed not to operate the plant. Today, a perfectly good facility, capable of servicing hundreds of thousands

of homes, sits rusting.

1. The author's attitude toward the development of nuclear power is _____.
A. negative
B. neutral
C. positive
D. questioning
2. What has made the procedure for licensing nuclear power plants a bad dream?
A. The inefficiency of the Nuclear Regulation Commission.
B. The enormous cost of construction and operation.
C. The length of time it takes to make investigations.
D. The objection of the opponents of nuclear power.
3. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that _____.
A. there are not enough safety measures in the U. S. for running new nuclear power plants
B. it is not technical difficulties that prevent the building of nuclear power plants in the U.S.
C. there are already more nuclear power plants than necessary in the U. S.
D. the American government will not allow Japanese nuclear reactors to be installed in the U. S.
4. Governor Mario Cuomo's chief intention in proposing the settlement was to _____.
A. stop the Shoreham plant from going into operation
B. urge the power company to further increase its power supply
C. permit the Shoreham plant to operate under certain conditions
D. help the power company to solve its financial problems
5. The phrase "single out" is closest in meaning to _____.
A. delay
B. end up
C. complete
D. separate

Passage 2

Two hours from the tall buildings of Manhattan and Philadelphia live some of the world's largest black bears. They are in northern Pennsylvania's Pocono Mountains, a home they share with an abundance of other wildlife.

The streams, lakes, meadows, mountain ridges and forests that make the Poconos an ideal place for black bears have also attracted more people to the region. Open spaces are threatened by plans for housing estates and important habitats are endangered by highway construction. To protect the Poconos natural beauty from irresponsible development, the Nature

Conservancy named the area one of America's "Last Great Places".

Operating out of a century-old schoolhouse in the village of Long Pond, Pennsylvania, the conservancy's bud Cook is working with local people and business leaders to balance economic growth with environmental protection. By forging partnerships with people like Francis Altemose, the Conservancy has been able to protect more than 14,000 acres of environmentally important land in the area.

Altemose's family has farmed in the Pocono area for generations. Two years ago Francis worked with the Conservancy to include his farm in a county farmland protection program. As a result, his family's land can be protected from development and the Altemoses will be better able to provide a secure financial future for their 7-year-old grandson.

Cook attributes the Conservancy's success in the Poconos to **having a local presence** and a commitment to working with local residents

"The key to protecting these remarkable lands is connecting with the local community," Cook said. "The people who live there respect the land. They value quiet forests, clear streams and abundant wildlife. They are eager to help with conservation effort.

For more information on how you can help the Nature Conservancy protect the Poconos and the world's other "Last Great Places," please call 1-888-564 6864 or visit us on the World Wide Web at www.tnc.org.

6. The purpose in naming the Poconos as one of America's "Last Great Places" is to _____.

- A. gain support from the local community
- B. protect it from irresponsible development
- C. make it a better home for black bears
- D. provide financial security for future generations

7. We learn from the passage that _____.

- A. the population in the Pocono area is growing
- B. wildlife in the Pocono area is dying out rapidly
- C. the security of the Pocono residents is being threatened
- D. farmlands in the Pocono area are shrinking fast

8. What is important in protecting the Poconos according to Cook?

- A. The setting up of an environmental protection website
- B. Support from organizations like The Nature Conservancy
- C. Cooperation with the local residents and business leaders
- D. Inclusion of farmlands in the region's protection program

9. What does Bud Cook mean by “having a local presence” (Line 1, Para. 5)?
- A. Financial contributions from local business leaders
 - B. Consideration of the interests of the local residents
 - C. The establishment of a wildlife protection foundation in the area
 - D. The setting up of a local Nature Conservancy branch in the Pocono area
10. The passage most probably is _____.
- A. an official document
 - B. a news story
 - C. an advertisement
 - D. a research report

Passage 3

Once it was possible to define male and female roles easily by the division of labor. Men worked outside the home and earned the income to support their families, while women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. These roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for women to exchange their roles. But by the middle of this century, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American. But in the 1960s a new force developed called the counterculture. The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals. The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Taking more interest in childcare, men began to share child-raising tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and childcare responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was not a very large group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns. Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on “overtime” work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned away from high paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced

additional economic and social changes. Women of all ages and at all levels of society were entering the work force in greater numbers. Most of them still took traditional women's jobs as public school teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. But some women began to enter traditionally male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal work, and equal opportunities for promotion.

Today the experts generally agree that important changes are taking place in the roles of men and women. Naturally, there are difficulties in adjusting to these transformations.

11. Which of the following best express the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. Women usually worked outside the home for wages.
 - B. Men and women's roles were easily exchanged in the past.
 - C. Men's roles at home were more firmly fixed than women's.
 - D. Men and women's roles were usually quite separated in the past.
12. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. The first sentence.
 - B. The second and the third sentences.
 - C. The fourth sentence.
 - D. The last sentence.
13. In the passage the author proposes that the counterculture ____.
- A. destroyed the United States.
 - B. transformed some American values.
 - C. was not important in the United States.
 - D. brought people more leisure time with their families.
14. It could be inferred from the passage that ____.
- A. men and women will never share the same goals.
 - B. some men will be willing to exchange their traditional male roles.
 - C. most men will be happy to share some of the household responsibilities with their wives.
 - D. more American households are headed by women than ever before.
15. The best title for the passage may be ____.
- A. Results of Feminist Movements.
 - B. New influence in American Life.
 - C. Counterculture and Its consequence.
 - D. Traditional Division of Male and Female Roles.

Passage 4

What is the nature of the scientific attitude, the attitude of the man or woman who studies and applies physics, biology, chemistry, geology, engineering, medicine or any other science? We all know that science plays

an important role in the societies in which we live. Many people believe, however, that our progress depends on two different aspects of science. The first of these is the application of the machines, products and systems of applied knowledge that scientists and technologists develop. Through technology, science improves the structure of society and helps man to gain increasing control over his environment.

The second aspect is the application by all members of society of the special methods of thought and action that scientists use in their work.

What are these special methods of thinking and acting? First of all, it seems that a successful scientist is full of curiosity - he wants to find out how and why the universe works. He usually directs his attention towards problems which he notices have no satisfactory explanation, and his curiosity makes him look for underlying relationships even if the data available seem to be unconnected. Moreover, he thinks he can improve the existing conditions and enjoys trying to solve the problems which this involves.

He is a good observer, accurate, patient and objective and applies logical thought to the observations he makes. He utilizes the facts he observes to the fullest extent. For example, trained observers obtain a very large amount of information about a star mainly from the accurate analysis of the simple lines that appear in a spectrum.

He is skeptical - he does not accept statements which are not based on the most complete evidence available - and therefore rejects authority as the sole basis for truth. Scientists always check statements and make experiments carefully and objectively to verify them.

Furthermore, he is not only critical of the work of others, but also of his own, since he knows that man is the least reliable of scientific instruments and that a number of factors tend to disturb objective investigation.

Lastly, he is highly imaginative since he often has to look for relationships in data which are not only complex but also frequently incomplete. Furthermore, he needs imagination if he wants to make hypotheses of how processes work and how events take place.

These seem to be some of the ways in which a successful scientist or technologist thinks and acts.

16. Many people believe that science helps society to progress through_____
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. applied knowledge. | B. more than one aspect. |
| C. technology only. | D. the use of machines. |

17. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about curiosity?

- A. It gives the scientist confidence and pleasure in work.
 - B. It gives rise to interest in problems that are unexplained.
 - C. It leads to efforts to investigate potential connections.
 - D. It encourages the scientist to look for new ways of acting.
18. According to the passage, a successful scientist would not _____
- A. easily believe in unchecked statements.
 - B. easily criticize others' research work.
 - C. always use his imagination in work.
 - D. always use evidence from observation.
19. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Application of technology.
 - B. Progress in modern society.
 - C. Scientists' ways of thinking and acting.
 - D. How to become a successful scientist.
20. What is the author's attitude towards the topic?
- A. Critical.
 - B. Objective.
 - C. Biased.
 - D. Unclear.

IV. Writing (25%):

Please write an essay of no less than 150 words on the title of “My View on Independence and Self-reliance”. The following statements are for your reference.

1. God helps those who help themselves.
2. Everyman is the architect of his own fortune.

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, language and organization.