

上海理工大学 2005 年秋博士研究生入学考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Unlike the carefully weighed and planned compositions of Dante, Goeth's writings have always the sense of immediacy and enthusiasm. He was a constant experimenter with life, with ideas, and with forms of writing. For the same reason, his works seldom have the qualities of finish or formal beauty which distinguish the masterpieces of Dante and Virgil. He came to love the beauties of classicism, but these were never an essential part of his make-up. Instead, the urgency of the moment, the spirit of the thing, guided his pen. As a result, nearly all his words have serious flaws of structure, of inconsistencies, of excesses and redundancies and extraneousness.

In the large sense, Goethe represents the fullest development of the romanticist. It has been argued that he should not be so designated because he so clearly matured and outgrew the kind of romanticism exhibited by Wordsworth, Shelly, and Keats. Shelly and Keats died young; Wordsworth lived narrowly and abandoned his early attitudes. In contrast, Goethe lived abundantly and developed his faith in the spirit, his understanding of nature and human nature, and his reliance on feelings as man's essential motivating force. The result was an all encompassing vision of reality and a philosophy of life broader and deeper than the partial visions and attitudes of other romanticists. Yet the spirit of youthfulness, the impatience with close reasoning or "logic-chopping", and the continued faith in nature remained his to the end, together with an occasional waywardness and impulsiveness and a disregard of artistic or logical propriety which savor strongly of romantic individualism. Since so many twentieth-century thoughts and attitudes are similarly based on the stimulus of the Romantic Moment, Goethe stands as particularly the poet of the modern man as Dante stood for medieval man and as Shakespeare for the man of the Renaissance.

21. The best title of this passage is _____.

A. Goethe's Abundant Life

B. Goethe and Dante

C. Goethe, the Romanticist

D. The Characteristics of Romanticism

22. According to the passage, Goethe _____.

- A. disliked Dante and Virgil
 C. should be a classicist
 23. A characteristic of romanticism not mentioned in the passage is _____.
 A. simplicity of language
 C. youthful attitude
 24. Good medieval writing was characterized by _____.
 A. careful planning
 C. lack of youth
 25. Which of the following characteristics does classicism have according to the passage?
 I. Reliance on the emotions.
 II. Emphasis on formal beauty.
 III. Careful planning of artistic structures.
 A. I only B. III only C. II and III D. I and III

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

I remember meeting him one evening with his pushcart. I had managed to sell all my papers and was coming home in the snow. It was that strange hour in downtown New York when the workers were pouring homeward in the twilight. I marched among thousands of tired men and women whom the factory whistles had unyoked. They flowed in rivers through the clothing factory districts, then down along the avenues to the East Side.

I met my father near Cooper Union. I recognized him, a hunched, frozen figure in an old overcoat standing by a banana cart. He looked so lonely, the tears came to my eyes. Then he saw me, and his face lit with his sad, beautiful smile—Charlie Chaplin's smile. "Arch, it's Mikey," he said. "So you have sold your papers! Come and eat a banana."

He offered me one. I refused it. I felt it crucial that my father sell his bananas, not give them away. He thought I was shy, and coaxed and joked with me, and made me eat the banana. It smelled of wet straw and snow.

"You haven't sold many bananas today, pop," I said anxiously.

He shrugged his shoulders.

"What can I do? No one seems to want them."

"It was true. The work crowds pushed home morosely over the pavements. The rusty sky darkened over New York building, the tall street lamps were lit, innumerable trucks, street cars and elevated trains clattered by. Nobody and nothing in the great city stopped for my father's bananas. I ought to yell," said my father dolefully. "I ought to make a big noise like other peddlers, but it makes my throat sore. Anyway, I'm ashamed of yelling, it makes me feel like a fool."

I had eaten one of his bananas. My sick conscience told me that I ought to pay for it somehow. I must remain here and help my father.

"I'll yell for you, pop," I volunteered.

"Arch, no," he said, "go home; you have worked enough today. Just tell mamma I'll be

late."

But I yelled and yelled. My father, standing by, spoke occasional words of praise, and said I was a wonderful yeller. Nobody else paid attention. The workers drifted past us wearily, endlessly; a defeated army wrapped in dreams of home. Elevated trains crashed; the Cooper Union clock burned above us; the sky grew black, the wind poured, the slush burned through our shoes. There were thousands of strange, silent figures pouring over the sidewalks in snow. None of them stopped to buy bananas. I yelled and yelled, nobody listened.

My father tried to stop me at last. "Nu," he said smiling to console me, "that was wonderful Yelling. Mikey. But it's plain we are unlucky today! Let's go home." I was frantic, and almost in tears. I insisted on keeping up my desperate yells. But at last my father persuaded me to leave with him.

26. "unyoked" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. sent out B. eased C. dispatched D. removed
27. Which of the following is intended to be a pair of contrast in the passage?
A. Huge crowds and lonely individuals.
B. Weather conditions and street lamps.
C. Clattering trains and peddlers' yells.
D. Moving crowds and street traffic.
28. Which of the following words is NOT suitable to describe the character of the son?
A. Compassionate B. Responsible. C. Shy. D. Determined
29. What is the theme of the story?
A. The misery of the factory workers.
B. How to survive in a harsh environment.
C. Generation gap between the father and the son.
D. Love between the father and the son.
30. What is the author's attitude towards the father and the son?
A. Indifferent B. Sympathetic C. Appreciative D. Difficult to tell

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The island of Great Britain being small (compared with the size of Australia), the natural place for holiday relaxation and enjoyment is its extensive coastline, above all its southern and eastern coasts, though Blackpool, which is probably the best known and most crowded seaside town, and the favorite resort of the mass-population of industrial Lancashire, is on the north-west coast. Distant and little-inhabited areas like Northern Scotland are too remote for the development of large seaside resorts.

For most children, going to the seaside suggests a week or fortnight of freedom on the beach, ideally a sandy one providing ample opportunity for the construction of sandcastles, fishing in pools for stranded shrimps, padding in shallow water or swimming in deep. Children's entertainments may include the traditional knockabout puppet show "Punch and Judy", donkey rides, paddleboats in

artificial ponds, mini-golf and the swings and roundabouts in local fairgrounds. Their parents spend sunny days swimming in the sea and sunbathing on the beach. Not that the British sun can be relied on and the depressing sight of families wandering round the town in mackintoshes and under umbrellas is not only too common. However there are always the shops with their tourist souvenirs, plenty of cafes find, if the worst comes to the worst, the cinema to offer a refuge.

The average family is unlikely to seek accommodation in a hotel as they can stay more cheaply in one of the many boarding-houses. These are usually three or four-storeyed Victorian buildings, whose owners spend the summer season letting rooms to a number of couples or families and providing three cooked meals a day at what they describe as a reasonable price, with the hope that in this way they will add enough to their savings to see the winter through. Otherwise there are the caravan and camping sites for those who prefer self-catering.

Nowadays, even when an increasing number of people fly off to Mediterranean resorts where a well-developed suntan can be assured, or explore in comfort Swiss lakes and mountains or romantic Italian or Spanish cities, the British seaside is still the main attraction for families, especially those with younger children. As they queue for boat trips, cups of tea or ice-cream under grey skies and in drizzling rain, the parents are reliving their own childhood when time seemed endless, their own sandcastle the most splendid on the beach, the sea always blue and friendly and the sun always hot.

31. A reason suggested in the first paragraph for the appeal of the British seaside is that _____.

- A. it is an ideal place for children
- B. most holiday resorts are in the warmer south and east
- C. it is within easy reach
- D. a large number of people enjoy going there

32. Children enjoy the seaside because _____.

- A. they can be sure to play on a sandy beach
- B. they are allowed to do anything they like
- C. it provides a period of enjoyable escape from school routine
- D. there are a variety of enjoyable ways of spending time there

33. It is suggested that as a form of holiday entertainment the cinema _____.

- A. is visited only if there is nothing better to do
- B. is the only place there is to go to in bad weather
- C. has nothing whatever to recommend it
- D. is the best place there is to go in bad weather

34. What reason is suggested for running a boarding-house?

- A. The owners earn their living by doing this.
- B. This helps to pay for the upkeep of a large house.
- C. The resulting supplementary income will ensure a living for several months.
- D. The money they make will keep them through the winter.

35. What attraction has the British seaside got for many parents in comparison with European resorts?

- A. They can take their families with them in their own country.
- B. There are more ways of enjoying themselves there.
- C. It takes them less time to get there.
- D. They can relive happy memories.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers stay at jobs they are too old for rather than face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we can't make use of".

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women job-hunt harder, hold a job longer with less absenteeism(缺勤), perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep-it moves in," according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981 report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line, but it does explode some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

36. After the age of 40 _____.
- A. most workers are tired of their present jobs
 - B. many workers tend to stick to their present jobs
 - C. people find their jobs more rewarding than before
 - D. people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs
37. From Hellman's remark, we can see that _____.
- A. full use has been made of the wisdom of older people
 - B. the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society
 - C. older people are no less intelligent than young people
 - D. the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society

38. Tish Sommers argues that _____.
 A. older women find it hard to escape poverty
 B. older women usually perform better in their jobs
 C. the major cause of the poverty of older women is sexism
 D. more people have come to believe in sexism and ageism
39. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans _____.
 A. have more job opportunities than young people
 B. live below the poverty line
 C. have new opportunities to remain active in society
 D. no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement
40. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer _____.
 A. calls attention to the living conditions of older Americans
 B. believes that the value of older people is gaining increasing recognition
 C. attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States
 D. argues people should not retire at the age of 65 or 70

Part III Vocabulary (15 points)

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

41. Alice had to _____ her ability to draw in order to be elected.
 A. demonstrate B. verify C. testify D. justify
42. Susan was quite _____ and it was almost impossible to convince her of her mistakes.
 A. studious B. flexible C. stubborn D. clumsy
43. The little boy caught his breath as he saw the man almost _____ from the roof.
 A. slither B. slide C. slap D. slip
44. The judge found that the accused man's statement did not _____ with that of his wife.
 A. comply B. conform C. confirm D. connect
45. They waited in the _____ for the front door to open.
 A. porch B. perch C. threshold D. inlet
46. John knew that there were some mistakes in his essay, so he asked his tutor to _____ it.
 A. discard B. edit C. eject D. reprove
47. If you want to _____ your vocabulary, you should read more well-written books.
 A. magnify B. extend C. stretch D. enrich
48. The morning sky was _____ as the sun rose above the hills.
 A. twinkling B. lustrous C. shining D. radiant
49. She felt _____ after the police had told her that her child was safe.
 A. ensured B. reassured C. insured D. secured

50. Peter was completely _____ by the robber's disguise.
A. taken away B. taken to C. taken in D. taken down
51. These charming girls are the _____ of equal pay for men and women.
A. advocates B. adventurer C. successors D. predecessors
52. The salt has been specially _____ for the use in medicine.
A. contaminated B. polluted C. purified D. clarified
53. At last the policemen used tear gas to _____ the demonstrators.
A. disperse B. dispatch C. disappear D. vanish
54. His plan is not practical and is _____ to failure.
A. expected B. doomed C. due D. predicted
55. The independent arbitrator managed to _____ the confrontation between the union and the employers.
A. confuse B. refuse C. defuse D. fuse
56. A dog ran in front of the car and the driver _____.
A. dodged B. whisked C. scampered D. swerved
57. The lack of money and facilities depressed and _____ them a lot.
A. frustrated B. flattered C. distracted D. diverted
58. The people of the village fought for the right to _____ cattle on the grassland.
A. graze B. grin C. grasp D. grope
59. It's possible to _____ from all the information given to us and to make various decisions.
A. calculate B. generalize C. generate D. degenerate
60. Japanese cars are more elegantly styled than their American _____.
A. counterattacks B. correspondents C. counterparts D. counterfeits
61. His _____ left me with nothing more to say.
A. resumption B. pursuit C. reunion D. retort
62. From the _____ to the grave, man is the most unfortunate of all creatures.
A. bucket B. cradle C. cave D. adolescent
63. He _____ a hasty meal before going on with his thesis.
A. snatched B. scratched C. scraped D. seized
64. I think the charge for overloaded luggage is excessive in _____ to its size.
A. dimension B. rate C. percentage D. proportion
65. The deputy managers, one of whom is _____ by each party, shall assist the general manager in his duties.
A. nominated B. summoned C. called D. named
66. It is _____ and ridiculous that he should behave so!
A. generous B. obscure C. absurd D. natural
67. We don't know if the story is true, but we'll try our best to _____ it.
A. verify B. justify C. amplify D. rectify
68. Having settled down in the village for a few years, he no longer felt _____ among the

local farmers.

- A. out of the common B. out of place
C. out of time D. out of practice

69. The workers rejected the employer's proposal to end the strike and the engineers came out in _____.

- A. return B. opposition C. readiness D. sympathy

70. To _____ the loss on his apples, the shopkeeper charged more for the cabbages.

- A. abandon B. balance C. abolish D. offset

Part IV Translation (20 points)

Section A

Translate the following passage into Chinese.

For all the fevered work being done, however, science is still far away from the Brave New World vision of engineering a perfect human or even a perfect tomato. Much more research is needed before gene therapy becomes commonplace, and many diseases will take decades to conquer, if they can be conquered at all.

In the short run, the most practical way to use the new technology will be in genetic screening. Doctors will be able to detect all sorts of flaws in DNA long before they can be fixed. In some cases the knowledge may lead to treatments that delay the onset of the disease or soften its effects. Someone with a genetic predisposition to heart disease, for example, could follow a low-fat diet. And if scientists determine that a vital protein is missing because the gene that was supposed to make it is defective, they might be able to give the patient an artificial version of the protein. But in other instances, almost nothing can be done to stop the ravages brought on by genetic mutations.

Section B

Translate the following underlined part of the passage into English.

回首这十二年，我们走过的道路很不平坦，成绩来之不易。我们从容应对一系列关系我国主权和安全的国际突发事件，战胜在政治、经济领域和自然界出现的困难和风险，经受住一次又一次考验，排除各种干扰，保证了改革开放和现代化建设的航船始终沿着正确的方向破浪前进。我们能取得这样的胜利，靠的是党的基本理论、基本路线和基本纲领的正确指引，靠的是党的高度团结统一，靠的是全党和全国各族人民的顽强奋斗。

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: *The Development of the West Regions*. You should write at least 200 words and you should use your composition on the outline below:

Outline:

1. The significance of developing western regions in China.
2. The reasons for their backwardness.

3. The prospects of such a project.

The Development of the West Regions