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## 三、资料全国统一零售价

本套考研资料包含以上部分(不含教材)，全国统一零售价：[¥]

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东北师范大学 240 二外英语考研初试参考书

二外全新版《大学英语》综合教程 1-4 册侧重 1-3 册 李荫华主编 上海外语教育出版社 2001

## 五、本套考研资料适用学院

外国语学院

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②调剂去向-报考本专业未被录取的考生调剂去向院校及详细名单。

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因编撰此电子书属于首次，加之作者水平和时间所限，书中错漏之处在所难免，恳切希望广大考生读者批评指正。

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## 东北师范大学 240 二外英语历年真题汇编

东北师范大学 240 二外英语 2009 年考研真题 (暂无答案)

## 东北师范大学攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试业务课试卷 / 100

专业名称: 课程与教学论、俄语语言文学、日语语言文学

考试科目: 二外英语

考试时间: 2009 年 1 月 10 日 下午

说明: 所有试题答案均须写在答题纸上, 写在本试卷上的一律无效。

## I. 根据所给首字母和句义写出单词的完整形式。(10%)

- His English is quite good; he can speak English works much difficulty.
- A house in the centre of London can cost a lot of money.
- Nothing shall prevent him from taking up the dangerous job.
- You mustn't tell anybody about this interview, nobody at all, not even your parents.
- At the first stage of learning a foreign language, it is far better to read aloud than to read in silence.
- Let's not wait any longer. It's possible that he won't come at all.
- Although it is a long way, we should be able to reach there in time.
- "May I ask you a rather personal question?" the teacher asked the student.
- It never occurred to me that it was you who did it.
- They have agreed to provide all the necessary instruments for our experiment.

## II. 写出文中括号内动词的正确形式。(10%)

The most famous husband and wife team in scientific history <sup>was</sup> (be) probably the Curies. Pierre, a French scientist, was born in 1859. Marie, nee Sklodowska, a Polish chemist and physicist, was born in Warsaw in 1867. Marie was partly trained at the Sorbonne, University of Paris, where she (meet) and married Pierre. They began to work together in 1895 and this (result) in the discovery <sup>met</sup> of radium three years later. For their work the Curies (share) the Nobel prize for physics in 1903 with Antoine Henri Becquerel, another French physicist. In 1906 Pierre Curie was tragically killed in a traffic accident. Marie Curie carried on the work. Two years later she (succeed) <sup>succeeded</sup> to her husband's chair at the Sorbonne and became its first woman professor of physics. She (award) the Nobel prize, this time for chemistry, in 1911 for her (pioneer) <sup>pioneering</sup> work in the medical application of radioactivity. After that she (make) <sup>made</sup> a director at the Curie Institute of Radium. Even though she (know) her health was already <sup>suffering</sup> seriously from (prolong) <sup>prolonging</sup> exposure to radioactive substance, she continued her tireless research on radioactivity almost to the end of her life. She died at the age of 67.

## III. 根据对文章的理解写出划线词的中文意义。(20%)



## SOME ECONOMIC LAWS

Basic human needs are simple, but every individual has additional personal wants which may be very complex. These complex personal wants are satisfied in different ways by different things. A car, a bottle of whisky and a newspaper satisfy very different wants and the whisky is not a close substitute for the car. This special characteristic of satisfying a want is known in economics as its 'utility'. Utility is not the same as usefulness. A submarine, for example, may or may not be useful in peacetime, but it satisfies a want. Many nations want submarines. Economists describe this kind of utility as 'the relationship between a consumer and a commodity'.

Utility varies between different people and between different nations. A vegetarian does not want meat, but may rate bananas very highly. A mountain-republic like Switzerland has little interest in submarines, while maritime nations rate them highly. Utility also varies with time. In time of war, the utility of bombs is high and that of pianos is low. Utility is therefore related to our sense of priorities. The utility of a commodity is also related to the quantity available to the consumer. If men buy a large quantity of paper, they will lose interest in buying more paper. The demand for paper will go down. The utility of a commodity consequently decreases as the consumer's stock increases.

In most economic systems, the prices of the majority of goods and services are fixed. The individual cannot change the prices of the commodities he wants, and when planning his expenditure, he must accept these prices. If the prices rose, he would buy fewer; if they fell, he might buy more. This indicates that a special relationship exists between goods and services on the one hand and a consumer and his money on the other hand. The consumer's desire for a commodity tends to diminish as he buys more units of that commodity. This tendency is called the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.

Utility is of course related to the Laws of Supply and Demand. When economists talk about a Law of Supply, they mean that a rise in prices tends to increase the supply of a commodity, while a fall in prices tends to reduce it. When they talk about a Law of Demand, they mean that a fall in prices tends to increase the demand for a commodity, while a rise in prices tends to decrease the demand. In any economic situation a consumer will decide to buy a commodity only in terms of its particular utility to him.

If the prices of a particular commodity rise in the economy as a whole, the rise will naturally encourage producers to make more of that commodity. If, on the other hand, prices fall locally or throughout the world, producers will reduce production. Supplies of many commodities can generally be adjusted to suit market conditions. This means that changes in market prices lead to changes in the quantity of a particular commodity made available to consumers. Household goods and furniture are in this category. In such instances, supply is said to be elastic, because it can be increased or decreased rapidly to