

重庆大学 2003 硕士研究生考试试题

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科目代号: 322

(共 9 页)

考试科目: 综合英语

专业: 外国语言学与应用语言学

请考生注意:

答题一律(包括填空题和选择题)答在答题纸或答题册上, 答在试题上按零分计。

Section One: Reading Comprehension (60%)

A. Cloze Test (20%)

Directions: Read the following passage quickly to get an idea of what it is about. Then fill each of the numbered blank with an appropriate word or an appropriate phrase of your own. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Second language acquisition theory leaves no doubt about the crucial importance of a further affective variable, motivation, which is actually a cluster of factors that 'energize behaviour and give it direction'. Chomsky points out the importance of activating learners' 1.: 'The truth of the matter is that about 99 percent of 2. is making the students feel interested in the 3. Motivation involves the learner's reasons for attempting to 4. the second language, but precisely what creates 5. is the crux of the matter. In the early work of Gardner and Lambert, motivation was seen to be divided into two very general orientations: integrative and instrumental. The former refers to a desire to learn the language in order to relate to and even become part of the target language 6., and the latter has to do with practical reasons for language 7., such as getting a promotion. One type of motivation is not necessarily always more effective than the other; what is important is the degree of 8. and the firmness of the direction it provides, and that will also depends on other variables within the 9.

This basic social psychological model for language 10. motivation has been elaborated further by Gardner and his 11. and by other SLA researchers. In fact, the abundance of mature theorizing about the concept in recent years would seem to indicate that language learning motivation 12. is definitely coming of age. Several frameworks have been proposed to explain motivational aspects of language learning. At the present time we must still wait for empirical verification of many of their components and for further 13. clarification and discussion of the relationship among the 14., as well as their unification in a definitive 15. However, valuable implications for the L2 classroom are not wanting; Dornyei Oxford and Shearin and Williams and Burden provide some useful practical 16. for motivating L2 learners. In their discussion of extending the motivational 17. for SLA, Oxford and Shearin consider other contributions from general 18., such as the concept formulated by Maslow of the 'hierarchy of needs', which range from fundamental physical 19. to higher needs of security, identify, self-esteem and self-actualization. Whereas FL learners might not register needs on the lowest levels, the SL learners' needs 'would be negotiated in the target language from the very

lowest levels of the 20; even physiological, physical safety and physical security needs might not be assured without the use of the target language'.

B. Summarizing (15%)

Directions: Complete the following summary of the above passage. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

In almost all developing countries, the lack of adequate supplies of cheap, convenient and reliable fuel is a major problem. Rural communities depends largely on kerosene, wood and dung for their cooking and lighting needs. But kerosene is now priced out of reach of many people and wood, except in heavily forested areas, is in short supply. The search for firewood occupies a large part of the working day and has resulted in widespread deforestation.

Dung is in constant supply wherever there are farm animals and, when dried, it is convenient to store and use. But burning dung destroy its value as fertilizer, thus depriving the soil of a much needed source of humus and nitrogen.

Rural areas of developing countries are also plagued by a lack of adequate sanitation. Improper waste disposal spreads disease, contaminates water sources and provides breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects.

The problems of improving environmental hygiene, conserving resources and finding alternative sources of fuel may be unrelated. Their solutions, however, are not, as many countries experimenting with biogas technology are discovering. Biogas, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, is produced by the fermentation of organic matter. The process of anaerobic fermentation is a natural one, occurring whenever living matter decomposes. By containing the matter – and the process – in a digester or biogas plant, the combustible gas can be trapped and used as fuel for household lighting and cooking. The digested slurry that remains can be used on the land as soil conditioner and fertilizer.

Biogas plants have attracted much interest in recent years and they are in use in several Asian countries: 36 000 are reported in rural areas of India, 27 000 in Korea and more than 80 000 in China. In most countries the value of the gas has been the prime factor leading to their adoption: 70 per cent of India's plants, for instance, were built during the energy and fertilizer crisis of 1975 –76 – although their use in that country dates back to 1951. Similarly in Thailand and Korea, biogas is being investigated as an alternative to costly charcoal and to save compost materials from being burned.

In Japan and China, reducing pollution from animal wastes has been an important factor. Privies, hen houses and piggens are built in proximity to the fermentation chamber in China. Examinations of the digested slurry have shown that the total number of parasite eggs was reduced by 93.6 per cent, hookworms by 99 per cent and no schistosome flukes were found.

The greatest benefits from biogas systems, however, are probably to be derived from the manorial value of the slurry, although it is not widely used outside of India and China. Vegetable farmers near Calcutta found that the digested slurry produced

bigger and better tasting peas than did other fertilizers and the weight of root vegetables increased by nearly 300 per cent.

Your summary:

The production of biogas 21 of animal and vegetable wastes is a technology that has been largely developed and used in the 22 countries. Only very recently have scientists in the industrialized nations begun to show an interest – presumably because of the “energy 23”.

Family –sized biogas 24 first came into wide-spread use in India in the 1950s in an effort to make a cleaner and efficient use of cattle 25. The programme really expanded in the ‘70s, and today there are as many as 100 000 plants throughout the world. Most are in domestic use to provide fuel for 26, but some larger units are operated in order to recycle wastes, supply fertilizer, control pollution and improve 27. One Chinese study has shown that digestion of animal 28 in the air-tight digesters greatly reduces health hazards from parasitic diseases. One Indian study has estimated that value of the 29 obtained is in itself greater than the cost of producing the 30. Thus, the system is economically sound, in addition to other benefits such as a cleaner, healthier environment.

C. Answer the questions (15%)

Read the passage carefully and do the following two exercises according to the directions.

Communication via the spoken word yields a vast amount of information in addition to the actual meaning of the words used. This is paralinguistic communication. Even the meaning of spoken words is open to interpretation; sarcasm, for instance, relies heavily on saying one thing and meaning another. It is impossible to produce spoken language without using some form of communication beyond the literal meaning of the words chosen.

Our skill in communicating what we wish to say is determined not only by our choice of words, but also by the accent we use, the volume of our speech, the speed at which we speak, and our tone of voice, to name but a few paralinguistic features. Furthermore, we sometimes miscommunicate because the ability to interpret correctly what is being said to us varies greatly with each individual.

Clearly, certain people are better at communicating than others, yet it is important to realize that the possession of a wide vocabulary does not necessarily mean one has the ability to effectively communicate an idea.

Each one of us speaks with an accent. It is not possible to do otherwise. Our accent quickly tells the listener where we come from, for unless we make a conscious effort to use another accent, we speak with the accent of those with whom we grew up or presently live amongst.

Accents, then inform us first about the country a person is from. They may also tell us which part of a country the person lives in or has lived in, or they might reveal the perceived ‘class’ of that person. In England, there are many regional accents – the most obvious differences being between people who live or come from the north and

those hailing from the couth. It is usually vowel sounds which vary the most.

Accents give us direct information about the speaker, but the information we decipher is, unfortunately, not always accurate. Accents tend to reflect existing prejudices towards people we hear using them. All of us tend to judge each other in this way, whether it is a stereotypical response –positive, negative or neutral – to the place we assume a person is from, or a value we hold based on our perception of that person's status in society.

Another instantly communicable facet of a person's conversation is the degree of loudness employed. We assume, perhaps correctly in the majority of instances, that extroverts speak louder than introverts, though this is not always the case. Also, men tend to use more volume than women. A person speaking softly might be doing so for any number of reasons – secrecy, tenderness, embarrassment, or even anger. People who are deaf tend to shout because they overcompensate for the lack of aural feedback they receive. And foreigners often complain of being shouted at by native speakers. Oddly, the latter must suppose that speaking loudly will somehow make up for the listener's apparent lack of comprehension.

The speed at which an individual speaks varies from person to person. The speech rate tells the listener a great deal about the speaker –his or her mood or personality, for instance – in addition to providing clues about the speaker's relationship to the listener, and the interest taken in the topic of conversation. Nonetheless, variations in talking speed are less a matter of context than of the speaker's basic personality.

There are more non-verbal features of the voice to consider, each of which sends paralinguistic messages to the listener: voice quality, the tone of voice used, and continuity of speech, that is, the deliberate or non –deliberate use of pauses, hesitations, repetitions etc. Voice quality tells us about the physical attributes or health of the speaker; voice tone informs us of the speaker's feelings towards either the topic of conversation or the listener; and continuity of speech is particularly revealing of the speaker's nervous state of mind, as well as indicating familiarity with the listener and the language spoken.

All paralinguistic messages provide much useful information about the speaker; information which is either consciously or subconsciously received. In most cases people appear to interpret the message appropriately, except where there is interference because of prejudice.

It is relatively easy to judge a person's age, sex and feelings from the paralinguistic clues they leave behind in their speech, but people are less able to correctly determine such detailed characteristics as , say, intelligence.

1.Directions: *What are THREE specific areas of research undertaken by the linguist whose names are given in brackets in above reading passage? Select from the list below. Write your answers on you're answer sheet. (6%)*

Note that you can give your answers in any order.

31. _____

32. _____

33. _____

- A the mood or personality of a speaker
- B the accuracy of interpretation of various paralinguistic messages
- C the causes of variations in the rate of speech
- D what makes a conversation interesting
- E which accents are highly rated by listeners
- F how to determine the intelligence of a listener
- G the vowel differences between accents

2. Directions: Complete the six sentence beginnings below with the appropriate sentence endings from the list given in the box. Select from choices A to I and write your answers in boxes 24 –29 on your Answer sheet. The first one has been done for you as an example. (9 %)

Example: If someone is being sarcastic, it means that they are E

Sentence Beginnings:

- It is not possible to 34 .
- Some people are better at communicating than others because they are 35 .
- Speakers from the North of England 36 .
- The response to a particular accent heard 37 .
- Speakers with hearing disabilities 38 .
- Paralinguistic information is sometimes 39 .

Sentence Endings:

- A. ... registered below the level of consciousness.
- B. ...may be one of three kinds.
- C. ...communicate only the meaning of spoken words.
- D. ...use a regional accent.
- E. ...saying the opposite of what they mean on purpose.
- F. ...aware of the power of paralinguistic messages.
- G. ...cannot be distinguished from those who come from the South.
- H. ...have a wider vocabulary.
- I. ...often speak louder than usual.

D. Read the following passage and write an outline for the passage (10%)

Americans can be divided into three groups – smokers, non smokers and that expanding pack of us who have quit. Those who have never smokers, reformed smokers, can never forget. We are veterans of a personal war, linked by that watershed

experience of ceasing to smoke and by the temptation to have just one more cigarette. For almost all of us ex-smokers, smoking continues to play an important part in our lives. And now that it is being restricted in restaurants around the country and will be banned in almost all in-door public places in New York State starting next month, it is vital that everyone understand the different emotional states cessation of smoking can cause. I have observed four of them; and in the interest of science I have classified them as those of the zealot, the evangelist, the elect and the serene. Each day, each category gains new recruits.

Not all anti-tobacco zealots are former smokers, but a substantial number of fire-and brimstone opponents do come from the ranks of the reformed. Zealots believe that those who continues to smoke are degenerates who deserve scorn, not pity and the penalties that will deter offensive behaviour in public as well. Relations between these people and those who continue to smoke are strained.

One explanation for the zealot's fervor in seeking to outlaw tobacco consumption is his own tenuous hold on abstaining from smoking. But I think part of the emotional force arises from sheer envy as he watches and identifies with each lung-filling puff. By making in public a crime, the zealot seeks reassurance that he will not revert to bad habits, give him strong social penalties and he won't become a recidivist.

No systematic survey has been done yet, but anecdotal evidence suggests that a disproportionate number of doctors who have quit smoking can be found among the fanatics. Just as the most enthusiastic revolutionary tends to make the most enthusiastic counterrevolutionary, many of today's vitriolic zealots include those who had been deeply committed to tobacco habits.

By contrast, the antismoking evangelist does not condemn smokers. Unlike the zealot, he regard smoking as an easily curable condition, as a social disease, and not a sin. The evangelist spends an enormous amount of time seeking that preaching to the unconverted. He argues that kicking the habit is not that difficult. After all, he did it; moreover, as he describes it, the benefits of quitting are beyond measure and the disadvantages are nil.

The hallmark of the evangelist is his insistence that he never misses tobacco. Though he is less hostile to smokers than the zealot, he resented more. Friends and loved ones who have been the targets of his preachments frequently greet the resumption of smoking by the evangelist as an occasion from unmitigated glee.

Among former smokers, the distinctions between the evangelist and the elect are much the same as the differences between proselytizing and non-proselytizing religious sects. While the evangelists preach the ease and desirability of abstinence, the elect do not attempt to convert their friends. They think that virtue is its own reward and subscribe to the Puritan theory of predestination. Since they have proved themselves capable of abstaining from tobacco, they are therefore different from friends and relatives who continue to smoke. They feel superior, secure that their salvation was foreordained. These ex-smokers rarely give personal testimony on their conversation. They rarely speak about their tobacco habits, while evangelists talk about little else. Of course, active smokers find such blue-nosed behaviour far less offensive than that of the evangelist or the zealot, yet they resent the elect simply

because they are smug. Their air of satisfaction rarely escapes the notice of those lighting up. For active smokers, life with a member of the ex-smoking elect is less stormy than with a zealot or evangelist, but it is subtly oppressive nonetheless.

Soul of the addict: I have labeled my final category of former smokers the serene. This classification is meant to encourage those who find the other psychic styles of smokers disagreeable. Serenity is quieter than zealotry and evangelism, and those who qualify are not as self-righteous as the elect. The serene ex-smoker accepts himself and also accepts those around easily, nor does it smoke. This kind of serenity does not come easily, nor does it seem to be an immediate option for those who have stopped. Rather it is a goal, and stage in a process of development through one or more of the less-than-positive psychological points en route. For former smokers, serenity is thus a positive possibility that exists at the end the rainbow. But all former smokers can not reach that promised land.

What is it that permits some former smokers to become serene? I think the key is self-acceptance and gratitude. The fully mature former smoker knows he was the soul of an addict and is grateful for the knowledge. He sit up front in an airplane, but he knows he belongs in the smoking section in back. He doesn't regret that he quit smoking, nor any of his previous adventures with tobacco. As a former smoker, he is grateful for the experience and memory of craving a cigarette.

Serenity comes from accepting the lessons of one's life. And ex-smokers who have reached this point in their world view have much to be grateful for. They have learned about the potential and limits of change. In becoming the right kind of former smoker, they developed a healthy sense of self. This former smoker, for one, believes that it is better to crave (one hopes only occasionally) and not to smoke than never to have craved at all. And by accepting that fact, the reformed smoker does not need to excoriate, envy or disassociate himself from those who continue to smoke.

Section Two Translations (40%)

A. Directions: Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese:(16%)

1. Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hated burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer.
2. There are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and best-sellers-unread, untouched. (This deluded individual owns wood-pulp and ink, not books.) The second has a great many books – a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought.(This person would probably like to make books his own, but is restrained by a false respect for their physical appearance.) The third has a few books or many – everyone of them dog-eared and dilapidated, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribed in from front to back. (This man owns books.)
3. One can interpret these example in two quite different ways. Perhaps the Japanese

commitment to collective values is an anachronism that does not fit with modern industrialism but brings economic success despite that collectivism. Collectivism seems to be inimical to the kind of maverick creativity exemplified in Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Edison, and John D. Rockefeller. Collectivism does not seem to provide the individual incentive to excel which has made a great success of American enterprise. Entirely apart from its economic effects, collectivism implies a loss of individuality, a loss of the freedom to be different, to hold fundamentally different values from others.

B. Directions: Translate the following paragraphs into English: (24%)

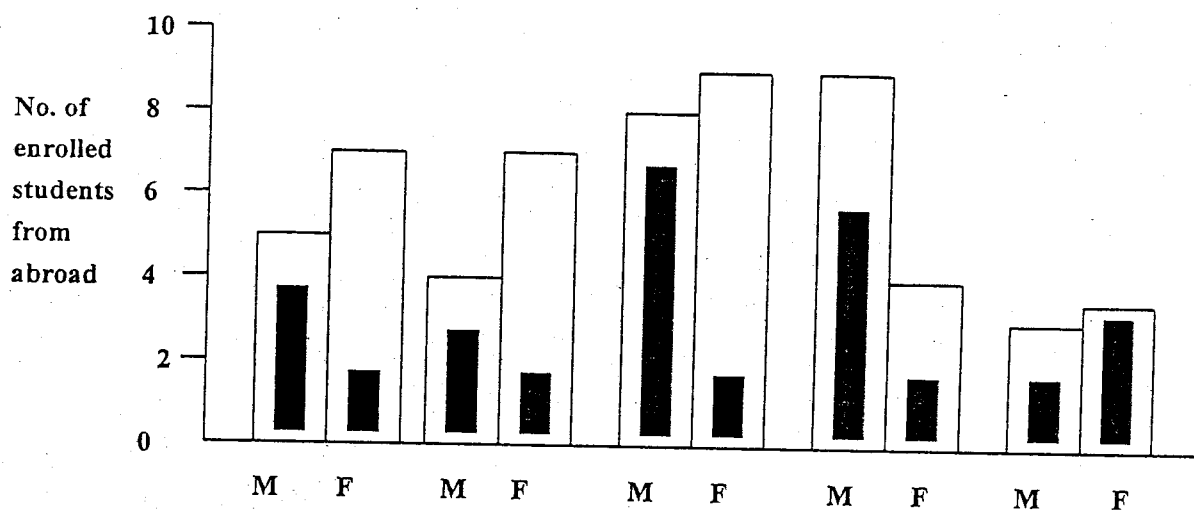
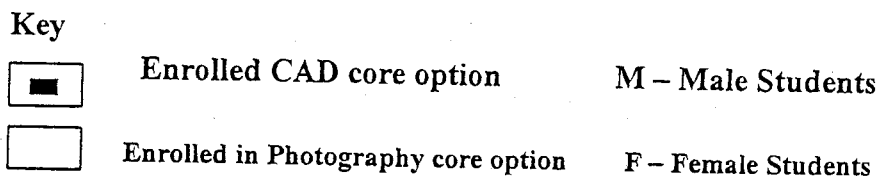
1. 自信的人演说姿态端正大方，手势自然轻松，眼睛看着观众，话音真切有力。不仅仅如此，他还根据听众的态度表述所要传达的信息和论据。很多因素决定一个演说者的紧张程度，包括他演说前一天睡眠的时间。但是很多代演说家的经验表明，除了仔细准备，你不妨参考以下 3 条简单易行的规则，以改进仪态，增强自我控制的能力。
2. 介于劳动和娱乐之间的是工作。倘若一个人打心眼里对社会掏钱让他干的差事感兴趣，那么他就是一个工作者；从社会的角度来看这是必要劳动，到了他那儿成了自愿的娱乐。一件差事究竟是劳动还是工作并不取决于差事本身，而是取决于干这个差事的人的喜好。这种差异并不等同于，比方说，体力和脑力活之间的区别；园丁和鞋匠可以是工作者，银行的职员反而会是个雇佣劳动者。从一个人对休闲的态度可以看出他属于哪类人。对工作者而言，休闲不过是放松休息几个小时，为的是工作起来效率更高。所以他很可能花很少的时间休息，而不是很多；喜爱工作的人有的死于冠状动脉血栓症(coronaries)，有的还常常忘记妻子的生日。对劳动者而言恰恰相反，休闲意味着摆脱了羁绊，他总盼着少干多玩，工作时间越短越好，这种想法也在情理之中。
3. 正是类似莫扎特这样的朴实可以最恰当地概括爱因斯坦的治学方法。以 1905 年推出的相对论为例，该理论以两个简单的假设为基础。一个是相对原则，大概的意思是我们无法确定我们处于静止还是缓慢移动的状态。另外一个假设是不论是何光源，光速总是一致的。不妨想想用木棍在湖水中划来划去，你就会发现第二个假设很有道理。不论在静止的码头上划水，还是在高速行驶的游艇上划水，划出的波浪一旦出现，其速度与木棍无关。

Section Three Writing (50%)

1. The bar chart below shows the number of overseas students enrolled in a second year Graphic Design course at a college in the south of England.

Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown. (20%)

You should write least 150 words



CAD – Computer –Aided Design

2. 现在大学给学生推荐工作, 有人认为大学需要根据毕业生的就业来优化课程, 也就是设置一些适应实际工作需要的课程, 但另外一些人反对, 觉得大学还是重点学习理论方面的知识, 你的看法? (30% You should write at least 300 words)