

师范学院

2005 年深圳大学硕士研究生入学考试试题

(答题必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上无效)

专业: 英语语言文学考试科目: 基础英语**I. Please write down the Chinese meaning of the following underlined parts: 20%**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. <u>homogeneous</u> | 2. <u>geocentric</u> |
| 3. <u>pendent</u> | 4. <u>endothermal</u> |
| 5. <u>modify</u> | 6. <u>helioscope</u> |
| 7. <u>cardiorespiratory</u> | 8. <u>amphibia</u> |
| 9. <u>quinquevalvular</u> | 10. <u>hexagon</u> |
| 11. <u>ultrasonic</u> | 12. <u>malfunction</u> |
| 13. <u>pro-British</u> | 14. <u>pseudo-scientific</u> |
| 15. <u>sextant</u> | 16. <u>megaphone</u> |
| 17. <u>protocol</u> | 18. <u>retrogression</u> |
| 19. <u>parachute</u> | 20. <u>radio-element</u> |

II. Please choose two parts from among the following three and turn them into Chinese: 40%

Part One

What is an American?

I wish I could be acquainted with the feelings and thought which must agitate the heart and present themselves to the mind of an enlightened Englishman, when he first lands on this continent. He must greatly rejoice, that he lived at a time to see this fair country discovered and settled; he must necessarily feel a share of national pride, when he views the chain of settlements which embellishes these extended shore. When he says to himself, this is the work of my countrymen who, when convulsed by factions, afflicted by a variety of miseries and wants, restless and impatient, took refuge here. They brought along with them their national genius, to which they principally owe what liberty they enjoy, and what substance they possess. Here he sees the industry of his native country, displayed in a new manner, and traces in their works the embryos of all the arts, sciences, and ingenuity which flourish in Europe. Here he beholds fair cities, substantial villages, extensive fields, an immense country filled with decent houses, good roads, orchards, meadows, and bridges, where a hundred years ago all was wild, woody, and uncultivated.

... ..

Part Two

That Old Greenspan Magic Seems to be Fading

For the best part of 20 years, Alan Greenspan has been a symbol of the stupidity of ageism. He became chairman of the US Federal Reserve at 61, when

plenty of workers have already been tossed on the scrapheap and many others are preparing to wind down for retirement. His golden years in charge of the US economy were when he was pushing 70 and he's still there aged 78. Greenspan is the doyen of central bankers, still talked about in almost reverential terms by his peers. The fact that the Fed chairman rarely gives interviews and makes public pronouncements that are to economics what Finnegans Wake is to literature only adds to the mystique.

It is, then, with some trepidation that the question has to be asked: has Big Alan finally lost the plot? At the start of last week, Greenspan presided over a meeting of the Fed which kept interest rates on hold at 1%, the level they have been pegged at for nearly a year. A statement accompanying the decision said the risks to inflation were balanced, which means the Fed thinks there is as much chance of the cost of living going up as going down. On Thursday, new joblessness claims in the US fell to their lowest level in getting on for four years, and the picture of a recovering labour market was underlined by Friday's non-farm payrolls which showed an increase of 288,000, above what had been expected. The economy is expanding at an annual rate of 4.5%, surveys of both manufacturing and the service sector are strong, the housing market is booming, inflation has started to pick up.

... ..

Part Three

Person Of The Year

Sept. 11 delivered both a shock and a surprise---- the attack, and our response to it --- and we can argue forever over which mattered more. There has been so much talk of the goodness that erupted that day that we forget how unprepared we were for it. We did not expect much from a generation that had spent its middle age examining all the ways it failed to measure up to the one that had come before--- all fat, no muscle, less a beacon to the world than a bully, drunk on blessings taken for granted.

It was tempting to say that Sept. 11 changed all that, just as it is tempting to say that every hero needs a villain, and goodness needs evil as its grinding stone. But try looking a widow in the eye and talking about all the good that has come of this. It may not be a coincidence, but neither is it a partnership: good does not need evil, we owe no debt to demons, and the attack did not make us better. It

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was an occasion to discover what we already were. "Maybe the purpose of all this," New York City Mayor Rudy Giuliani said at a funeral for a friend, "is to find out if America today is as strong as when we fought for our independence or when we fought for ourselves as a Union to end slavery or as strong as our fathers and grandfathers who fought to rid the world of Nazism." The terrorists, he argues, were counting on our cowardice. They've learned a lot about us since then. And so have we.

For leading that lesson, for having more faith in us than we had in ourselves, for being brave when required and rude where appropriate and tender without being trite, for not sleeping and not quitting and not shrinking from the pain all around him, Rudy Giuliani, Mayor of the World, is TIME's 2001 Person of the Year.

(From *Time*, December 31, 2001/ January 7, 2002)

III. Please choose two parts from among the following three and turn them into English: 40%

Part One

《关于国民经济和社会发展第十个五年计划纲要》突出了战略性、宏观性、政策性, 减少实物指标, 增加反映结构变化的预期指标; 围绕要解决的主要问题和重点发展领域, 提出努力方向和相应的政策措施。强调计划的实施要充分发挥市场机制的作用, 政府宏观调控要更多地运用经济杠杆、经济政策和法律手段。在计划制定方法上, 力求提高社会参与度, 使计划制定过程成为发扬民主、集思广益的过程, 成为各有关方面达成共识的过程。

Part Two

人生如诗

林语堂

从生物学的角度来说, 人生就像一首诗。它有其自身的韵律和节拍, 有其生老病死的内在周期。它以天真烂漫的童年作为序曲; 接着便是青涩的青春期, 带着青年人的热情和愚蠢、理想和抱负, 羞涩、懵懂地迈向成人世界; 然后便进入一个活力充沛的成年时期, 这个时期人们从阅历中获益, 对社会及人性也有更多的了解; 到中年的时候, 压力才稍为减轻, 人的性格也就像熟透的水果、香醇的美酒一样, 更为圆熟, 这时候, 对人生的态度也

逐渐变得更宽容、更随性、更仁慈。此后，便到了我们的迟暮之年，内分泌腺的活动逐渐趋缓，如果我们对老年有着一种真正达观的态度，并以此来安排我们的生活方式，那么，这个时期对我们来说，应是安宁、稳定、闲逸和满足的时期；最后，生命的火光渐渐熄灭，人永远地长眠，不再醒来。人应能体会这种人生之韵的美，应能像欣赏盛大的交响乐那样，欣赏人生的主旋律，欣赏它的冲突片段和最后的尾声。

Part Three

历久弥新

黑格尔虽然对中国有所贬损，但是他又同时指出中国文化是唯一绵延不绝的古老文明。几个世纪以来，全世界都普遍接受这一观点。

另一个广为人们认同的观点是：华人和犹太人是两个凝聚力是最强的民族。无论他们如何漂洋过海、流离失所，他们都会抱成一团。他们的民族认同感非常强烈。

犹太人的凝聚力可以有两种解释。一是发自内心的渴求。他们坚信自己是上帝的选民，他们和上帝有“圣约”，是上帝的宠儿。这一信仰赋予他们无与伦比的自豪。抱着只信上帝的坚定信念，他们始终心怀强烈的使命感，要不辜负上帝的旨意和期望。

第二是来自外部的压力。数千年来，自从被逐出家园之后，他们遭受了无穷无尽的灾难，经历了千辛万苦，惨遭一次又一次的屠杀。他们别无选择，唯有万众一心才能挫败外部的压力。有趣的是，外部的压力反而加强了内部的团结。然而，有一些骄傲团结的犹太移民，居然在中国文化的汪洋大海中冰消雪融了。

IV. Essay writing: Please choose one of the following topics and write an article in about 500 words. 50%

1. The Way I learn English
2. The Job Hunting Pressure the Chinese University Students Face and Its Way Out