

青岛大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 622 科目名称: 基础英语(2) (共 9 页)

请考生写明题号, 将答案全部答在答题纸上, 答在试卷上无效

I. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Choose one of the four answers that best completes the sentence.

1. The resort encourages visitors to _____ the brochure before making a reservation.

- (A) look through
- (B) look around
- (C) look forward to
- (D) look up to

2. The Great Wall, _____ China's first line of defense, is now merely a tourist attraction.

- (A) because of
- (B) being
- (C) once
- (D) before

3. They were giving nothing _____ dry bread and water for their evening meal.

- (A) other than
- (B) more than
- (C) less than
- (D) rather than

4. _____ of the grassland dwellers of the North America continent is the antelope or pronghorn.

- (A) Typical
- (B) Typical is
- (C) The typical
- (D) It is typical

5. Since I could not see anything through microscope, _____ my careful adjustment, I gave up.

- (A) for all
- (B) above all
- (C) after all
- (D) in all

6. Bids for the proposals must received _____.
(A) prior to the deadline March first
(B) the March first deadline prior to
(C) to the March first deadline prior
(D) prior to the March first deadline
7. Automations programmed to perform a given task _____ the flexibility and adaptability of human beings.
(A) without
(B) lack
(C) minus
(D) not having
8. Everyone in the office was asked to _____ the gift for the retiring vice-president..
(A) look after
(B) give over
(C) take up for
(D) go in for
9. Improved technology is always a source of lower costs and a _____ to economic growth.
(A) tax
(B) spur
(C) gem
(D) digression
10. There has not been a _____ in May since 1908.
(A) snowy
(B) snowstorm
(C) snowing
(D) storm of snow
11. Mr. Davidson launched his first successful _____ at age of fifteen, when he produced his own radio program.
(A) profitability
(B) venture
(C) equity
(D) revenue
12. Many companies believe that their lack of knowledge about global markets is an insurmountable _____.
(A) border
(B) limit
(C) barrier

- (D) access
13. He is planning another tour abroad, yet his passport will _____ at the end of this month.
- (A) expire
 - (B) exceed
 - (C) terminate
 - (D) cease
14. Automated teller machines enable people to do their banking at anytime, seven days _____.
- (A) weekly
 - (B) week
 - (C) in a week
 - (D) a week
15. A retirement plan ensures one's well-being in one's _____.
- (A) oldness
 - (B) old age
 - (C) elderly
 - (D) senile
16. According to one belief, if truth is not to be known it will make itself apparent, so one _____ wait instead of searching for it.
- (A) would rather
 - (B) had to
 - (C) cannot but
 - (D) had best
17. If we _____ our relations with that country, we'll have to find another supplier of raw materials.
- (A) diffuse
 - (B) diminish
 - (C) terminate
 - (D) preclude
18. Classical acting is characterized by an eternal _____ of balance between the natural and the stylized.
- (A) redundancy
 - (B) quest
 - (C) conflict
 - (D) quality
19. In some corporations, employees _____ offices, desks, and room assignments.
- (A) circle

- (B) rotate
- (C) take turns
- (D) exercise

20. The various countries are striving to defend their_____ economics against imperialist trade attacks.

- (A) respected
- (B) respectful
- (C) respectable
- (D) respective

II. Cloze (15 points)

There are fifteen blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You must choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

In the United States, older people rarely live with their adult children. But in many other cultures children are expected to care 1 their aged parents. In some parts of Italy, the percentage of adult children who 2 with their parents 3 65 to 70 percent. In Thailand, too, children are expected to care for their elderly parents; few Thai elderly live alone.

What explains these differences in living arrangements 4 cultures? Modernization theory 5 the extended family household to low levels of economic development. In traditional societies, the elderly live with their children in large extended family units for economic reasons. But with modernization, children move to urban areas, leaving old people 6 in isolated rural areas. Yet modernization theory cannot explain why extended family households were never common in the United States or England, or why families in Italy, which is fully modernized, 7 a strong tradition of intergenerational living. Clearly, economic development alone cannot explain 8 living arrangements.

Another theory associated intergenerational living arrangements with inheritance patterns. In some cultures, the stem family pattern of inheritance 9. Under this system, parents live with a married child, usually the oldest son, who then 10 their property when they die. The stem family system was once common in Japan, but changes in inheritance laws, 11 broader social changes brought 12 by industrialization and urbanization, have 13 the tradition. In 1960 about 80 percent of Japanese over 65 lived with their children; by 1990 only 60 percent did—a figure that is still high 14 U. S. standards, but which has been declining steadily. In

Korea, too, traditional living arrangements are 15 : the percentage of aged Koreans who live with a son declined from 77 percent in 1984 to 50 percent just 10 years later. Although most elderly Koreans still expect to live with a son, their adult children do not expect to live with their children when they grow old.

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|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A about | B after | C for | D over |
| 2. A reside | B recite | C redeem | D rebel |
| 3. A amasses | B amounts | C attains | D reaches |
| 4. A over | B across | C within | D above |
| 5. A associated | B linked | C united | D combined |
| 6. A aside | B after | C over | D behind |
| 7. A maintain | B promote | C reserve | D support |
| 8. A appointed | B assigned | C preserved | D preferred |
| 9. A controls | B overtakes | C predominates | D overwhelms |
| 10. A delivers | B conveys | C conceives | D inherits |
| 11. A as well as | B might as well | C as well | D well as |
| 12. A off | B up | C around | D about |
| 13. A undermined | B decreased | C diminished | D defeated |
| 14. A by | B on | C with | D in |
| 15. A receding | B removing | C invading | D eroding |

III. Error Correction (15 points)

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in a right way.

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^ ” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross out the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

The pollution of Hong Kong's Beaches by oil from a damaged tanker last year recalls a similar incident which took place in Britain in 1967 when Terrey Canyon, a huge oil tanker, split in two and caused disaster in coastal areas. Shoals of fishes are killed, sea birds hopelessly (1)_____

fouled with oil and coastal holiday resort put out of business (2)_____ for several weeks. As a result of this particular incident scientists are becoming restless in the thought of (3)_____ Britain's inability to cope with national disasters on a large scale. The reason for their concern is that technology is rapidly outstripping man's ability to control it.

Oil tankers, for instance, have been allowed to get bigger and bigger without sufficient thought being given to emergent braking and maneuvering arrangement. (4)_____ Collisions at sea continue, but little effect has been made (5)_____ to develop safety devices as effective as those used for aircraft.

Scientists outspoke in expressing their concern (6)_____ during a recent meeting of the British Association. Unanimous approval was voiced when the leading speaker urged that a permanent national rescue services should be established, equipped for any emergency and ready to move immediately. (7)_____

Of all the possible disasters mentioned, the one promoting most discussion was a major release of radioactivity from a nuclear power station. One does not need a particularly vivid imagination to visualize the other possibilities discussed. What would be the effect of a jumbo-jet crashing on a large chemical plant handle destroying liquids? (8)_____ Could the tapping of natural gas lead to any form of collapse? Suppose a lorry full of a highly poisonous chemical crashed unseen into a large reservoir? Dams can burst, normal (9)_____ conditions can lead to massive electrical blackouts...

An intensive study of such possibilities could at least reduce the effects of future disasters. For example, it would mean that a number of technical alternative (such (10)_____ as the choice between detergent or chalk for dispersing oil) could be examined and tested in advance so that especially trained expert would know exactly what action was needed in a given emergency

IV. Please read the following passages and choose one of the answers that best completes

the sentence. (20 points)

1. **Romanticism:** a movement of the late eighteenth century and the nineteenth century that exalts individualism over collectivism, revolutionism over conservatism, innovation over tradition, imagination over reason, and spontaneity over constraint. According to romanticism, art is essentially self-expression, a spontaneous overflow of powerful emotions. A work of art should exemplify organic form so that the parts and the whole are vitally interdependent. Romanticism strives to heal the cleavage between subject and object, "to make the external internal, the internal external, to make nature thought, and thought nature" (Samuel Taylor Coleridge). As a political idea, Romanticism stresses the innate goodness of human beings and the evil of the institutions that trammel and stultify human creativity.

1. Romanticism exalts

- a. conservatism.
- b. tradition.
- c. individualism.
- d. reason.

2. American women endured many inequalities in the 19th century: they were denied the vote, barred from professional schools and most higher education, forbidden to speak in public and even attend public conventions, and unable to own property. Despite these obstacles, a strong women's network sprang up. Through letters, personal friendships, formal meetings, women's newspapers, and books, women furthered social change. Intellectual women drew parallels between themselves and slaves. They courageously demanded fundamental reforms, such as the abolition of slavery and women's suffrage, despite social ostracism and sometimes financial ruin. Their works were the vanguard of intellectual expression of a larger women's literary tradition that included the sentimental novel. Women's sentimental novels, such as Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, were enormously popular. They appealed to the emotions and often dramatized contentious social issues, particularly those touching the family and women's roles and responsibilities.

2. The 19th century American women could

- a. attend professional schools.
- b. attend most higher education.
- c. speak in public.
- d. write letters and have personal friendships.

3. The literary achievement of African-Americans was one of the most striking literary developments of the post-Civil War era. In the writings of Booker T.

Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, Charles Waddell Chesnutt, Paul Laurence Dunbar, and others, the roots of black American writing took hold, notably in the forms of autobiography, protest literature, sermons, poetry, and songs.

3. During the post-Civil War era one of the most famous African-American writers is

- a. Washington Irving.
- b. Charles Dickens.
- c. James Joyce.
- d. W.E.B. Du Bois.

4. American literature begins with the orally transmitted myths, legends, tales, and lyrics (always songs) of Indian cultures. There was no written literature among the more than 500 different Indian languages and tribal cultures that existed in North America before the first Europeans arrived. Though these tribal cultures spoke as many as more than 350 languages, no Indian tribe had a written language until Sequoyah invented a syllabary for an Indian tribe in 1821. Accordingly, there was no written literature among these divergent tribal cultures until late 18th century. Instead, native cultures were sustained almost entirely through the oral tradition.

4. American Indians contributed enormously to American literature which starts with

- a. romanticism.
- b. realism.
- c. modernism .
- d. myths, legends, tales, and lyrics.

V. (1) Translate the following from English into Chinese (15 points)

For many days we had been tempest-tossed. Six times had the darkness closed over a wild and terrific scene, and returning light as often brought but renewed distress, for the raging storm increased in fury until on the seventh day all hope was lost.

We were driven completely out of our course; no conjecture could be formed as to our whereabouts. The crew had lost heart, and were utterly exhausted by incessant labour.

The riven masts had gone by the board, leaks had been sprung in every direction, and the water, which rushed in, gained upon us rapidly. Instead of reckless oaths, the seamen now uttered frantic cries to god for mercy, mingled

with strange and often ludicrous vows, to be performed should deliverance be granted.

Every man on board alternately commended his soul to his Creator, and strove to bethink himself of some means of saving his life.

(2) Translate the following from Chinese into English (15 points)

我生活的故事

海伦·凯勒

在我的记忆里，恩师安·曼斯菲尔·索利凡光临到我身边的那一日，是我生命中最为重要的一天。每每当我想起，将两个无法比拟的生命联在一起的那一天，心中便涌动起万般奇幻。那一天是一八八七年三月三号，再过三个月，我就步入七岁了。

在那个非凡的下午，我伫立在门廊口，默默无语，心中却充满着期盼。我母亲在家中来来回回地忙个不停，她的举动使我模模糊糊地猜度到，家中将要发生一些非同寻常的事情，于是我便举步来到门口，在台阶上恭候着。下午的阳光穿过门廊上的忍冬花丛，照射在我扬起的脸蛋上。我的手指几乎是下意识地来回抚弄着这些熟悉的叶片和花儿，它们的出现迎来了温馨的南方的春光。我难以揣测出什么样的奇迹或惊讶将会降临到我的身边。烦恼及痛苦在蹂躏着我，过去的几个星期里，一种极度的消沉压倒了这种易怒的情绪。

VI. Writing in English (50 points): Friendship