

青岛大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学试题

科目代码: 607 科目名称: 基础英语 (1) (共 10 页)
请写明题号, 将答案全部写在答题纸上, 答在试卷上无效

PART I VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (40 points)

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

1. The English language contains a _____ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.
A. latitude B. multitude C. magnitude D. longitude
2. Jack is not very decisive, and he always finds himself in a _____ as if he doesn't know what he really wants to do.
A. fantasy B. dilemma C. contradiction D. conflict
3. Psychologists have done extensive studies on how well patients _____ with doctors' orders.
A. comply B. correspond C. interfere D. interact
4. The politician says he will _____ the welfare of the people.
A. prey on B. take on C. get at D. see to
5. The famous scientist _____ his success to hard work.
A. imparted B. granted C. ascribed D. acknowledged
6. The _____ from childhood to adulthood is always critical time for everybody.
A. conversion B. transition C. turnover D. transformation
7. The medicine _____ his pain but did not cure his illness.
A. activated B. alleviated C. mediated D. deteriorated
8. Up until that time his interest had _____ focused almost on fully mastering the skills and techniques of his craft.
A. restrictively B. radically C. inclusively D. exclusively
9. After four years in the same job his enthusiasm finally _____.
A. deteriorated B. dispersed C. dissipated D. drained
10. No one can function properly if they are _____ of adequate sleep.
A. deprived B. ripped C. stripped D. contrived
11. The prospect of increased prices has already _____ worries.
A. provoked B. irritated C. inspired D. hoisted
12. Imposing steep fines on employers for on-the-job injuries to workers could be an effective _____ to creating a safer workplace, especially in the case of employers with poor safety records.
A. alternative B. addition C. deterrent D. incentive
13. The disjunction between educational objectives that stress independence and individuality and those that emphasize obedience to rules and cooperation with others reflects a _____ that arises from the values on which these objectives are based.
A. conflict B. redundancy C. gain D. predictability
14. A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure

- mirrors thought: the more convoluted the structure, the more _____ the ideas.
 A. complicated B. elementary C. fanciful D. inconsequential
15. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and ask them questions.
 A. at length B. at random C. in essence D. in bulk
16. In fact as he approached this famous statue, he only barely resisted the _____ to reach into his bag for his camera.
 A. impatience B. impulse C. incentive D. initiative
17. Hill slopes are cleared of forests to make way for crops, but this only _____ the crisis.
 A. precedes B. prevails C. ascends D. accelerates
18. Very few people could understand the lecture the professor delivered because its subject was very _____.
 A. obscure B. indefinite C. dubious D. intriguing
19. Contrary to the popular conception that it is powered by conscious objectivity, science often operates through error, happy accidents, _____ and persistence in spite of mistakes.
 A. controls B. hunches C. deductions D. calculations
20. Contrary to the antiquated idea that the eighteenth century was a _____ Island of elegant assurance, evidence reveals that life for most people was filled with uncertainty and insecurity.
 A. tranquil B. clannish C. declining D. recognized
21. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
 A. go in for B. go back on C. go through with D. go along with
22. A subway modernization program intended to _____ a host of problems ranging from dangerous tracks to overcrowded stairwells has failed to meet its schedule for repairs.
 A. initiate B. deplore C. disclose D. eliminate
23. Challenging James Baldwin, who wrote of Black Americans as being in a perpetual state of rage, Mr. Cose remarks that few human beings could _____ the psychic toll of uninterrupted anger.
 A. enhance B. refine C. survive D. refute
24. A diligent scholar, she devoted herself _____ to the completion of the book.
 A. assiduously B. ingenuously C. theoretically D. sporadically
25. A hypothesis must not only account for what we already know, but it must also be _____ by continued observation.
 A. interrupted B. verified C. discredited D. refuted
26. A leading philosopher of our time, Ludwig Wittgenstein, laid down a rule to which good historians _____ : “Of that of which nothing is known nothing can be said.”
 A. protect B. amend C. adhere D. succumb
27. A major outbreak of food poisoning in 1993 underlined the serious _____ in the then-current system of food inspection.

- A. expectations B. innovations C. deficiencies D. objectivity
28. A man incapable of _____ action, he never had an opinion about something that he had not worked up beforehand, fashioning it with lengthy care.
A. self-conscious B. spontaneous C. coherent D. calculated
29. A sense of fairness dictates that the punishment should fit the crime, yet in actual practice, judicial decisions _____ greatly for the same type of criminal offense.
A. coincide B. simplify C. compromise D. vary
30. According to the Senator, it was not hypocrisy for a politician in search of votes to _____ a mother on the beauty of her plain child; it was merely sound political common sense.
A. ridicule B. intimidate C. compliment D. Evaluate
31. Although a few of her contemporaries _____ her book, most either ignored it or mocked it.
A. dismissed B. appreciated C. disregarded D. deprecated
32. Although he had the numerous films to his credit and a reputation for technical expertise, the moviemaker lacked originality, all his films were sadly _____ of the work of others.
A. independent B. derivative C. unconscious D. contradictory
33. Although, as wife of President John Adams, Abigail Adams sought a greater voice for women, she was not a feminist in modern sense, she _____ the traditional view of women as “beings placed by Providence” under male protection.
A. anticipated B. regretted C. accepted D. repudiated
34. American culture now stigmatizes, and sometimes even heavily _____ behavior that was once taken for granted: overt racism, cigarette smoking the use of sexual stereotypes.
A. penalizes B. advocates C. ignores D. advertises
35. Social scientist have established fairly clear-cut _____ that describe the appropriate behavior of children and adults, but there seem to be confusion about what constitutes appropriate behavior for adolescents.
A. functions B. norms C. regulations D. rigidity
36. After reading numbers of biographies recounting dysfunctions and disasters, failed marriages and failed careers, Joyce Carol Oates _____ a word to describe the genre: pathography, the story of diseased lives.
A. dismissed B. hypothesized C. coined D. reiterated
37. All critics have agreed that the opera’s score is _____, but curiously ,no two critics have agreed which passages to praise and which to damn.
A. intolerable B. unsurpassed C. conventional D. uneven
38. The _____ of a cultural phenomenon is usually a logical consequence of some physical aspect in the life style of the people.
A. implementation B. manifestation C. demonstration D. expedition
39. Although Henry was not in general a sentimental man, occasionally he would feel a touch of _____ for the old days and would contemplate making a brief

excursion to Boston to revisit.

A. anxiety B. aspiration C. nostalgia D. inspiration

40. Although Josephine Tey is arguably as good a mystery writer as Agatha Christie, she is clearly far less _____ than Christie, having only written six books in comparison to Christie as sixty.

A. coherent B. prolific C. equivocal D. Pretentious

PART II WRITTEN EXPRESSION (10 points)

Directions: Each sentence in the following has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Identify the **one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, write down your answer.

Example

Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an important United

A

B

C

States politician.

D

The sentence should read, "Serving several terms in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an important United States politician." Therefore, you should choose (B).

1. The main attractive at Sequoia National Park is thirty-five groves of giant

A

B

C

sequoias, the largest living things in the world.

D

2. In films, optical printing can be combined with blue-screen photography for

A

B

produce such special effects as characters seeming to fly through the air.

C

D

3. The developed countries of the world are using up valuable resources at a rate

A

B

C

unprecedented human history.

D

4. Over the entirely surface of the Earth, there is not a cubic inch of air nor an ounce

A

B

C

of soil in which water is not present.

D

5. Periods of sleep are necessary for the preservation of life, and while such periods

A

B

the body apparently recuperates from the effects of waking activity.

C

D

6. Electricity is the phenomenon associated with positively and negatively

A

particles charged of matter at rest and in motion, either individually or in great numbers.

B

C

D

confirmed in this view by the banal nature of many programs.

Television formats, forms, and production techniques can be used to stimulate viewers to think actively about what they are viewing or to interact with the program. Children learn to "read" the production cues denoting interesting and comprehensible content. Well-placed special effects can direct attention, formats can signal important content, and production features can emphasize content messages. These techniques are used in good educational programs to maximize viewer involvement.

1. The author mentions "declining academic performance" in line 2 in order to
 - A. describe how it contributes to juvenile delinquency.
 - B. argue that television causes a reduction in brain cells.
 - C. support teachers' efforts to limit television viewing.
 - D. give an example of a consequence attributed to television viewing.
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an effect of excessive television viewing?
 - A. Neglect of schoolwork
 - B. Replacement of more challenging activities
 - C. Intellectual passivity
 - D. Damage to eyesight
3. The author suggests that children who learn to read through television.
 - A. absorb more information from television than from schoolwork.
 - B. are more sight-oriented than sound-oriented.
 - C. watch television more actively than is commonly believed.
 - D. have a difficult time transferring their reading skills to books.
4. The author believes that viewers have a negative opinion of television in the United States because
 - A. it tends to shorten the attention span of children.
 - B. it is largely devoted to entertaining programming.
 - C. its programs are frequently interrupted by technical problems.
 - D. it contributes to low self-esteem.
5. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. Educational programs are difficult to produce.
 - B. Television formats have undergone few changes in the past decade.
 - C. Television programming can be designed to increase viewer involvement.
 - D. Special effects on television have replaced the role of the imagination.

Passage 2

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both sides, who would in other respects, appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence – as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you

with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it harder and harder to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous things as law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were put to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution. Our strength is sapped by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social program. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. "Talk, talk, talk," the advocates of violence say, "all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser." It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the wiser. "Possible, my lord," the barrister replied, "none the wiser, but surely far better informed." Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom: the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

6. What is the best title for this passage?
 - A. Advocating Violence.
 - B. Violence Can Do Nothing to Diminish Race Prejudice.
 - C. Important People on Both Sides See Violence As a Legitimate Solution.
 - D. The Instincts of Human Race Are Thirsty for Violence
7. Recorded history has taught us
 - A. violence never solves anything.
 - B. nothing.
 - C. the bloodshed means nothing.
 - D. everything.
8. It can be inferred that truly reasonable men
 - A. can't get a hearing.
 - B. are looked down upon.

- C. are persecuted.
 - D. Have difficulty in advocating law enforcement.
9. "He was none the wiser" means
- A. he was not at all wise in listening.
 - B. He was not at all wiser than nothing before.
 - C. He gains nothing after listening.
 - D. He makes no sense of the argument.
10. According the author the best way to solve race prejudice is
- A. law enforcement.
 - B. knowledge.
 - C. nonviolence.
 - D. Mopping up the violent

Passage 3

Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempt to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addition Gayle's recent book, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overtly political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it put forward.

Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents (围绕) much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous (同时代的)? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Blacks over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly White culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

Black Fiction does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works, yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse (冗长的). Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, is inclined to expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to

the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

11. The author of the passage objects to criticism of *Black Fiction* like that by Addison Gayle because it
 - A. emphasizes purely literary aspects of such fiction.
 - B. misinterprets the ideological content of such fiction.
 - C. misunderstands the notions of Black identity contained in such fiction.
 - D. substitutes political standards for literary criteria in evaluating such fiction.
12. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism.
 - B. comparing various critical approaches to a subject.
 - C. discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism.
 - D. summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism.
13. The author of the passage believes that *Black Fiction* would have been improved if Rosenblatt had
 - A. evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of *Black Fiction*
 - B. attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
 - C. explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black Fiction throughout its history.
 - D. assessed the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzes thematically.
14. The author's discussion of Black Fiction can be best described as
 - A. pedantic and contentious
 - B. critical but admiring
 - C. ironic and insincere
 - D. argumentative but unfocused
15. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be LEAST likely to approve of which of the following?
 - A. An analysis of the influence of political events on the personal ideology of Black writers.
 - B. A critical study that applies sociopolitical criteria to autobiographies by black authors.
 - C. A literary study of Black poetry that appraises the merits of poems according to the political acceptability of their themes.
 - D. An examination of the growth of a distinct Black literary tradition within the context of Black history.

PART IV TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO CHINESE (30 Points)

Opera is expensive: that much is inevitable. But expensive things are not inevitably the province of the rich unless we abdicate society's power of choice. We can choose to make opera, and other expensive forms of culture, accessible to those who cannot individually pay for it. The question is: why should we? Nobody denies the imperatives of food, shelter, defense, health and education. But even in a prehistoric cave, mankind stretched out a hand not just to eat, drink or fight, but also to draw. The impulse towards culture, the desire to express and explore the world through imagination and representation is fundamental. In Europe, this desire has found fulfillment in the masterpieces of our music, art, literature and theatre. These masterpieces are the touchstones (试金石) for all our efforts; they are the touchstones for the possibilities to which human thought and imagination may aspire; they carry the most profound messages that can be sent from one human to another.

PART V WRITING (40 Points)

Some surveys show that Chinese students prefer government jobs to enterprise jobs. Chinese students should be encouraged to choose challenging jobs, not the safe, cautious government "golden rice bowls" that they prefer. Do you agree or disagree? State your opinions.

In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary. **You should supply an appropriate title for your essay.**

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar, diction and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.