

曲阜师范大学 2006 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称: 外国语言学与应用语言学

考试科目名称: 基础英语

- | | |
|----|----------------------------|
| 注意 | 1. 试题共 11 页。 |
| 事项 | 2. 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写明题号, 不用抄题。 |
| | 3. 试题与答题纸一并交上。 |
| | 4. 须用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答, 字迹清楚。 |

I Vocabulary (20)

Directions: In this part you have two sections.

Section One: Choose the word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the *italicized* word or phrase in each sentence.

- He was interested only in the story and *skipped* all those passages of landscape description.
A. thought badly of B. went over C. made fun of D. passed over
- An unprecedented flood hit the valley and *submerged* most of the farmland.
A. covered with water B. did damage to C. went through D. made a mess of
- The gunman *riddled* the car with bullets.
A. brought down B. made a guess at C. pierced with numerous holes D. took aim at
- Her panic was *transient*, and ceased when she began to speak.
A. beyond description B. unnoticed C. passing quickly D. vague
- If you don't return the article to the shop within a week, you will *forfeit* the chance of getting your money back.
A. take B. lose C. stand D. get
- The government's *posture* on this new trade agreement proves to be very positive.
A. conception B. attitude C. instruction D. advice
- Heavy rains were causing *inundation* and much damage throughout the country.
A. much inconvenience B. serious concern C. overflow of water D. human misery
- The victims of the nuclear accident were forced to *relocate* in faraway places.
A. move and settle B. took shelter C. go without food or clothing D. live in exile
- I find it impossible to *endorse* a candidate with a record like this.
A. endure B. associate with C. approve D. sing praise of
- The winter was close *at hand*, she had no clothes, and now she was out of work.
A. severe B. faraway C. mild D. near

Section Two: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

- Nobody in our group _____ out much hope of making people regard custom as a subject of any great importance.
A. holds B. puts C. finds D. keeps
- The painter made a rule of making some _____ sketches which could serve as guides when he painted portraits of people.
A. elemental B. elementary C. preliminary D. primary
- There was _____ applause at the end of the performance.
A. frantic B. ferocious C. fervent D. fanatic
- As you can see, this a highly _____ computer system.
A. intelligent B. absorbing C. harmonized D. sophisticated
- Although many people have doubts about new technology, _____ it will benefit mankind.
A. in the event B. as a result C. in passing the time D. in the long run
- At the memorial service, our director paid _____ to the professor's outstanding contribution to the educational cause.
A. attribute B. recognition C. tribute D. acknowledgment
- You cannot _____ ignorance as your excuse; you should have known what was happening all along.
A. plead B. refer to C. defend D. persist in
- _____ all my efforts, I am unable to make those slow students do the same amount of work that most of the other students do.
A. Despite B. No matter C. Making D. Considering
- My daughter was so _____ in the TV programme that she forgot to turn the microwave oven off.
A. distracted B. attracted C. enchanted D. engrossed
- Hosh found that the evening was beginning to _____ after his mother made efforts to forbid him to watch television.
A. extend B. prolong C. drag D. delay

II Cloze Test (20)

Directions: In the following passage there are 20 blanks, for each of which there are four choices marked A, B, C, or D below the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 1 should be made even before the choice of a curriculum in high school. Actually, 2, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 3 because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve 4 positions. The "one perfect job" does not exist. Young people should 5 enter into a broad flexible training program that will 6

them for a field of work rather than for a single 7.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 8 benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing 9 about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 10. Some drift from job to job. Others 11 to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

One common mistake is choosing an occupation for 12 real or imagined prestige. Too many high-school students—or their parents for them—choose the professional field, 13 both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal 14. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a "white-collar" job is 15 good reason for choosing it as a life's work. 16, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the 17 of young people should give serious 18 to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants 19 life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual satisfaction. Some want security, others are willing to take 20 for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. identification | B. entertainment | C. accommodation | D. occupation |
| 2. A. however | B. therefore | C. though | D. thereby |
| 3. A. entirely | B. mainly | C. partly | D. largely |
| 4. A. its | B. his | C. our | D. their |
| 5. A. since | B. therefore | C. furthermore | D. forever |
| 6. A. make | B. fit | C. take | D. leave |
| 7. A. job | B. way | C. means | D. company |
| 8. A. to | B. for | C. without | D. with |
| 9. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. a lot |
| 10. A. chance | B. basis | C. purpose | D. opportunity |
| 11. A. apply | B. appeal | C. stick | D. turn |
| 12. A. our | B. its | C. your | D. their |
| 13. A. concerning | B. considering | C. following | D. disregarding |
| 14. A. preferences | B. requirements | C. tendencies | D. ambitions |
| 15. A. a | B. any | C. no | D. the |
| 16. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Nevertheless | D. Moreover |
| 17. A. majority | B. mass | C. minority | D. multitude |
| 18. A. proposal | B. suggestion | C. consideration | D. appraisal |
| 19. A. towards | B. against | C. out of | D. without |
| 20. A. truns | B. parts | C. choices | D. risks |

III Identify what main figure of speech is used in each of the following sentences. (10)

1. I hope my offer will not become an apple of discord.
2. You heard as if an army muttered; and the muttering grew to a grumbling; and the grumbling grew to a mighty rumblings; and out the horses the rats are tumbling.
3. A gulf yawned at our feet; the wind was whispering in the pines; and the bullets whistled past our ears.
4. Great minds think alike; there are a hundred hands there.
5. ---How is Fleur?
---Thanks, awfully well.
---Do you like your house?
---Oh, fearfully.
---Wont' you come and see it?
---Why not? It is frightfully accessible.
6. On Sunday they pray for you and on Monday they prey on you.
7. It was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness; it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity; it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.
8. Helen spoke with lazy calmness.
9. The job-hunting people are said to live in laborious idleness.
10. The child is the father to the man.

IV Reading Comprehension(40)

Directions: In this part you will read four passages. Each one is followed by 5 questions. You are to choose one best answer A, B, C, or D to each question.

Passage One

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side, or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GIFT to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift" means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly, yet we prefer to be at least 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latin's and Middle Easterners like to come closer and touch, which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries, are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives -- usually the richer -- who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could get by with cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

1. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably _____.
A. stand still B. jump aside
C. step forward D. draw back
2. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their _____.
A. cultural self-centeredness
B. casual manners
C. indifference towards foreign visitors
D. arrogance towards other cultures
3. In countries other than their own most Americans _____.
A. are isolated by the local people
B. are not well informed due to the language barrier
C. tend to get along well with the natives
D. need interpreters in hotels and restaurants
4. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will _____.
A. affect their image in the new era
B. cut themselves off from the outside world
C. limit their role in world affairs
D. weaken the position of the US dollar
5. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that _____.

- A. it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends
- B. it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs
- C. it is necessary to use several languages in public places
- D. it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

Passage Two

In department stores and closets all over the world, they are waiting. Their outward appearance seems rather appealing because they come in a variety of styles, textures, and colors. But they are ultimately the biggest deception that exists in the fashion industry today. What are they? They are high heels -- a woman's worst enemy (whether she knows it or not). High heel shoes are the downfall of modern society. Fashion myths have led women to believe that they are more beautiful or sophisticated for wearing heels, but in reality, heels succeed in posing short as well as long term hardships. Women should fight the high heel industry by refusing to use or purchase them in order to save the world from unnecessary physical and psychological suffering.

For the sake of fairness, it must be noted that there is a positive side to high heels. First, heels are excellent for aerating (使通气) lawns. Anyone who has ever worn heels on grass knows what I am talking about. A simple trip around the yard in a pair of those babies eliminates all need to call for a lawn care specialist, and provides the perfect-sized holes to give any lawn oxygen without all those messy chunks of dirt lying around. Second, heels are quite functional for defense against oncoming enemies, who can easily be scared away by threatening them with a pair of these sharp, deadly fashion accessories.

Regardless of such practical uses for heels, the fact remains that wearing high heels is harmful to one's physical health. Talk to any podiatrist (足病医生), and you will hear that the majority of their business comes from high-heel-wearing women. High heels are known to cause problems such as deformed feet and torn toenails. The risk of severe back problems and twisted or broken ankles is three times higher for a flat shoe wearer. Wearing heels also creates the threat of getting a heel caught in a sidewalk crack or a sewer-grate and being thrown to the ground--possibly breaking a nose, back, or neck. And of course, after wearing heels for a day, any woman knows she can look forward to a night of pain as she tries to comfort her swollen, aching feet.

6. What makes women blind to the deceptive nature of high heels?
A. The multi-functional use of high heels.
B. Their attempt to show off their status.
C. The rich variety of high heel styles.
D. Their wish to improve their appearance.
7. The author's presentation of the positive side of high heels is meant _____.
A. to be ironic

- B.to poke fun at women
C.to be fair to the fashion industry
D.to make his point convincing
8. The author uses the expression "those babies" (Line 4, Para. 2) to refer to high heels _____.
A.to show their fragile characteristics
B.to indicate their feminine features
C.to show women's affection for them
D.to emphasize their small size
9. The author's chief argument against high heels is that _____.
A.they pose a threat to lawns
B.they are injurious to women's health
C.they don't necessarily make women beautiful
D.they are ineffective as a weapon of defense
10. It can be inferred from the passage that women should _____.
A.see through the very nature of fashion myths
B.boycott the products of the fashion industry
C.go to a podiatrist regularly for advice
D.avoid following fashion too closely

Passage Three

It is hardly necessary for me to cite all the evidence of the depressing state of literacy. These figures from the Department of Education are sufficient: 27 million Americans cannot read at all, and a further 35 million read at a level that is less than sufficient to survive in our society.

But my own worry today is less that of the overwhelming problem of elemental literacy than it is of the slightly more luxurious problem of the decline in the skill even of the middle-class reader, of his unwillingness to afford those spaces of silence, those luxuries of domesticity and time and concentration, that surround the image of the classic act of reading. It has been suggested that almost 80 percent of America's literate, educated teenagers can no longer read without an accompanying noise (music) in the background or a television screen flickering at the corner of their field of perception. We know very little about the brain and how it deals with simultaneous conflicting input, but every common-sense intuition suggests we should be profoundly alarmed. This violation of concentration, silence, solitude goes to the very heart of our notion of literacy; this new form of part-reading, of part-perception against background distraction, renders impossible certain essential acts of apprehension and concentration, let alone that most important tribute any human being can pay to a poem or a piece of prose he or she really loves, which is to learn it by heart. Not by brain, by heart; the expression is vital.

Under these circumstances, the question of what future there is for the arts of reading is a real one. Ahead of us lie technical, psychic, and social transformations probably much more dramatic than those brought about by Gutenberg, the German inventor in printing. The Gutenberg revolution, as we now know it, took a long time; its effects are still being debated. The information revolution will touch every fact of composition, publication, distribution, and reading. No one in the book industry can say with any confidence what will happen to the book as we've known it.

11. The picture of the reading ability of the American people, drawn by the author, is _____.
A.rather bleak
B.fairly bright
C.very impressive
D.quite encouraging
12. The author's biggest concern is _____.
A.elementary school children's disinterest in reading classics
B.the surprisingly low rate of literacy in the U.S.
C.the musical setting American readers require for reading
D.the reading ability and reading behavior of the middle class
13. A major problem with most adolescents who can read is _____.
A.their fondness of music and TV programs
B.their ignorance of various forms of art and literature
C.their lack of attentiveness and basic understanding
D.their inability to focus on conflicting input
14. The author claims that the best way a reader can show admiration for a piece of poetry or prose is _____.
A.to be able to appreciate it and memorize it
B.to analyze its essential features
C.to think it over conscientiously
D.to make a fair appraisal of its artistic value
15. About the future of the arts of reading the author feels _____.
A.upset
B.uncertain
C.alarmed
D.pessimistic

Passage Four

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems; to read, write and compute at certain levels; and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled

with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D. — Nervous Break Down.

"Intelligent" people do not have N.B.D.'s because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives. You can begin to think of yourself as truly intelligent on the basis of how you choose to feel in the face of trying circumstances. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Every one who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths, natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N.B.D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.

16. According to the author, the conventional notion of intelligence measured in terms of one's ability to read, write and compute _____.

- A. is a widely held but wrong concept
- B. will help eliminate intellectual prejudice
- C. is the root of all mental distress
- D. will contribute to one's self-fulfillment

17. It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _____.

- A. may result in one's inability to solve complex real life problems
- B. does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
- C. may make one mentally sick and physically weak
- D. does not mean that one is highly intelligent

18. The author thinks that an intelligent person knows _____.

- A. how to put up with some very prevalent myths
- B. how to find the best way to achieve success in life
- C. how to avoid depression and make his life worthwhile
- D. how to persuade others to compromise

19. In the last paragraph, the author tells us that _____.

- A. difficulties are but part of everyone's life

B. depression and unhappiness are unavoidable in life

C. everybody should learn to avoid trying circumstances

D. good feelings can contribute to eventual academic excellence

20. According to the passage, what kind of people are rare?

A. Those who don't emphasize bookish excellence in their pursuit of happiness.

B. Those who are aware of difficulties in life but know how to avoid unhappiness.

C. Those who measure happiness by an absence of problems but seldom suffer from N.B.D.'s.

D. Those who are able to secure happiness though having to struggle against trying circumstances.

V Translation (30)

1. Translate the follow passage into English. (15)

改革开放是中华民族自强不息和变革创新精神在当代的集中体现和创造性发展。现在，我们正在满怀信心地全面推进改革。在经济上，要加快建立社会主义市场经济体制，实现工业化和经济的社会化、市场化、现代化；在政治上，要努力发展社会主义民主政治，依法制国，建立社会主义法制国家，保证人民充分行使管理国家和社会事务的权利；在文化上，要积极建设面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来的，民族的科学的大众的社会主义文化，实行科教兴国战略，不断提高全民族的思想道德素质和科学文化素质。总起来说，就是要把中国建成富强民主文明的现代化国家。

2. Translate the following passage into Chinese (15)

In the collected body of writing we call literature, there may be distinguished two separate groupings capable of blending, but also fitted for reciprocal repulsion. There is first the literature of knowledge, and secondly the literature of power. The function of the first is to teach; the function of the second is to move. The first is a ruder, the second an oar or sail. The first speaks to the mere discursive understanding; the second speaks ultimately to the higher understanding or reason, but always through the affections of pleasure and sympathy. Whenever we talk in

ordinary language of seeking information or gaining knowledge, we understand the works as connected with absolute novelty. But it is the grandeur of all truth which can occupy a very high place in human interests, although it may not be absolutely novel to the meanest of minds.

What do we learn from "Paradise Lost"? Nothing at all. What do we learn from a cook book? Something new, something we did not know before, in every paragraph. But would we therefore put the wretched cookbook on a higher level of estimation than the divine poem?

VI Writing (30)

Directions: For this part, you are to write a composition as long as no less than 400 words on the title **True Happiness and Hard Work** according to the following suggestions.

1. What is the relationship between happiness and hard work?
2. Different people have different attitudes towards hard work.
3. What is your attitude towards hard work?
4. What does hard work bring to us in terms of happiness?