

## 2014 年南京大学 653 基础英语考研试题（回忆版）

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### 一、10 个选择，6 选 2，补充句子

### 二、两篇阅读

第一篇短的 3 个选项，第二篇关于 science, nature、、每篇都要在文中找一个句子，只写开头结尾三个单词。

### 三、翻译 60 分。

#### 汉译英

出自钱钟书散文集《写在人生边上》中的《窗》一文。试题：窗子许里面人看出去，同时也许外面人看进来，所以在热闹地方住的人要用窗帘子，替他们私生活做个保障。晚上访人，只要看窗里有无灯光，就约略可以清到主人在不在家，不必打开了门再问，好比不等人开口，从眼睛里看出他的心思。关窗的作用等于闭眼。天地间有许多景象是要闭了眼才看得见的，譬如梦。假使窗外的人声物态太嘈杂了，关了窗好让灵魂自由地去探胜，安静地默想。有时，关窗和闭眼也有连带关系，你觉得窗外的世界不过尔尔，并不能给与你什么满足，你想回到故乡，你要看见跟你分离的亲友，你只有睡觉，闭了眼向梦里寻去，于是你起来先关了窗。因为只是春天，还留着残冷，窗子也不能整天整夜不关的。

#### 英译汉

关于梭罗的某个哲学观点，2001 年专八翻译原题，只不过少了最后一段。  
Possession for its own sake or in competition with the rest of the neighborhood would have been Thoreau's idea of the low levels. The active discipline of heightening one's perception of what is enduring in nature would have been his idea of the high. What he saved from the low was time and effort he could spend on the high. Thoreau certainly disapproved of starvation, but he would put into feeding himself only as much effort as would keep him functioning for more important efforts. Effort is the gist of it. There is no happiness except as we take on life-engaging difficulties. Short of the impossible, as Yeats put it, the satisfaction we get from a lifetime depends on how high we choose our difficulties. Robert Frost was thinking in something like the same terms when he spoke of "The pleasure of taking pains". The mortal flaw in the advertised version of happiness is in the fact that it purports to be effortless. We demand difficulty even in our games. We demand it because without difficulty there can be no game. A game is a way of making something hard

for the fun of it. The rules of the game are an arbitrary imposition of difficulty. When someone ruins the fun, he always does so by refusing to play by the rules. It is easier to win at chess if you are free, at your pleasure, to change the wholly arbitrary rules, but the fun is in winning within the rules. No difficulty, no fun. (这一段是专八原题)。

阅读题源

这是 GRE 阅读里的一篇，真题里面做了微调，倒也不是太难做，只是发出来供大家参考参考

Of Homer's two epic poems, the *Odyssey* has always been more popular than the *Iliad*, perhaps because it includes more features of mythology that are accessible to readers. Its subject (to use Maynard Mack's categories) is "life-as-spectacle," for readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic *Iliad*, however, presents "life-as-experience": readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him a not particularly likable hero. In addition, the *Iliad*, more than the *Odyssey*, suggests the complexity of the gods' involvement in human actions, and to the extent that modern readers find this complexity a needless complication, the *Iliad* is less satisfying than the *Odyssey*, with its simpler scheme of divine justice. Finally, since the *Iliad* presents a historically verifiable action, Troy's siege, the poem raises historical questions that are absent from the *Odyssey*'s blithely imaginative world.

1. The author uses Mack's "categories" most probably in order to
  - (A) argue that the *Iliad* should replace the *Odyssey* as the more popular poem
  - (B) indicate Mack's importance as a commentator on the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
  - (C) suggest one way in which the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* can be distinguished
  - (D) point out some of the difficulties faced by readers of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*
  - (E) demonstrate that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* can best be distinguished by comparing their respective heroes
2. The author suggests that the variety of incidents in the *Odyssey* is likely to deter the reader from
  - (A) concentrating on the poem's mythological features
  - (B) concentrating on the psychological states of the poem's central character
  - (C) accepting the explanation that have been offered for the poem's popularity
  - (D) accepting the poem's scheme of divine justice
  - (E) accepting Maynard Mack's theory that the poem's subject is "life-as-spectacle"
3. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) distinguishing arguments
  - (B) applying classifications
  - (C) initiating a debate
  - (D) resolving a dispute
  - (E) developing a contrast
4. It can be inferred from the passage that a reader of the Iliad is likely to have trouble identifying with the poem's hero for which of the following reasons?
- (A) The hero is eventually revealed to be unheroic.
  - (B) The hero can be observed by the reader only from without.
  - (C) The hero's psychology is not historically verifiable.
  - (D) The hero's emotions often do not seem appealing to the reader.
  - (E) The hero's emotions are not sufficiently various to engage the reader's attention.

真题把第二题删了没用，第一三题没有改动，第四题改成了让考生自己到文章中找出句子回答问题，写出原句的头三个单词和最后三个单词即可。  
上面四个选择题的答案为 CBED.

#### 四、写作 60 分，500words，关于英语学习渐热，中国文化遭忽视，谈看法。

以上试题来自 kaoyan.com 网友的回忆，仅供参考，纠错请发邮件至 suggest@kaoyan.com。