

2004 年哈尔滨工程大学英语综合考研试题

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哈尔滨工程大学

2004 年招收研究生入学考试试题

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科目名称: 英语综合

试题编号: 312

注意: 本试题的答案必须写在规定的答题卡或答题本上, 写在本卷上无效。

PART ONE VOCABULARY AND

COMPREHENSION (30 pts)

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. No hero of ancient or modern days can surpass the Indian with his lofty contempt of death and the ____ with which he sustains cruellest affliction.
A. regard
B. fortitude
C. guile
D. loss
E. reverence
2. We have in America a ____ speech that is neither American, Oxford English, nor English but a ____ of all three.

3. Abstemious by virtue of his upbringing, he was ill-equipped to cope with temptation, and his descent into gluttony and ____ was swift and ____.
A. felony — rewarding
B. melancholy — mournful
C. dissipation — precipitous
D. telegony — merciful
E. barratry — final
4. Planning large-scale troop movements is fairly routine — you learn about ____ in Officer Candidate School; however, ____ of such movements is something you learn only through experience.
A. mobility — anticipation
B. logistics — implementation
C. dance studio — terpsichorean
D. law office — judicial
E. bedroom — residential
5. The effectiveness of government depends upon the willingness of the governed to give up some degree of freedom and ____ the laws in return for the assurance of an orderly existence.
A. profit by
B. learn about
C. enforce
D. debate
E. abide by
6. Technology provides new means to combat crime, but technology is available to the criminal, too, and every new law-enforcement technique is ____ to advances in ____ methodology.

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Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

7. ENTREPRENEUR: PROFITS ::

- A. philanthropist: charity
- B. organizer: union
- C. charlatan: converts
- D. priest: confession
- E. scholar: knowledge

8. EXERTION: FATIGUE ::

- A. school: graduation
- B. exercise: muscles
- C. carelessness: accident
- D. effort: results
- E. maximum: tiredness

9. *pariah* PARIAS: FAVORITE ::

- A. appetizer: dessert
- B. equal: pet
- C. peer: sycophant
- D. liar: mendicant
- E. outcast: pet

10. *annul* ANNUL: MARRIAGE ::

- A. reverse: verdict
- B. disavow: guilt
- C. admit: complicity
- D. arrogate: responsibility
- E. consecrate: house

- C. avenger: challenger
- D. miser: spendthrift
- E. gourmet: connoisseur

12. FLASK: BOTTLE ::

- A. whisky: milk
- B. metal: glass
- C. powder: liquid
- D. quart: pint
- E. brochure: tome

13. *caliber rifle* CALIBER: RIFLE ::

- A. quality: shoot
- B. compass: bore
- C. army: navy
- D. gauge: rails
- E. cavalry: infantry

14. *astute* ASTUTE: STUPID ::

- A. scholar: idiotic
- B. agile: clumsy
- C. lonely: clown
- D. dunce: ignorant
- E. intelligent: smart

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

In developing a model of cognition, we must recognize that perception of the external world does not always remain independent

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perception.

Cognition can be seen as the first step in the sequence of events leading from the external stimulus to the behavior of the individual. The child develops from belief that all things are an extension of its own body to the recognition that objects exist independent of his perception. He begins to demonstrate awareness of people and things which are removed from his sensory apparatus and initiates goal-directed behaviors. He may, however, refuse to recognize the existence of barriers to the attainment of his goals, despite the fact that his cognition of these objects has been previously demonstrated.

In the primitive being, goal-directed behavior can be simply motivated. The presence of an attractive object will cause an infant to reach for it; its removal will result in the cessation of that action. Studies have shown no evidence of the infant's frustration; rather, it appears that the infant ceases to desire the object when he cannot see it. Further indications are that the infant's attention to the attractive object increases as a result of its being in his grasp. In fact, if he holds a toy and another is presented, he is likely to drop the first in order to clutch the second. Often, once he has one desired in his hands, he loses attention and turns to something else.

In adult life, mere cognition can be similarly motivational, although the visible presence of the opportunity is not required as the instigator of response. The mature adult modifies his reaction by obtaining information, interpreting it, and examining consequences. He formulates an hypothesis and attempts to test it. He searches out implicit relationships, examines all factors, and differentiates among them. Just as the trained artist can separate the values of color, composition, and technique, while taking in and evaluating the whole work, so, too, the mature person brings his cognitive learning strengths to bear in appraising a situation.

Understanding that cognition is separate from action, his

The evolutionary process of development from body schema through to cognitive learning is similarly manifested in the process of language acquisition. Auditing and speaking develop first, reading and writing much later on, but also in the development of language for humankind.

Every normal infant has the physiological equipment necessary to produce sound, but the child must first master their use for sucking, biting, and chewing before he can control his equipment for use in producing the sounds of language. The babble and chatter of the infant are precursors to intelligent vocal communication.

From the earliest times, it is clear that language and human thought have been intimately connected. Sending or receiving messages, from primitive warnings of danger to explaining creative or reflective thinking, this aspect of cognitive development is also firmly linked to the needs and aspirations of society.

15. It can be inferred from this passage that the author would support the attitude towards art appreciation that
- A. a work of art should not be analyzed
 - B. analysis of a work of art makes for greater understanding of it
 - C. understanding the life of the artist helps us to understand his work
 - D. all mature people can understand art equally well
 - E. an holistic approach to art is never valuable
16. The statement which is neither implied nor stated in this passage is:
- A. The child is concerned only with his own body.
 - B. The child learns to act in a way that will serve his desires.
 - C. The infant's attention can be distracted from an object by simply concealing it.

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learning may be

- A. to enhance the individual's motivation to learn as quickly as possible
- B. to deter learning by reason of anxiety about possible conflict with ideology
- C. to bring man's knowledge within the scope of all
- D. to keep all learning at the same stage of development
- E. to increase appreciation of art forms

18. It can be inferred from the passage that language acquisition and general cognition

- A. develop in similar fashion
- B. are parallel in development but independent of thought process
- C. are both responsive to society's mores
- D. differ in that the latter is more firmly tied to parental influence
- E. are dissimilar in their lessening of objective perception

19. The major thesis of the author includes the following elements:

- I. Lessening of subjectivity accompanies maturation
 - II. Goal-directed behavior is the hallmark of juvenile behavior
 - III. Anxiety about conflict may impair learning
- A. I. only
 - B. I. and II. only
 - C. I. and III. only
 - D. II. only
 - E. III. only

20. It can be inferred from the passage that an educational approach which the author would be likely to support would be one in

E. the child is taught the nature of his body

21. The passage implies that

- A. speech is acquired through direct teaching
- B. the infant should be taught not to babble
- C. infants who do not chatter will never learn to speak
- D. infants are born with the ability to speak but the ability to do so depends upon development of physical functions through non-verbal activities
- E. primitive speech did not communicate

The source of endrin contamination in the river could not have been the nearby sugar cane fields, because the biggest kills occurred in late autumn, and the fields were sprayed in the spring. Investigation revealed no Louisiana industries discharging insecticide wastes into the river. It was concluded that the endrin must have been carried into Louisiana by the river's current from the north.

The symptoms which affected the fish in the widespread kills were described by the scientists as sub-acute. It was proposed therefore that the fish were receiving small doses of endrin resulting from dilution over a long distance in the immense flow of the river. The investigation zeroed in, therefore, on a plant 500 miles up river in Memphis, Tennessee, which manufactured endrin.

The job of the investigative team was to collect information on the manufacture of endrin, and to obtain samples of the mud and water from the immediate vicinity of the plant. The United States Public Health Service team did not find themselves very welcome at the plant. The manager refused to

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22. Which of the following pieces of information was of no use in determining the source of the endrin contamination?

- A. an analysis of the soil and water samples from the immediate vicinity of the plant
- B. the sugar cane fields being sprayed in the spring
- C. the sub-acute nature of the symptoms which affected the fish killed in the spills
- D. an investigation revealing that no Louisiana industry was discharging insecticide wastes into the river
- E. the kills occurring in the late autumn

23. The use of the word "sub-acute" to describe the symptoms that affected the fish in the widespread kills, implies that

- A. only small amounts of fish were killed
- B. the symptoms were indiscernible
- C. the fish showed comparatively mild symptoms of poisoning
- D. symptoms were localized
- E. the symptoms were brief in duration

24. It can be inferred from this passage that endrin

- A. is no longer used as a pesticide
- B. should not be used near rivers

- B. reluctance
- C. interment
- D. bellicosity
- E. specificity

exonerate
26. EXONERATE:

- A. testify
- B. engender
- C. accuse
- D. inundate
- E. abrogate

irascible
27. IRASCIBLE:

- A. even-tempered
- B. well-informed
- C. repetitious
- D. motionless
- E. synchronous

perdition
28. PERDITION:

- A. remnant
- B. regret

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D. edit

E. retain

PART TWO TRANSLATION (30 pts)

SECTION A: CHINESE TO ENGLISH

Translate the following underlined part of the text into English.

我很爱看中央电视台的“实话实说”节目，名字就好，“实话实说”，多不容易！实话的反面就是谎言。“实话实说”有一次话题就是针对谎言的，不过针对的是孩子们的谎言。

嘉宾中有一位是心理研究所的教授，他说，他们从 1991 到 1994 年，在全国 7 个省 13 个城市 430 个家庭进行调查，发现从 3 岁开始，就有 52% 的孩子开始说谎了。随着年龄增长，比例越来越高，到 9 岁时，说过谎的孩子已经上升到 70%！谎言是随着年龄成正比，还是到了一定的年龄段人们便突然纷纷变得诚实起来了呢？从主持人和嘉宾的回答来看，给人的感觉，答案好像是后者，好像成人都不撒谎。因为当嘉宾被问道或自己谈到有无撒谎经历时，虽然都说有过这样的经历，但都是在小时候有过：一个说是在 13 到 14 岁，一个说是在 7 岁到 8 岁，一个说是在解放前夕有过撒谎的经历。可是长大成人之后呢？尤其最近和现在呢？就再也没有说过谎吗？真的是这样吗？

撒谎和利害有关，说谎者总是为趋利避害；如无利害，扯谎作甚？而人在幼小之时，天真无邪，不明利害，当然也就无需撒谎。因此小孩也极易受骗，对大人的话总是深信不疑。有一次乘

真的小孩，无世故之心，无机变之巧，能撒谎吗？

SECTION B: ENGLISH TO CHINESE

Translate the following underlined part of the text into Chinese.

In its early years, the Children's Book Show was intended for specialist visitors, mainly teachers and librarians. As it became more widely known and successful, however, family and school parties began to come in ever-increasing numbers, so that it grew into a real children's book show, and a show with a double purpose. For years it was held in various halls in London, outgrowing each of them in turn until, in answer to enthusiastic invitations to bring it to different parts of the country, the decision was taken to move outside the capital, despite the difficulties that would result. One year it was held in Leeds, then in Bristol as well as in London, and now it comes to Glasgow.

The great success of this move to bring the show to cities many miles from London, where of course most book publishers are, has been largely due to the support given to the organizing committee by local booksellers, librarians, teachers, parents and others. This year's show will again interest both the general public and specialists. Admission will be free, but school parties must be booked for in advance. In a large room near the entrance there will be a self-service bookshop where every book on show will be for sale.

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Requirement:

Write an essay of about 200 words, expressing your views on the statement mentioned above.

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 with a summary. Marks will be awarded for organization as well as for syntactic variety and appropriate word choice.

PART FOUR LINGUISTICS (38 pts.)

I. In each question there are four choices. Decide which one would be the best answer to the question, or best completes the sentence. (8 pts.)

1. Linguists give priority to the spoken language not the written language because ____.
- A. vocal sounds are derived from writing systems
 - B. speech precedes writing everywhere in the world
 - C. we have recording devices to study speech
 - D. spoken language precedes written language only into Indo-European languages

2. The semantic components of the word "man" can be expressed as

- A. VCC
- B. CVC
- C. CVVC
- D. CVCCC

4. ____ are produced when the obstruction is complete at first, then released slowly with friction resulting from partial obstruction.

- A. Nasals
- B. Glides
- C. Fricatives
- D. Affricates

5. "A fish is swimming in the pond" is transformed into "The man put his hat on". Which rule is applied according to Transformational Generative Grammar?

- A. Copying
- B. Recording
- C. Addition
- D. Deletion

6. The function of the statement "A nice day, isn't it?" is ____.

- A. directive
- B. informative
- C. performative
- D. phatic

7. The function of the sentence "Water boils at 100 degrees Centigrade" is ____.

- A. interrogative
- B. directive
- C. informative
- D. performative

8. ____ refers to a construction where one clause

- A. Embedding
- B. Recursiveness
- C. Conjoining
- D. Cohesion

II. Indicate the following statements true or false. (8 pts.)

they know what is right and what is wrong

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4. The vowel [e] can be described as front, semi-open and unrounded.
5. A sentence is a grammatical concept, and the meaning of a sentence is often studied as the abstract, intrinsic property of the sentence itself in terms of a prediction.
6. A perlocutionary act is the act of expressing the speaker's intention.
7. Generally speaking, the period of Middle English lasted longer than the period of Old English but shorter than that of Modern English.
8. Although geographical barriers are the major source of regional variation of language, loyalty to one's native speech and physical and psychological resistance to change are among other reasons of such variation.

III. Translate the following terms into English. (5 pts.)

1. 严式标音
2. 直接成分
3. 述谓分析
4. 双语现象
5. 人类语言学

IV. Put the following into Chinese. (5 pts.)

1. complementary distribution

V. Answer the following questions in English. (12 pts.)

1. What are the major difference between linguistics and traditional grammar?
2. How can a linguist make his analysis of language as scientific as possible?
3. What is speech act and what is indirect act?
4. What is displacement as a defining feature of language?

PART FIVE LEXICOLOGY (37 pts.)

I. Choose the best answer that would complete each of the following statements. (13 pts.)

1. Affixation is also known as _____.
A. prefixation B. suffixation
C. derivation D. composition
2. Which of the following does not show sense relations?
A. Polysemy B. Synonymy
C. Antonymy D. Acronymy
3. The largest number of antonyms is among _____.
A. nouns B. verbs
C. adjectives D. adverbs

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5. "Parent" and "child" are _____ antonyms.
 A. contrary B. contradictory
 C. relative D. absolute
6. _____ is a word-formation process that makes a word take up a new syntactic function.
 A. Conversion B. Blending
 C. Back-formation D. Affixation
7. Which of the following words is NOT formed through clipping?
 A. dorm B. motel
 C. gent D. zoo
8. The idiom "a dark horse" is a _____.
 A. simile B. metaphor
 C. metonymy D. personification
9. An idiom differs from a free phrase in that the former is _____ and the latter is not.
 A. structurally changeable B. metaphor
 C. structurally fixed D. easily understood
10. In the early period of Modern English, _____ were recognized as the languages of the Western world's great literary heritages and of great scholarship.
 A. Celtic and Greek B. French and Greek
 C. Germanic and Latin D. Latin and Greek
11. The relations between sound and meaning are _____.
 A. arbitrary B. conventional
 C. motivated D. arbitrary and conventional

13. Words created through back-formation are mostly _____.
 A. nouns B. verbs
 C. adjectives D. adverbs

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate group noun to go with each kind of animal. (4 pts.)

1. a _____ of bees
2. a _____ of ants
3. a _____ of birds
4. a _____ of monkeys
5. a _____ of whales
6. a _____ of wolves
7. a _____ of lions
8. a _____ of horses

III. Put the following idiomatic expressions into Chinese or vice versa. (10 pts.)

1. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.
2. Nothing ventured, nothing gained.
3. to hang by a thread.
4. to make a mountain out of a mole-hill.
5. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
6. 祸不单行。
7. 空中楼阁。
8. 火上浇油。
9. 破釜沉舟。
10. 口蜜腹剑。

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