

河北大学 2010 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷

卷别: [B]

适用专业	考试科目	考试时间
英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学	英语语言技能综合	180 分钟

特别声明: 答案一律答在答题纸上, 答在本试卷纸上无效。

I Paraphrase the following sentences: (2×10=20 points) 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。

1. I like also the out-of-the-way information which he imparts from time to time without insistence.
2. Russia has expanded its cargo-liner fleet far faster than the growth in either its own trade or world trade would justify.
3. Lexicography, like God, is no respecter of persons.
4. Hitler was counting on enlisting capitalist and Right Wing sympathies in this country and the U.S.A.
5. He is here because ignorance and bigotry are rampant.
6. He became obsessed with the frailties of the human race.
7. It was only natural that hopeful young writers, their minds and pens inflamed against war, Babbitry, and "Puritanical" gentility, should flock to the traditional artistic center.
8. It seems to me I have talked to them always with one foot raised in flight.
9. Serious looking men spoke to one another as if they were oblivious of the crowds about them.
10. I was about to make my little bow of assent, when the meaning of these last words sank in, jolting me out of my sad reverie.

II Tell the figure of speech of the following sentences in English: (1×10= 10 points) 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。

1. --- but for making money, his pen would prove mightier than his pickax.
2. The charm of conversation is that it does not really start from anywhere, and no one has any idea where it will go as it meanders or leaps and sparkles or just glows.
3. Darrow had whispered throwing a reassuring arm round my shoulder.
4. Dudley field Malene called my conviction a "victorious defeat."
5. Or what of those sheets and jets of air that are now being used, in place of old-fashioned oak and hinges---
6. Tourists are afraid to come. That's one of the serious effects of poaching. It scares off visitors. And that means it scares off money that this young nation of Kenya needs.
7. The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around:
It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,
Like noises in a swound.
8. In fact, it appears that the teachers of English teach English so poorly largely because

they teach grammar so well.

9. "I won't have Ralph upset. After all," she grinned, "a husband in the hand is worth two in the bush."
10. For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it.

III Proof-read the following passage and correct the mistakes. (1×=10points)

答案一律写在答题纸上，否则无效。

One of America's most important export is her modern music. __1__

American popular music is playing all over the world. It is enjoyed __2__

by people of all ages in all countries. Because the lyrics are English, __3__

nevertheless people not speaking English enjoy it. The reasons for its popularity are its fast pace and rhythmic beat.

The music has many origins in the United States. Country music, coming from the suburban areas in the southern United States, is one __4__

source. Country music features simple themes and melodies describing day-to-day situations and the feelings of country people. Many people appreciate this music because the emotions expressed by country __5__ music songs.

A second origin of American popular music is the blues. It depicted __6__ mostly sad feelings reflecting the difficult lives of American blacks. It is usually played and sung by black musicians, but it is not popular with __7__ all Americans.

Rock music is a newer form of music. This music style, featuring fast and repetitious rhythms, was influenced by the blues and country music. It is first known as rock-and-roll in the 1950's. Since then there __8__ have been many forms of rock music, hard rock, soft rock, punk rock, disco music and others. Many performers of popular rock music are young musicians.

American popular music is marketed to a demanding audience.

Now popular songs are heard on the radio several times a day. Some

songs become popular all over the world. People hear these songs sing __9__ in their original English or sometimes translated into other languages.

The words may coincide but the enjoyment of the music is universal. __10__

IV Cloze: (0.5 × 20 = 10 points) 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。

Directions: The passage has 20 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Aesthetic thought of a distinctively modern bent emerged during the 18th century. The western philosophers and critics of this time devoted much attention to such matters (1)_____ natural beauty, the sublime, and representation — a trend reflecting the central position they had given to the philosophy of nature. (2)_____ that time, however, the philosophy of art has become ever more (3)_____ and has begun to (4)_____ the philosophy of nature. Various issues (5)_____ to the philosophy of art have had a (6)_____ impact (7)_____ the orientation of 20th-century aesthetics. (8)_____ among these are problems relating to the theory of art as form and (9)_____ the distinction between representation and expression. Still another far-reaching question has to do with the value of art. Two opposing theoretical positions (10)_____ on this issue: one holds that art and its appreciation are a means to some recognized moral good, (11)_____ the other maintains that art is intrinsically valuable and is an end in itself. Underlying this whole issue is the concept of taste, one of the basic concerns of aesthetics. In recent years there has also been an increasing (12)_____ with art as the prime object of critical judgment. Corresponding to the trend in contemporary aesthetic thought, (13)_____ have followed (14)_____ of two approaches. In one, criticism is restricted to the analysis and interpretation of the work of art. (15)_____, it is devoted to articulating the response to the aesthetic object and to (16)_____ a particular way of perceiving it.

Over the years, aesthetics has developed into a broad field of knowledge and inquiry. The concerns of contemporary aesthetics include such (17)_____ problems as the nature of style and its aesthetic significance; the relation of aesthetic judgment to culture; the (18)_____ of a history of art; the (19)_____ of Freudian psychology and other forms of psychological study to criticism; and the place of aesthetic judgment in practical (20)_____ in the conduct of everyday affairs.

1. A. for B. as C. to D. with

2. A. Since B. For C. As D. In

3. A. promotional B. promissory C. promiscuous D. prominent

4. A. plant B. supplant C. transplant D. replant

5. A. central B. concentrating C. focusing D. centering
6. A. marking B. remarking C. marked D. remarked
7. A. on B. for C. in D. to
8. A. Forebodying B. Foremost C. Forethoughtful D. Foregone
9. A. for B. for C. to D. on
10. A. have brought B. have been brought C. have taken D. have been taken
11. A. whereas B. wherein C. whereon D. wherefore
12. A. preoccupancy B. preoccupation C. premonition D. preemption
13. A. artists B. writers C. critics D. analysts
14. A. all B. either C. neither D. none
15. A. In the other manner B. In the other way C. In another D. In the other
16. A. justify B. justified C. justifying D. having justified
17. A. diverse B. divided C. divine D. dividable
18. A. vicinity B. viability C. villainy D. visibility
19. A. reliance B. reliability C. relief D. relevancy
20. A. reason B. reasonableness C. reasoning D. reasonability

V Reading Comprehension: (30 points) 答案一律写在答题纸上，否则无效。

1 Unless man exploits others, he has to work in order to live. However primitive and simple his method of work may be, by the very fact of production, he has risen above the animal kingdom; rightly has he been defined as "the animal that produces." But work is not only an inescapable necessity for man. Work is also his liberator from nature, his creator as a social and independent being. In the process of work, that is, the molding and changing of nature outside of himself, man molds and changes himself. He emerges from nature by mastering her; he develops his powers of co-operation, of reason, his sense of beauty. He separates himself from nature, from the original unity with her, but at the same time unites himself with her again as her master and builder. The more his work develops, the more his individuality develops. In molding nature and re-creating her, he learns to make use of his powers, increasing his skill and creativeness. Whether we think of the beautiful paintings in the caves of Southern France, the ornaments on weapons among primitive people, the statues and temples of Greece, the cathedrals of the Middle Ages, the chairs and tables made by skilled craftsmen, or the cultivation of flowers, trees or corn by peasants—all are expressions of the creative transformation of nature by man's reason and skill.

2 In Western history, craftsmanship, especially as it developed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, constitutes one of the peaks in the evolution of creative work. Work was not only a useful activity, but one which carried with it a profound satisfaction. The main features of craftsmanship have been very lucidly expressed by C. W. Mills. "There is no ulterior motive in work other than the product being made and the processes of its creation. The details of daily work are meaningful because they are not detached in the worker's mind from the product of the work. The worker is free to control his own working action. The craftsman is thus able to learn from his work; and to use and develop his capacities and skills in its prosecution. There is no split of work and play, or work and culture. The craftsman's way of livelihood determines and infuses his entire mode of living."

3 With the collapse of the medieval structure, and the beginning of the modern mode of production, the meaning and function of work changed fundamentally, especially in the Protestant countries. Man, being afraid of his newly won freedom, was obsessed by the need to subdue his doubts and fears by developing a feverish activity. The out-come of this activity, success or failure, decided his salvation, indicating whether he was among the saved or the lost souls. Work, instead of being an activity satisfying in itself and pleasurable, became a duty and an obsession. The more it was possible to gain riches by work, the more it became a pure means to the aim of wealth and success. Work became, in Max Weber's terms, the chief factor in a system of "inner-worldly asceticism," an answer to man's sense of aloneness and isolation.

4 However, work in this sense existed only for the upper and middle classes, those who could amass some capital and employ the work of others. For the vast majority of those who had only their physical energy to sell, work became nothing but forced labor. The worker in the eighteenth or nineteenth century who had to work sixteen hours if he did not want to starve was not doing it because he served the Lord in this way, nor because his success would show that he was among the "chosen" ones, but because he was forced to sell his energy to those who had the means of exploiting it. The first centuries of the modern era find the meaning of work divided into that of duty among the middle class, and that of forced labor among those without property.

5 The religious attitude toward work as a duty, which was still so prevalent in the nineteenth century, has been changing considerably in the last decades. Modern man does not know what to do with himself, how to spend his lifetime meaningfully, and he is driven to work in order to avoid an unbearable boredom. But work has ceased to be a moral and religious obligation in the sense of the middle class attitude of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Something new has emerged. Ever-increasing production, the drive to make bigger and better things, have become aims in themselves, new ideals. Work has become alienated from the working person.

6 What happens to the industrial worker? He spends his best energy for seven or eight hours a day in producing "something." He needs his work in order to make a living, but his role is essentially a passive one. He fulfills a small isolated function in a complicated and highly organized process of production, and is never confronted with "his" product as a whole, at least not as a producer, but only as a consumer, provided he has the money to buy "his" product in a store. He is concerned neither with the whole

product in its physical aspects nor with its wider economic and social aspects. He is put in a certain place, has to carry out a certain task, but does not participate in the organization or management of the work. He is not interested nor does he know why one produces this, instead of another commodity--what relation it has to the needs of society as a whole. The shoes, the cars, the electric bulbs, are produced by "the enterprise," using the machines. He is a part of the machine, rather than its master as an active agent. The machine, instead of being in his service to do work for him which once had to be performed by sheer physical energy, has become his master. Instead of the machine being the substitute for human energy, man has become a substitute for the machine. His work can be defined as the performance of acts which cannot yet be performed by machines.

7 Work is a means of getting money, not in itself a meaningful human activity. P. Drucker, observing workers in the automobile industry, expresses this idea very succinctly "For the great majority of automobile workers, the only meaning of the job is in the pay check, not in anything connected with the work or the product. Work appears as something unnatural, a disagreeable, meaningless and stultifying condition of getting the pay check, devoid of dignity as well as of importance. No wonder that this puts a premium on slovenly work, on slowdowns, and on other tricks to get the same pay check with less work. No wonder that this results in an unhappy and discontented worker--because a pay check is not enough to base one's self-respect on."

8 This relationship of the worker to his work is an outcome of the whole social organization of which he is a part. Being "employed," he is not an active agent, has no responsibility except the proper performance of the isolated piece of work he is doing, and has little interest except the one of bringing home enough money to support himself and his family. Nothing more is expected of him, or wanted from him. He is part of the equipment hired by capital, and his role and function are determined by this quality of being a piece of equipment. In recent decades, increasing attention has been paid to the psychology of the worker, and to his attitude toward his work, to the "human problem of industry"; but this very formulation is indicative of the underlying attitude; there is a human being spending most of his lifetime at work, and what should be discussed is the "industrial problem of human beings," rather than "the human problem of industry."

9 Most investigations in the field of industrial psychology are concerned with the question of how the productivity of the individual worker can be increased, and how he can be made to work with less friction; psychology has lent its services to "human engineering," an attempt to treat the worker and employee like a machine which runs better when it is well oiled. While Taylor was primarily concerned with a better organization of the technical use of the worker's physical powers, most industrial psychologists are mainly concerned with the manipulation of the worker's psyche. The underlying idea can be formulated like this: if he works better when he is happy, then let us make him happy, secure, satisfied, or anything else, provided it raises his output and diminishes friction. In the name of "human relations," the worker is treated with all devices which suit values are recommended in the interest of better relations a completely alienated person; even happiness and human with the public. Thus, for instance, according to Time magazine, one of the best-known American psychiatrists said to a group of fifteen hundred Supermarket executives: "It's going to be an increased satisfaction to our

customers if we are happy... It is going to pay off in cold dollars and cents to management, if we could put some of these general principles of values, human relationships, really into practice." One speaks of "human relations" and one means the most inhuman relations, those between alienated automations; one speaks of happiness and means the perfect routinization which has driven out the last doubt and all spontaneity

1. Summarize the main ideas of paragraph 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. (1×5=5 points)
2. Explain the meaning of the underlined words in English. (0.5×10=5 points)
3. Why is man defined as "the animal that produces"? (2 points)
4. How does work liberate man from nature and make him a social and independent being? (2 points)
5. Why, according to Fromm, was work meaningful in the 13th and 14th century in the Western countries? (2 points)
6. How did the meaning of work change after the collapse of the medieval social structure? How did people's sense of insecurity influence their work? What part did religion play? (2 points)
7. What two views of work were common during the first centuries of the modern era? (2 points)
8. How do the ideas presented in Para. 1 prepare the reader for Para. 2? (3 points)
9. How does Para. 2 provide the definition of an ideal kind of work? (3 points)
10. How do the quotations from C. W. Mills and P. Drucker support and develop Fromm's point? Are quotations more effective than a paraphrase or a summary? (4 points)

VI. Translate the following into English: (20 points) 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。

实行对外开放, 是中国长期坚持的一项基本国策。经过 20 多年的改革和发展, 中国经济面貌发生了深刻的变化。一是中国已经由计划经济体制的国家, 转变为社会主义市场经济体制的国家; 二是中国综合国力明显增强, GDP 列世界第 6 位; 三是中国全方位对外开放格局基本形成, 对外贸易总额列世界第 7 位, 并已连续 9 年成为吸收外资最多的发展中国家, 世界排名前 500 位的跨国公司已有 400 多家在中国有投资。

VII. Translate the following into Chinese: (20 points) 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。

The First Snow

The first snow came. How beautiful it was, falling so silently all day long and all night long, on the mountains, on the meadows, on the roofs of the living, on the graves of the dead! All white save the river, that marked its course by a winding black line across the landscape; and the leafless trees, that against the leaden sky now revealed more fully the wonderful beauty and intricacies of their branches. What silence, too, came with the snow, and what seclusion! Every sound was muffled; every noise changed to something soft and musical. No more tramping hoofs, no more rattling wheels! Only the chiming of sleigh-bell, beating as swift and merrily as the hearts of children.

VIII. Writing: 答案一律写在答题纸上, 否则无效。

Task one: (15 points)

Write a piece of description within 150 words about one of your favorite places. You will tell the feature of this place and describe it.

Task two: (15 points)

George Bernard Shaw says: There are two tragedies in life. One is to lose your heart's desire. The other is to gain it.

Do you agree with him? Write your comment in about 200 words.