

# 河北大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷

卷别: [ A ]

适用专业	考试科目代码	考试科目名称
日语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学	246	二外英语

特别声明: 答案一律答在答题纸上, 答在本试卷纸上无效。

## Part I Reading comprehension: (2×20=40 points)

*Directions: There are 3 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage. For other questions there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.*

### Passage 1

Questions 1 to 10 are based on the following passage.

The Modern Olympic Games might have remained just a part of history without the dream of one Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin. Coubertin believed that sport and exercise were very important for the health and happiness of every man and also for the nation. He therefore tried, in 1892, to interest other Frenchmen in his dream of starting a modern form of the early Greek Games. His ideas were strongly criticized by many people, who did not really understand what he was trying to do. It is perhaps sad that the great work Pierre de Coubertin did to bring back the Games was never properly recognized during his lifetime. Gradually, however, people all over the world became interested in his ideas and at a meeting in Paris in 1894, with representatives from twelve different countries; plans were made to hold the first modern Games in Athens in 1899.

Organizing the first modern Games, however, was not without problems. The Greek government was unhappy with the decision to hold the Games in Athens, as they had serious economic problems at the time and did not feel they were in a position to spend the necessary money. It seemed therefore that the Games would be finished before they had even begun. Prince Constantine of Greece, however, gave his support to Coubertin and the newly-formed Olympic Committee and other rich Greeks soon followed his example. Enough money was collected in Greece and abroad to build a new stadium and pay all the other costs.

On 5th April, 1896, a crowd of over 60 000 people watched the King of Greece open the first modern Olympic Games. There were, however, very few competitors — only two hundred and eighty-five. Australia, Austria, Britain, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA, were the only countries to send athletes to the Games and most of the athletes who did come had to pay for their own travel and other costs. There were ten sports in the first program — cycling, gymnastics, tennis, swimming, athletics, fencing, weight-lifting, rowing, wrestling and shooting; There were also other non-sporting events, such as concerts and ballet, just as there had been at the early Games.

At the first modern Olympics almost all the gold medals were won by American sportsmen, but the most famous of all the first medal winners was a young Greek named Spyros Louis, who



came from a small village in the mountains near Athens. It was he who won the long and difficult race, the Marathon, and gave the Greeks the national win they had hoped for.

The Greeks would have been happy to keep the Games in Greece but Coubertin believed strongly that the Olympics should be truly international and would not allow this to happen. It was therefore decided to hold the next Games in Paris in 1900. Sadly, however, the Paris Games and the following Games, held in St. Louis, America, in 1904, were poor examples of Coubertin's dream and Coubertin himself did not even travel to the St. Louis Games. For these two Games were more like circus shows than serious international sports meetings. Only fifteen non-Americans went to the 1904 Games, mainly because the high travel costs prevented others from competing. Olympic events were mixed with other sports and events, and the Games were organized to continue over many months, so that as much money as possible could be made by the organizers from the selling of tickets.

It was not until 1908, when the Games were held in London, that international rules and distances were introduced; until then the events had been the decision of the organizing nation alone. The London Games were far better organized than any of the other modern Games but it took many more years before Coubertin's dream of a truly international meeting of sportsmen became a reality. It was necessary to make many changes before the Olympic Games became as well-organized and as popular as they are today.

Since 1896 the Games have been held every four years, except for a break during the years of the two World Wars. Gradually the number of competitors who take part in each Games has grown and so has the number of countries. In 1896, only thirteen countries were represented and only two hundred and eighty-five competitors took part. Today, however, as many as one hundred and twenty-two countries send athletes to the Games and more than seven thousand men and women come to the Games to take part. In recent years, the number of events has grown to twenty-one, eleven of which are also open to women.

It is interesting that Coubertin, whose ideas were born in the late nineteenth century, probably never imagined that women would ever play a part in the new Olympics. Women had never competed in the early Greek Games; indeed, for many years they were not even allowed to watch. In modern times, the London Games in 1908 were the first in which women took a serious part — 36 women came to the Games to compete. The first woman to win an Olympic event was the British Tennis Player, Charlotte Cooper, who won a tennis event in 1900. From 1908, however, the number of events began to grow with the introduction of ladies' gymnastics. Athletics events for women were introduced in 1928 at the Games held in Amsterdam. Today, women are as highly-trained and as fit as men. Although in almost every sport women and men compete separately, in horse-riding events they compete against each other and women have shown over the years that they are just as good.

The International Olympic Committee, whose home is in Lausanne in Switzerland, is responsible for all the important decisions of the Olympic Movement. The members of this committee are chosen not by their governments but by members already on the committee and they are therefore above politics or group interests. Most of the members are simply rich men who wish to keep Coubertin's ideas alive. Not every country is represented, therefore, because this would mean more than 120 members and no decisions would ever be made.

However, each country must form a National Olympic Committee before it is allowed to send competitors to the games and this committee must be recognized by the International Olympic Committee. At present, more than 136 countries have formed such a committee. The National Committees are responsible for organizing the national teams and for deciding which



competitors to send. Competitors cannot choose to go to the Games — they must be chosen and this means competing against their own countrymen. It is not even enough to be the best in the country, for each competitor must be able to reach the standard expected for entry to the Games. These standards change each year as sportsmen and sportswomen improve. Some countries are not able to send all the competitors they would like to, even if they have reached the expected standard, because of the cost. The National Committee must then decide whether to send the competitors who have the most chance of winning or whether, instead, to send competitors to represent each sport even though some of them have little hope of doing well.

Not only the competitors but also the team manager must be paid for. The manager is an extremely important member of the team: he is responsible for the competitors while they are at the Games and his job includes, for example, getting the competitors to each event on time and helping with medical or personal problems. Most countries ask the people for money to help pay for the costs of travel and training. A lot of money is given by businesses and companies who also give, for example, clothes, shoes and uniforms.

The city where the Games are to be held is chosen by the International Olympic Committee; this is usually decided five years before the Games are to take place. Several cities may wish to hold the Games in any one year and the Committee decides only after it has listened to and seen the arguments and plans of each city. Once chosen, the city then has five years to prepare.

1. Coubertin planned to hold the first modern Olympic Games in \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens.  
 A. 1894  
 B. 1896  
 C. 1899  
 D. 1900
2. The competitors of the first Olympic Games came from all of the following countries EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. UK  
 B. Hungary  
 C. Switzerland  
 D. Norway
3. Which of the following was NOT part of the first Olympic Games?  
 A. concerts  
 B. circus  
 C. fencing  
 D. boxing
4. According to the passage, the most successful modern Olympic Games was the one held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Athens, Greece  
 B. St. Louis, America  
 C. Paris, France  
 D. London, UK
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 A. Women were not allowed to participate in the ancient Olympics.  
 B. Women were not allowed to watch the Olympic Games in the past.  
 C. Women appeared in the Amsterdam Olympic Games.  
 D. Before 1908 there were no women in the Olympic Games.
6. Women and men always compete separately except in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. tennis  
 B. racing  
 C. swimming  
 D. horse-riding
7. What do we learn about the International Olympic Committee (IOC)?  
 A. Every country has its representatives in IOC.  
 B. The representatives in IOC speak for their own countries.  
 C. Most representatives in IOC are wealthy.



- D. The representatives in IOC are elected by their own country.
8. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that are responsible for organizing the national teams and for deciding which competitors to send.
9. Both the competitors and \_\_\_\_\_ must be paid for.
10. Every city chosen to hold the Olympic Games usually have \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare.

### Passage 2

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Electric cars are dirty. In fact, not only are they dirty, they might even be more dirty than their gasoline-powered cousins.

People in California love to talk about "zero-emissions vehicles," but people in California seem to be **clueless** about where electricity comes from. Power plants most all use fire to make it. Aside from the few folks who have their roofs covered with solar cells, we get our electricity from generators. Generators are fueled by something — usually coal, oil, but also by heat generated in nuclear power plants. There are a few wind farms and geothermal plants as well, but by far we get electricity mainly by burning something.

In other words, those "zero-emissions" cars are likely coal-burning cars. It's just the coal is burned somewhere else so it looks clean. It is not. It's as if the California Greens are covering their eyes — "If I can't see it, it's not happening." Gasoline is an incredibly efficient way to power a vehicle; a gallon of gas has a lot of energy in it. But when you take that gas (or another fuel) and first use it to make electricity, you waste a nice part of that energy, mostly in the form of wasted heat — at the generator, through the transmission lines, etc.

A gallon of gas may propel your car 25 miles. But the electricity you get from that gallon of gas won't get you nearly as far — so electric cars burn more fuel than gas-powered ones. If our electricity came mostly from nukes, or geothermal, or hydro, or solar, or wind, then an electric car truly would be clean. But for political, technical, and economic reasons, we don't use much of those energy sources.

In addition, electric cars' batteries which are poisonous for a long time will eventually end up in a landfill. And finally, when cars are the polluters, the pollution is spread across all the roads. When it's a power plant, though, all the junk is in one place. Nature is very good at cleaning up when things are not too concentrated, but it takes a lot longer when all the garbage is in one spot.

11. What does "clueless" mean in paragraph 2?
- A) The California Greens are covering their eyes.
  - B) People in California love to talk about zero-emissions vehicles
  - C) People in California love to have their roofs covered with solar cells
  - D) People there have no idea that so far electricity mainly comes from burning coal, oil, etc.
12. According to the passage, why the California Greens hold the idea "If I can't see it, it's not happening."?
- A) They do not know those clean cars are likely coal-burning cars.
  - B) They do believe that the coal is burned somewhere else so it looks clean.
  - C) They tend to hold that electricity is a nice part of energy.
  - D) They tend to maintain that gasoline is a good way to run a vehicle.
13. The electricity we get from a gallon of gas may make our car run \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) not less than 25 miles.
  - B) more than 25 miles.
  - C) no less than 25 miles.
  - D) not more than 25 miles.
14. Compared with cars using gas, electric cars \_\_\_\_\_



- A) do not burn fuel and more environmental.
  - B) are toxic and it is difficult for nature to clean it up when their batteries are buried in one spot.
  - C) are very good at cleaning up when things are not too concentrated
  - D) are poisonous for a long time and will eventually end up in a landfill.
15. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Being green is good and should be encouraged in communications
  - B) Electric cars are not clean in that we get electricity mainly by burning something.
  - C) Zero-emissions vehicles should be chosen to protect our environment.
  - D) Electric cars are now the dominant vehicle compared with gasoline-powered cousins.

### Passage 3

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Rising global carbon dioxide levels tied to global warming may not be as crucial in determining the composition of plant communities as other, localized climate changes.

"Nobody really knows what the increases in carbon dioxide are going to entail in terms of future changes in vegetation types," said Mark Brenner, a University of Florida assistant professor of paleolimnology, the study of ancient lakes. "It looks like climate changes in different areas may be more important than carbon dioxide, at least carbon dioxide by itself," he said.

Brenner's research team based their conclusions on an analysis of sediment from two lake bottoms, one in northern Mexico and one in northern Guatemala. The researchers used new techniques that allowed them to analyze only the remains of land plants, specifically their leaf waxes. By measuring the composition of the leaf waxes, the researchers were able to distinguish two broad categories of plants living in these areas -- so-called C3 and C4 plants, which have different photosynthetic (光合作用) processes. Many C4 plants are tropical grasses, while most tropical trees are C3 plants. The researchers analyzed sediments (沉积物) deposited over the last 27,000 years, from the last ice age to the current geological period. Over this period, there was a worldwide, relatively uniform increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations.

Brenner said that if carbon dioxide played the major role in determining plant composition, one would assume that analysis of the sediments would reveal very similar changes in relative abundance of C3 and C4 plants in the two places over the study period. But, in fact, the researchers found that trends in the two types of plants were different at the two locations. The changes were related not with carbon dioxide levels, but with shifts in rainfall. "The result appears to be that climate factors, especially moisture availability, determine whether C4 or C3 plants dominate in an area, not carbon dioxide," Brenner said.

Many scientists believe global warming will cause major variation in local climates worldwide, with some wet areas becoming dry and dry areas becoming wet. If that happens, it could have more impact on relative C3 versus C4 plant distribution than the rising carbon dioxide levels.

16. What can be inferred in the first paragraph?
- A) Climate changes are more important to the composition of plant communities than rising global carbon dioxide.
  - B) Localized climate shifts may not be as crucial as carbon dioxide.
  - C) Nobody knows which one is important.
  - D) Carbon dioxide levels is crucial to the global warming.
17. What is Mark Brenner?
- A) He studies co-author's opinion.
  - B) He is assisting the University of Florida.



- C) He is an expert in the field of ancient lakes.  
D) His research team composed of six geologists and geographers.
18. According to the third paragraph, which one is NOT true?  
A) Tropical grasses are usually C4 plants.  
B) C3 and C4 plants used to live in northern Mexico and Guatemala.  
C) C3 and C4 plants don't have the same processes.  
D) Tropical trees are all C3 plants.
19. Why, in the 4th paragraph, the researchers found that trends in C3 and C4 plants were different at the two locations?  
A) The assumption that carbon dioxide played the major role is wrong.  
B) The carbon dioxide played an important role.  
C) The moisture availability was different.  
D) The carbon dioxide level was different.
20. What's the main idea of the passage?  
A) Climate factors determine the plant distribution and composition of plant communities.  
B) Global warming will cause major variation.  
C) How has Brenner's research team proved a truth.  
D) C3 and C4 plants are important plants in determining the composition of plant communities.

**Part II Cloze: (0.5×20=10 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

When a person walks, the movement of his head, trunk, hipbones and limbs are all reflected in changes in his body. A computer 21 these changes into a database. Later, the computers can accurately 22 him according to these changes. This is a new biological identification method and it can quickly identify an examinee 23 disturbing him. It's especially suitable for use in airports and supermarkets.

Everybody's voice is 24. When a person's voice is recorded by an 25, its voice frequency spectrum is called his sound print. Like a fingerprint, everybody's sound print is different. How can computers 26 his sound? First, his voice is recorded, which allows the computers to become familiar 27 his voice. It will then turn his sound characteristics into a 28 of digits. These digits 29 the frequency, pitch and rhythm of the person's voice. These are the 30 on which the computers can distinguish his voice from 31.

When that person needs to be identified, after he says only one word or two, the computers can identify him. The computers can even identify sounds coming 32 the wires. This will provide a safer 33 to electric banks and electric purchases.

We often bring ID cards, work cards, or driver licenses with us to 34 our identity. If all these cards are forgotten or lost, how can we prove 35 we are? In fact, it's not difficult to prove whom you are, because your body 36 has identifying markers. Some are physiological features, such as fingerprints, sounds, facial types and eye color. The computer can help to identify you. 37 your features have already been stored in the database. To identify you, we have to take your picture with a camera and send it to a computer for 38. First, the computer needs to reposition this picture according to the position of your eyes, and then starts to read the message of your physiological features such as the 39 of your pupil to the whites of your eyes and the shape of your nose. Next, it seeks matching records from the database. Finally, it makes a 40.



- |                      |                |                |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A checks         | B stores       | C revises      | D modifies      |
| 22. A identify       | B distinguish  | C convey       | D strike        |
| 23. A without        | B with         | C for          | D in            |
| 24. A identical      | B similar      | C unique       | D sole          |
| 25. A implement      | B appliance    | C instrument   | D equipment     |
| 26. A hear           | B understand   | C record       | D distinguish   |
| 27. A to             | B in           | C on           | D with          |
| 28. A series         | B package      | C line         | D pair          |
| 29. A reverse        | B represent    | C reveal       | D recession     |
| 30. A origin         | B cause        | C reason       | D basis         |
| 31. A other's        | B another's    | C each other's | D one another's |
| 32. A at             | B on           | C in           | D through       |
| 33. A assure         | B guarantee    | C ensure       | D confirm       |
| 34. A cause          | B make         | C prove        | D leave         |
| 35. A whom           | B how          | C what         | D where         |
| 36. A oneself        | B themselves   | C itself       | D himself       |
| 37. A Provide        | B Suppose      | C Imagine      | D Give          |
| 38. A processing     | B copying      | C coloring     | D revising      |
| 39. A size           | B type         | C ratio        | D shape         |
| 40. A recommendation | B contribution | C proposal     | D decision      |

**Part III Read the following passage and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese:**

(4×5=20 points)

41. People often ask, "When will this terrible pain stop?" Experts resist being pinned down to time frames. "Roughly, it's a minimum of 6 months before you even start to feel better," says Anorak. 42. "And it can be as long as a year, possibly two. A lot depends on disposition, the support within your environment, and if you get help and work on it."

So, be easy on yourself. 43. Recognize that you'll need time, and that your own pace of recovery may not fit with that of others. Congratulate yourself at each step through grief. I'm still here, I've made it this far!

Sailing is a slow business. I made it to Florida in five weeks. 44. In attempting to "run away", I'd embarked on a trip that gave me a structure, a daily outdoor routine requiring physical exertion, and plenty of time. I was still hurting, but by the time I anchored in Miami, I was ready to try again. At what, I wasn't sure.

45. "Why not get back to writing -- to what you were trained for?" said my dad. He was right. And here I am now, writing to you. It feels good to be back.

**Part IV Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets :**

(3×5=15 points)

46. \_\_\_\_\_ (大学校园是否该对游客开放) is a hot topic.
47. We all know that he \_\_\_\_\_ (他对学英语付出了很多努力).
48. The research shows this medicine \_\_\_\_\_ (对危害的作用大于救命作用).
49. We all hold strong belief that the issue can be settled \_\_\_\_\_ (只有通过增加投资的预算).
50. \_\_\_\_\_ (你不会对英语赶上别人) without diligent work.

**Part V Writing: (15 points)**

**Directions:** For this part you are asked to write a letter based on the outline below. You should write at least 120 words.

You live in a room in college which you share with another student. You find it very difficult to work there because your roommate always has friends visiting. Write a letter to the Accommodation Officer at the college.

- 1) 要求下学期换一个新房间。
- 2) 解释原因。
- 3) 要求单间。