

南开大学 2011 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

学 院: 100 外国语学院

考试科目: 724 基础英语

专 业: 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

注意: 请将所有答案写在专用答题纸上, 答在此试题上无效!

Part I. Vocabulary (本题共 20 分, 每题 1 分)

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.

bigot	override	paltry	slump	tantrum
hone	craven	hallucinate	virtuosity	charisma
pedagogy	liquidate	temporal	edify	consecrate
simulate	havoc	waver	incur	ephemeral

1. The new government pledged to make every effort to stabilize its ailing economy by _____ national debts.
2. She proposed that _____ should be recognized as one of the major disciplines in her school.
3. The pirates made _____ along the coast.
4. One of them put forward a(n) _____ proposal for putting up the white flag.
5. Facts are recorded in the annals with the coloring of prejudice and _____.
6. The American national character was _____ sharp during the Westward Expansion.
7. The scientists carried out an audio-visual _____ of the beginning of the universe.
8. The management offered us a(n) _____ 3% salary increase.
9. Henry _____ between accepting and refusing.
10. This battle-field is _____ to the memory of the soldiers who died here.
11. The pianist was applauded for his incredible _____.
12. Sales _____ by 20% last year.
13. The Church has no _____ power in the modern country.
14. He could never be a film star; he's got no _____.
15. No one would claim that the film is morally _____.
16. He insisted on his own way and _____ all advice and objections.
17. As soon as the drug took effect, she started _____.
18. Some kid threw a(n) _____ in the middle of the store.
19. Fashions are by nature fickle and _____.
20. The hurricane caused terrible _____.

Part II. Cloze (本题共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the _____ production of goods, and then relied on "persuasive salesmanship" to move as much of these goods

as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then 2 them into money.

Marketing 3, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods 4 will satisfy them. This eye-on-the-consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that 5 trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first endeavor to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it available for purchase.

This concept does not imply that business is benevolent or that consumer satisfaction is given 6 over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business transaction—the firm and customer—and each must be satisfied 7 trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding and 8 customers. In mid-1985, Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. A significant portion of the public did not accept the new flavor, bring about a 9 restoration of the Classic Coke, which was then marketed 10 the new, King Customers ruled.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. productive | B. efficient | C. affluent | D. proficient |
| 2. A. convert | B. transform | C. switch | D. modify |
| 3. A. on the contrary | B. in the meantime | C. however | D. on the other hand |
| 4. A. what | B. then | C. that | D. and |
| 5. A. ahead of | B. while | C. prior to | D. instead of |
| 6. A. superiority | B. privilege | C. prejudice | D. priority |
| 7. A. before | B. after | C. while | D. then |
| 8. A. looking up to | B. adjusting to | C. catering to | D. adapting to |
| 9. A. proper | B. prompt | C. prominent | D. profound |
| 10. A. by | B. with | C. alongside | D. as |

Part III. Reading Comprehension (本题共 40 分, 每题 2 分)

Question 1~5 are based on the following passage:

Historically, the primary responsibility for the rearing of young children belonged almost exclusively to the parents, especially the father. It was not until the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that the State was willing to remove a young child from direct supervision of negligent or abusive parents. Even so, in order to reduce welfare costs to the rest of the community, a destitute family in early America, incapable of supporting its own members, was sometimes broken up and the children placed in other households.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth century the mother's role in the upbringing of children was enhanced: Women became the primary providers of care and affection; and as men's church membership declined, women also became responsible for the catechizing and education of young children, even though they often were less literate than men. While childrearing manuals continued to acknowledge the importance of the father, they also recognized that the mother had become the major figure in the care of the young.

Throughout much of Western history, as long as children remained in the home, parents exercised considerable control over them, even to the extent of arranging their marriages and

influencing their career choices. Children were expected to be obedient and to contribute to the well-being of the family. And, perhaps more in Western Europe than in America, children were often expected to turn over almost all of their earnings directly to the parents -- sometimes even after they had left home.

By the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century some of this control had been eroded, and the rights of children as individuals were increasingly recognized and acknowledged. Interestingly, the development of children's rights has proceeded so rapidly and so far that we may now be in the midst of a backlash, as efforts are being made to re-establish parental responsibility in areas such as the reproductive behavior of minor children.

Clearly there have been major changes in the way our society treats children; but it would be very difficult for many of us to agree on the costs and benefits of these trends -- whether from the viewpoint of the child, the parents, or society. Why many applaud the increasing individualism and freedom of children within the family, other lament the loss of family responsibility and discipline. A historical analysis of parents and children cannot settle such disputes, but it can provide us with a better appreciation of the flexibility and resilience of the family as an institution for raising the young.

1. Before the late nineteenth century in America, the rearing of children was the responsibility _____.
 A. solely on the part of the household community
 B. mainly on the part of the household
 C. solely on the part of the father
 D. solely on the part of the mother
2. The word "destitute" can best be replaced by _____.
 A. poor
 B. big
 C. rich
 D. irresponsible
3. It can be learned from the second paragraph that during the 18th and 19th century _____.
 A. women enjoyed equal education with men
 B. women's social status was greatly improved
 C. men maintained their key role in child raising
 D. women's education was still less than men's
4. As mentioned by the author, efforts to re-establish parental responsibility are _____.
 A. to share community welfare burden
 B. in concern of minor children's creative behavior
 C. in concern of teenage parents
 D. to better control minor children's expenditure
5. Regarding the way American children are treated, the author is apparently _____.
 A. in favor of it
 B. worried about it
 C. upset about it
 D. against it

Question 6~10 are based on the following passage:

Richard Satava, program manager for advanced medical technologies, has been a driving force in bringing virtual reality to medicine, where computers create a "virtual" or simulated environment

for surgeons and other medical practitioners.

"With virtual reality we'll be able to put a surgeon in every trench," said Satava. He envisaged a time when soldiers who are wounded fighting overseas are put in mobile surgical units equipped with computers.

The computers would transmit images of the soldiers to surgeons back in the U.S. The surgeons would look at the soldier through virtual reality helmets that contain a small screen displaying the image of the wound. The doctors would guide robotic instruments in the battlefield mobile surgical unit that operate on the soldier.

Although Satava's vision may be years away from standard operating procedure, scientists are progressing toward virtual reality surgery. Engineers at an international organization in California are developing a tele-operating device. As surgeons watch a three-dimensional image of the surgery, they move instruments that are connected to a computer, which passes their movements to robotic instruments that perform the surgery. The computer provides feedback to the surgeon on force, textures, and sound.

These technological wonders may not yet be part of the community hospital setting but increasingly some of the machinery is finding its way into civilian medicine. At Wayne State University Medical School, surgeon Lucia Zamorano takes images of the brain from computerized scans and uses a computer program to produce a 3-D image. She can then maneuver the 3-D image on the computer screen to map the shortest, least invasive surgical path the tumor. Zamorano is also using technology that attaches a probe to surgical instruments so that she can track their positions. While cutting away a tumor deep in the brain, she watches the movement of her surgical tools in a computer graphics image of the patient's brain taken before surgery.

During these procedures – operations that are done through small cuts in the body in which a miniature camera and surgical tools are maneuvered – surgeons are wearing 3-D glasses for a better view. And they are commanding robot surgeons to cut away tissue more accurately than human surgeons can.

Satava says, "We are in the midst of a fundamental change in the field of medicine."

6. According to Richard Satava, the application of virtual reality to medicine _____.

- A. will enable surgeons to be physically present on every battlefield
- B. can raise the spirits of soldiers wounded on the battlefield
- C. will greatly improve medical conditions on the battlefield
- D. can shorten the time for operations on soldiers wounded on the battlefield

7. Richard Satava has visions of _____.

- A. using a remote-control technique to treat wounded soldiers fighting overseas
- B. wounded soldiers being saved by doctors wearing virtual reality helmets on the battlefield
- C. wounded soldiers being operated on by specially trained surgeons
- D. setting up mobile surgical units overseas

8. How is virtual reality surgery performed?

- A. It is performed by a computer-designed high precision device.
- B. Surgeons wear virtual reality helmets to receive feedback provided by a computer.
- C. Surgeons move robotic instruments by means of a computer linked to them.

- D. A 3-D image records the movements of the surgeons during the operation.
9. During virtual reality operations, the surgeon can have a better view of the cuts in the body because _____.
 A. he is looking at the cuts on a computer screen
 B. the cuts can be examined from different angles
 C. the cuts have been highly magnified
 D. he is wearing 3-D glasses
10. Virtual reality operations are an improvement on conventional surgery in that they _____.
 A. cause less pain to the wounded
 B. are done by robot surgeons with greater precision
 C. will make human surgeons' work less tedious
 D. allow the patient to recover more quickly

Question 11~15 are based on the following passage:

When student complete a first draft, they consider the job of writing done – and their teachers too often agree. When professional writers complete a first draft, they usually feel that they are at the start of the writing process. When a draft is completed, the job of writing can begin.

That difference in attitude is the difference between amateur and professional, inexperience and experience, journeyman and draftsman. Peter F. Drucker, the prolific business writer, calls his first draft “the zero draft” – after that he can start counting. Most writers share the feeling that the first draft, and all of those which follow, are opportunities to discover what they have to say and how best they can say it.

To produce a progression of drafts, each of which says more and says it more clearly, the writer has to develop a special kind of reading skill. In school we are taught to decode what appears on the page as finished writing. Writers, however, face a different category of possibility and responsibility when they read their own drafts. To them the words on the page are never finished. Each can be changed and rearranged, can set off a chain reaction of confusion or clarified meaning. This is a different kind of reading, which is possibly more difficult and certainly more exciting.

Writers must learn to be their own best enemy. They must accept the criticism of others and be suspicious of it; they must accept the praise of others and be even more suspicious of it. Writers cannot depend on others. They must detach themselves from their own pages so that they can apply both their caring and their craft to their own work.

Such detachment is not easy. Science fiction writer Rau Bradbury supposedly puts each manuscript away for a year to the day and then rereads it as a stranger. Not many writers have the discipline or the time to do this. We must read when our judgment may be at its best; when we are close to the best moment of creation.

Most people think that the principal problem is that writers are too proud of what they have written. Actually, a greater problem for most professional writers is one shared by the majority of students. They are overly critical, think everything is dreadful, tear up page after page, never complete a draft, and see the task as hopeless.

Therefore, the writer must learn to read critically but constructively, to cut what is bad and reveal what is good. At the end of each revision, a manuscript may look worked over, torn apart,

pinned together, added to, deleted from, words changed and words changed back. Yet the book must maintain its original freshness and spontaneity.

11. What is the difference between a student and a professional writer towards their first draft?
 - A. A professional thinks his first draft is better planned.
 - B. A student is less confident than a professional about the first draft.
 - C. A student will read his first draft more seriously than a professional.
 - D. A student sees the draft as his final work, while professional sees it as the initial of his work.
12. What might the word "journeyman" in Paragraph 2 mean?
 - A. apprentice
 - B. tourist
 - C. experienced while undistinguished worker
 - D. journalist
13. Why does Ray Bradbury put each manuscript away for a year before he rereads it?
 - A. Because he does not like his own work.
 - B. Because he feels writing is dreadful.
 - C. Because he is a person of principle.
 - D. Because he needs to detach himself from his own work.
14. According to this passage, which of the following statement is UNTRUE?
 - A. Both professional writers and students may feel writing a dreadful work.
 - B. Reading draft is different from reading finished writing.
 - C. Professional writers should be suspicious in revising their drafts.
 - D. Professional writers may always depend on other's criticism in order to better their work.
15. What is the author's advice for those in the process of draft progression?
 - A. Be tolerant one's work.
 - B. Tear up any page that betrays the original spontaneity.
 - C. Keep it away and take it up again after at least a year.
 - D. Be both critical and constructive.

Question 16~20 are based on the following passage:

It was so hard to keep her eyes open. She had cleaned all day and now must rock the cradle into the night. Behind her slept the infant's mother. Before her, the baby. Her hand rocked, and rocked, ever a little slower. She could force her wary eyes no longer. Her head drooped. And the cradle stopped.

A moment later her brief repose was shattered by a flash of fiery pain as an angry lash whipped across her neck. The infant had begun to cry when the cradle stopped. The mother had woken. And Harriet Tubman, the slave girl, was for a season wide awake as adrenaline flooded her aching body.

Little did anyone realize it, but those cruel lashes would ultimately work against those who imposed them; for in her trials, Harriet was learning the endurance she would need in later years as she spent many sleepless nights leading hundreds of slaves to freedom.

Harriet's own escape took place when she was in her early twenties. Rumor had it she and two of her brothers would be separated from their family and sent further south the following day, never to return. That night, Harriet and her brothers ran, guided only by the North Star and hearsay that "lovely white ladies" waited in the North to receive fugitives.

Some distance into the night, Harriet's brothers grew frightened. There was no logical basis for hope that they would make it. The North was so far away, and search parties would be after them in the morning. Harriet's brothers gave up and turned back. She could not convince them to press on, but press on she did. Alone. Hiding by day and moving by night, appealing for food from those she prayed would be friendly – and were – Harriet crossed into free territory many days later.

"I had crossed the line of which I had so long been dreaming," Harriet recalled, "I was free; but there was no one to welcome me, ... I was a stranger in a strange land, and my home after all was down in the old cabin quarter, with the old folks, and my brothers and sisters. But to this solemn resolution I came; I was free, and they should be free also; I would make a home for them in the North, and the Lord helping me, I would bring them all there."

And this she did. She endured hunger and hardship, danger and difficulty, returning nineteen times to lead three to four hundred slaves to freedom – including all her family except one sister and her three children. When the Civil War began, Harriet served as a scout and hospital nurse for the Union Army without pay, helping to free hundreds more of her people. Aptly she came to be known as "Moses" among northerners and southerners alike.

Toward the end of her life, as the first biography of Harriet Tubman's life was being written, one of those who knew her well summed up Harriet's character, saying "... Harriet's willingness to endure hardship and face any danger for the sake of her poor followers was phenomenal."

16. When freeing slaves, Harriet endured all the following except _____.
A. hunger
B. danger
C. hardship
D. desolation
17. Harriet's brothers turned back because _____.
A. they thought the freedom impossible
B. they were starving and had no food
C. they missed the rest of their family
D. they were frightened of being lost
18. According to the text, Harriet's experience as slave could be a better basis for her _____ later.
A. health
B. optimism
C. endurance
D. bravery
19. From the sixth paragraph, we can see that _____.
A. Harriet was very happy because she was not free
B. Harriet felt a little isolated, but she was strong-minded to free other slaves
C. Harriet was disappointed with the North
D. Harriet lost heart
20. After reading the whole passage, we can safely guess that it is a _____.
A. news report
B. novel
C. biography
D. critique

Part IV. Translation (50 分)

1. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (共 20 分, 每小题 10 分)

- A. The spring of life, and the spring of the year were alike meant to be cradled in the green lap of

Nature. To us, in the town, spring brings but its cold winds and drizzling rains. We must seek it amongst the leafless woods, and the brambly lanes, on the healthy moors, and the great, still hills, if we want to feel its joyous breath, and hear its silent voices. There is a glorious freshness in the spring there. The scurrying clouds, the open bleakness, the rushing wind, and the clear bright air, thrill one with vague energies and hopes. Life, like the landscape around us, seems bigger, and wider, and freer—a rainbow road, leading to unknown ends. Through the silvery rents that bar the sky, we seem to catch a glimpse of the great hope and grandeur that lies around this little throbbing world, and a breath of its scent is wafted us on the wings of the wild March wind.

- B. Vanity is a motive of immense potency. Anyone who has much to do with children knows how they are constantly performing some antic, and saying "Look at me." "Look at me" is one of the most fundamental desires of the human heart. It can take innumerable forms, from buffoonery to the pursuit of posthumous fame. One of the troubles about vanity is that it grows with what it feeds on. The more you are talked about, the more you will wish to be talked about. The condemned murderer who is allowed to see the account of his trial in the press is indignant if he finds a newspaper which has reported it will be with the one whose reports are meager. Politicians and literary men are in the same case. And the more famous they become, the more difficult the press-cutting agency finds it to satisfy them. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the influence of vanity throughout the range of human life, from the child of three to the potentate at whose frown the world trembles. Mankind have even committed the impiety of attributing similar desires to the Deity, whom they imagine avid for continual praise.

2. Translate the following passages into English. (共 30 分, 每小题 15 分)

- A. 北京的道旁多植槐树, 当槐花挂满枝杈香飘四逸的时候, 夏日就带着炎热和浓绿向人们涌来了。清晨, 骑上自行车, 加入上班的“洪流”, 眼前闪动的是人们五颜六色的夏服。而 8 月盛夏, 最高气温达到三十七八度时, 不少姑娘穿起露肩、低胸、无袖的上衣, 有的小伙子把背心捋上肚皮。在还没有普及空调的普通人家, 人们注意听着电视台的当日天气预报和查看日历, 不时喊着“今天太热啦!”在惊呼、叹息中, 盛夏似乎走得太慢了。
- B. 科学是讲求实际的, 科学是老老实实的学问, 来不得半点虚假, 需要付出艰巨的劳动。同时, 科学也需要创造, 需要幻想, 有幻想才能打破传统的束缚, 才能发展科学。科学工作者不应当把幻想让诗人独占了。嫦娥奔月, 龙宫探宝, 《封神演义》上的许多幻想, 由于科学发展, 今天大都变成了现实。伟大的天文学家哥白尼说: 人类的天职在于勇于探索真理。我们人民历来是勇于探索, 勇于创造, 勇于革命的。我们一定要打破陈规, 披荆斩棘, 开拓我国科学发展的道路。既异想天开, 又实事求是, 这是科学工作者特有的风格, 让我们在无穷的宇宙长河中去探索无穷的真理吧!

Part V. Composition (30 分)

Write an essay in no less than 400 words on the topic given below:

Lu Xun and the Notion of "Harmonious Society"