

北京航空航天大学

二零零三年硕士生试题

题单号: 821

综合英语

(共 14 页)

考生注意: 所有答题务必书写在考场提供的答题纸上, 写在本试题单上的答题一律无效 (本题单不参与阅卷).

I. The most useful working words are often the simplest. But watch out! Some short, one-syllable words are deceptive. Find the meanings you think are nearest to the key words. Write the letters on the answer sheet. (40 , 1x40)

1. gird a: to honor. b: to prod. c: to prepare for action. d: to shackle.
2. jaunt a: smart appearance. b: shock. c: short trip. d: stumbling.
3. craft a: strength. b: cunning. c: weight. d: building.
4. flare a: a spreading outward. b: talent or skill. c: spotlight. d: anger.
5. glint a: to be hard. b: to shine steadily. c: to be sharp. d: to sparkle.
6. stress a: to emphasize. b: to object. c: to bother. d: to overcome.
7. knell a: kneeling cushion or stand. b: tolling of a bell. c: worship.

d: despair.

8. knave a: loutish fellow. b: jester. c: rogue. d: knight.
9. spleen a: luster. b: bad temper. c: smoothness. d: surface.
10. sloth a: clumsiness. b: sadness. c: stupidity. d: idleness.
11. lewd a: indecent. b: profane. c: lazy. d: amusing.
12. balm a: calmness. b: charity. c: soothing oil or ointment. d: blessing.
13. chaste a: ornamental. b: economical. c: artistic. d: virtuous.
14. zest a: irritation. b: keen enjoyment. c: talkativeness. d: ironical taunt.
15. dirge a: prophecy. b: music of mourning. c: curfew. d: scarcity.
16. gibe a: sneering remark. b: oath. c: sail. d: measure.
17. blithe a: swift. b: graceful. c: gay. d: clever.
18. buff a: joke. b: protective cushion. c: cliff. d: dull-yellow color.
19. weigh a: to carry. b: to consider carefully. c: to hope. d: to help.
20. swathe a: to sweep. b: to soothe. c: to wash. d: to wrap.
21. grill a: to take a firm hold on. b: to complain. c: to question searchingly and persistently. d: to engrave.
22. lank a: thin. b: sallow. c: loose. d: weak and sickly-looking.
23. weir a: ghost. b: basin. c: decorative latticework. d: dam.
24. grist a: courage. b: grain to be ground. c: substance of a statement.
d: husks of grain.
25. drudge a: servant. b: lazy worker. c: one who toils at any difficult task.
d: ambitious person.
26. ruck a: wide starched collar. b: track worn by a wheel. c: commotion.

d: crowd of ordinary people.

27. adze a: hand cutting-tool. b: helmet. c: sword. d: dagger.

28. prey a: to worship. b: to exert a wearing and harmful influence. c: to confuse.
d: to surrender.

29. pall a: to anger. b: to frighten. c: to become boring. d: to darken.

30. lave a: to wash. b: to heal. c: to desert. d: to spend extravagantly.

31. flank a: rear. b: border. c: side. d: projecting edge.

32. plait a: braided strand. b: tangle. c: seam. d: hem.

33. tine a: musical note. b: small object. c: prong of a fork. d: slender thread.

34. daunt a: to lose hope. b: to journey. c: to smear. d: to discourage.

35. quay a: lake. b: wharf. c: bay. d: mouth of a river.

36. fête a: spirit. b: sudden outburst. c: feud. d: festival.

37. stark a: brave. b: complete and utter. c: angry. d: dangerous.

38. sluice a: marsh. b: artificial channel. c: tide. d: backwash.

39. rate a: to demean. b: to speed up or quicken. c: to criticize.

d: to consider or regard.

40. carp a: to twist a meaning unfairly. b: to find fault unreasonably. c: to fast.

d: to sharpen.

II. Translation (from English to Chinese. 30 , 10 for each passage)

1. On a winter day some years ago, coming out of Pittsburgh on one of the expresses of the Pennsylvania Railroad, I rolled eastward for an hour through the coal

and steel towns of Westmoreland county. It was familiar ground; boy and man, I had been through it often before. But somehow I had never quite sensed its appalling desolation. Here was the very heart of industrial America, the center of its most lucrative and characteristic activity, the boast and pride of the richest and grandest nation ever seen on earth---and here was a scene so dreadfully hideous, so intolerably bleak and forlorn that it reduced the whole aspiration of man to a macabre and depressing joke. Here was wealth beyond computation, almost beyond imagination---and here were human habitations so abominable that they would have disgraced a race of alley cats.

2. I am not speaking of mere filth. One expects steel towns to be dirty. What I allude to it's the unbroken and agonizing ugliness, the sheer revolting monstrosity, of every house in sight. From East Liberty to Greensburg, a distance of twenty-five miles, there was not one in sight from the train that did not insult and lacerate the eye. Some were so bad, and they were among the most pretentious---churches, stores, warehouses, and the like---that they were downright startling; one blinked before them as one blinks before a man with his face shot away. A few linger in memory, horrible even there: a crazy little church just west of Jeannette, set like a dormer-window on the side of a bare leprous hill; the headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at another forlorn town, a steel stadium like a huge rattrap somewhere further down the line. But most of all I recall the general effect---of hideousness without a break. There was not a single decent house within eyerange from the Pittsburgh to the Greensburg yards. There was not one that was not misshapen, and there was not one that was not shabby.

3. But what is strange about these people is their invisibility. For several weeks, always at about the same time of day, the file of old women had hobbled past the house with their firewood, and though they had registered themselves on my eyeballs I cannot truly say that I had seen them. Firewood was passing---that was how I saw it. It was only that one day I happened to be walking behind them, and the curious up-and-down of a load of wood drew my attention to the human being beneath it. Then for the first time I noticed the poor old earth-colored bodies, bodies reduced to bones and leathery skin, bent double under the crushing weight. Yet I suppose I had not been five minutes on Moroccan soil before I noticed the overloading of the donkeys and was infuriated by it. There is no question that the donkeys are damnably treated. The Moroccan donkey is hardly bigger than a St. Bernard dog, it carries a load which in the British army would be considered too much for a fifteen-hands mule, and very often its packsaddle is not taken off its back for weeks together. But what is peculiarly pitiful is that it is the most willing creature on earth, it follows its master like a dog and does not need either bridle or halter. After a dozen years of devoted work it suddenly drops dead, whereupon its master tips it into the ditch and the village dogs have torn its guts out before it is cold.

III. Translation (from Chinese to English. 30)

到此为止，今天早晨这场不是会议的会议就算结束了。刘思佳的厉害就在这儿，坏小子们害怕他，正派的老实人器重他，他这种脾气在工人群里还是很得人心

his magnifying glass on a mystery “somewhat outside my usual beat”.

This was not a question of Whodunit, but Who Was It. The blunt instruments he pored over were the antlers of red deer, dated by radio-carbon examination as being up to 5,000 years old. They were used as mining picks by Neolithic man to hack flints and chalk, and the fingerprints he was looking for were of our remote ancestors who had last wielded them.

The antlers were unearthed in July during the British Museum’s five-year-long excavation at Grime’s Graves, near Thetford, Norfolk, a 93-acre site containing more than 600 vertical shafts in the chalk some 40 feet deep. From artifacts found in many parts of Britain it is evident that flint was extensively used by Neolithic man as he slowly learned how to farm land in the period from 3,000 to 1,500 B.C.

Flint was especially used for axeheads to clear forests for agriculture, and the quality of the flint on the Norfolk site suggests that the miners there were kept busy with many orders.

What excited Mr. G. de G. Sieveking, the museum’s deputy director of the excavations, was the dried mud still sticking to some of them. “Our deduction is that the miners coated the base of the antlers with mud so that they could get a better grip,” he says. “The exciting possibility was that fingerprints left in this mud might at last identify as individuals a people who have left few relics, who could not read or write, but who may have had much more intelligence than has been supposed in the past.”

Chief Superintendent Lambourne, who four years ago had “assisted” the British Museum by taking the fingerprints of a 4,000-year-old Egyptian mummy, spent two hours last week examining about 50 antlers. On some he found minute marks indicating

a human grip in the mud. Then on one he found the full imprint of the "ridge structure" of a human hand---that part of the hand just below the fingers where most pressure would be brought to bear in wielding a pick.

After 25 years' specialization in the Yard's fingerprints department, Chief Superintendent Lambourne knows all about ridge structures---technically known as the "tri-radiate section".

It was his identification of that part of the hand that helped to incriminate some of the Great Train Robbers. In 1955 he discovered similar handprints on a bloodstained tee-marker on a golf-course where a woman had been brutally murdered. They eventually led to the killer, after 4,065 handprints had been taken.

Chief Superintendent Lambourne has agreed to visit the Norfolk site during further excavations next summer, when it is hoped that further hand-marked antlers will come to light. But he is cautious about the historic significance of his findings.

"Fingerprints and handprints are unique to each individual but they can tell us nothing about the age, physical characteristics, even sex of the person who left them," he says. "Even the fingerprints of a gorilla could be mistaken for those of a man. But if a number of imprinted antlers are recovered from given shafts on this site I could

least determine which antlers were handled by the same man, and from there might be deduced the number on miners employed in a team.

"As an indication of intelligence I might determine which way up the miners held the antlers and how they wielded them."

To Mr.Sieveking and his museum colleagues any such findings will be added to their dossier of what might appear to the layman as trivial and unrelated facts but from

which might emerge one day an impressive new image of our remote ancestors.

1. Mr. Lambourne is said to have regarded the examination of the antlers as a task
 - A rather more difficult than his usual duties.
 - B different in nature from routine investigations.
 - C causing him to leave his usual headquarters.
 - D involving a different technique from the one in which he was qualified.

2. What was the aim of the investigation referred to in the passage?
 - A to provide some kind of identification of a few Neolithic men.
 - B to find out more about the period when the antlers were used.
 - C to discover more about the purpose of the antlers.
 - D to learn more about the type of men who used them.
3. What had been the principal use of the antlers?
 - A to obtain the material for useful tools.
 - B to prepare the fields for cultivation.
 - C to help in removing trees and bushes so that land could be cultivated.
 - D to make many objects useful in everyday life.
4. How do archaeologists know that Neolithic men relied considerably on flint?
 - A they have found holes that were dug with it.
 - B they have discovered many objects made of it.
 - C they have found many fingerprints on tools made of flint.
 - D it was useful in agriculture.

5. The idea that mud was applied to the antlers deliberately was
- A the result of an inspired guess.
 - B a possibility based on reasoning from facts.
 - C an obvious conclusion.
 - D a conclusion based on other similar cases.
6. The Museum's deputy director is very interested in the prints because
- A useful facts about this remote period can be learned from them.
 - B they are valuable records of intelligent but illiterate people.
 - C very few objects of this remote period have been found.
 - D the antlers serve as a link with actual people who lived at that time.
7. Lambourne's main discovery was related to the prints made when
- A seizing the antler.
 - B using it as a weapon.
 - C grasping it in preparation for use.
 - D using it as a tool.
8. What does the term "tri-radiate section" refer to?
- A a print of the hand used in classifying individuals.
 - B the upper part of the palm of the hand.
 - C the hand-print left on objects which have been held.
 - D that part of the hand from which lines strike out in three directions.
9. Why is Lambourne cautious about the value of his work to archaeology?
- A It gives no information about the individual to whom the prints belong.
 - B The prints may not even belong to human beings.

C Any information derived from a print can apply only to the individual who made it.

D The prints are useless in the assessment of a person's ability.

10. What is the ultimate value of Lambourne's work?

A It has no value as so little of importance can be deduced.

B It will provide information about the organization of work.

C It throws light on an interesting facet of early man's methods of work.

D It can assist in filling in an increasingly detailed picture.

V. Read the following carefully and answer the questions. (12 min., 3x4)

Departing Guests

by J.B. Priestley

I am more of a host than a guest. I like people to stay with me but do not much care about staying with them, and usually say I am too busy. The only people we ask to stay with us are people we like---I do not believe in business hospitality, which has the seed of corruption in it---and all Fridays I work in a pleasant glow just because I know some nice people are coming down by the last train. I am genuinely glad to see them. But I suspect that I am still more delighted when they go, and the house is ours again. It is not that I feel that I have been mistaken in these guests, though this has happened of course at times. After the week end I may like them more than ever, having discovered new virtues and unsuspected charms. Nevertheless, I am delighted to see them go. They leave more room in which to live properly. Meals are quicker and easier. There is no

more hanging about, no more sight-seeing, no further necessity for bright talk. My mind, like my body, puts on its old clothes again. I enjoy hard work (my own kind) and foolish play, and both are difficult when you are cluttered up with guests. I like to think about life in this world, and it is not easy to do this when animated and talkative pieces of it are all over the place. With guests about I am conscious of myself as a solid, but as soon as they have gone I expand into a gas again. And a gas can have more delight than a solid. So---Good-by!Good-by!...Good----

1. Does Priestley prefer to be a host or a guest?
2. Does Priestley entertain business acquaintances?
3. Why does Priestley work on Fridays "in a pleasant glow"?
4. Is he sad to see his guests leave?

VI. Read the poems and answer the questions (18 , 2x9)

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

by Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

1. Why does the speaker stop by the woods?
2. Why must the little horse think it strange for him to stop?
3. Why does the horse shake his harness bells?
4. What other sound is there besides the shaking of the bells?
5. Why does the speaker leave?

A Thought Went up My Mind Today

by Emily Dickinson

A Thought went up my mind today—

That I have had before—

But did not finish—some way back—

I could not fix the Year—

Nor where it went—nor why it came

The second time to me—

Nor definitely, what it was—

Have I the Art to say—

But somewhere—in my Soul—I know—

I've met the Thing before—

It just reminded me—'twas all—

And came my way no more—

1. Was the thought a new one?
2. Was it "finished"?
3. Does the speaker know why the thought came to her a second time?
4. What is the one thing the speaker was sure of?