

考试科目： 英语专业基础 [338]

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适用专业： 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向： 现代英美文学、美国文化研究、加拿大文化研究、欧洲文化研究、现代英语及语言理论、英语翻译理论与实践、现代外语教育及教育技术

(注意： 答案必须写在答题纸上， 写在试题上不给分。)

Part One Reading Comprehension (40 points)

I. Cloze Test (10 points)

Choose one of the four answers marked A, B, C, D to complete the article. Make sure that the number of the answers is in agreement with the number of the blanks.

The amazing success of man as a (1) is the result of the evolutionary development of his brain which has (2) to tool-using, toolmaking, the ability to solve problems by logical (3), thoughtful cooperation, and language. One of the most striking ways (4) the chimpanzee biologically resembles man (5) the structure of his brain. The chimpanzee, with his (6) for primitive reasoning, exhibits a type of intelligence more like (7) of man than does any other (8) living today. The brain of the modern chimpanzee is (9) not too dissimilar to the brain that so many millions of years ago directed the (10) of the first apeman.

For a long time, the fact that (11) man made tools was considered to be one of the major criteria to (12) him from other creatures. It is true that the chimpanzee does not fashion his (13) to a regular and set pattern—but then, primitive man, (14) development of stone tools, undoubtedly poked around with sticks and straws, at which (15) it seems unlikely that he made tools to a set pattern, (16).

It is because of the close (17) in most people's minds of tools with man (18) special attention has always been (19) upon any animal able to use an object (20) a tool; but it is important to realize that this ability, on its own, does not necessarily indicate any special intelligence in the creature concerned.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A kind | B series | C species | D tribe |
| 2. A resulted | B turned out | C led | D produced |
| 3. A reasoning | B analysing | C thinking | D predicting |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 4. A after which | B in which | C through what | D by what |
| 5. A lay | B lies in | C exists | D conceals |
| 6. A ability | B intention | C capacity | D capability |
| 7. A what | B that | C those | D this |
| 8. A mammal | B reptile | C animal | D creature |
| 9. A like | B maybe | C perhaps | D probably |
| 10. A conduct | B deeds | C actions | D behavior |
| 11. A elderly | B ancient | C prehistoric | D olden time |
| 12. A distinguish | B prevent | C judge | D differ |
| 13. A paws | B means | C tools | D devices |
| 14. A after his | B before his | C after its | D before its |
| 15. A. place | B period | C range | D stage |
| 16. A. too | B instead | C though | D either |
| 17. A. contacts | B association | C touches | D approaches |
| 18. A so that | B in order to | C which | D that |
| 19. A focused | B paid | C given | D laid |
| 20. A like | B for | C as | D with |

II. Reading comprehension (30 points)

In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers.

Passage 1

Lloyds TSB, the UK's biggest high street bank, is being forced to withdraw a memo which orders its branch staff not to switch customers into accounts that would pay them higher rates of interest.

The bank will today write to every one of its 2,600 branches to "clarify" the contents of an internal memo, which tells staff it is "unacceptable" to inform current account customers that they could make better return by shifting spare cash into accounts with higher returns. The average balance in a Lloyds TSB account is understood to be 2,000 and if half of every balance was moved into an alternative instant access account operated by Lloyds, the bank would have to pay an estimated \$160 million in additional interest in a year. Lloyds, which has 7 million customers and last year made more than \$3 billion profit, pays 0.3 per cent interest on its current account. Its instant access account offers 3.4 per cent. The memo told staff they could lose out on incentive scheme rewards—including cash bonuses and foreign holidays—if they were caught switching cash

out of low interest accounts.

A spokeswoman for Lloyds TSB said the memo, entitled Key Sales and Service Objectives, was designed to improve service levels and had been “quoted out of context”. It was written by Mike Mitchell, the bank’s national sales manager, and circulated in January. It was designed to stop its staff opening new accounts merely to receive incentive scheme points. Staff are allowed, however, to make other suggestions to customers, including selling them financial services such as unit trust investments and private health insurance, which generate substantial profits for the bank. Branch workers who successfully sell such products receive incentive scheme rewards, directly related to how much profit the bank makes from them. The bank’s spokeswoman said: “The spirit of this memo, of putting customers first, has been *obfuscated* by sentences which are meant to say one thing but may be interpreted as saying another.” In some cases, she claimed, those with high sums to invest can get better returns from their existing current accounts because the interest rate rises as the balance goes up. But she admitted that the memo tells staff that all current account switches “must be initiated by the customer”, and that staff are not allowed to advise customers their money might earn better returns in alternative accounts. The only time such suggestions can be made, says the memo, is in a formal one-to-one interview with the customer. The bank insisted that the memo was designed to improve customer service, but it has angered branch staff, who believe they are being ordered not to operate in the customers’ best interests.

The Lloyds’ spokeswoman added: “We agree that this memo may be misinterpreted.” The bank’s deputy chief executive, Michael Fairley, has intervened and will be rewriting the memo.

1. According to the passage, Lloyds TSB is going to withdraw its internal memo circulated in January because _____.

- [A] it has been made known to the general public
- [B] it has been opposed by all its customers
- [C] it is misinterpreted by its branch staff
- [D] it is considered against customers’ best interests

2. The spokeswoman for Lloyds TSB’s comment that the memo had been “quoted out of context” could be considered _____.

- [A] a confession of the bank’s malpractice
- [B] a guarantee of improvement of the bank’s service
- [C] a response to criticisms of the memo
- [D] a hint to withdraw and rewrite the memo

3. It can be concluded from the passage that according to the memo, the branch staff _____.

- [A] will get no cash bonuses if they sell private health insurance to customers
- [B] will receive no incentive scheme rewards if found shifting customers cash into higher interest accounts
- [C] cannot make any suggestions in a formal one-to-one interview with customers
- [D] shall never tell customers the interest rates of different accounts

4. The word "obfuscated" used in paragraph 3 can be replaced by _____.

- [A] clarified
- [B] strengthened
- [C] obscured
- [D] weakened

5. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT that _____.

- [A] the interest rate of an instant access account is higher than that of a current account
- [B] the interest rate can rise as the balance in an account goes up to a certain level
- [C] the memo does not allow account switches initiated by customers
- [D] the memo encourages bank workers to sell more financial services to customers

Passage 2

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion—a world in which human beings could feel no love or happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive: knowing neither joy nor pleasure, anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn: they could not benefit from experience because this emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear: people would be as likely to harm one another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist; in a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage, affection among companions, or bonds among members of groups. Society's economic underpinnings would be destroyed: since earning would not bring enjoyment, there would be no incentive to work. In fact, there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the basis of our emotions. True, we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what it has done or can do to us—hurt us, surprise

us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations colored by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are “good” and others are “bad”, and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life—from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society exploits our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty, morality, pride, shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals who perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes out of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such as flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal and penal system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

6. The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that _____.

- [A] they would not be able to tell the texture of objects
- [B] they would not know what was beneficial and what was harmful to them
- [C] they would not be happy with a life without love
- [D] they would do things that hurt each other's feelings

7. According to the passage, people's learning activities are possible because they _____.

- [A] enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing
- [B] know what is vital to the progress of society
- [C] believe that emotions are fundamental for them to stay alive
- [D] benefit from providing help and support to one another

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on _____.

- [A] the ability to make money
- [B] the will to work for pleasure
- [C] the capacity to enjoy incentives
- [D] the categorizations of our emotional experiences

9. Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because _____.

- [A] they provide the means by which people view the size or shape of objects
- [B] they are the basis for the social feeling of agreement by which society is maintained
- [C] they encourage people to perform dangerous achievements
- [D] they generate more love than hate among people

10. The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its physical aspects in that they _____.

- [A] help society exploit its members for profit
- [B] encourage us to perform important tasks
- [C] help to perfect the legal and penal system
- [D] help us adapt our behavior to the world surrounding us

Passage 3

Astronomers have witnessed the biggest bang since the big bang—the moment about 15 billion years ago when the universe was created in a massive explosion. The huge burst of energy from the edge of the universe is estimated to be second only to the moment of creation in its explosive force, releasing more energy in two seconds than the sun will give out in its lifetime. Scientists hope the explosion—known as a gamma-ray burst because it emits energy in the form of gamma radiation—will shed light on the earliest stages in the evolution of the stars and galaxies. Gamma-ray bursts cannot be seen by the human eye, but if they could the sky would light up like a camera flash each time they occurred. They are by far the most energetic events in the universe and, until now, have remained largely a mystery.

The latest gamma-ray burst to be detected accurately occurred last December. Using a network of telescopes and satellites, the astronomers were able to calculate its distance from Earth at about 15 billion light years. This means it must have happened soon after the big bang itself, while the intensity of the radiation revealed it to be the biggest bang recorded by man. Scientists from the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the California Institute of Technology are to announce details of their analysis this week. The huge distance between the source of the explosion and the Earth suggests gamma-ray bursts are up to 10 times larger than previously thought, said Jonathan Katz, professor of physics at Washington University in St Louis.

“Gamma-ray bursts may be the most distant things we will ever see and as such will act as beacons to probe into the very distant regions of the universe when stars and galaxies were first formed.”

American spy satellites looking for the radiation released from Soviet nuclear tests first detected gamma-ray bursts in 1967 but the details were kept classified until 1973. For nearly 25 years scientists were hampered in their efforts to find an explanation for the huge explosions because they lasted no longer than a few seconds. The inability to explain them led to speculation that gamma-ray bursts were the remnants of nuclear battles between alien

civilizations, or even the exhaust energy of extraterrestrial spaceships going into warp drive. Two satellites, the American Compton gamma-ray observatory and the Italian-Dutch BeppoSax satellite, have now been able to locate the precise direction of gamma-ray bursts within seconds of them occurring. John Quenby, professor of physics at Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine in London, said the most likely explanation for gamma-ray bursts is that they result from the enormous energy released when two very dense objects—called neutron stars—collide.

11. According to the passage, “the big bang” is used to express all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- [A] the huge energy burst which created the universe
- [B] the energy burst which took place in the center of the universe
- [C] the explosion which took place in the form of gamma radiation
- [D] the explosion which happened about 15 billion years ago

12. According to the passage, gamma-ray bursts _____.

- [A] were detected accidentally
- [B] were first detected by Soviet nuclear experts
- [C] were made known to the public after 1973
- [D] were soon given clear and detailed explanation

13. It can be concluded from the passage that the study of the big bang will probably _____.

- [A] lead to the discovery of earliest human civilizations
- [B] tell how and when the universe was formed
- [C] display the intensity of nuclear radiation
- [D] make it possible to communicate with other civilizations

14. Which of the following is NOT directly stated but can be inferred from the passage?

- [A] Gamma-ray explosion is very, very far away from the Earth.
- [B] Scientists believe that the universe was formed out of the big bang.
- [C] Gamma-ray bursts lasted only a very short period of time.
- [D] Scientists are still working hard to find more plausible explanation for the big bang.

15. Which of the following can be used as the best title of the passage?

- [A] Gamma-ray Bursts and Nuclear Wars between Alien Civilizations.

- [B] Astronomy and the Creation of Universe.
- [C] Big Bang Theory Explains the Mystery of Universe.
- [D] Big Bang II Sheds Light on Evolution of Universe.

Passage 4

In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide acts rather like a one-way mirror—the glass in the roof of a greenhouse which allows the sun's rays to enter but prevents the heat from escaping.

According to a weather expert's prediction, the atmosphere will be 3° C warmer in the year 2050 than it is today, if man continues to burn fuels at the present rate. If this warming-up took place, the ice caps in the poles would begin to melt, thus raising sea level several metres and severely flooding coastal cities. Also, the increase in atmospheric temperature would lead to great changes in the climate of the northern hemisphere, possibly resulting in an alteration of the earth's chief food-growing zones.

In the past, concern about a man-made warming of the earth has concentrated on the Arctic because the Antarctic is much colder and has a much thicker ice sheet. But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of warming; in other words, by a warming on the scale that will possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of fuels.

Satellite pictures show that large areas of Antarctic ice are already disappearing. The evidence available suggests that a warming has taken place. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

However, most of the fuel is burnt in the northern hemisphere, where temperatures seem to be falling. Scientists conclude, therefore, that up to now natural influences on the weather have exceeded those caused by man. The question is: which natural cause has most effect on the weather?

One possibility is the variable behavior of the sun. Astronomers at one research station have studied the hot spots and "cold" spots (that is, the relatively less hot spots) on the sun. As the sun rotates, every 27.5 days, it presents hotter or "colder" faces to the earth, and different aspects to different parts of the earth. This seems to have a considerable effect on the distribution of the earth's atmospheric pressure, and consequently on wind circulation. The sun is also variable over a long term: its heat output goes up and down in cycles, the latest trend being downward.

Scientists are now finding mutual relations between models of solar-weather interactions and the actual climate over many thousands of years, including the last Ice Age. The problem is that the models are predicting that the world should be entering a new Ice

Age and it is not. One way of solving this theoretical difficulty is to assume a delay of thousands of years while the solar effects overcome the inertia of the earth's climate. If this is right, the warming effect of carbon dioxide might thus be serving as a useful counter-balance to the sun's diminishing heat.

16. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would _____.

- [A] prevent the sun's rays from reaching the earth's surface
- [B] mean a warming up in the Arctic
- [C] account for great changes in the climate in the northern hemisphere
- [D] raise the temperature of the earth's surface

17. The article was written to explain _____.

- [A] the greenhouse effect
- [B] the solar effects on the earth
- [C] the models of solar-weather interactions
- [D] the cause affecting weather

18. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is _____.

- [A] mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are raising
- [B] possibly because the ice caps in the poles are melting
- [C] exclusively due to the effect of the inertia of the earth's climate
- [D] partly due to variations in the output of solar energy

19. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that _____.

- [A] the climate of the world should be becoming cooler
- [B] it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth's climate to take effect
- [C] the man-made warming effect helps to increase the solar effects
- [D] the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect

20. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct _____.

- [A] the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels
- [B] ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere
- [C] the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly
- [D] the greenhouse effect could work to the advantage of the earth

Part Two English-Chinese Translation (30 points)

Translate the following passages into Chinese. Each passage will account for ten points. Give the number of the passages in your answer sheet.

Passage 1

I was born in 1910, in Paris. My father was a gentle, easy-going person, a salad of racial genes: a Swiss citizen, of mixed French and Austrian descent, with a dash of the Danube in his veins. I am going to pass around in a minute some lovely, glossy-blue picture-postcards. He owned a luxurious hotel on the Riviera. His father and two grandfathers had sold wine, jewels and silk, respectively. At thirty he married an English girl, daughter of Jerome Dunn, the alpinist, and granddaughter of two Dorset parsons, experts in obscure subjects—paleopedology and Aeolian harps, respectively.

Passage 2

An explosion at a chemical factory in northeastern China has forced local officials to cut off water supplies to a city of 10 million people. Taps ran dry in Harbin on Tuesday with virtually no advanced warning and no indication of how long the shut-off will persist. Panicked residents responded to conflicting government statements with a furious buying spree during which all potable liquid at the city's flagship Wal-Mart sold out in hours. By Tuesday afternoon, homes, hospitals and schools had no running water, and few options.

Passage 3

Although a great deal has been said about our increasingly visual age, the changes to our aural landscape have gone relatively unremarked. The image has grown so voracious that any child asked to sum up the century will instantly visualize Einstein's hair and Hitler's mustache, mushroom clouds and moon landings; this despite the fact that each of these visual moments has its aural correlative, from the blast over Hiroshima to the high-pitched staccato ravings of the Führer, to Neil Armstrong's static-ridden "giant leap for mankind".

Part Three Chinese-English Translation (30 points)

Translate the following passages into English. Give the number of each passage in your answer sheet.

Passage 1 (20 points)

国内经济学家要向巴金学习讲真话 (注意: 只翻译第 1、2、4 自然段)

无论从事什么研究，经济学家应该与其他知识分子一样有良知，有独立人格，有社会责任感。不能把经济学作为给自己赚钱的工作，领了钱给别人消灾。有的经济学家儿女亲属炒股，就鼓吹股市要冲上 5000 点；当企业的独立董事，挣了钱就为这家企业“鼓与呼”，充当“掮客”；或者挣钱参加论证会，为企业评优摆好。公众对某些经济学家的一些行为有目共睹，才有抨击，才有“恨铁不成钢”的过激言论。

这里还应该着重谈谈经济学家的独立人格。经济学家的独立人格并不是反政府、反体制，对什么都一批到底，以“语不惊人死不休”来浪得虚名。用陈云的话来说，独立人格应该是“不惟书、不惟上、只惟实”。经济学家不应该为利益所诱惑，为风气所左右，应该以自己的专业眼光去观察、判断、思考、发言。不是以权势为导向，而应以自己的思考为依据。经济学家所讲的意见可能对，也可能错，但无论对错都应该是自己真实的思想，不能看风使舵，见人说人话，见鬼说鬼话。独立人格不在于对错，而在于真假。说真话，错了也是有独立人格；说假话，对了也是媚俗。我们都在悼念巴金先生，巴金先生的可贵之处不在于他的话全对，而在于他讲了真话。

(经济学家的出发点应是整个社会的进步与和谐。讲真话有一个立场问题。经济学家当然也有个人利益，有自己的立场，但当他在以经济学家的身份讲话时，应该站在公正的立场上，有社会责任感。一个经济学家可能是富人，但他不该当富人的代言人，以维护富人利益为己任。一个经济学家可能是穷人，但也不能以仇富为己任。他们的出发点不应该是某个利益集团的利益，只能是整个社会的进步与和谐。也许要做到这一点不容易，但作为学者应该向这个方向努力。)

任何一个社会的转型时期都普遍存在浮躁心态，物欲横流，世风日下。但这仅仅是历史长河中微小的波澜。在社会转型时经济学家应该与所有知识分子一样，坚持学者的操守，做自己该做的事。这才是中国经济学的希望。

(梁小民/新京报/2005-10-27)

Passage 2 (10 points)

敬谒中山陵祭告总理文

“维我总理，大智大仁。思想维新，倡导革命。四方俊杰，慷慨蹈难。屡起屡蹶，再接再厉。薄海云天，清廷震惧，帝制告终，日月重光。民国建成，还政于民，共和巩固，东亚首出。五大民族，一体无猜。三民主义，治世典要，五权宪法，建国宏规。新制初行，军阀芜政，再兴义师，护法护国。扫除军阀，力抗强权。协和南北，劳苦奔波，遽逝京都，尽瘁党国。国殇栋梁，民丧考妣。国家建设，遗志未竟，天下为公，世界大同。怀我总理，万世景从。伏祈，灵鉴。”

Part Four Writing (50 points)

Directions: Read the following passage abridged from Jin Shenghua's prose "One Saucer More" and write a comment of no less than 300 words.

One Saucer More

Jin Shenghua (Chinese University of Hong Kong)

I've been told the following anecdote by a friend of mine:

When Chen Chih-fan, professor of electronics, was about to leave the U.S. for Hong Kong to take up his new post at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, he did packing at home with his wife. They owned a beautiful tea set, but while packing up, they had one of the cups broken through carelessness.

Ordinary people would have got very upset over it, as it was always troublesome to replace the broken cup to complete the set.

Professor Chen, however, reacted to it differently. He said calmly with a smile, "Wow! Now we have one saucer more!"

Things seldom go one's way. That's a popular saying too old to warrant re-quoting. But, one will certainly meet with one setback after another on his life's long journey.

When frustrated, one is apt to wonder why other people are more fortunate than himself and why he himself, like an old ox pulling a rickety cart, is trudging all by himself on a country road thick with dust while others are faring so well either in business or officialdom, making a pile or enjoying both fame and wealth.

Is that true? Now take for example a cup half filled with water. Some, in the face of it, may exclaim with delight, "Great, the cup is half full!" Some may grumble gloomily, "Too bad, the cup is half empty!" You see how the two kinds of people differ.