

## 广西民族大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

(所有试题答案必须写在答题纸上, 答案写在试卷上无效)

学科专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

研究方向: 语言文化比较

考试科目: 英语水平考试

试卷代号: A 卷

### I. Vocabulary and Grammar (20 points)

**Directions:** *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence and write down the letter in corresponding space on your answer sheet.*

1. He is now one of my best sources of \_\_\_\_\_ -- he often knows who's got a new partner or a new job before I do.  
A. gossip  
B. knowledge  
C. persuasion  
D. friends
2. One's good achievements are not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ of his high intelligence.  
A. important  
B. indifferent  
C. indicative  
D. indirect
3. The problem will be discussed at length in \_\_\_\_\_ chapters.  
A. consequent  
B. subsequent  
C. consecutive  
D. subordinate
4. The economists gave an account of the world economic development from a \_\_\_\_\_ viewpoint.  
A. macroscopic  
B. telescopic  
C. endoscopic  
D. stethoscopic
5. The humanitarian situation in southeastern parts of the country continues to \_\_\_\_\_, with increasing livestock deaths, serious shortage of water and high levels of malnutrition.  
A. deteriorate  
B. ameliorate  
C. expand  
D. narrow
6. Fiber-optic cables can carry hundreds of telephone conversations \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spontaneously  
B. instantaneously  
C. simultaneously  
D. contemporarily
7. \_\_\_\_\_ by the disaster of being dismissed, he retired to his hometown.  
A. Afraid  
B. Encouraged  
C. Excited  
D. Overwhelmed
8. Mahmood Al-Yousif, is a \_\_\_\_\_ Bahraini/Arab blogger. His blog is the most famous one in Bahrain.  
A. stagnant  
B. fragrant  
C. prominent  
D. benevolent
9. Physicians are now more \_\_\_\_\_ about recommending the new medicine.  
A. introspect  
B. circumspect  
C. retrospect  
D. inspect
10. King Edward VIII \_\_\_\_\_ the British throne in 1936 so that he could marry Mrs. Simpson, a divorced woman.  
A. abandoned  
B. abducted



ground, curious and unafraid--lionhearted. Though they told me in subtle ways when I got too close, Gir's lions allowed me unique glimpses into their lives during my three months in the forest. It's odd to think that they are threatened by extinction; Gir has as many lions as it can hold---too many, in fact. With territory in short supply, lions move about near the boundary of the forest and even leave it altogether, often clashing with people. That's one reason India is creating a second sanctuary. There are other pressing reasons: outbreaks of disease or natural disasters. In 1994 a serious disease killed more than a third of Africa's Serengeti lions---a thousand animals---a fate that could easily happen to Gir's cats. These lions are especially vulnerable to disease because they descend from as few as a dozen individuals. "If you do a DNA test, Asiatic lions actually look like identical twins," says Stephen O'Brien, a geneticist who has studied them. Yet the dangers are veiled, and you wouldn't suspect them by watching these lords of the forest. The lions display vitality, and no small measure of charm.

Though the gentle intimacy of play vanishes when it's time to eat, meals in Gir are not necessarily frantic affairs. For a mother and her baby lion sharing a deer, or a young male eating an antelope, there's no need to fight for a cut of the kill. The animals they hunt for food are generally smaller in Gir than those in Africa, and hunting groups tend to be smaller as well.

21. In the first paragraph, the author tells us that Asiatic lions \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have killed off other lions
  - B. have descended from African lions
  - C. used to span vast sections of the globe
  - D. have lost their habitat
22. What impressed the author most when he went to watch the lions in the Gir Forest?
- A. Their friendliness.
  - B. Their size.
  - C. Their intimacy.
  - D. Their vitality
23. What does the sentence "meals in Gir are not necessarily frantic affair" mean?
- A. The lions do not show intimacy among them any more.
  - B. The lions may not need to fight for food.
  - C. Food is not readily available in that region.
  - D. Meals can be obtained only with great effort
24. The lions in the Gir Forest are especially vulnerable to disease because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they have descended from a dozen or so ancestors
  - B. they are smaller than the African lions
  - C. they do not have enough to eat
  - D. they are physically weaker than the African lions
25. One of the reasons why India is creating a secondary sanctuary for the Asiatic lions is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the present sanctuary is not large enough
  - B. scientists want to do more research on them
  - C. they have killed many people

D. the forest is shrinking in size

## Passage II

**Directions:** Read the passage and complete the tasks as required and write your answers on your answer sheet.

There's nothing like an up-and-coming contender to bring out the worst in the world's established economic heavyweights. For the United States and the European Union, China makes an easy target in uncertain times. They are hitting below the belt, and they may pay dearly for it.

China is not the only trading partner of the United States and Europe, but, listening to politicians in the past few weeks, you could be forgiven for thinking it was. In reality, China supplies about one-seventh of American imports and a tenth of European ones. Those shares are bigger than they were a decade ago, but they are hardly the sole determining factors in the American and European economic climates.

Moreover, those shares are increasing because Americans and Europeans want them to. People trade only when both sides benefit; the genius of truly free trade, often overlooked, is that no one forces anyone to buy or sell anything. Even as domestic producers cry foul over rising imports, domestic consumers benefit.

This week, the United States and EU have been griping about China's textile exports and its currency regime. On each count, it is hard to have much sympathy.

China was able to ramp up its textile shipments after the Multifiber Agreement, a 30-year-old arrangement that capped exports to the world's big economies, expired this year. With no holds barred, China offered a huge flow of goods to claim a larger share of the newly free market - and Americans and Europeans were happy to buy.

Now, the United States and EU want to turn the clock back by imposing new restrictions on Chinese textiles. In general, the World Trade Organization has been sympathetic to such measures when they were strictly temporary and used to protect industries in transition. There is no such excuse this time; the United States and EU had a decade to prepare, and anyone could have predicted China's actions when the agreement expired.

China's currency regime, which is essentially a fixed rate of exchange with the dollar, is more of a double-edged sword than the United States and EU let on. They say the Chinese yuan is undervalued and would rise if allowed to float freely on the international market. As a result, they argue, China's exports sell at artificially low prices.

Although the United States has stopped short of calling the fixed rate a case of currency manipulation, it is clear that some lawmakers see it as an unfair lift to exports. Yet a fixed exchange rate is not the same as a subsidy paid for by taxpayers.

China keeps the yuan trading within an extremely narrow range by buying billions of dollars worth of American securities. It supplies financing for businesses and the government, making up for the low saving rate in the United States. Again, consumers in the United States benefit - they can keep spending.

This benefit would not exist if China were using a simple export subsidy. And though the EU is not receiving the same influx of finance as the United States, China's appetite for dollars is helping to keep the euro's exchange rate high - a boon to European consumers, if not to European export businesses.

If the United States and EU get their way, satisfying their protectionist impulses, all these benefits would disappear. Chinese products, and indeed any products using Chinese components, would become more expensive for the rest of the world. The dollar's value would climb, making American goods and services more expensive, too. Americans would probably have to save more, pay more tax or force their government to spend less to avoid unmanageable debts.

But yes, some American and European companies might face a bit less competition from China (assuming, tenuously, that Chinese companies couldn't lower their prices to offset a rising yuan). Of course, the Americans and Europeans would still have to compete with producers from India, Pakistan, Southeast Asia and the rest of the developing world. It is worth remembering, too, that a streak of protectionism has never saved the wealthy countries from a spell of economic malaise.

Nevertheless, the United States and EU might still prefer this outcome. Fearing that China might one day take their place, they might opt to slow its growth in favor of a scattered group of strivers.

This, too, would be a mistake. The world can only benefit from the advent of another robust economic engine. The sad fact of dependence on the United States has become painfully plain in the past decade, as scores of economies have moved in tandem with the fits and starts of the world's greatest export market. A strong China would allow businesses, consumers and investors to hedge their bets.

In the meantime, however, the threats are flying in Washington and Brussels. John Snow, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, said on Tuesday that the United States would punish China for its fixed exchange rate "if current trends continue without substantial alteration." Peter Mandelson, the EU's commissioner for trade, said a few days earlier that China's textile exports were "testing the limits of what is acceptable."

Both men have also used more pacifying language, perhaps in recognition of the economic subtleties. China reacted by saying it would raise its own export tariffs, a move that may head off more restrictions. But protectionism, one might say, is on the march. It bodes well for no one.

1. Explain the following sentences or phrases in English, bring out the implied meaning, if there is any. (40 points)

- 1) the world's established economic heavyweights.
- 2) They are hitting below the belt.
- 3) the genius of truly free trade
- 4) On each count, it is hard to have much sympathy.
- 5) turn the clock back
- 6) China's exports sell at artificially low prices.
- 7) the United States has stopped short of calling the fixed rate a case of currency manipulation
- 8) The world can only benefit from the advent of another robust economic engine.
- 9) the threats are flying in Washington and Brussels.
- 10) pacifying language

2. Give a brief answer to each of the following questions. (20 points)

- 1) Why was China allowed to increase its textile shipment?
- 2) Who benefit from the rising imports?
- 3) What does the writer mean by "Fearing that China might one day take their place, they might opt to slow its growth in favor of a diffuse group of strivers."?
- 4) What is the main idea of this article?

### III. General knowledge (30 points)

1. Fill in each blank with a suitable word which should be written on the answer sheet. (10 points)

- 1) English speech sounds can be divided into two broad categories: 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2) 3 \_\_\_\_\_ studies how speech sounds in a language form patterns and how these sounds are used to convey meaning in linguistic communications.

- 3) The smallest meaningful unit in a language is 4 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) "Redcoat" is quite different from "red coat". The former means 5 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) In terms of sense relation, "sew" and "sow" are 6 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The sentence "Tom married a tigress" violates the maxim of 7 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) The full form of the acronym UNESCO is 8 \_\_\_\_\_ and it means 9 \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
- 8) Oval Office refers to 10 \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Translate the following into Chinese, using the answer sheet provided: (5 points)

- 1) Foggy Bottom
- 2) CBS
- 3) uranium enrichment
- 4) Indian Reservation
- 5) synecdoche

3. Write out the author of the following works, using the answer sheet provided: (5 points)

- 1) King Lear \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Robinson Crusoe \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Wuthering Heights \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) To the Light House \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Silas Marner \_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain the following terms, using the answer sheet provided: (10 points)

- 1) Streams of Consciousness
- 2) Lake Poets

#### IV. Translate the following into Chinese and write your translation on the answer sheet. (15 points)

1. Schroder's decision to bring forward parliament election was regarded as suicide out of fear of being murdered. But some people thought it might be a brilliant move to discipline left-wing dissenters within his party and catch the opposition off guards.
2. Europeans like to say that they are much more adept at getting at what they want by speaking softly – but perhaps this is only because they lack America's clout.
3. Americans still like to be handy at all things. College professors go in for making furniture or remodeling an old house in the country. Nearly everyone knows how to use tools, make simple repairs to plumbing or electrical fixtures. Far from being thought a disgrace if he performs these "menial" tasks, a man is thought ridiculous if he does not know how to perform them.

#### V. Translate the following into English and write your translation on the answer sheet. (15 points)

1. 年岁渐增，熟悉了生活中诸般滋味之后，反倒偏爱上青苹果的那种清甜——带着点酸涩的甜、饱含水分的甜。也许，成熟、甜美乃至完美，并非生命的终极意义，更重要的倒是向这一目标趋近过程中的万般况味的体验；唇齿之间的那一部分青涩在不断转变着，反倒显得生动、真实。
2. 构建社会主义和谐社会，是我们党的重要战略任务，反映了建设富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家的内在要求，体现了全党全国各族人民的共同愿望。