

广西民族大学

2011 年硕士研究生入学考试初试自命题科目试题

(试卷代号: A 卷)

科目代码: 619

科目名称: 英语水平考试

适用学科专业: 外国语言学与应用语言学

研究方向: 01、02、03 方向

命题教师签名:

考生须知

1. 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题上无效。
2. 答题时一律使用蓝、黑色墨水笔作答, 用其它笔答题不给分。
3. 交卷时, 请配合监考人员验收, 并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字 (作为考生交卷的凭证)。否则, 产生的一切后果由考生自负。

I. Vocabulary (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 on your answer sheet.*

1. Matt was dubious about graduate school as preparation for a career in clothing design. He felt work experience might be better. The word “dubious” means:
A. certain B. unsure C. happy D. unhappy
2. It is often difficult to _____ the truth of what we are told.
A. discern B. acknowledge C. recognize D. understand
3. They have always regarded a man of _____ and fairness as a reliable friend.
A. robustness B. temperament C. integrity D. compactness
4. You might think I’m gullible enough to fall for that old line, but you can’t fool me that easily. The word “gullible” means :
A. suspicious B. mean C. easily fooled D. clever
5. In the Spring Export Commodities Fair, the _____ of fine china attracted much attention of customers from all over the world.
A. succession B. array C. string D. procession
6. The government _____ a mass campaign to wipe out malaria in the area.
A. initiated B. participated C. modified D. comprised
7. His body temperature has been _____ for 3 days, the highest point reaching 40.5 degree centigrade.
A. uncommon B. disordered C. abnormal D. extraordinary
8. It's a pleasure for him to _____ his energy and even his life to research work.
A. dedicate B. dictate C. decorate D. direct
9. She was a very industrious and _____ teacher with a creditable record at the Normal Training College.
A. conscientious B. cautious C. ambitious D. trustful
10. I wouldn't be just glad if I won the five-million-dollar lottery; I'd be absolutely ecstatic. The word “ecstatic” means:
A. active B. patient C. full of joy D. boring
11. Soon it will be _____ for men to travel round the world.
A. normal B. frequent C. commonplace D. fashionable
12. When people are asked what kind of housing they need or want, the question _____ a variety of answers.
A. evokes B. mediates C. defies D. magnifies
13. Many scientists become totally _____ in their own special fields.
A. induced B. haunted C. immersed D. submerged
14. How did a plan for a block party evolve into a citywide celebration? The

word “evolve” means

- A. to grow gradually B. to fall apart C. to shrink D. to fall
15. His _____ was telling him that something was wrong.
A sentiment B inspiration C hypothesis D intuition
16. If you want to get into that tunnel, you first have to _____ away all the rocks.
A repel B haul C transfer D dispose
17. She is a good cook but _____ with salt.
A excessive B wasteful C extravagant D generous
18. The characters in novels are usually totally fictitious, but some are based on real people. The word “fictitious” means :
A. unreal B. future C. active D. passive
19. The passengers _____ at San Francisco for Shanghai.
A boarded B embarked C mounted D left
20. We find that some birds _____ twice a year between hot and cold countries’.
A transfer B commute C migrate D emigrate

II. Reading Comprehension: (80 points)

Passage 1 (10 points, 2 points each)

Directions: The following two passages are followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write down the letter on your answer sheet.

Passage 1

An industrial society, especially one as centralized and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependant on certain essential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbors. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and, as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency of the economic system that makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many economic blood supplies. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labor force is highly organized. About 55 per cent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes wage policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedures for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost

many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappearing jobs to the point where the jobs of other union's members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly-paid jobs.

1. Why is the question of trade union power important in Britain?
 - A. The economy is very much interdependent.
 - B. Unions have been established a long time.
 - C. There are more unions in Britain than elsewhere.
 - D. There are many essential services.
2. Because of their out-of-date organization some unions find it difficult to _____.
 - A. change as industries change
 - B. get new members to join them
 - C. learn new technologies
 - D. bargain for high enough wages
3. Disagreements arise between unions because some of them
 - A. try to win over members of other unions
 - B. ignore agreements
 - C. protect their own members at the expense of others
 - D. take over other union's jobs
4. It is difficult to improve the procedures for fixing wage levels because _____.
 - A. some industries have no unions
 - B. unions are not organized according to industries
 - C. only 55 per cent of workers belong to unions
 - D. some unions are too powerful
5. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
 - A. There are strains and tensions in the trade union movement.
 - B. Some unions have lost many members.
 - C. Some unions exist in the outdated structure.
 - D. A higher percentage of American workers belong to unions than that of British workers.

Passage 2 (10 points, 2 points for each)

A green and yellow parrot, which hung in a cage outside the door, kept repeating over and over: "Allez vous-en! Allez vous-en! Sapristi! That's all right!" He could speak a little Spanish, and also a language which nobody understood, unless it was the mocking-bird that hung on the other side of the door, whistling his

fluty notes out upon the breeze with maddening persistence.

Mr. Pontellier, unable to read his newspaper with any degree of comfort, arose with an expression and an exclamation of disgust. He walked down the gallery and across the narrow “bridges” which connected the Lebrun cottages one with the other. He had been seated before the door of the main house. The parrot and the mockingbird were the property of Madame Lebrun, and they had the right to make all the noise they wished. Mr. Pontellier had the privilege of quitting their society when they ceased to be entertaining.

He stopped before the door of his own cottage, which was the fourth one from the main building and next to the last. Seating himself in a wicker rocker which was there, he once more applied himself to the task of reading the newspaper. The day was Sunday; the paper was a day old. The Sunday papers had not yet reached Grand Isle. He was already acquainted with the market reports, and he glanced restlessly over the editorials and bits of news which he had not had time to read before quitting New Orleans the day before.

Mr. Pontellier wore eye-glasses. He was a man of forty, of medium height and rather slender build; he stooped a little. His hair was brown and straight, parted on one side. His beard was neatly and closely trimmed.

Once in a while he withdrew his glance from the newspaper and looked about him. There was more noise than ever over at the house. The main building was called “the house,” to distinguish it from the cottages. The chattering and whistling birds were still at it. Two young girls, the Farival twins, were playing a duet from “Zampa” upon the piano. Madame Lebrun was bustling in and out, giving orders in a high key to a yard-boy whenever she got inside the house, and directions in an equally high voice to a dining-room servant whenever she got outside. She was a fresh, pretty woman, clad always in white with elbow sleeves. Her starched skirts crinkled as she came and went. Farther down, before one of the cottages, a lady in black was walking demurely up and down, telling her beads. A good many persons of the pension had gone over to the Cheniere Caminada in Beaufort's lugger to hear mass. Some young people were out under the water-oaks playing croquet. Mr. Pontellier's two children were there—sturdy little fellows of four and five. A quadroon nurse followed them about with a faraway, meditative air.

Mr. Pontellier finally lit a cigar and began to smoke, letting the paper drag idly from his hand. He fixed his gaze upon a white sunshade that was advancing at snail's pace from the beach. He could see it plainly between the gaunt trunks of the water-oaks and across the stretch of yellow chamomile. The gulf looked far away, melting hazily into the blue of the horizon. The sunshade continued to approach slowly. Beneath its pink-lined shelter were his wife, Mrs. Pontellier, and young Robert Lebrun. When they reached the cottage, the two seated themselves with some

appearance of fatigue upon the upper step of the porch, facing each other, each leaning against a supporting post.

“What folly! to bathe at such an hour in such heat!” exclaimed Mr. Pontellier. He himself had taken a plunge at daylight. That was why the morning seemed long to him.

“You are burnt beyond recognition,” he added, looking at his wife as one looks at a valuable piece of personal property which has suffered some damage. She held up her hands, strong, shapely hands, and surveyed them critically, drawing up her lawn sleeves above the wrists. Looking at them reminded her of her rings, which she had given to her husband before leaving for the beach. She silently reached out to him, and he, understanding, took the rings from his vest pocket and dropped them into her open palm. She slipped them upon her fingers; then clasping her knees, she looked across at Robert and began to laugh. The rings sparkled upon her fingers. He sent back an answering smile.

“What is it?” asked Pontellier, looking lazily and amused from one to the other. It was some utter nonsense; some adventure out there in the water, and they both tried to relate it at once. It did not seem half so amusing when told. They realized this, and so did Mr. Pontellier. He yawned and stretched himself. Then he got up, saying he had half a mind to go over to Klein’s hotel and play a game of billiards.

“Come go along, Lebrun,” he proposed to Robert. But Robert admitted quite frankly that he preferred to stay where he was and talk to Mrs. Pontellier.

“Well, send him about his business when he bores you, Edna,” instructed her husband as he prepared to leave.

“Here, take the umbrella,” she exclaimed, holding it out to him. He accepted the sunshade, and lifting it over his head descended the steps and walked away.

“Coming back to dinner?” his wife called after him. He halted a moment and shrugged his shoulders. He felt in his vest pocket; there was a ten-dollar bill there. He did not know; perhaps he would return for the early dinner and perhaps he would not.

It all depended upon the company which he found over at Klein’s and the size of “the game.” He did not say this, but she understood it, and laughed, nodding good-by to him.

Both children wanted to follow their father when they saw him starting out. He kissed them and promised to bring them back bonbons and peanuts.

6. Which of the following adjectives best describe Mr. Pontellier?

- A. Energetic B. Robust
- C. Good-humored D. Inactive

7. In Mr. Pontellier’s mind’s eye, his wife is _____.

- A. an independent person B. an object of considerable value
- C. an understanding woman D. an unreliable woman

8. The image that the story evokes in reader's mind in its very beginning is _____.
- A. sea image B. animal image
C. bird image D. umbrella image
9. From the story we know that Mrs. Pontellier is a/an _____ wife.
- A. understanding B. depressed
C. critical D. listless
10. Mr. Pontellier enjoys _____.
- A. having dinner with his wife B gambling
C. playing with his children D. swimming

Passage 3 (60 points)

(1) When China's President Hu Jintao visits Washington this week, George W. Bush will confront one of the key challenges of his presidency—how to respond to China's increasing economic and military power. Everyone agrees that the rise of China is one of the transformative changes of this century, but Washington is divided between “panda huggers” who welcome it and “China hawks” who express alarm.

(2) Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, for example, complains that China's defense budget has increased by double digits since the mid-1990s, and will grow this year by 14.7 percent. Senators Charles Schumer, Lindsey Graham, and others believe that China's manipulation of the yuan is costing American jobs, and they threaten retaliation. Democracy and human rights advocates point to China's abysmal ratings in Freedom House's survey of the least free countries in the world.

(3) A recent poll reports that one-third of Americans believe that China will “soon dominate the world,” while 54 percent see the emergence of China as a “threat to world peace.” Some commentators have argued that China will be as disruptive to the beginning of the 21st century as the Kaiser's Germany was to the 20th century.

(4) But such views exaggerate China's power. Measured by official exchange rates, China is the fourth largest economy in the world and is growing at 9 percent annually, but its income per capita is only \$1,700, or one-twenty-fifth that of the United States. China's research and development is only 10 percent of the American level.

(5) If both the United States and China continue to grow at their current rates, it is possible that China's total economy could be larger than ours in 30 years, but American per capita income will remain four times greater. In addition, China's military power is far behind, and it lacks the soft power resources such as Hollywood and world-class universities that America enjoys. In contrast, the Kaiser's Germany had already passed Great Britain in industrial production by 1900, and launched a serious military challenge to Britain's naval supremacy.

(6) The fact that China is a long way from overtaking the United States does not prevent a possible war over Taiwan, which China regards as a lost province. Weaker countries sometimes

attack stronger countries—witness Japan at Pearl Harbor. But such a conflict is not inevitable as long as Taiwan does not declare formal independence and China does not become impatient. With time and generational change, this might be one of the rare conflicts that becomes more tractable over time.

(7) We faced these problems a decade ago when the Clinton administration formulated our strategy for East Asia. We knew that hawks who called for containment of China would not be able to rally other countries to that cause. We also knew that if we treated China as an enemy, we were ensuring future enmity. While we could not be sure how China would evolve, it made no sense to wreck the prospect of a better future. Our response combined balance of power with liberal integration. We reinforced the US-Japan alliance so that China could not play a “Japan card” against us, while inviting China to join the World Trade Organization. In a rare case of bipartisan comity the Bush administration has continued that strategy.

(8) China is now our third largest trade partner and second largest official creditor. Critics contend this trade with China has made us vulnerable. China could hurt us by dumping its holdings of dollars, but to do so would also wreck its own economy. The yuan may be somewhat undervalued, but China accounts for only a third of the increase in America's trade deficit over the past five years, and a revaluation will not remove our deficit. As for jobs, even if America bars low-cost goods from China, we will import them from somewhere else. To solve our economic problems, we must get our own house in order by raising savings, cutting deficits, and improving our basic education.

(9) China's internal evolution remains uncertain. It has lifted 400 million people out of poverty since 1990, but another 400 million live on less than \$2 per day. It has enormous inequality, a migrant labor force of 140 million, severe pollution, and rampant corruption. Political evolution has failed to match economic progress. While more Chinese are free today than ever before in Chinese history, China is far from free. Some 110 million Chinese use the Internet, but the government censors the Internet. The danger is that party leaders, trying to counter the erosion of communism, will use nationalism as their ideological glue, and this could lead to an unstable foreign policy.

(10) Faced with such uncertainty, President Bush has offered China a strategic dialogue to encourage it to evolve as a “responsible stakeholder.” He can take a lead from Ronald Reagan, who used the phrase “trust but verify.” For China, the right strategy is “embrace, but hedge.”

A. Explain the following. (32 points, 4 points each)

1. retaliation
2. hawks who called for containment of China would not be able to rally other countries to that cause.

3. if we treated China as an enemy, we were ensuring future enmity
4. In a rare case of bipartisan comity the Bush administration has continued that strategy.
5. China could hurt us by dumping its holdings of dollars
6. Our response combined balance of power with liberal integration
7. trust but verify
8. the right strategy is “embrace, but hedge”

B. Answer the following questions. (24 points, 4 points each)

1. What do some senators mean by “China’s manipulation of the yuan”?
2. What is a creditor?
3. What is the author’s opinion about the conflict between China mainland and Taiwan? Answer the questions in your own words.
4. What is a stakeholder in Para 10? What is the rhetorical device used?
5. What is the summary of the passage? Write it in three sentences?
6. What may be a good title for this article?

C. Put the following into Chinese (4 points) .

Washington is divided between “panda huggers” who welcome it and “China hawks” who express alarm.

III. General knowledge (20 points)

A. Fill in each blank with a suitable word which should be written on the answer sheet. (9 points)

1. The generative approach to linguistics refers to the theory originated with American linguist _____, who publish his books *Syntactic Structure* in 1957.
2. The sense relation between “A lent a book to B” and “B borrowed a book from A” is _____.

3. According to Leech, _____ meaning refers to logic, cognitive, or denotative content.

4. _____ is regarded as a pioneer of the Romantic movement, and after his death he became a great source of inspiration to the founders of both liberalism and socialism. A cultural icon in Scotland and among the Scottish Diaspora around the world, celebration of his life and work became almost a national charismatic cult during the 19th and 20th centuries, and his influence has long been strong on Scottish literature.

5. The major news papers in Britain include _____, and _____.

6. The semantic change of the word "holiday" is _____.

7. The sense relation between *night* and *knight* is _____.

B. Write out the authors of the following works: (3 points, 1 point each)

1) *A tale of Two Cities* _____

2) *A Room with a View* _____

3) *The Cop and the Anthem* _____

C. Translate the following into English (2 points, 1 point each):

1) 粘着词素

2) 言语行为

D. Explain the following terms: (6 points, 3 point each)

1) the Commonwealth of Nations

2) Epic

IV. Translation (30 points)

E-C (15 points)

"Of making books there is no end," complained the Preacher; and did not

perceive how highly he was praising letters as an occupation. There is no end, indeed, to making books or experiments, or to travel, or to gathering wealth. Problem gives rise to problem. We may study for ever, and we are never as learned as we would. We have never made a statue worthy of our dreams. And when we have discovered a continent, or crossed a chain of mountains, it is only to find another ocean or another plain upon the further side. In the infinite universe there is room for our swiftest diligence and to spare. It is not like the works of Carlyle, which can be read to an end. Even in a corner of it, in a private park, or in the neighbourhood of a single hamlet, the weather and the seasons keep so deftly changing that although we walk there for a lifetime there will be always something new to startle and delight us.

C-E (15 points)

老太太总以自家花园里那棵高大的玫瑰树为荣。她非常喜欢告诉别人，数年前她刚结婚时从罗马带回来的枝条，是如何长成如今这般高大的。那时，她与丈夫乘马车从罗马旅行归来（那时还没有火车），途经锡耶那（Siena）南部的崎岖路段时，马车坏了，他们被迫就宿于路边的小屋里。住宿条件当然非常差；她一夜未能安眠，一早便起身穿好衣服，立于窗前，感受着扑面而来的席席凉风，等待着黎明的到来。事隔多年，她仍然记得那情景。明月高悬在青山群峦之上。远处山峰上的小镇逐渐明亮起来，月亮慢慢消退，晨曦把群山涂得粉红。突然之间，一束阳光照亮了城镇。城里的窗户相继明亮起来，反射出耀眼的光芒。最后，整个小城宛若繁星，在天空中不停闪烁。

