

考试科目代码: 314

考试科目名称: 英语综合考试

请注意：答案必须写在答题纸上（写在试卷上无效）。

PART ONE

Vocabulary and Grammar: 25 %

1. The advanced economy of this country results in part from its _____ raw materials.
A. abundant B. plain
C. exceed D. scare
2. We are looking for a _____ experienced secretary who is capable of organizing a busy sales office.
A. chartered B. mature
C. graduated D. polished
3. Almost everything a manager does _____ decisions; indeed, some suggest that the management process should be decision making.
A. imposes B. improves
C. involves D. indicates
4. Whether you live to eat or eat to live, food is a major _____ in every family's budget.
A. nutrition B. routine
C. provision D. expenditure
5. Bob thought he had all the right _____ for the job, so he went bravely to the manager.
A. qualifications B. recommendations
C. relations D. regulations
6. If you keep getting wrong numbers, your phone could be _____.
A. deceptive B. defective
C. deficient D. ineffective
7. For long time efficiency and happiness it is best to observe the _____ of health and sound working conditions.
A. principles B. ideas
C. elements D. factors
8. Many university students find _____ jobs during their summer holidays.
A. present B. life
C. permanent D. temporary

9. His application for a position in that company was _____.
 A. turned over B. turned down
 C. turned off D. turned up
10. She will have to find somewhere else to live for she can't _____ this loud noise any longer.
 A. come up with B. keep up with
 C. put up with D. catch up with
11. I _____ postcards all evening, so that I can finish these before sleeping.
 A. write B. was writing
 C. have written D. have been writing
12. If the government had built more homes for poor people in 1970s, the housing problems now in some parts of the city _____ so serious.
 A. wouldn't be B. will not have been
 C. wouldn't have been D. would not have been
13. How did the birds know exactly _____ ?
 A. fly to which direction B. which direction fly to
 C. in which direction to fly D. to which direction to fly
14. Numerous types of financial assistance are available to graduate students _____ GPA (Grade Point Average) is excellent.
 A. who B. whose
 C. which D. whom
15. A child is not so free to do as he wishes _____ he thinks older people are.
 A. as B. than
 C. that D. so
16. _____ luck would have it, we arrived just in time to see the sun rise.
 A. For B. As
 C. So D. Because
17. Mary had only a one-week vacation this year _____ her colleagues had more time off.
 A. despite B. despite that
 C. in spite that D. despite the fact that
18. A woman and three children are said _____ in the traffic accident.
 A. to be injured B. to have been injured
 C. having been injured D. being injured
19. Two hundred and fifty pounds _____ too unreasonable a price for that second-hand car.
 A. were B. being
 C. is D. are
20. I don't think it advisable that Tim _____ to the job since he has no experience whatsoever.
 A. is assigned B. be assigned
 C. will be assigned D. must be assigned
21. airsickness is produced by a disturbance of the inner ear, _____ psychogenic factors, such as fear, also play a part.
 A. in spite of B. neither
 C. nor D. although
22. _____ ballet dancers learn five basic positions for the arms and feet.

A. All of B. Of every C. All D. Every

23. Manufacturing is Canada's most important economic activity, _____ 17 percent of the workforce.

A. engages B. and to engage C. that it engages D. engaging

24. _____ is rooted in experiments in iron and steel conducted in the nineteenth century.

A. While the history of twentieth-century architecture

B. The history of twentieth-century architecture

C. That the history of twentieth-century architecture

D. Both twentieth-century architecture and its history

25. The scientific study of the motion of bodies and the action of forces that change or cause motion _____ dynamics.

A. call

B. is called

C. is calling

D. called

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PART TWO

Cloze: 10%

Directions: Complete the following passage by filling in the blanks with appropriate words. Give your answers on the Answer sheet:

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you 1 wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the 2 that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child-or even an animal, such as a pigeon-can learn to recognize faces. We all 3 this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. When we talk about someone's personality, we mean the 4 in which he or she acts, speaks, and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. But describing someone's personality 5 words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you 6 have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person", you might begin to think about someone who was kind, 7, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, 8 U. S. psychologist, found nearly 18 000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. And many of us use this information as a 9 for describing, or typing, a personality. Hippies, bookworms, 10, military types-people are described with such terms.

1. A. sometimes B. ever C. always D. anytime

2. A. features B. characteristics C. distinctions D. qualities

3. A. have B. use C. take D. regard

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 4. A. manners | B. means | C. ways | D. patterns |
| 5. A. with | B. by | C. in | D. using |
| 6. A. will | B. would | C. shall | D. should |
| 7. A. considerate | B. considerable | C. considering | D. concerned |
| 8. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. that |
| 9. A. base | B. foundation | C. point | D. criterion |
| 10. A. politicians | B. scholars | C. professionals | D. conservatives |

PART THREE

Reading comprehension: 30%

Directions: In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of fifteen multiple-choice questions. Read the passage and then mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

"I have considered the structure of all volant animals, and find the folding continuity of the bat's wings most easily accommodated to the human form. Upon this model I shall begin my task tomorrow, and in a year expect to tower into the air beyond the malice or pursuit of man. But I will work only on this condition, that the

ought to repay the kindness that he has received."

"If men were all virtuous," returned the artist, "I should with great alacrity teach them all to fly. But what would be the security of the good, if the bat could at pleasure invade them from the sky. Against any army sailing through the clouds neither wall, nor mountains, nor seas, could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might hover in the wind, and light at once with irresistible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region that was rolling under them. Even this valley, the retreat of princes, the abode of happiness, might be violated by the sudden descent of some of the southern sea."

- The word "Volant" according to the context, means _____.
A. crawling B. violent C. ferocious D. flying
- The point of view of Rasselas is one that encourages _____.
A. helping others B. military victory
C. intellectual pursuits D. protecting one's property
- The person whom Rasselas is speaking to is _____.
A. a bat B. an artist C. a tailor D. a biologist
- Worldwide peace, according to the passage, could come about by _____.
A. arming for defense B. resorting to stratagem
C. eliminating evil tendencies D. letting the intellectuals govern

TEXT B

Shams and delusions are estimated for soundest truths, while reality is

fabulous. If men would steadily observe realities only, and not allow themselves to be deluded, life, to compare with such things, as we know, would be like a fairy tale and the Arabian Nights' entertainments. If we respected only what is inevitable and has a right to be, music and poetry would resound along the streets. When we are unhurried and wise, we perceive that only great and worthy things have any permanent and absolute existence that petty fears and petty pleasures are but the shadow of the reality. This is always exhilarating and sublime. By closing the eyes and slumbering, and consenting to be deceived by shows, men establish and confirm their daily life of routine and habit everywhere, which still is built on purely illusory foundations. Children, who play life, discern its true law and relations more clearly than men, who fail to live it worthily, but who thinks that they are wiser by experience, that is, by failure. I have read in a Hindoo book, that "there was a king's son, who, being expelled in infancy from his native city, was brought up by a forester, and growing up to maturity in that state, imagined himself to belong to the barbarous race with which he lived. One of his father's ministers discovered him, revealed to him what he was, and the misconception of his character was removed, and he knew himself to be a prince. So soul," continued the Hindoo philosopher, "from the circumstance from which it is placed, mistakes its own character, until the truth is revealed to it by some holy teacher, and then it knows itself to be Brahme." We think that that is which appears to be. If a man should give us an account of the realities he beheld, we should not recognize the place in his description. Look at the meetinghouse, or a courthouse, or a jail, or a shop, or a dwelling house, and say what that thing really is before a true gaze, and they would all go to pieces in your account of them. Men esteem truth remote, in the outskirts of the system, behind the furthest star, before Adam and after the last man. In eternity there is indeed something true and sublime. But all these times and places and occasions are now and here. God himself culminate in the present moment, and will never be more divine in the lapse of all ages. And we are enabled to apprehend at all what is sublime and noble only by the perpetually instilling and drenching of the reality that surrounds us. The universe constantly and obediently answers to our conceptions; whether we travel fast or slow, the track is laid for us. Let's spend our lives in conceiving then. The poet or the artist never yet had so fair and noble a design some of his posterity at least could accomplish it.

5. The writer's attitude toward the arts is one of _____.
 A. indifference B. suspicion C. admiration D. repulsion
6. The author believes that a child _____.
 A. should practice what the Hindoos preach
 B. frequently faces vital problems better than grownups do
 C. prefers to be a barbarian than to be a prince
 D. hardly ever knows his true origin
7. The passage implies that human beings _____.
 A. believe in fairy tales
 B. are immoral if they are lazy
 C. should be bold and fearless
 D. cannot distinguish the true from the untrue
8. The passage is primarily concerned with problems of _____.
 A. music and art B. society and population

C. history and economics

D. theology and philosophy

TEXT C

There is also a confused notion in the minds of many persons, that the gathering of the property of the poor into the hands of the rich does no ultimate harm, since, in whosoever hands it may be, it must be spent at last, and thus, they think, return to the poor again. This fallacy has been again and again exposed; but granting the plea true, the same apology may, of course, be made for blackmail, or any other form of robbery. It might be (though practically it never is) as advantageous for the nation that the robber should have the spending of the money he extorts, as that the person robbed should have spent it. But this is no excuse for the theft. If I were to put a turnpike on the road where it passes my own gate and endeavor to exact a shilling from every passenger, the public would soon do away with my gate, without listening to any pleas on my part that it was as advantageous to them, in the end, I should spend their shillings, as that they themselves should. But if, instead outfacing them with a turnpike, I can only persuade them to come in and buy stones, or old iron, or any other useless thing, out of my ground, I may rob them to the same extent, and be, moreover, thanked as a public benefactor and promoter of commercial prosperity. And this main question for the poor of England—for the poor of all countries—is wholly omitted in every treatise on the subject of wealth. Even by the laborers themselves, the operation of capital is regarded only in its effect on their immediate interests, never in the far more terrific power of its appointment of the kind and the object of labor. It matters little, ultimately, how much a laborer is paid for making anything; but it matters fearfully what the thing is, which he is compelled to make. If his labor is so ordered as to produce food, and fresh air, and fresh water, no matter that his wages are low, the food and fresh air and water will be at last there, and he will at last get them; the food and air will not be there, and he will not get them, to his great and final inconvenience. So that, conclusively, in political and household economy, the great question is, not so much what money you have in your pocket, as what you will buy with it and do with it.

9. According to the passage, the individual should be particularly concerned with _____.

- A. charging the customer a fair price
- B. how much wealth he can accumulate
- C. the acquisition of land property rather than money
- D. the quality of goods which he purchases with his funds

10. It can be inferred that in regard to the accumulation of wealth the author _____.

- A. equates the rich with the thief
- B. says that the robber is a benefactor
- C. indicates that there is no truly honest businessmen
- D. believes destruction of property is good because it creates consumer demand

11. The passage does NOT indicate that _____.

- A. the poor are being abused
- B. stealing is sometimes pardonable
- C. there are legal ways to rob the public

D. the kind of products purchased is of general importance

TEXT D

If Johnny can't write, one of the reasons may be a conditioning based on speed rather than respect for the creative process. Speed is neither a valid test of nor a proper preparation for competence in writing. It takes the beauty out of the language. It rules out respect for the reflective thought that should precede expression. It runs counter to the word-by-word and line-by-line reworking that enables a piece to be finely knit.

This is not to minimize the value of genuine facility. With years of practice, a man may be able to put down words swiftly and expertly. But it is the same kind of swiftness that enables a cellist, after having invested years of efforts, to negotiate an intricate passage from Haydn. Speed writing is for stenographers and court reporters, not for anyone who wants to use language with precision and distinction.

Thomas Mann was not ashamed to admit that he would often take a full day to write 500 words, and another day to edit them, out of respect for the most difficult art in the world. Flaubert would ponder a paragraph for hours. Did it say what he wanted to say-not approximately but exactly? Did the words turn into one another with proper rhythm and grace? Were they artistically and securely fitted together? Were they briskly alive or were they full of buzz and ragged edges? Were they likely to make things happen inside the mind of the reader, igniting the imagination and touching off all sorts of new anticipations? These questions are relevant not only for the established novelist but for anyone who attaches value to words as a medium of expression and communication.

E. B. White, whose respect for the environment of good writing is exceeded by no word-artist of our time, would rather have his fingers cut off than to be guilty of handling words lightly. No sculptor chipping away at a granite block in order to produce a delicate curve or feature has labored more painstakingly than White in fashioning a short paragraph. Obviously, we can't expect our school to make every Johnny into a White or a Flaubert or a Mann, but it is not unreasonable to expect more of them to provide the conditions that promote clear, careful, competent expression. Certainly the cumulative effort of the school experience should not have to be undone in later years.

12. According to the passage, competence in writing is ____.

- A. an art that takes practice
- B. a skill that requires dexterity
- C. a technique that is easy to learn
- D. an innate ability that few people have

13. The main purpose of the passage is to ____.

- A. present an original idea
- B. describe a new process
- C. urge the reader to action
- D. comment on a skill and its techniques

14. Our schools, according to the passage, ____.

- A. are providing proper conditions for good writing
- B. should not stress writing speed on a test
- C. teach good writing primarily through reading

15. In describing White as a "word-artist", the author means that White_____.

A. was a great writer

B. was also a cartoonist

C. had artistic background

D. was colorful in his descriptions

PART FOUR

Directions: Complete the following sentences by choosing one of the two answers given in the brackets. Give your answers on the Answer sheet: 20%

1. The earliest settlers of the British Isles were the Celts, who originally lived in the upper Rhineland and migrated to the British Isles about _____(600 B.C., 1600 B.C.)

2. Of the earliest heroic poetry, the most important poem now preserved is _____(*Beowulf*, *Widsith*).

3. The three centuries after the Norman conquest saw the large-scale introduction of _____(Germany, French) culture and literature.

4. Chaucer was such an important writer in _____ (English, American) literature that he deserves a period of his own, especially as he was heralding the coming of a new age.

5. The War of the Roses, or the Thirty Years' War, was a series of _____(civil wars, world wars) fought between the two great families, both of which claimed the right to the English throne.

6. Spenser's first important work is _____(*A View of the Present State of Ireland*, *The Shepheard's Calender*), a pastoral poem in 12 parts, one for each month of the year.

7. In compliance with *A New Anthology of English Literature* by professor Luo Jingguo, Shakespeare's writing career may be roughly divided into _____(four, three) stages.

8. As Milton was the chief of Puritan poet, so Bunyan was the chief Puritan writer of _____(prose, playlet).

9. George Gordon Byron showed talent in verse writing by publishing a collection of lyrical verse _____(*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, *Hours of Idleness*).

10. In the poem _____(*Ode to A Nightingale*, *On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer*), Keats identifies the nightingale with his Ideal Beauty and hopes that the song of the nightingale will help him to escape from the world of actuality.

11. Scott's contribution to English literature, and even to world literature, is his historical _____(drama, novels).

12. In *Hard Times* _____(Charles Dickens, Walter Scott) compares in a state of melancholy madness, and the smoke in the air above to snakes trailing themselves for ever and ever.

13. Robert Browning is noteworthy for the dramatic _____(speech, monologue), i.e., a poem in which there is one imaginary speaker addressing an imaginary audience.

14. The story of *Wuthering Heights* is concerned with two symmetrical families and an intruding _____(friend, stranger).

15. Thomas Hardy's most famous novels are *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and

_____ (The Dynasts, Jude the Obscure).

16. Roughly speaking, the development of English literature in the twentieth century can be divided into two stages, that is, literature between the two World Wars, and literature after _____ (World War I, World War II).
17. The term "naturalist" is commonly applied to the generation of _____ (politicians, writers), men like Frank Norris and Theodore Dreiser.
18. *The Old Man and the Sea* was written by _____ (Hemingway, Scott Fitzgerald).
19. Scott Fitzgerald's novel _____ (*The Grapes of Wrath*, *The Great Gatsby*) shows a great advance in seriousness.
20. The first emergence of American romance can be seen in the work of _____ (Lawrence, Edgar Allan Poe), the most important forerunner of the American Renaissance.

PART FIVE

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Linguistics: 25%

I. Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (10%)

1. The study of meaning is known as _____.
2. Descriptive and _____ represent two different types of linguistic study.
3. Chomsky looks at language from a _____ point of view and to him competence is a property of the mind of each individual.
4. Language is a system of _____ vocal symbols used for human communication.
5. In English there are a number of _____, which are produced by moving from one vowel position to another through intervening positions.
6. The most basic element of meaning is traditionally called _____.
7. While different words may have the same or similar meaning, the same one word may have more than one meaning. This is what we called _____.
8. When two words are identical in both sound and spelling, they are complete _____.
9. Speech act theory is an important theory in the _____ study of language.
10. Language acquisition theories can roughly be divided into two major groups: behavioristic and _____.

II. Complete the following sentences with the correct choice. (5%)

1. In English "-ise" and "-tion" are called _____.
A. prefixes B. suffixes C. infixes D. free morphemes
2. Nouns, verbs and adjectives can be classified as _____.
A. grammatical words B. form words
C. function words D. lexical words
3. "You sit down" is transformed into "Sit down". The transformational rule is called _____.
A. copying B. addition C. reordering D. deletion
4. The words "railway" and "railroad" are _____.
A. synonyms differing in emotive meaning
B. dialectal synonyms

C. collocationally-restricted synonyms

D. synonyms differing in styles

5. In _____ Noam Chomsky published his famous book "Syntactic Structures".

A. 1913

B. 1965

C. 1957

D. 1972

III. Translate the following terms into Chinese. (5%)

1. inductive and deductive reasoning

2. connotative meaning

3. interlingal error

4. Creole

5. alliteration

IV. Translate the following terms into English (5%)

1. 认知学习策略

2. 萨丕尔—沃尔夫假设

3. 文化休克

4. 历时语言学

5. 会话含义

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PART SIX

English Writing: 40%

Economic globalization brings forth both challenges and opportunities to developing countries such as China.

Write an essay of about 400 words entitled

How to meet the challenges and opportunities

Write your composition on the **Answer Sheet**.