

2003 年深圳大学硕士研究生入学考试试题

(答题必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上无效)

专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目: 综合英语

I. Cloze (15 points)

Directions: Complete the word with the given first letter, if any, or fill in each of the numbered blanks with an appropriate word.

Alfred Nobel, the great Swedish i ① and industrialist, was a man of many contrasts. He was the son of a bankrupt, but became a m ②; a scientist with a love of literature, an industrialist who m ③ to remain an idealist. He made a f ④ but lived a simple life, and although cheerful in c ⑤ he was often sad in private. A lover of mankind, he never had a wife or family to love him; a patriotic son of his n ⑥ land, he died alone ⑦ foreign soil. He invented a new e ⑧, dynamic, to improve the peacetime industries of mining and road building, but saw it used ⑨ a weapon of war to kill and injure his f ⑩ men. During his useful life he often felt he was useless: 'Alfred Nobel,' he once wrote of himself, 'ought to have been put to d (11) by a kind doctor as soon as, (12) a cry, he entered life.' World-famous for his works he was never personally well known, for throughout his life he a (13) publicity. 'I do not see,' he once said, 'that I have deserved any fame and I have no taste (14) it,' but (15) his death, his name has brought fame and glory to others.

II. Proofreading and error correction (10 points)

Directions: The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains one error.

In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

Example:

1. When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, _____ an _____ (for a missing word)
2. it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs _____ never _____ (for an unnecessary word)
3. wants an exhibition, it must often build it. _____ exhibit _____ (for a wrong word)

Cheese, nutritious food made from the milk of cows and other mammals, including sheeps, goats, buffalo, reindeer, camels, and mares. Cheese is one of the world's oldest food products---for thousands of years, people have been raised animals for milk, turning their surplus milk into cheese.

More than 400 varieties of cheese existing, making it one of the most general foods in the world. Cheese comes in hundreds of different shapes, sizes, flavors, and is used in as many different ways. Enjoyed with bread, crackers, and fruit, used

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

as an ingredient in cooked foods, and mixed with salads and flour, cheese is a healthy food all over the world.

Cheese is a concentrated resource of almost all the valuable nutrients found in milk, such as protein, vitamins, and minerals, as well as the less desirable fat and cholesterol, substances that may lead to health problems when consumed in excess. The fat content in cheese varies depending the milk used. Cheese made with whole milk, or milk enriched with cream, has the lowest amount of fat, cholesterol, and calories. Cheese made with skim milk has the lowest.

Because its high protein and calcium content, cheese in moderation is an important component of a balanced diet. It is an especially good source of protein for children, which growing bodies require higher amounts of protein than adults.

Many vegetarians, who do not eat meat, rely to cheese as a source of protein in their diets.

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

III. Paraphrase the italicized part of the following sentences in plain English. (30 points)

For example: What he did was *a labour of love*.

Paraphrase: Something he did gladly without the thought of gain.

1. *An early-bird discount* is sometimes available at the beginning of the season.
2. "If Colonel Roosevelt is a candidate," he told a reporter, " I will not run against him. You know *blood is thicker than water.*"
3. Your inability to choose between material security and emotional needs is a major *stumbling block* to your happiness.
4. She *has held center stage* for a decade now and has just enjoyed her biggest US hit in years.
5. Policy analysts say the Senate vote, now expected to take place tomorrow night, *is too close to call.*
6. Of course, the advertisement doesn't mention *the other side of the coin.*
7. It was late afternoon and I searched for hours but I *had to call it a day* when darkness fell.
8. Disasters can be avoided if a few general *dos and don'ts* are considered.
9. There were a number of points on which we did not *see eye to eye* completely.
10. Clients should know better than to *take* the advice of a wholesaler *at face value.*
11. *The man in the street* isn't interested in politics really, all he wants is his beer and tobacco.

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12. Every time I've gone to Rome to try to find out if the story could be true, it has turned out to be *a wild-goose chase*.
13. There was a bright flash, a brief sensation of heat, followed a few moments later by a thunderous roar that *took us all off guard*.
14. At present, the project is very much *up in the air*.
15. The government *was brought to its knees* after a wave of paralyzing strikes.
16. It never occurred to her even to consider divorcing Barry. In her eyes she *had made her bed and would have to lie on it*.
17. I agree with Dr. Carey, everything he says. I think he's *hit the nail right on the head*.
18. When asked how he *went from rags to riches*, Plunkett said, "I saw my opportunities and I took them."
19. You must take notice of the *shelf life* when you buy food at a supermarket.
20. Burke found a job and rented an apartment *a stone's throw from* Victoria Rail Station.

IV. Match the works with their authors by filling in the parentheses with the right letters. (20 points)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. () Jane Austin | a. <i>Studies in Word Association</i> |
| 2. () Charles Dickens | b. <i>Iliad</i> |
| 3. () William Shakespeare | c. <i>Symphony No. 9 in D minor</i> |
| 4. () Mark Twain | d. <i>The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism</i> |
| 5. () J.O.H. Jespersen | e. <i>A Tale of Two Cities</i> |
| 6. () L.A. Samovar | f. <i>Principles of Political Economy and Taxation</i> |
| 7. () Ruth Benedict | g. <i>Virgin and Child with St. Anne</i> |
| 8. () Geoffrey Leech | h. <i>A Communicative Grammar of English</i> |
| 9. () Aristotle | i. <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i> |
| 10. () Max Webber | j. <i>Critique of Pure Reason</i> |
| 11. () Carl G.Jung | k. <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> |
| 12. () Homer | l. <i>Tao te ching</i> |
| 13. () Galilei Galileo | m. <i>Modern English Grammar</i> |
| 14. () Edmund Burke | n. <i>The New Science</i> |
| 15. () Thomas More | o. <i>The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i> |
| 16. () Ludwig van Beethoven | p. <i>Poetics</i> |
| 17. () Leonardo da Vinci | q. <i>Patterns of Culture</i> |
| 18. () David Ricardo | r. <i>Understanding Intercultural Communication</i> |
| 19. () Lao-tzu | s. <i>Othello</i> |
| 20. () Immanuel Kant | t. <i>Utopia</i> |

V. Defines the following terms briefly (15 points)

1. The Protestant Church
2. Black Death
3. Industrial Revolution
4. Civil Rights
5. Materialism

VI. Reading Comprehension (20 points)

When I was a child in Aruba, where it hardly ever rained except when the wind stopped in September, my sisters and I would dance when the downpours finally came. We would dash back and forth across the patio, spinning and skipping, faces and arms raised to the watery resuscitation. When the rain ceased, I would go out to the coral between the bungalows and build little dams in a vain effort to hold back the tiny torrents that carried the water away so quickly. And then the sun would come out, and the nondescript thorny ground-hugging plants that eked out an existence on the coral would burst into a sea of yellow blossoms. For a day, that barren coral was a rich meadow.

On an island where it was impossible to be more than two or three miles from the sea—but an island without fresh water—I would buy North American outdoor magazines to marvel at the pictures of lakes and streams. It seemed astonishing that there could be so much fresh water in one place that people paddled their canoes on it without giving their actions a thought.

Back in the States I became equally blasé about such prodigality, but have remained acutely conscious of rain. Some of that may come from being a gardener, some from living in houses supplied by wells. The latter gives rise to anxious visions of the water table rising and falling through the rock, and makes the snows of winter not only beautiful but the hydrological equivalent of a barn bulging with hay.

Love of rain is not entirely selfish. Rain is life not only to me but to everything that lives on land—and in those lakes and streams that seemed so improbable. I can't really see air moving into the pores of a leaf to give up its carbon dioxide; the photons of sunlight that drive the process are an article of faith. But I can stand in the rain and watch the water soaking into the ground, and imagine it being taken up, rich in dissolved minerals, by uncountable rootlets. In Aruba I watered the plants around the house each day, first saturating the ground and then spraying the plant itself so the dripping leaves would provide a few seconds of "rain" after I had moved on. Now I walk through the woods on a rainy day when all this happens automatically, so to speak, and smell life itself.

So it is hard for me to think of rain as having become harmful to life, as a killer of those lakes and streams I loved so much. It is hard for everybody, I think, especially after a decade or more of nonstop environmental crises. But we need to comprehend this one. Our rain and snow and fog have turned increasingly acid, so acid that they are killing not just species but whole ecosystems. They are eating our buildings, stunting our forests, and even damaging our health. It is a situation that has been coming on for decades and one that will take decades to solve—when we concede there is a problem.

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The problem is not new. A review in *Environmental Science and Technology* (February 1980) cites the work of John Evelyn in London in 1661. Robert Angus Smith showed that sulfuric acid was falling on Manchester, England, in 1852. But it is only in the past 20 years or so that we have realized sulfuric acid, and nitric acid as well, are falling in most of North America and Europe.

Rain has always been acidic. Carbon dioxide dissolves in water to become carbonic acid, and "natural" rain has a PH of 5.6 (the PH scale runs from 0 to 14, with 7.0 being neutral; anything below 7.0 is acidic, anything above is alkaline). Now rain in much of the eastern United States and Canada has a PH of 4.1 to 4.6. This means it is ten to 30 times as acidic as natural rain; the PH scale is logarithmic. Even though natural rain is acidic, the term "acid rain" is now used to mean anything worse than a PH of 5.6.

The damage is uneven. When acid rain falls on areas with alkaline soil, such as those rich in limestone, the acid is neutralized and the water that ends up in streams and lakes does little harm. When the same rain falls in areas where the soil is thin and where bedrock such as granite predominates, it stays acid.

Acid precipitation leaches metals from the soil. Mercury and lead flow into streams and lakes, and so does aluminum. This last accumulates in the gills of certain fish and they exude so much mucus to counteract it that it finally asphyxiates them. One study has suggested that the same aluminum inhibits calcium deposition in some songbirds, and they lay eggs with thin or missing shells. Crayfish are unable to calcify new exoskeletons. Eggs of spring peepers and salamanders do not hatch, or if they do, many of the offspring are deformed. Even the phytoplankton is killed, so that dead lakes are often unnaturally clear and blue.

In forests and croplands the effects are not so clear, but the experts are worried. Acid rain slows the decomposition of forest litter and encourages the accumulation of toxic metals. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria are killed. A West German study suggests it injures the feeder roots of trees.

Acid rain is real, and so are dying and dead lakes. The acid comes from sulfur and nitrogen oxides released when fossil fuels or smelt ores are burned. The United States injects more than 25 million tons of sulfur dioxide and more than 20 million tons of nitrogen oxides into the air every year. Canada adds another five and two million, respectively. We know generally where it comes from.

On the details, however, and on what should be done, acrimonious debate has broken out among scientists and between nations. Can anyone prove that sulfur dioxide emitted by a particular coal-fired power plant in the Ohio River Valley has anything to do with a fall of

acid rain in Ontario? Can anyone prove cause and effect? The arguments sound remarkably like those that followed that first Surgeon General's report on the dangers of smoking. The circumstantial evidence is powerful, but proofs are still to come.

In the meantime, we can lime the lakes that we value most. This is actually being done in the Adirondacks and in Scandinavia. But we cannot lime whole continents. Eventually we will have to think about cutting back on those millions of tons we pump into the sky; putting in stack scrubbers, burning low-sulfur coal, washing the coal before combustion, and designing automobile engines that burn cleaner. We can even, I add in a whisper, use less energy and generate more of what we do use in more benign ways.

It has rained a lot in Washington this year. After two years of deficits, we are nearly an inch ahead of normal precipitation for the year so far. The well should be good for a while. But the well water eats faucets like peanuts. And the last time I sent a soil sample to the county extension office, they recommended 190 pounds of lime for every 1,000 square feet. The woods smell just as good after a rain, but I don't feel as good.

At a dinner party not long ago, the talk turned to acid rain. Our host said he had yet to feel that the problem was serious enough that he should add it to his list of worries. "But," replied one of the guests, an Englishman who had said little during the evening, "don't you see? We're poisoning the Earth."

Part A

Answer these questions by choosing the best alternative (A, B, C or D) under each.

- Where did the writer live as a boy?
A. Cook Island.
B. Arwad.
C. Aruba.
D. Arran.
- Specific mention was made of _____.
A. Manchester
B. Birmingham
C. London
D. Leeds
- The PH scale runs from 0 to _____.
A. 10
B. 12
C. 14
D. 16
- The term "acid rain" applies to anything worse than a PH of _____.
A. 5.6
B. 6.2
C. 7.0
D. 7.6
- The article does not mention _____.
A. liming lakes
B. using aircraft spraying of forests
C. burning low-sulfur coal
D. installing stack scrubbers
- This is chiefly to point up what about acid rain?
A. The need for serious concern.
B. The problem.
C. The solution.
D. The causes.

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考试科目: 综合英语

7. This is organized mainly on what basis?
- A. Personal-impersonal B. Past-present
C. General-specific D. Known-unknown
8. The first part is intended primarily to _____.
- A. reveal his boyhood attitude toward rain B. increase our consciousness of rain
C. show how rain makes plants bloom D. point up the luxury of fresh water
9. What word best describes the author's feeling about the problem?
- A. Superficial. B. Urgent.
C. Age-old. D. Perplexing.
10. The reference to the first Surgeon General's report on smoking underlines the need for _____.
- A. proof B. more study
C. additional research D. more evidence

Part B

For each italicized word or phrase, choose the best alternative (A, B, C or D) under each.

1. I don't want to buy such a *nondescript* outfit.
- A. fashionable B. bright
C. featureless D. exotic
2. Some tourists are *blasé* sightseers.
- A. careful B. boring
C. impatient D. unconcerned
3. A long, *acrimonious* dispute followed the meeting.
- A. noisy B. heated
C. friendly D. bitter
4. This gas *asphyxiates* a person immediately.
- A. suffocates B. poisons
C. kills D. harms
5. This process *leaches* out the gold.
- A. floods B. extracts
C. dyes D. integrates
6. The speaker managed to *exude* confidence despite the hostility of the audience.
- A. ooze B. hide
C. exhibit D. discover

7. The couple *eked out* a meager living on their small farm.
- A. survived
B. managed with difficulty
C. sustained
D. led happily
8. Such unusual restraint *inhibits* one's natural impulses.
- A. hinders
B. exhibits
C. stimulates
D. excites
9. A *resuscitation* of our lagging economy must be undertaken as soon as possible.
- A. rally
B. revitalization
C. debilitation
D. consciousness
10. The *prodigality* of their contribution was totally unexpected.
- A. abundance
B. wastefulness
C. frugality
D. stinginess

VII. Writing (40 points)

"Everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost." You may find the saying absolutely correct or generally justifiable or too indicative of selfishness. Write an essay of about 300 words on what you think of the saying.

In the first part of your writing you should present a thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.