

文学院

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.

When I had finished and was about to pay my ①, I called the owner of the restaurant and asked him what the man had said. The owner seemed a ②, embarrassed about my question and ③ first did not want to ④ me. I insisted. "Well, he said, that man was a detective." "Really?" I said, ⑤ my surprise. "He was certainly very ⑥ in me. But why?" He ⑦ you here because he ⑧ you were the man he was ⑨ for, the owner of the restaurant replied. "When he came to the kitchen, he showed me a photo of the ⑩ man. I was (11) to convince him that he had made a mistake." "It's lucky I came to a (12) where I'm (13)," I said. "(14), I might have been (15)."

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:

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

Surfing is a thrilling and dangerous activity in which a person balances on a board and rides the surface of a big, crash ocean wave. Channel surfing is a bit different. In this activity a person sits on a couch and pushes the button of a television remote-control device many times a minute check and recheck all the channels. In the United States, channel surfing is by far the more popular sport.

When television first replaced radio, in the 1950s, channel surfing was known. Back then, there were only

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

a few stations. Viewers had their favorite shows and watched it devotedly all the way through. In fact, studies showed that when a family sat down to watch a favorite program at 7 P.M., they stayed with the same channel rest of the evening. With the coming of the cable television, dozens of channels now offer a great variety of featured films, situation comedies, news, weather, talk, science shows, documentaries, and advertising. Facing with so many choices, viewers often become quiet and feel a need to check out all the other stations.

Some studies show that men in a unique U.S. household usually want to hold the remote control and surf the channel; women usually like to choose one program and watch through.

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

III. Paraphrase the italicized parts 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. We are having *a house-warming party* from 7 p.m. to midnight on Saturday, 27 July, in our new house.
2. If you believe your own country's habits and customs are the only right ones, you will be unable to be *one of a herd* any longer.
3. I think Daddy knew it inside, but he had to *have an outlet for his rage* somewhere.
4. The girl had magnificent blonde hair, *in profusion*.
5. I have to get a job, You know *money has a way of taking wings*.
6. Readers are not expected to follow all the suggestions *to the letter*.
7. Finally it *is the adverse effect* of television viewing on the lives of so many people that defines it as a serious addiction.
8. A great book takes you into a world you have not the time to travel in *literal time*.
9. We have become so smart about self-protection that, in the end, we have all *outsmarted ourselves*.
10. Kate knew the old saying about three deaths *in a row*.
11. We put a little of each paycheck away "*for a rainy day*".
12. Guests at a dinner party usually leave a little food on the plate to let their hosts know they have *been fed to repletion*.
13. *The ball is now in his court*. I, and indeed others, have told him quite clearly what we think
14. *It is unfair to second-guess them on everything they do*.
15. As it looks now, this campaign will not go by the book. It'll be nothing like we've ever seen before.

16. This sort of information is like *a red flag to a bull* for the tobacco companies but it really needs to be exposed.
17. The problem has *been brushed under the carpet* for decades.
18. I think you should *point the finger at successive* governments, which have really undere-funded British Rail for years and years.
19. You can spend *a samall fortune* on locks and alarms and still become a target for the house-breaker.
20. Nancy realized that this was his way of telling her to keep her *nose out of his business*.

IV. Match the personalities with their identities or match the authors with their works or by filling in the parentheses with the right letter.(20 points)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. () George Orwell | a. <i>British philosopher</i> |
| 2. () William Shakespeare | b. <i>German composer</i> |
| 3. () Ernest Hemingway | c. <i>Animal Farm</i> |
| 4. () Emily Dickinson | d. <i>The Social contract</i> |
| 5. () Noah Chomsky | e. <i>American industrialist</i> |
| 6. () Noah Webster | f. <i>Roman emperor, converted to Christianity</i> |
| 7. () Charlotte Bronte | g. <i>character in the New Testament of the Bible</i> |
| 8. () Jean.J.Rousseau | h. <i>18th president of the United States</i> |
| 9. () Martin Luther | i. <i>German astronomer and astrologer</i> |
| 10. () Ulysses.S.Grant | j. <i>French chemist, biologist and bacteriologist</i> |
| 11. () David Hume | k. <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> |
| 12. () C.J.de Gaulle | l. <i>god in Greek mythology</i> |
| 13. () Hercules | m. <i>Mongolian emperor</i> |
| 14. () Constantine | n. <i>American lexicographer</i> |
| 15. () Andre Carnegie | o. <i>Knowledge of Language: Its Nature, Origin, and Use</i> |
| 16. () Johannes Kepler | p. <i>leader of the Reformation in Germany</i> |
| 17. () Louis Pasteur | q. <i>American poetess</i> |
| 18. () Jobann Sebastian Bach | r. <i>Hamlet</i> |
| 19. () John the Baptist | s. <i>Jane Eyre</i> |
| 20. () Kublai Khan | t. <i>French statesman and soldier</i> |

V. READING COMPREHENSION [20 Points]

In this section there are 3 reading passages followed by a total of 10 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

It was hard to find anyone left standing after the government's strange case against nuclear scientist Wen Ho Lee came crashing to the ground last week. No one was bleeding so heavily as the FBI and its director, Louis Freeh, whose top agent gave up some of his testimony against the 2-year-old Los Alamos engineer. But there was rubble everywhere you looked. Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, whose department had ignored security at Los Alamos for years, was walking around in daze. Rescue workers were still searching for Attorney General Janet Reno and her deputy, Eric Holder, who were trying to explain why they had suddenly agreed to drop 58 of 59 charges against a man once accused of stealing the "crown jewels" of America's nuclear factory. When master survivalist Bill Clinton came out of hiding, it was to confide to reporters that he had "always had reservations" about some aspects of the case—words that recalled the way he ducked responsibility for the Waco fiasco in 1998.

And though the neighbors in White Rock, N.M. put out flags last Wednesday and welcomed Lee home with a big backyard party on Barcelona Avenue, the man at the center of the wreckage still has a lot of explaining to do. Lee won back his freedom only after pleading guilty to a single felony count of mishandling national-defense information, which means he downloaded the equivalent of 400,000 pages of classified data about the U.S. nuclear-weapons program onto an unsecured computer system and then transferred them to high-volume cassettes. Lee had refused to spell out why he spent an estimated 40 hours over 70 days downloading all that data, what he did with much of it or why he tried repeatedly to enter a restricted area after losing his security clearance—once, around 3:30 a.m. on Christmas Eve. As part of his plea agreement, Lee promised to explain everything to investigators. He will never again be able to vote, however, or serve on a jury.

But the real damage from the Lee case isn't the leaks from national labs or the mystery of secrets that got away. Instead, the case makes it harder to believe that in America at least, the government will always ensure that the punishment fits the crime.

The Wen Ho Lee story began in 1995, when a walk-in source gave the CIA a document from the People's Republic of China that claimed Chinese weapons designers had obtained specific and highly classified details of an American nuclear warhead known as the W-88. Not everyone in the intelligence community was convinced the document was genuine. The Department Of Energy and the FBI, which handles spy catching, quickly learned that several agencies and some defense contractors had information about the W-88, and concluded that the leak had probably occurred at the weapons lab at Los Alamos, where most of the data were stored, DOE officials compiled a list of about 12 people who had both access to the material and contact with Chinese officials and scientists. On the list was Wen Ho Lee.

Finding out spies is hard. To stand a chance of putting them behind bars, you almost have to catch them in the act of forking over secrets. But in the Los Alamos case, the damage was already done, and so agents had to find a way to "walk the cat back," as they like to say and prove the crime in retrospect. That makes spy catching even harder, but the FBI didn't do itself any favors. Bureau sources admit that when the probe was opened in May 1996, it was left to second-string agents, "It was dumb and dumber," says a bureau veteran, "They put the wrong people to investigate it, and they didn't give it sufficient oversight from headquarters."

1. From the sentence "Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, whose department had ignored security at Los Alamos for years, was walking around in a daze.", we know that _____.

- A) Energy Secretary Bill richardson was chiefly responsible for the case
 - B) Energy Secretary Bill Richardson was in a great angry
 - C) Energy Secretary Bill Richardson was losing his mind in dealing with the case
 - D) Energy Secretary Bill Richardson was defeated severely
2. According to the article, the trial to Wen Ho Lee was mainly conducted by_____.
- A) Energy Secretary Bill Richardson
 - B) the Department Of Energy and the FBI
 - C) the American government
 - D) master survivalist Bill Clinton
3. What was the Wen HO Lee's real or true behaviour probably against the law?
- A) He stole the "crown jewels" of America's nuclear favtory.
 - B) He had given the data of specific and highly classified details of an American nuclear warhead known as the W-88 to China
 - C) He had mishandled national-economy information.
 - D) He downloaded the equivalent of 400,000 pages of classified data about the U.S. nuclear-weapons program onto an unsecured computer system and then transferred them to high-volume cassettes.
4. According to the passage, what was wrong with the FBI?
- A) Not getting enough evidence.
 - B) Too easy to believe the Attorney General Janet Reno and her deputy, Eric Holder deeply.
 - C) Having used the wrong people and not considering the case from the correct point of view.
 - D) Not investigating the walk-in source who told CIA Chinese weapons designers had obtained specific and highly classified details of an American nuclear warhead known as the W-88.

TEXT B

Two space shuttle astronauts scaling the outside of the International Space Station ran into some trouble Tuesday with a mix-up in cables and a lost part, a U.S. space agency spokesman said.

Their mission to finish hooking up a billion-dollar robotic arm was supposed to last six and a half hours but srtetched to nearly eight.

First, there were problems with the cables Canadian Chris Hadfoe;d amd American Scott Parazynski were connecting to power and control the 18-metre-long Canadarm2, which they installed outside the station Sunday.

"The reserve power supply of the robot arm didn't work at first, but it ran just fine after we sorted a couple of cables," the national Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) spokesman said.

Then, as the spacewalkers were dismantling an unnecessary antenna from the station, Hadfield lost his grip on a connector part. NASA officials feared the part could get stuck somewhere in the workings of the station or visiting space shuttles and cause some disruptions, so as a precaution, Hadfield and Parazynski searched for it, but they had to give up, ending the chase unsuccessfully.

However, the main aim of the spacewalk was accomplished. Power and data connections were made to a port that is anchoring the robotic arm to the station. The arm is crucial to the future work on the construction site in space.

Canadarm2 will literally lend a hand in building the station. The 18-metre crane has appendages at both ends that will allow it to grasp other ports that will be added to the station so eventually it will be able to crawl hand-over-hand like an inch worm along the station's outside walls.

But for now, that job was being left to spacewalkers like Hadfield and parazynski. Until "Big Arm" is fully functional, outside work on the station can only be done by visiting shuttle astronauts using the shuttles' own robotic arms.

Big Arm's first big test will come Wednesday, when it is to hand its own 1,360-kilogram delivery pallet to the shuttle Endeavour's robotic arm so it can be stowed in the shuttle's cargo bay for return to Earth.

Meanwhile, the eight space travellers who remained inside the station and shuttle Tuesday were kept busy unpacking about 2 tonnes of supplies and scientific equipment from a cargo module delivered by Endeavour.

Over the next several days, the module will be unloaded, then repacked with trash from the space station for Endeavour's return to Earth, planned for Monday.

The station's three-member crew was getting the first visitors of its four-month mission, which began last month.

They are the second crew to inhabit the station, an international project by the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada and Japan. Its construction is planned for completion in 2006.

5. What is crucial to the future work on the construction site in space?

- A) The arms.
- B) The robot.
- C) The robotic arm to the station.
- D) The shuttle.

6. It can be inferred from the text that

- A) the main aim of the spacewalk was not accomplished
- B) the final repairing work depends on future
- C) the spacewalk cost much
- D) repairing work has finished

7. Which of the following can be the best title of the article?

- A) New mission----repairing the International Space Station
- B) Second spacewalk ends after mishaps
- C) New crew to inhabit the station
- D) Endeavour's new flight

TEXT C

People have culture primarily because they can communicate with and understand symbols. Symbols allow people to develop complex thoughts and to exchange those thoughts with others. Language and other forms of symbolic communication, such as art, enable people to create, explain, and record new ideas and information.

A symbol has either an indirect connection or no connection at all with the object, idea, feeling, or behavior to which it refers. For instance, most people in the United States find some meaning in the combination of the colors red, white, and blue. But those colors themselves have nothing to do with, for instance, the land that people call the United States, the concept of patriotism, or the U.S. national anthem, The star spangled Banner.

To convey new ideas, people constantly invent new symbols, such as for mathematical formulas. In addition, people may use one symbol, such as a single word, to represent many different ideas, feelings, or values. Thus, symbols provide a flexible way for people to communicate even very complex thoughts with each other. For example, only through symbols can architects, engineers, and construction workers communicate the information necessary to construct a skyscraper or bridge.

People have the capacity at birth to construct, understand, and communicate through symbols, primarily by using language. Research has shown, for example, that infants have a basic structure of language—a sort of universal grammar—built into their minds. Infants are thus predisposed to learn the languages spoken by the people around them.

Language provides a means to store, process, and communicate amounts of information that vastly exceed the capabilities of nonhuman animals. For instance, chimpanzees, the closest genetic relatives of humans, use a few dozen calls and a variety of gestures to communicate in the wild. People have taught some chimps to communicate using American Sign Language and picture-based languages, and some have developed vocabularies of a few hundred words. But an unabridged English dictionary might contain more than half-a-million vocabulary entries. Chimpanzees have also not clearly demonstrated the ability to use grammar, which is crucial for communicating complex thoughts.

In addition, the human vocal tract, unlike that of chimpanzees and other animals, can create and speak out clearly a wide enough variety of sounds to create millions of distinct words. In fact, each human language uses only a fraction of the sounds humans can make. The human brain also contains areas dedicated to the production and interpretation of speech, which other animals lack. Thus, humans are predisposed in many ways to use symbolic communication.

8. Why do symbols provide a flexible way for people to communicate even very complex thoughts with each other?
- Because they are easy to understand.
 - Because they are invented by mankind.
 - Because one symbol can stand for many different ideas, feelings, or values.
 - Because people have the capacity at birth to construct, understand, and communicate through symbols, primarily by using language.
9. What is the main idea of last two paragraphs?
- The difference and resemblance of using language between human beings and animals.
 - The function of language.
 - How the human beings produce the sound.
 - Humans are characterized in many ways to use symbolic communication.
10. We can deduce from the passage that _____.
- culture is symbolic.
 - chimpanzees are more clever than other animals.
 - a symbol has a direct connection with the object, idea, feeling, or behavior to which it refers.
 - language is a very important communication form for people to create, explain, and record new ideas and information.

VI. Define the following terms briefly (15 points)

- liberal arts
- Easter
- The Lost Generation
- Baby Boomers
- Victorian age

VII. Writing(40 pointd)

Some students learn English because they think English is important to their prospective employ ment. Some others learn English because they find the language very interesting. Still others learn English because they believe it is a tool to help them broaden their scope of knowledge of the world.

Requirement: *Write an essay of about 300 words, expressing your views of the best motivation for learning English. 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 explanations and details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary.*