

文学院

2005 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: Fill in each of the numbered blanks with an appropriate word.

Working in a large company, I was secretary ① the general manager, who ② heavily on me to plan his ③. One exceptionally busy day, he was ④ behind closed doors ⑤ the company helicopter arrived ⑥ take him to the airport for ⑦ business trip. He ⑧ appeared, took his briefcase and ⑨ down the hall. ⑩ everybody said good-bye to him, ⑪ to get his last-minute ⑫, I called out, "Your airline ⑬ are in your briefcase." By ⑭, on his way out of the door, he called ⑮, "Where am I going?"

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 \wedge 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)

Begun in the late 1960s by Pentagon weapons researchers as a system for easing communication between computers in disparate electric networks, the Internet has evolved into a popular vehicle for scientific research, communication, entertainment, and more. It links together thousands of computer networks such as those belonging to corporations, commercial services, universities, and research centers, joining them as branches on a tree to larger networks known as backbones. Once a computer is on-line, that is, connected by modern or networking equipment of the Internet, the user can search through data banks for documents, chat with other computer users, or instant send opinions and observations

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

to the likes of President Bill Clinton, film critic Roger Elbert, or rocket Billy Idol (just to name a few).

No central governing body runs the Internet, and nobody has an exact census of users. But estimates of the number already range from around 10 million to as high as 50 million. Well over 10,000 separated computer networks are connected by the Internet, and total traffic was expected to double during 1993.

Today, the Internet is free resources and commercial services that provide databases and computer files with a fee. Publishers are seeking to make books and periodicals available on the Internet as a profit-making adventure. Meanwhile, works in the public domain have begun appearing on the Internet for users to "upload" to their computers virtually free of charge. With electronic access to data from all over the world, scholarly research that in the past would have required months of travel could now be done at one's desk.

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. It was not until I was *behind bars* that I was able to tend my own garden.
2. Then, one day he told me about his latest *brain wave*.
3. His condition was still *touch and go*, but a wonderful change was just around the corner.
4. When she *found her footing*, she stopped as if she had accomplished a huge feat.
5. The lesson which gradually *dawned on me* was actually very simple.
6. You *gave me quite a start*. I thought you were away at work. What are you doing here ?
7. My grandmother *doted over me* entirely too much.
8. I may grow old there, and wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled and *measure out my life in coffee spoons*.
9. The list of classics takes you into a world you have not the time to travel *in literal time*.
10. It's not just *an old wives' tale*, you know, that full moons and madness have an affinity. an interesting study was done along those lines at the University of Manchester.
11. In insisting that no changes had been made to the original plan, his team was *being economical with the truth*.
12. I hope this letter of recommendation will *do the trick*.

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13. Those kids *are on a fast track* to becoming unhealthy adults.
14. You cannot sell a gun to *any Tom, Dick, or Harry*, can you? It's very difficult to obtain a legally held gun.
15. The announcement that the president's duties had been taken over by his vice-president *came out of a blue sky*.

IV. Translate the following 10 sentences into Chinese (20 points)

1. It might have been a more successful book had Thoreau taken more time to polish it, as he did later with *Walden Pond*.
2. In 1895, Oscar Wilde was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor for homosexual practices.
3. AOL led the charge in accusing Microsoft of monopolistic tactics for its plans to build Microsoft Network software into the massively distributed Windows 95 system.
4. Space in Einstein universe is closed but unbounded, and its geometry is not that of Euclid.
5. The highest virtue of the Victorian woman was sexual purity; adultery was the worst of all possible sins.
6. Many Americans feared that a powerful central government would trample on the liberties of the people, and added the Bill of Rights to the Constitution.
7. Cultural determinism maintains that changes in norms are more crucial to social change than are changes in material culture.
8. The American philosopher Emerson once wrote, "Wherever we go, whatever we do, self is the sole subject we study and learn." This means we are the species that can simultaneously be at both ends of the camera.
9. Art during the Baroque period had tended to become a luxury product, but it was produced by artists under contract.
10. Stories from the brokers told of a fabulous volume of buying orders piling up in anticipation of the opening of the next day's market.

V. Translate the following 5 sentences into English (15 points).

1. 在盘古开天辟地的神话中可以找到中国人天人合一宇宙观的痕迹。
2. 在中国, 即便是较发达的城市, 教育乱收费的现象也很普遍。
3. 儒学和佛教分别在公元三世纪和六世纪从中国输入日本。
4. 文化产业博览会可以说是对大众文化的消费主义表现形式。
5. 国家教育部把在农村地区彻底实施义务教育列为教育事业两大优先考虑的工作之一。

VI. Reading Comprehension (20 points)

TEXT A

"I do." To Americans those two words carry great meaning. They can even change your life. Especially if you say them at your own wedding. Making wedding vows is like signing a contract. Now Americans don't really think marriage is a business deal. But marriage is serious business.

It all begins with engagement. Traditionally, a young man asks the father of his sweetheart for permission to marry her. If the father agrees, the man later proposes to her. Often he tries to surprise her by "popping the question" in a romantic way. Sometimes the couple just decides together that the time is right to get married. The man usually gives his fiancée a diamond ring as a symbol of their engagement. They may be engaged for weeks, months or even years. As the big day approaches, bridal showers and bachelor's parties provide many useful gifts. Today many couples also receive counseling during engagement. This prepares them for the challenges of married life.

At last it's time for the wedding. Although most weddings follow long-held traditions, there's still room for American individualism. For example, the usual place for a wedding is in a church. But some people get married outdoors in a scenic spot. A few even have the ceremony while sky-diving or riding on horseback! The couple may invite hundreds of people or just a few close friends. They choose their own style of colors, decorations and music during the ceremony. But some things rarely change. The bride usually wears a beautiful, long white wedding dress. She traditionally wears "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue". The groom wears a formal suit or tuxedo. Several close friends participate in the ceremony as attendants, including the best man and the maid of honor.

As the ceremony begins, the groom and his attendants stand with the minister, facing the audience. Music signals the entrance of the bride's attendants, followed by the beautiful bride. Nervously, the young couple repeats their vows. Traditionally, they promise to love each other "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health". But sometimes the couple has composed their own vows. They give each other a gold ring to symbolize their marriage commitment. Finally the minister announces the big moment: "I now pronounce you man and wife. You may kiss your bride!"

At the wedding reception, the bride and groom greet their guests. Then they cut the wedding cake and feed each other a bite. Guests mingle while enjoying cake, punch and other treats. Later the bride throws her bouquet of flowers to a group of single girls. Tradition says that the one who catches the bouquet will be the next to marry. During the reception, playful friends "decorate" the couple's car with tissue paper, tin cans and a "Just Married" sign. When the reception is over, the newlyweds run to their "decorated" car and speed off. Many couples take a honeymoon, a one- to two-week vacation trip, to celebrate their new marriage.

Almost every culture has rituals to signal a change in one's life. Marriage is one of the most basic life changes for people of all cultures. So it's no surprise to find many traditions about getting married...even in America. Yet each couple follows the traditions in a way that is uniquely their own.

1. The word "business" occurs twice in the first paragraph, what does the second "business" mean?
A) Trade. B) Affair. C) Duty. D) Right.
2. There are many traditions about getting married, which of the following is Not mentioned in this passage?
A) The engagement. B) The wedding ceremony.
C) The bridal party. D) The marriage application.
3. Which of the following can reflect American individualism?
A) Holding their wedding ceremony in a scenic spot.
B) Choosing their groomsman and a maid of honor.
C) Choosing their wedding dress.
D) Inviting their best friends.
4. In the author's opinion _____.
A) American young couples have no chance to show their individualism in their marriage
B) American young couples don't like to following long-held traditions
C) American young couples are inclined to follow the marriage traditions
D) American young couples marry in their own way

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TEXT B

An international team of astronomers has discovered 11 new planets outside the solar system, raising fresh speculation about the possibility of life in outer space.

Astrophysicists from the Geneva Observatory and the European Southern Observatory (ESO) headquartered in Germany were involved in the detections announced earlier this month.

Since the first extrasolar planet was found orbiting around the star 51 Pegasi in 1995, astronomers have pinpointed between 60 and 70 such heavenly bodies across the universe.

Each discovery raises new questions about the formation and behaviour of planets among scientists raised on the assumption that distant planets orbited stars the way the Earth and other planets in the solar system revolve around the sun.

But astronomers are now detecting planets of unexpected size in areas where they least expected to find them. Last year, they found a handful of new planets similar in size to small stars and others that moved freely in space without orbiting any star.

Some of the 11 planets whose discovery has just been disclosed have special characteristics, according to the ESO.

One of them is a gas giant at least 5.6 times as massive as Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system. It was detected around a star known under the scientific designation HD28185.

Many of the previously discovered extrasolar planets of similar size were found close to stars or revolved around them in eccentric orbits. But the new one has an almost circular orbit similar to that of our own planet.

Its orbital period of 385 days is also similar to the year taken by the Earth to travel around the sun. Its average distance from its central star is 150.6 million kilometres, almost the same as the 149.6 million kilometres between our planet and the sun.

This would place the new planet in a so-called hospitable zone where temperatures similar to those on Earth are possible.

Although such gas giants are not considered favourable to the development of life forms, they could have moons around them where life might be theoretically possible.

Another new discovery is a two-planet system around the star HD82943 where the orbit of one of the planets is twice as long as that of the other. Such commensurable orbits also exist in the solar system.

A further two-planet system was detected near the star HD74156, with one of the planets similar to the mass of Jupiter and the other having a far greater mass.

Another new discovery was a giant planet 3.4 times the mass of Jupiter that approached to within 5 million kilometres of the star HD80606. At its furthest point it was 127 million kilometres away.

In contrast Mercury, the planet nearest the sun, is 46 million kilometres away at its closest point.

None of the extrasolar planets has been seen with telescopes. They are detected indirectly by the effects of gravity on the motions of their mother star.

Calculations of the changes in motion of these stars allow astronomers to draw conclusions on the orbit of the planets, their mass and their distance from the central stars.

A major problem affecting observation using current telescope technology is that light shining from the stars tends drown all weaker sources of light in the vicinity

5. An international team of astronomers has discovered 11 new planets outside the solar system, raising fresh _____ about the possibility of life in outer space.

- A) exploring B) debate C) wondering D) pondering

6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A) None of the extrasolar planets has been seen without telescopes and they are detected directly by the effects of gravity on the motions of their mother star.
- B) Calculations of the changes in motion of these stars allow astronomers to draw conclusions on the orbit of the planets, their mass and their distance from the central stars.
- C) Each discovery raises new questions about the formation and behaviour of planets among scientists.
- D) A major problem affecting observation using current telescope technology is that light shining from the stars tends to drown all weaker sources of light in the vicinity.

7. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
- A) discoveries of new planets set scientists thinking
- B) extrasolar planets exist in the universe
- C) solar system should be re-examined by mankind
- D) new discovery depends on new theory

TEXT C

Skeletal remains with animal bone blades tied to the feet testify to skating's existence as early as 10,000 BC. These remains were found in the Netherlands. Scandinavia is called the mother of skating because of the sport's popularity there, beginning around AD 1000. Ice skating was primarily a means of transportation at first, although documents from the Netherlands indicate that speed races were held in towns as early as the 15th century.

American athlete Jackson Haines is known as the father of modern figure skating. Haines was born in 1840 in New York City. After studying dance and ballet, he became a dancing master and applied his dancing techniques to figure skating. He performed around the world and became well known for his imaginative and artistic techniques. Haines's style was enthusiastically received in Europe and eventually became accepted internationally.

The formation of national and international skating organizations began during the 1890s. In 1892 the International Skating Union (ISU) was established. Today the ISU defines the rules and sets performance standards for speed skating, figure skating, and ice dancing competitions. Also in the late 1800s the National Amateur Skating Association of the United States and the International Skating Union of America were founded. In 1921 national standards were set down for skating, and the United States Figure Skating Association (USFSA) was formed to govern the sport in the United States, superseding the earlier organizations. Speed skating in the United States is governed by the United States International Speed Skating Association and the Amateur Speedskating Union of the United States, both of which are affiliated with the ISU.

The first official men's world speed skating championships were held in 1893. Women's world championship speed skating events first took place in 1947. The first men's world figure skating championships were held in Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1896, and in 1906 the first women's championships were held in Davos, Switzerland. Figure skating was included in the Summer Olympics of 1908 and 1920 and at the first Winter Olympics in 1924, where men's speed skating events were also held. Women's speed skating made its Olympic debut in the 192 Olympic Games. Ice dancing was added to Olympic competition in 1976, and short-track speed skating was first included in the 1988 Games.

Norway's Sonja Henie played a large role in popularizing figure skating during the 1920s and 1930s. On the strength of her athletic jumps, modern costumes, and inventive choreography she won gold medals at the Winter Olympic Games in 1928, 1932, and 1936. Henie later skated in ice shows and in motion pictures, inspiring many people to take up skating. American skater Dick Button, a five-time world champion (1948-1952) and two-time Olympic gold medalist (1948 and 1952), brought outstanding athleticism to skating. Along with inventing the flying camel sit spin, he was also the first skater to successfully complete a double axel and a triple jump in competition. In the 1920s Soviet pairs skaters Oleg and Ludmila Protopopov transformed pairs skating with their elegant, balletlike movements. In the 1980s British ice dancers Jayne

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Torvill and Christopher Dean dominated competition with innovative routines that broke away from ice dancing traditions.

The development of modern speed skating is credited to Jaap Eden, a Dutch skater born in 1873. He set a world record in 1894, completing a 5000-meter race in 8 minutes 37.6 seconds. Since then Eden's record has been broken many times and today the best skaters complete the same distance in a little over 6 minutes, primarily as a result of more sophisticated training methods. Other successful speed skaters include Eric Heiden of the United States, a three-time world champion who won five gold medals during the 1980 Winter Olympics; Norway's Johann Olav Koss, who set three new world records during the 1994 Winter Olympics; and Dan Jansen of the United States, who dominated speed skating for more than ten years from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, capping his success with a gold medal and a world record in the 1000-meter long-track race at the 1994 Olympics. Successful female speed skaters include Germany's Gunda Niemann, who won seven all-around world championship titles between 1991 and 1998, and Bonnie Blair of the United States, who won a total of five Olympic gold medals in the 1988, 1992, and 1994 Olympics. Blair was also the first woman to skate 500 meters in less than 39 seconds.

8. Who was the first skater to successfully complete a double axel and a triple jump in competition?
- A) American athlete Jackson Haines. B) Norway's Sonja Henie.
C) American skater Dick Button. D) Dutch skater Jaap Eden.
9. What does the article mainly want to tell us?
- A) History of skating. B) Development of skating.
C) Skating tendencies. D) Skating.
10. From the passage we can infer that _____.
- A) many people have dedicated to the skating
B) modern speed skating will become more and more quick.
C) figure skating will be further innovated and improved.
D) more and more people like skating now.

VII. Writing (40 points)

Write an essay entitled *We Are The World: HIV As A Spreading Plague*.

Requirement: Write 300 words at least to express your views on this issue. 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.

Answer Sheet

I.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ① _____ | ② _____ | ③ _____ | ④ _____ | ⑤ _____ |
| ⑥ _____ | ⑦ _____ | ⑧ _____ | ⑨ _____ | ⑩ _____ |
| (1) _____ | (2) _____ | (3) _____ | (4) _____ | (5) _____ |

II.

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 2. |
| 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. |
| 7. | 8. |
| 9. | 10. |

VI. Circle the letter of your choice.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ① ABCD | ② ABCD | ③ ABCD | ④ ABCD | ⑤ ABCD |
| ⑥ ABCD | ⑦ ABCD | ⑧ ABCD | ⑨ ABCD | ⑩ ABCD |

For III, IV, V, VII, you are supposed to write your answers on a separate sheet.

