

湖南师范大学二〇〇三年攻读硕士学位

研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业：英语语言文学；外国语言学及应用语言学；学科教学论
考试科目：基础英语（时量：2 小时）

I. Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (1 x 10 = 10 分)

Communications is the key to any sound system, and organizations the world over are communicating more and more with such technological devices as voice-mail, electric mail boxes, fax machines. A few years ago, my department office was one of the first to have a simple 2 fax machine. Now the entire faculty is registered into e-mail, so a message arrives in the electronic mail-box of the very person and waits for him to get it. The messages can be stored, responded 5 quickly, passed off, printed or deleted as desired.

One of the effects of the new e-mail system is to create 6 very rapid responses. Letters that were sent in an envelope through the mail room 7 take two days to deliver, and the messages that were 8 sent by machines or office workers were not always accurate. In 9 fact, it took three parties to respond to the telephone message. Now email is direct, thus freeing up secretarial time and energy for other tasks.

II. Paraphrase the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

(1 分 x 10 = 10 分)

1. Mrs. Brown often follows suit. *do as the others do*
2. You're damned right. *absolutely*
3. We are oblivious of the fragility of the earth's natural systems. *ignore*
4. Nazi regime is devoid of all the theme and principles except appetite and racial domination. *without sth. completely lacking in sth*
5. Jane is no more afraid than Mary. *as brave as*
6. The manager ate his words. *broke one's promise*
7. His grandfather has gone to his rest. *pass away*
8. Her microwave oven is in repair. *in a condition of needing repair*
9. If you think I like football, you are all wet. *wrong completely*
10. It's a good horse that never stumbles. *Every horse will stumble sometimes.*

III. Correct the mistake in each of the following sentences.

(1 分 x 15 = 15 分)

1. Little he suspected that the shy pretty girl was a spy.
2. Driving across the province, a lot of beautiful scenery was seen.
3. Don't overlook to do your duty.
4. Please await the bus to come.
5. Can you argue her to go with us?

6. I don't know when he comes back. *will come*
7. Mr. Smith divorced ~~with~~ his wife.
8. Don't discriminate ~~women~~ *against women*!
9. Mr. Green dedicated her whole life to ~~do~~ his research work. *doing*
10. It is necessary that your mother ~~has~~ a good rest. *lie*
11. Bob is the apprentice ~~of~~ the blacksmith. *to*
12. The navy has ~~sunk~~ the warship of the enemy. *sank*
13. The majority of the people ~~is~~ honest. *are*
14. The regulations prohibit people ~~to smoke~~ in the lab. *smoking*
15. I don't believe she is ill, ~~isn't~~ she? *is*

VI. Translate the following passage into English. (15 分)

每当一个年轻的女大学生开始求职时，为什么被问到的第一个问题总是：“你会打字吗？”这个问题的背后透露出对女性的歧视。为什么妇女被认为是秘书，而不是管理人员？是图书管理员、是教师，而不是医生和律师？因为她们被认为与众不同，低人一等。家庭主妇以干家务事为乐和黑人以自己的卑微身份而满足，两者都是歧视所铸成的模式。

V. Rhetoric 15分

A. Point out the figure of speech contained in each of the following sentences (1分 x 8 = 8分)

1. ... but for making money, his pen would prove mightier than his pickax. (*metonymy*)
2. " It was a splendid population----for all the slow, sleepy, sluggish-brained slouths stayed at home. (*alliteration*)
3. " The president is the source of all Navy regulations, sir, and can tailor them to his desires. (*metaphor*)
4. We observe today not a victory of party but a celebration of freedom, symbolizing an end as well as a beginning, signifying renewal as well as change. (*antithesis*)
5. While in bed, she called to mind all the sour-sweet days. (*oxymoron*)
6. More haste less speed. (*paradox*)
7. If free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich. (*antithesis*)
8. The crowds along the racecourse are like a field of grass and flowers in the wind. (*simile*)

B. Improve on each of the following sentences to make it concise and appropriate for the context. (1 分x 7 = 7分)

1. That is a most glorious and very old-fashioned tradition in my hometown

where people still stick to it.

2. My Uncle Amos has always been a devoted, honest husband and a true, upright American citizen. That is why he received due notoriety.

③. It is not the knowing, but the doing that brings consequence.

4. He is an eloquent speaker adept at putting complicated thoughts into simple words.

⑤ The fact of the matter is that the office does not have enough funds in the allotment to make expenditure on programs of this nature.

6. There are sixteen boys attending the crash course.

7. You may have noticed that the policeman's story comes into conflict with that of the accused in many instances.

VI. Read the following passages and then do the comprehension questions. (1 分 x 15 = 15 分)

PASSAGE 1

Every artist knows in his heart that he is saying something to the public. Not only does he want to say it well, but he wants it to be something which has not been said before. He hopes the public will listen and understand—he wants to teach them, and he wants them to learn from him. What visual artists like painters want to teach is easy to make out but difficult to explain, because painters translate their experiences into shapes and colors, not words. They seem to feel that a certain selection of shapes and colors, out of the countless billions possible, is exceptionally interesting for them and worth showing to us. Without their work we should never have noticed these particular shapes and colors, or have felt the delight which they brought to the artist. Most artists take their shapes and colors from the world of nature and from human bodies in motion and repose; their choices indicate that these aspects of the world are worth looking at, that they contain beautiful sights. Contemporary artists might say that they merely choose subjects that provide an interesting pattern, that there is nothing more in it. Yet even they do not choose entirely without reference to the character of their subjects.

If one painter chooses to paint a gangrenous leg and another a lake in moonlight, each of them is directing our attention to a certain aspect of the world. Each painter is telling us something, Showing us something, emphasizing something—all of which means that, consciously or Unconsciously, he is trying to teach us.

1. An artist hopes that the public will_____.

- A. understand him and learn from him.
- B. notice only shapes and colors in his work.
- C. teach him something
- D. believe what he says in his works

2. It is hard to explain what a painter is saying because_____.

- A. most painters do not express themselves well.

- B. a painter uses unusual words and phrases
☒ C. a painter uses shapes and colors instead of words
 D. many painters do not say anything
3. A painter chooses certain shapes and colors because he feels that they _____
 A. have been used frequently in the past
 B. are easy to work with
 C. are worth showing to the public
 D. will be most attractive to the public
4. The writer says that contemporary artists might say their choice of subject _____
 A. carries a message to the public
 B. only provides interesting patterns
 C. has no pattern or form
 D. teaches the public important truths
5. It is implied but not stated: _____.
 A. A painting is more easily understood than a symphony
 B. Art is merely the arranging of shape and color
 C. Every artist tries to say something to the public
 D. One must look beyond shape and color to find what the artist is saying

PASSAGE 2

Carbon monoxide, formed by the incomplete combustion of some carbonaceous material, has been a hazard to humans since the domestication of fire. It is violently toxic (ten times more poisonous than carbon dioxide), it is uniquely versatile (no other gas is so capable of causing both chronic and acute reactions), and it is by far the most harmful of all asphyxiants. In fact, carbon monoxide is indistinguishable from air. It has almost exactly the same free-flowing buoyancy, and it is equally colorless, odorless, and tasteless. Moreover, its inhalation, its passage through the lungs to the blood stream, and its accumulation there, where it displaces oxygen in the hemoglobin molecule, are seldom accompanied by any reliably alerting discomfort. Its action is less vague. An exposure of even five minutes to air containing as little as one percent of carbon monoxide is almost always fatal.

Chronic poisoning (marked by persistent headache, frequent dizziness, and, sometimes, a progressive anemia) can result from prolonged daily exposure to concentrations of less than one-fifth of one percent. The gas is also extremely plentiful. Its sources, though they have always been abundant, are now rapidly approaching the ubiquitous. Carbon monoxide is generously present in most industrial plants, and many mills, mines, and workshops. In automobile exhaust fumes, for example, it averages about seven percent. Because of the widespread installation of safety devices (fans, alarm meters), most cases of carbon-monoxide poisoning in industry these days are chronic, rather than acute, and even these are generally attributable to accidents. However, a survey in Philadelphia showed that traffic policemen had levels of up to thirty percent carbon monoxide in their blood; anything over ten percent is usually considered dangerous.

1. On what aspect of carbon monoxide does the author primarily concentrate?
 A. Its formation. B. Its resemblance to other toxic gases.
 C. Its effects on people. D. Its relation to modern industry.

2. According to the passage, how does the toxicity of carbon monoxide compare with that of carbon dioxide?
 - A. Only carbon monoxide has toxic properties.
 - B. Carbon monoxide is slightly more toxic.
 - C. They are about equally toxic.
 - D. Carbon monoxide is much more toxic.
3. The author compares the physical properties of carbon monoxide to those of _____.
 - A. hemoglobin B. carbon dioxide C. air D. oxygen
4. It can be inferred from the passage that a person who stayed for ten minutes in a room where the air contained two percent carbon monoxide would _____.
 - A. experience no ill effects B. get a headache
 - C. develop a blood disease D. be unable to survive
5. The author implies that victims of chronic carbon monoxide poisoning are _____.
 - A. often unaware of the nature of their illness
 - B. usually workers in the automobile industry
 - C. generally ignorant of the proper use of safety devices
 - D. typically suffering from other illnesses as well

PASSAGE 3

World Trade Organization (WTO), established on Jan. 1, 1995, is an open, non-discriminatory trading system. Members of WTO follow three most important principles:

- the most-favored nation concept, i.e., every contracting party grants all other parties any tariff advantages that it grants to any other country;
- although customs duties are recognized as a legitimate instrument of protection, they should be reduced as far as possible.

--the abolition of quantitative restrictions; these are permissible, however, if necessitated by reasons relating to the balance of payments, and these exceptions are carefully supervised.

WTO was born out of GATT, which conducted such multilateral negotiations on customs tariffs as the Uruguay Round. Now WTO is also pledged to reduce tariffs and other barriers and to eliminate discriminatory treatment in international trade.

Thanks to GATT and other international organizations, the protective measures taken by numerous countries during world-wide recessions were restricted to the minimum. There was no general relapse into strict protectionism such as that which followed the world economic crisis of 1929~1932, because the basic principles of GATT were upheld.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as the common goal of the WTO members in regard to international trade?
 - A. To strike balance of payment.
 - B. To get rid of discriminatory treatments.
 - C. To reduce tariffs.
 - D. dismantle non-tariff barriers.
2. According to the passage, the primary service of WTO is to _____.
 - A. settle the disputes between developed and developing nations
 - B. protect domestic industries

C. negotiate multilateral extensions of tariff reductions through the application of the most-favored-nation clause

D. supervise non-discriminatory treatments

3. According to the passage, what is a legitimate means to protect domestic industries?

A. Customs tariffs. B. The most-favored-nation clause

C. Import quotas D. Discriminatory treatment

4. According to the passage, the WTO rules have exceptions which are granted to _____.

A. nations without discriminatory practice in world commerce

B. nations uncovered by most favored-nation clauses

C. developing nations with special concerns

D. nations with difficulties in international balance of payments

5. According to the passage, GATT helped to minimize _____.

A. transparency of trade regulations

B. strict protectionism in international trade

C. imbalances in international payments

D. the practice of the most-favored-nation concepts

VII. Write an essay on the following topic in about 400 words. (20 分)

Challenge