

湖南师范大学

2005年研究生入学考试试题

考试科目：综合英语

考试科目代码：

341

注意：所有答案（含选择题、填空题、判断题、作图题等）一律答在答题纸上；
写在试题纸上或其他地点一律不给分。

I. Paraphrase the following sentences. (1分×10=10分)

1. Blood will have blood.
2. The man is in the custody.
3. This will accelerate the deterioration of language.
4. The case had erupted round my head.
5. Fine feathers make fine birds.
6. Often I fought off the temptation to shake her.
7. God helps them that help themselves.
8. Make hay while the sun shines.
9. A stitch in time saves nine.
10. Hiroshima still felt the impact of the atomic cataclysm.

II. Correct the mistake in each of the following sentences. (1分×10=10分)

1. He won a scholarship of the state university.
2. His mother had no strength on him.
3. New Year's Day is a day for family unity.
4. I had nothing to complain of except myself.
5. Thus the course of our two-week military training began.
6. She gave me the impression that she had a foot in the grave.
7. The knowledge sea is deep and broad.
8. You both are poles apart, either in appearance or in character.
9. I made the acquaintance of him in my childhood.
10. He has neither ears for music nor eyes for painting.

III. Rhetoric:(20分)

A. Point out the figures of speech contained in each of the following sentences: (1分×10=10分)

1. As unknown, and yet well known; as dying, and, behold, we live; as chastened, and not killed; as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things. ()
2. He is pitiless as steel, keen and cold as frost. ()

When you step through the entrance gate, past the 181 flags of the member nations which border the First Avenue, you will enter an international zone. Within the complex the UN has its own uniformed security force and a Postal Administration which sells unique stamps and stationery. These exquisitely designed stamps are collectors' items but they can only be obtained at the UN and can only be posted from the UN building.

VIII. Write an essay based on the following two pictures in about 500 words.(30 分)



download kaoyan.com They did not reopen the Pandora's Box they had peeked into in 1972.

()

4. Beauty is as summer-fruits, which are easy to corrupt, and cannot last; and, for the most part, it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a little out of countenance; but yet certainly again, if it lights well, it makes virtues shine, and voices blush.

()

5. He lost his temper and his hat. ()

6. They talked to the foreigner in hesitant English. ()

7. His voice was a censer that scattered strange perfume. ()

8. He has a tendency to stretch the truth. ()

9. Life is happiness; each minute might have been an age of happiness.

()

10. make your every hello a real good-buy. ()

B Replace the italicized figurative words and expressions with plain, non-figurative language. (2 × 5 分 = 10 分)

Forexample:

-- for eight months he *flirted with* the colossal wealth available to the lucky and the persistent, and *was rebuffed*.

-- For eight months he did not try hard enough the colossal wealth available to the lucky and the persistent. and was refused unkindly.

1 The girls here were all dressed in *silks and satins*.

2 All *the wit and learning* of the world were assembled there.

3 The *face wasn't a bad one*; it had what they called charm.

4 To *England will I steal and there I'll steal*.

5 yesterday he had *a blue heart and coat*.

Fill in each blank with one suitable word. (1 分 × 15 = 15 分)

After years of (1) _____ computerized studies, a group of scholars trying to find out the real (2) _____ of Shakespeare's plays settled on Shakespeare himself.

Peopole involved in this project (3) _____ their findings last week, said the spokesman

But we mustn't (4) _____ to the conclusion that "All's Well That Ends Well" or even the three-year project turned out to be "Much Ado About (5) _____".

the head of the project is (6) _____ that William Shakespeare knew of what he wrote. He is only ready to admit that other prominent (7) _____ writers really weren't the writer. And the only serious (8) _____ left is Shakespeare.

For nearly two centuries, English scholars have debated whether Shakespeare---his (9) _____ is about that of a modern-day high school graduate---could have written plays that showed (10) _____ knowledge, to say nothing of such a (11) _____ command of the English language.

People sought to find out a person with better education who might be the real writer of those plays.

They used the signal processing (12)_____ to analyze Shakespeare's work in terms of some of the (13)_____ words that Shakespeare used frequently.

(14)_____ the words were grief, ground, heaven, hope, lovers, desire, death, tears, praise, secret and voice.

The researcher (15)_____ the way Shakespeare used the words to the way other writers used them.

V. Read the following 6 passages and then do the comprehension questions. You should write the letter of your choice in the Answer Sheet. (1 分 x 30 = 30 分)

Passage 1

Although credit cards are becoming a more acceptable part of the financial scene, they are still regarded with suspicion by many as being a major part of the "live now, pay later" syndrome. Along with hire-purchase, rental and leasing schemes, they provide encouragement to spend more money. Of course, it is only the foolhardy who succumb to the temptation to live, temporarily at least, beyond their means, and such people would no doubt manage to do so even without credit cards.

Advertising campaigns have, however, promoted a growing realization of the advantages of these small pieces of plastic. They obviate or avoid need to carry large amounts of cash and are always useful in emergencies.

All the credit card organizations charge interest on a monthly basis which may work out as high as 25 per cent a year, yet judicious purchasing using a card can mean that you obtain up to seven weeks interest-free credit. Using the card abroad, where items frequently take a long time to be included on your account, can extend this period even further.

It is worthwhile shopping around before deciding on a particular credit card. It is necessary to consider the amount of credit granted; interest rates, which may vary slightly; the number and range of outlets, though most cards cover major garages, hotels, restaurants and department stores; and of course, what happens if your card is lost or stolen. A credit card thief may be sitting on a potential goldmine particularly if there is a delay in reporting the loss of the card.

However, if used wisely, a credit card can cost nothing, or at least help to tide you over a period of financial difficulty.

1. Which of the following can Not make you spend more money?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Credit cards | B. Hire-purchase |
| C. Rental and leasing schemes | D. None of the above is right |

2. The foolhardy are people who _____.

- A. spend more money than they have
 B. spend less money than other people
 C. save money
 D. make money

3. The disadvantage of credit cards is _____.

- A. to enable to buy things without carrying large amount of cash
- B. to encourage people to spend more money
- C. to be always useful in emergencies
- D. to help people tide over a period of financial difficulty

4. According to the passage, credit cards are made of _____.

- A. paper
- B. gold
- C. plastic
- D. tin

5. Deciding on a particular credit, you do not have to consider _____.

- A. the amount of credit granted ✓
- B. the number and range of outlets ✓
- C. the possibility of loss of money ✓
- D. the department stores where you are going to use your credit cards

Passage 2

Since the first brain scanner was constructed several years ago, computed tomography or due to computed medical imagery, has become fairly widely used. Its rapid acceptance is the fact that it has overcome several of the drawbacks of conventional X ray technology.

To begin with, conventional two-dimensional X-ray pictures cannot show all of the information contained in a three-dimensional object. Things at different depths are superimposed, causing confusion to the viewer. Computed topography can give three-dimensional information. The computer is able to reconstruct pictures of the body's interior by measuring the varying intensities of X-ray beams passing through sections of the body from hundreds of different angles. Such pictures are based on series of thin 'slices'.

In addition, conventional X-ray generally differentiates only between bone and air, as in the chest and lungs. They cannot distinguish soft tissues or variations in tissues. The liver and pancreas are not discernible at all, and certain other organs may only be rendered visible through the use of radiopaque dye. Since computed tomography is much more sensitive, the soft tissues of the kidneys or the liver can be seen and clearly differentiated. This technique can also accurately measure different degrees of X-ray absorption, facilitating the study of the nature of tissue.

A third problem with conventional X-ray methods is their inability to measure quantitatively the separate densities of the individual substances through which the X-ray has passed. Only the mean absorption of all the tissues is recorded. This is not a problem with computed tomography. It can accurately locate a tumor and subsequently monitor the progress of radiation treatment so that in addition to its diagnostic capabilities, it can play a significant role in therapy.

1. Conventional X-ray mainly shows the difference between _____.

- A. bone and air
- B. liver and pancreas
- C. muscle and other body tissues
- D. heart and lungs

2. What kind of view is made possible by contiguous cross sections of the body ?

A. Two-dimensional.

B. Three dimensional.

C. Animated.

D. Intensified.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that, compared to conventional X-ray techniques, computed tomography is more _____.

A. compact

B. rapid

C. economical

D. informative

4. What is the author's attitude toward this new technique?

A. Cautious. B. Tolerant. C. Enthusiastic. D. Critical.

5. According to the passage, computed tomography can be used for all of the following EXCEPT: _____.

A. monitoring a patient's disease

B. diagnosing disorders

C. locating tumors ✓

D. reconstructing damaged tissues ✓

Passage 3

The girl moved shakily towards the open doors of the lift but before she could step out, the doors shut in her face. The metal cage moved again, this time upwards. Her pursuer had called it from above. He must have been standing with his thumb on the button and now, locked in her small metal trap, she was being hurtled straight back to the roof.

She flew at the controls. She had no idea what they were, and in any case, all the labeling was done in German. But one knob was red and this she pressed desperately. With a sickening sensation and a jar, the lift stopped in mid-flight. She jammed her thumb hard on the lowermost of the rank of buttons, released the red, and after perhaps two seconds of intolerable pause she felt the lift drop once more.

This time she was pressed against the doors, waiting, one hand spread against the metal, ready to push, the other clutching the only movable object in the lift, a big oblong trough for cigarette butts, a foot long by nine inches wide, which had been standing in the corner underneath the control panel.

The doors slid open easily on to darkness. Before they were well apart, she was through them and had turned to ram the metal trough between them as they slid shut. They closed smoothly on the trough, gripped it, held--and stayed open, nine inches apart. The lift was immobilized.

1. Why did the girl want to get out of the lift?

A. She was chasing someone.

B. Someone was calling her.

C. It was jerking up and down.

D. She was being chased.

2. The first time the lift stopped, the girl _____.

A. didn't get out fast enough

B. pressed the wrong button

C. pressed the button too hard

D. trapped her thumb in the door

3. When the girl pressed the red knob, the lift _____.

A. went out of control

B. jolted to a halt

C. shot to the top of the building

D. started going down again

4. What did the girl do before releasing the red knob?

- A. She smashed the control panel.
- B. She waited for a few moments.
- C. She pressed the bottom knob.
- D. She forced the doors open.

5. Why did the girl wedge the trough between the doors?

- A. So that they would open easily.
- B. To make a gap big enough to slip through.
- C. So that the lift could not move.
- D. So that she could see the lift-shaft.

Passage 4

From the moment of that great event, the male population of the Greek world flocked every fourth year, in the late summer, to Olympia in the northwest of the Peloponnesus. There, the sight of the youthful, pliant bodies of athletes, seen in the most graceful exercises and poses, caused the rapid development of sculpture. Dorian centers of this art were created in the not distant cities of Argos and Sicyon. Thence, as well as from certain island, went out figures, the earliest of which are classed under the one title of "Apollo types": the god of light(intellect)and of music(rhythm--that is, law and order)being the patron of the Dorian race.

Simultaneously on the shores of Asia Minor, on many islands of the Aegean, and on the mainland of Greece, another wholly different figure was developing. This was the female draped type, not, like the athlete, original with the Greeks, but showing resemblances to the cult statues of early Eastern peoples. In this creation, necessarily, the energy of the sculptor was concentrated upon the face and the drapery, the whole evidencing much more plainly than the Apollo type the evolution of the statues from the rudely carved tree trunk, which had served as object of worship for earlier generations. The difference separating the two figures is a significant one and is paralleled by the other contributions of the Dorians and the Ionians to the arts in which the Hellenic Greeks excelled. For in each instance the former gave force, structure, restraint; while the latter mellowed force, embellished structure, and to restraint, added grace.

1. The "great event" mentioned in this passage refers to _____.
 - A. the Marathon
 - B. the Olympics
 - C. the war with Sparta
 - D. the Peloponnesian Festival
2. The development of Dorian sculpture was most influenced by _____.
 - A. youthful men
 - B. graceful exercises
 - C. the bodies of athletes
 - D. Dorian centers or art
3. Why were the sculptures made in Dorian cities called "Apollo types"?
 - A. Because Apollo was the patron of the Dorians.
 - B. Because Apollo was the god of light.
 - C. Because Apollo was the god of music.
 - D. Because Apollo was originally from a Darian city.

4. The female draped type sculpture was _____.

- A. an original Greek type of sculpture
- B. created single-handedly by the people in Asian Minor
- C. more like the statues of the East than Greek
- D. used as an object of worship in earlier generations

5. From the passage it can be inferred that if the Apollo types were called Dorian the female draped type would be called _____.

- A. Greek
- B. Hellenic
- C. East Asian
- D. Ionian

Passage 5

A number of recent studies suggest that children are experiencing a high degree of anxiety over the prospect of nuclear war. At Brown University, undergraduates recently took a vote on whether the college health service should lay in a stock of cyanide pills to be distributed in the event of nuclear attack, and this will probably encourage still more research.

I'm sure there are children who are deeply concerned, even terrified, by the perceived threat of nuclear annihilation, but I wonder whether this isn't caused in part by the way they are exposed to this subject. If we are going to do research, I think some of it should extend to the emotional health of parents who bring their children up with these fears. Some of the most ardent disarmament proponents seem to be sorely lacking in common sense when it comes to child-rearing. The young ages of some of these frightened children indicate that they are receiving their nuclear-war information directly from their parents long before they are able to read books, magazines or newspapers on the subject, or even before they would voluntarily choose to view televised reports and programs on the subject.

No one can be comfortable expecting the prospect of nuclear war. It is a global problem that does exist, must be acknowledged and should be addressed by individuals and their governments. But life cannot stop in the meantime; children must have their childhood if they are to grow into emotionally healthy adults. Can they really do so if they are preoccupied with death; if in response to concerns thrust upon them by their misguided parents, they place the fear of nuclear war before every other concern in their lives?

1. The vote taken at Brown University indicates that _____.

- A. children are very much afraid that they will die during a nuclear attack
- B. children are more frightened by nuclear attack than by death
- C. nuclear attack is likely to happen very soon
- D. cyanide pills will possibly protect children from being harmed by nuclear radiation

2. Why does the writer say that some of the most ardent disarmament proponents "seem to be lacking in common sense when it comes to child-rearing"?

- A. Because they have been describing so many terrifying things.
- B. Because they probably have no children of their own.
- C. Because they are not aware that their efforts will prove useless.

- D. Because they often differ in opinions as to how they should raise their children.
3. Which of the following is the source from which pre-school children learn about nuclear-war?
- A. Newspapers and magazines.
 - B. Books.
 - C. T. V. reports and programs.
 - D. Their parents.
4. The writer implies that so much exposure to the threat of nuclear-war _____.
- A. will cause the children to be mentally unhealthy
 - B. will cause the children to commit suicide during their childhood
 - C. will cause the children to distrust their parents
 - D. will cause the children to fear everything but nuclear war
5. The best title of the passage would be:
- A. Save Our Children in A Proper Way.
 - B. Is Nuclear War So Terrible?
 - C. Why Terrify Our Children?
 - D. The Prospect of Nuclear War.

Passage 6

Scientists on earth first developed lasers about 5 year ago, but it was recently discovered that the upper reaches of the Martian atmosphere form a natural laser, the first ever found.

A lasing substance absorbs energy and then releases it as light of a single, uniform wavelength. The wispy layers of almost pure carbon dioxide that surround Mars form perfect lasing conditions, reports Michael Mumma, head of a NASA team of astronomers that discovered the phenomenon in 1980.

"Mars emits in the infrared range, at the same wavelength as commercial lasers on earth that are used for welding or surgery. The only difference is that terrestrial lasers use mirrors to build up the light intensity."

Mumma says that Martian lasing produces over one million kilowatts of power continuously, about four times the total U.S. electric power output. He suggests that transparent, earth-orbiting satellites filled with carbon dioxide could generate power in the same way, mimicking Mars' laser effect by duplicating its atmospheric conditions. For the present, though, Mumma will use laser-detection techniques to search for planets outside our solar system. None have been seen, but if one were to emit laser, it might be possible to detect its existence.

1. It is reported that scientists _____.
- A. have developed a new kind of laser in the upper atmosphere of Mars
 - B. put laser into the upper atmosphere of Mars about twenty-five years ago
 - C. have found the upper atmosphere of Mars is actually a laser
 - D. have studied the Martian laser for about twenty-five years
2. Mars is lasing mainly because _____.

- A. it has the ability to absorb energy and then release as light of a single, uniform wavelength
- B. its upper atmosphere is composed of almost pure carbon dioxide
- C. it emits in the infrared range, at the same wavelength as the lasers on earth
- D. the Martian upper atmosphere is wispy
3. The Martian laser is different from the terrestrial lasers in that _____.
- A. its light intensity is built up using mirrors
- B. its light intensity is much greater
- C. it contains large amounts of lasing substances
- D. it can be used as electric power
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to this passage?
- A. The Martian laser will be a potential source of energy for the earth.
- B. The Martian laser was probably discovered by laser-detection techniques.
- C. Human beings could mimic Mars' laser effect by duplicating its atmospheric conditions.
- D. The Martian laser is much more powerful than the terrestrial lasers.
5. Mumma believes that _____.
- A. some other lasing planets are likely to be found in the universe
- B. Mars is most likely to be the only lasing planet existing in the universe
- C. the present laser-detection techniques are not sensitive enough
- D. another planet exists in the universe but it is not lasing now

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

中国有一句话是这么说的，“上有天堂，下有苏杭。”

这句话毫无夸张之意，苏杭这两座邻近上海的历史名城以其秀丽的景色每年吸引了数以百万计的海内外游客。

例如，中国南方园林建筑艺术之典范、迷人的苏州造景园林在有限的空间里造就了无数自然景观。

园林的池塘、河水、石头、花朵、树木给游客带来了如诗般的意境，是赴苏州光观客的必游之地。

VII. Translate the following into Chinese.(20 分)

UN-Common Ground

Located in several acres of parkland and sculpture gardens bordering the First Avenue and the East River, the United Nations is common ground to the world's people.

The striking buildings which form United Nations Headquarters offer refuge from the fast lane of New York City and a vision of international ideas.

Since its creation from the ashes of World War II, the UN has stood as a voice of reason in the struggle for peace and security over conflict and war; a champion of human rights, equality and decent living standards over hunger, poverty and sickness.