

二〇〇七年招收硕士研究生

入学考试自命题试题

考试科目: 基础英语

适用专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学, 英语语言文学

(除画图题外, 所有答案都必须写在答题纸上, 写在试题纸上及草稿纸上无效, 考完后试题随答题纸交回)

I. Replace the following underlined words with simple, everyday words or expressions (25%):

1. Serious looking men spoke to one another as if they were oblivious of the crowds about them, and bobbed up and down repeatedly in little bows, as they exchanged the ritual formula of gratitude and respect.
2. This increase in heat seriously threatens the global climate equilibrium that determines the pattern of winds, rainfall, surface temperatures, ocean currents, and sea level.
3. Scientists monitor the air several times every day to chart the course of that inexorable change.
4. I feel sure it is a decision in which the Great Dominions will in due course concur.
5. I regarded as moonlings all those whose life was lived on a less practical plane.
6. Divided, there is little we can do, for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.
7. The taste for them is as enigmatical and yet as common as the taste for dogmatic theology and the poetry of Edgar A Guest.
8. Everybody knows the picture of the elderly couple in the advertisement of a life-insurance company, who have retired at the age of sixty, and spend their life in the complete bliss of having nothing to do except just travel.
9. Most important of all, he hates himself, because he sees his life passing by, without making any sense beyond the momentary intoxication of success.
10. Not even we motley millions who call ourselves Americans.

试卷编号: 616

华中科技大学试题纸

共 14 页
第 1 页

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密封线内不要答题

- C) He wrote like John Steinbeck.
 D) He was an accomplished artist.
58. By "patristic", the author means _____.
- (A) realistic (B) patriotic
 (C) superstitious (D) pertaining to the Christian Fathers
59. The statement about the "secularization of the medieval drama" refers to the _____.
- A) introduction of mundane matters in religious plays
 B) presentation of erudite material
 C) use of contemporary materials
 D) introduction of religious themes in the early days
60. In subsequent paragraphs, we may expect the writer of this passage to _____.
- A) justify his comparison with Steinbeck
 B) present a point of view which attack the thought of the second paragraph
 C) point out the anachronisms in the play
 D) discuss the works of Chaucer

Passage Four

Disease is a fluid concept influenced by societal and cultural attitudes that change diachronically in response to new scientific and medical discoveries. Historically, doctors defined a disease according to a cluster of symptoms, and as their clinical descriptions became more sophisticated, they started to classify diseases into separate groups, so that from this medical taxonomy came new insights into disease etiology. Before the 20th century, schizophrenia and syphilitic insanity were treated as the same disease, but by early 1900 it became evident that psychoses without associated dementia represented a separate disease for which the term schizophrenia was then coined. The definition of schizophrenia continues to evolve from the psychiatric disease of the 1960s to an illness with a suspected genetic etiology, though the existence of such an etiology remains uncertain. While an optimistic hunt is still on for the genes involved, we must continue to define schizophrenia in terms of the presence or absence of "positive" and "negative" symptoms.

Labeling someone as diseased, however, has enormous individual, social, financial, and physical implications, for irrespective of disease symptoms, the label itself may lead to significant distress. Individuals with asymptomatic conditions, including genetic variations, may be perceived by themselves or others as having a disease. It is not that labeling someone as diseased is always positive-----it does have severe ramifications, affecting decisions to have children or resulting in unjust treatment by life, medical,

and disability insurers-----but it can be beneficial, legitimizing symptoms, clarifying issues of personal responsibility, and improving accessibility to health care. Nevertheless, deviations from normal that are not associated with risk should not be considered synonymous with disease. Two schools-----nominalist and essentialist or reductionist-----have debated the clinical criteria used to label a patient as diseased. Nominalists label symptoms with a disease name, such as schizophrenia, and do not offer an explanation of the underlying etiology, while essentialists contend that for every disease there is an underlying pathological etiology, and now argue that the essential lesion defining the disease state is a genetic abnormality.

It has been suggested that diseases defined according to the essentialist tradition may be precisely wrong, whereas those defined in the nominalist traditional may be roughly accurate. But in labeling a disease state, we must consider both the phenotype (symptoms) or the genotype (genetic abnormality), for adverse consequences, while the latter helps suggest specific genetic or pharmacologic therapies. Thus, both clinical criteria and genetic abnormalities should be used to define a disease state, and the choice of a disease definition will vary according to what one wishes to achieve, the genetic counseling of family members or the effective treatment of the patient.

61. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A) proposing a return to a traditional taxonomical system
- B) describing an way to resolve a taxonomical dilemma
- C) assessing the success of a new taxonomical method
- D) predicting a change in future taxonomy

62. It can be inferred that the author considers the way schizophrenia has been classified by doctors after 1960 to be an example of which of the following?

- A) A disease which resisted traditional methods of classification, but has been served well by modern methods of classification
- B) A disease which has resisted modern methods of classification, and continues to require a traditional method of classification
- C) A disease which satisfies modern methods of classification best, but which scientists prefer to classify through a traditional method
- D) A disease which satisfies traditional methods of classification best, but which scientists prefer to classify through a modern method

63. According to the passage, an adherent of the "nominalist school" would classify a rare new fever in which of the following ways?

- A) She would wait until the disease appears in other patients, then classify it by establishing variations in their symptoms.

- B) She would determine whether the disease is acquired or genetic, then classify it accordingly.
- C) She would isolate the bacteria or virus or genetic anomaly which causes the disease, then classify it accordingly.
- D) She would describe the patient's symptoms, compare them to patients who have had similar symptoms, then treat the pattern as a disease.
64. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph in relation to the passage as a whole?
- A) It summarizes the benefits that may accrue from a perfected system of pathological taxonomy.
- B) It provides additional reasons why pathological taxonomy is a difficult endeavor.
- C) It argues for a synthesis of two methods of pathological taxonomy already in use.
- D) It continues to highlight the differences between two methods of taxonomical pathological taxonomy.
65. It can be inferred that which of the following situations is likely to be most problematic to an adherent of the "essentialist" method of pathological taxonomy?
- A) A patient suffering from fever, in which the virus that is apparently responsible for the symptoms has not been isolated
- B) A patient suffering from lung inflammation which, though resembling other inflammations, does not respond to any known treatments
- C) A patient suffering from a genetic anomaly whose cause may be known but whose consequences remain unidentified
- D) A case of a patient with symptoms that may have arisen from two known diseases of different sources

V. Translate the following into Chinese. (15%)

Since 1989 we have been living in a fool's paradise. The triumphalism about the future that greeted the collapse of communism has proved to be profoundly misplaced. The reason why we should fear the rise of Le Pen is not simply that fascism and an ugly racism are alive, well and in the ascendant in one of the heartland of Europe, but rather that the world that we now live in is in a corrosive state. Not since the 1930s has the threat of the irrational, of a turn towards barbarism, been so great in the west. It has become an arrogant truism of western life that the evils of the modern world - authoritarianism, ethnic conflict, illiberalism ---are coterminous with the developing world.

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

享誉国内外的东方的巴黎——上海，倾尽全力承办了中国电影百年庆典艺术节，其大手笔、大投入、高规格操作的一系列精彩活动，为中国电影界营造了一个惊世骇俗、波澜壮阔的艺术天空，为中国广大电影观众精心调制了一系列精美的艺术大餐，并因其独特的运作方式和特有的魅力而使电影成为热点，为中国所有的品牌营运商打造了一个超级传播焦点平台。

VII. Writing (30%)

Directions: Read the following essay and finish the tasks as required.

What I have Lived For

-----by *Bertrand Russell*

Three passions, simple but overwhelmingly strong, have governed my life: the longing for love, the search for knowledge, and unbearable pity for the suffering of mankind. These passions, like great winds, have blown me hither and thither, in a wayward course over a deep ocean of anguish, reaching to the very verge of despair.

I have sought love, first, because it brings ecstasy—ecstasy so great that I would often have sacrificed all the rest of my life for a few hours for this joy. I have sought it, next, because it relieves loneliness—that terrible loneliness in which one shivering consciousness looks over the rim of the world into the cold unfathomable lifeless abyss. I have sought it, finally, because in the union of love I have seen, in a mystic miniature, the prefiguring vision of the heaven that saints and poets have imagined. This is what I sought, and though it might seem too good for human life, this is what—at last—I have found.

With equal passion I have sought knowledge. I have wished to understand the hearts of men. I have wished to know why the stars shine...A little of this, but not much, I have achieved.

Love and knowledge, so far as they were possible, led upward toward the heavens. But always pity brought me back to earth. Echoes of cries of pain reverberate in my heart. Children in famine, victims tortured by oppressors, helpless old people a hated burden to their sons, and the whole world of loneliness, poverty, and pain make a mockery of what human life should be. I long to alleviate the evil, but I cannot, and I too suffer.

This has been my life. I have found it worth living, and would gladly live it again if the chance were offered me.

Task One (10%)

Please write a summary about 50-60 words on the theme, structure and language features of the essay.

Task Two (20%)

Based on Russell's essay, write an article about 300 words on the following topic:

What I Have Lived for

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11. He needs sustenance for his journey and the best models he can find.
12. Finally there are to be noted the austere prose statements and arguments of the scientific literature as it was written by Aristotle.
13. Aunt Chloe set a chair for her in a manner decidedly gruff and crusty.
14. For poor women "home production" can also include such grueling chores as gathering firewood and carrying water.
15. A Quaker child in an inimical New England settlement is stoned by the other children.
16. She disapproved of all her neighbors because of their slovenly house-keeping.
17. I must get into sumptuous raiment, and it wouldn't do to run and jump into it.
18. It arises out of the relationship between the superpowers and is based on an obsolete understanding of what war is all about.
19. Even though the road was littered with boulders and pitted with holes, Bruce was not in the least perturbed.
20. The bald-headed, short, fat, little man sat under the lamp in his dark, meticulously brushed, shabby coat.
21. I traveled by snowmobiles a few miles further north to a rendezvous point.
22. His serenity was but the array of wild flowers nicked in his ruin.
23. By chance, the persecuted goddess espied in the bottom of the valley a pond of clear water.
24. The profusion of colors in the world around us very much exceeds the individual colors seen in the visible spectrum.
25. Meantime the two gentlemen inside, who were little disposed to sleep, beguiled themselves for an hour with conversation.

II. Cloze Test: Choose the right word with the right form from the list given below for each blank(15%):

<i>see</i>	<i>luxury</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>exasperate</i>	<i>anguish</i>	<i>therefore</i>
<i>smile</i>	<i>placid</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>around</i>	<i>outweigh</i>	<i>lessen</i>
<i>elude</i>	<i>weak</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>rebel</i>	<i>still</i>	<i>lament</i>
<i>ajar</i>	<i>adulterous</i>				

Her carnal desires, her longing for money and the melancholy of her unfulfilled passion merged into one vast(26) _____, and instead of trying to distract herself from it she concentrated her attention on it, stirring up her pain and always looking for a chance to suffer. She complained bitterly about a badly served dish or a door left (27) _____, she (28) _____ the velvet she did not own, the happiness that (29) _____

her, her too lofty dreams, her too narrow house.

She was (30)_____ by Charles's apparent unawareness of her ordeal. His conviction that he was making her happy seemed to her an idiotic insult, and his (31)_____ confidence about it stuck her as ingratitude. For whom was she being virtuous? Was he not the obstacle to any kind of happiness, the cause of all her misery, the sharp-pointed tongue (32)_____ the buckle of the strap that wound (33)_____ her, binding her on all sides?

She (34)_____ made him the sole object of the complex hatred engendered by her frustrations, and all her efforts to (35)_____ it served only to increase it, for their failure gave her one more reason to despair and made her feel (36)_____ more alienated from him. She sometimes (37)_____ against her own meekness. The drabness of her daily life made her dream of (38)_____, her husband's conjugal affection drove her to (39)_____ desires. She wished he would beat her so that she could feel more justified in hating him and taking vengeance on him. She was sometimes amazed by the horrible conjectures that came into her mind; and yet she had to go on (40)_____, hearing herself told over and over that she was lucky, pretending to be happy, letting everyone believe it.

III. Read the following paragraphs carefully and then paraphrase the underlined sentences (10%):

On a winter day some years ago, coming out of Pittsburgh on one of the expresses of the Pennsylvania Railroad, I rolled eastward for an hour through the coal and steel towns of Westmoreland county. It was familiar ground; boy and man, I had been through it often before. But somehow I had never quite sensed its appalling desolation. Here was the very heart of industrial America, the center of its most lucrative and characteristic activity, the boast and pride of the richest and grandest nation ever seen on earth-----(41)and here was a scene so dreadfully hideous, so intolerably bleak and forlorn that it reduced the whole aspiration of man to a macabre and depressing joke. Here was wealth beyond computation, almost beyond imagination----- (42)and here were human habitations so abominable that they would have disgraced a race of alley cats.

(43)This is no time to moralize on the follies of countries and Governments which have allowed themselves to be struck down one by one, when by united action they could have saved themselves and saved the world from this catastrophe. But when I spoke a few minutes ago of Hitler's blood-lust and the hateful appetites which have impelled or lured him on his Russian adventure I said there was one deeper motive

behind his outrage. He wishes to destroy the Russian power because he hopes that if he succeeds in this he will be able to bring back the main strength of his Army and Air Force from the East and hurl it upon this Island, which he knows he must conquer or suffer the penalty of his crimes. His invasion of Russia is no more than a prelude to an attempted invasion of the British Isles. He hopes, no doubt, that all this may be accomplished before the winter comes, and that he can overwhelm Great Britain before the Fleet and air-power of the United States may intervene. He hopes that he may once again repeat, upon a greater scale than ever before, that process of destroying his enemies one by one by which he has so long thrived and prospered, (44) and that then the scene will be clear for the final act, without which all his conquests would be in vain-----namely, the subjugation of the Western Hemisphere to his will and to his system.

Thus in a changing world youth was faced with the challenge of bringing our mores up to date. But at the same time it was tempted, in America at least, to escape its responsibilities and retreat behind an air of naughty alcoholic sophistication and a pose of Bohemian immorality. The faddishness, the wild spending of money on transitory pleasures and momentary novelties, the hectic air of gaiety, the experimentation in sensation-----sex, drugs, alcohol, perversions-----were all part of the pattern of escape, an escape made possible by a general prosperity and a postwar fatigue with politics, economic restrictions, and international responsibilities. Prohibition afforded the young the additional opportunity of making their pleasures illicit, (45) and the much-publicized orgies and defiant manifestoes of the intellectuals crowding into Greenwich Village gave them a pattern and a philosophic defense for their escapism. And like most escapist sprees, this one lasted until the money ran out, until the crash of the world economic structure at the end of the decade called the party to a halt and forced the revelers to sober up and face the problems of the new age.

IV. Read the following 4 passages and then choose the one best answer to each question that best fits into the passage(40%).

Passage One

Although humans have much bigger brains relative to body weight than do other primates, the total resting energy requirements of the human body are no greater than those of any other mammal of the same size, implying that we use a higher share of our daily energy budget to feed our voracious brains. How did such an energetically costly brain evolve?

One theory holds that bipedalism enabled hominids to cool their cranial blood, thereby freeing the heat-sensitive brain of the temperature constraints that had kept its size in check. But brain expansion almost certainly could not have occurred until hominids adopted a diet sufficiently rich in calories and nutrients to meet the associated costs. Across all primates, species with bigger brains dine on richer foods, and humans are the extreme example of this correlation, boasting the largest relative brain size and the choicest diet. Animal foods are far denser in calories and nutrients than most plant foods, and so it stands to reason that for early Homo, acquiring more gray matter meant seeking out more of the energy-dense fare.

Fossils, too, indicate that improvements to dietary quality accompanied evolutionary brain growth. The later, robust proto-humans—a dead-end branch of the human family tree that lived alongside members of our own genus—had heavily built mandibles and huge, thickly enameled molar teeth built for processing tough, low-quality plant foods, while early members of the genus Homo, which descended from the gracile proto-humans, had much more delicate jaws and, smaller molars despite being far larger in terms of overall body size than their predecessors.

Environmental change appears to have set the stage for this evolutionary change when the continued desiccation of the African landscape limited the amount and variety of edible plant foods available to hominids. Thus we often see an increase in animal bones at hominid sites during this period, along with evidence that these beasts were butchered using stone tools. While the robust proto-humans coped with this problem morphologically, evolving anatomical specializations that enabled them to subsist on more widely available, difficult-to-chew foods, Homo took a different path. As it turns out, the spread of grasslands also led to an increase in the relative abundance of grazing mammals such as antelope and gazelle, creating opportunities for hominids capable of exploiting them. Homo developed the first hunting-and-gathering economy in which game animals became a significant part of the diet and resources were shared among members of the foraging groups.

These changes in diet and foraging behavior did not turn our ancestors into strict carnivores, but the addition of modest amounts of animal foods to the menu, combined with the sharing of resources that is typical of hunter-gatherer groups, significantly increased the quality and stability of hominid diets, and after the initial spurt in brain growth, diet and brain expansion probably interacted synergistically: bigger brains produced more complex social behavior, which led to further shifts in foraging tactics and improved diet, which in turn fostered additional brain evolution.

46. The author is primarily concerned with
- A) disproving the view that bipedalism alone can account for the human brain's evolution
 - B) describing a relationship between the acquisition of an improved diet and the development of the human brain
 - C) contrasting the characteristics of Homo and his primate ancestors
 - D) analyzing the evolutionary basis for the development of the modern human diet
47. The author refers to the increase in animal bones in the fourth paragraph primarily in order to
- A) demonstrate the increase of the availability of grazing mammals during the desiccation of the African landscape
 - B) provide proof that environmental changes did indeed occur around a time of rapid evolution for Homo
 - C) explain the means by which Homo was able to make use of the appearance of the antelope and gazelle
 - D) offer evidence that with the desiccation of the African landscape, Homo's diet changed from that of the australopithecine
48. It can be inferred from the passage that chimpanzees are characterized by
- A) brains that use less overall body energy than the percentage humans use
 - B) the possession of less total body weight than the average human weight
 - C) a total resting energy equal to that of human resting energy
 - D) a diet completely devoid of rich foods preferred by more developed species
49. The author mentions all of the following as evidence that dietary changes accompanied the expansion of Homo's brain EXCEPT
- A) the higher calorie density found in foods Homo ate during the expansion, and their extra nutrients
 - B) the fossil record of Homo, and what it indicates about Homo's progressive adaptation
 - C) the fact Homo was larger in terms of overall body size than its predecessors
 - D) the development of a hunting-and-gathering economy beneficial to further brain growth
50. The author's attitude toward the early adaptations in Homo's brain discussed in the passage is best described as
- A) superior and condescending
 - B) respectful and admiring
 - C) apologetic and conciliatory

- D) wistful and tender
51. According to the passage, initial improvement in brain function in Homo's ancestors resulted at least partially from which of the following?
- A) the sharing of resources typical of hunter-gatherer groups to which Homo eventually came to belong
 - B) the freeing of Homo's heat-sensitive brain from the temperature constraints that had kept its size in check
 - C) the availability of foods far denser in calories and nutrients than those previously available
 - D) morphological solutions of environmental change developed by the robust proto-humans

Passage Two

There can be few more depressing stories in the entire history of man's exploitation of nature than the destruction of the unfortunate great whales. The whales have not only suffered untold cruelty but now face total extermination. Already entire populations have been wiped out, and the only reason why no species has yet been finished off is due to the vastness and inaccessibility of the oceans; a pocket or two somewhere has always managed to escape. How ironic if biological extinction were to complete the job.

The basic rule of extinction is very simple: it occurs when a species mortality is continually greater than its recruitment. There are though, some very special additional factors in the case of whales.

Man does not actually have to kill the last whales of a species with his own hands, as it were, to cause its disappearance. Biological extinction will quickly follow the end of commercial whaling, should that end be due to a shortage of raw material, i.e. of whales. Whalers have long sought to defend their wretched trade by insisting that whales are automatically protected: as soon as they become rare, and therefore uneconomic to pursue, man will have no choice but to stop the hunting. That is a very nice theory, but it is the theory of an accountant and not of a biologist; only an accountant could apply commercial economics to complex biological systems. The reasons for its absurdity are many and varied. In the case of whaling it can be summed up in the following way. When the stock has been reduced below a critical level, a natural, possibly unstoppable downward spiral begins because of three main factors. First, the animals lucky enough to survive the slaughter will be too scattered to locate one another owing to the vastness of the oceans. Secondly, whales being sociable animals probably need the stimulus of sizeable gatherings to induce reproductive

behaviour (which has social inferences as well as sexual). It is quite likely that two individuals meeting through chance will not be compatible. (They can hardly be expected to be aware of their own rarity or to realize any need for adjusting their natural inclinations.) This is especially so with polygamous species like the Sperm Whale. Thirdly, and perhaps most important in the long term, even allowing that the whales might still be able to band together in socially acceptable groups (thanks to their undeniably excellent communicative systems), there is a real danger, possibly even a probability, that the whales' gene pools would by then have sunk so low as to be biologically unviable. That is to say, the characteristics possessed by the original population in toto would be whittled to those characters possessed by only the few remaining individuals. The result of such a biological calamity is inbreeding, less ability to adapt to new conditions, and less individual variety. Three words can sum it up: protracted biological extinction. The future "hope" of these animals is further discussed in the final chapter.

52. When does a species become extinct?

- A) When there is more hunting.
- B) We are not told the reason in the article.
- C) When more animals go on dying than are born.
- D) When human being keep on wiping them out.

53. Whalers argue that whales will not become extinct

- A) because they are self-protected.
- B) when they are worth pursuing.
- C) due to the vastness of the oceans.
- D) because the hunting will stop when whales become rare.

54. The writer believes that the whalers' argument is

- (A) very nice. (B) rather absurd.
- (C) unreasonable. (D) biologically acceptable.

55. Many species of whales will not breed unless

- A) they are in the same group for a long term.
- B) they are isolated from other species.
- C) they are in the company of many other whales.
- D) there are enough genes available.

56. The writer considers that protracted biological extinction

- A) is very likely to happen.
- B) is probably dangerous.
- C) an impossibility.
- D) is the main reason for the extinction.

Passage Three

Moreover, insofar as any interpretation of its author can be made from the five or six plays attributed to him, the Wakefield Master is uniformly considered to be a man of sharp contemporary observation. He was, formally, perhaps clerically educated, as his Latin and music, his Biblical and patristic lore indicate. He is, still, celebrated mainly for his quick sympathy for the oppressed and forgotten man, his sharp eye for character, a ready ear for colloquial vernacular turns of speech and a humor alternately rude and boisterous, coarse and happy. Hence despite his conscious artistry as manifest in his feeling for intricate metrical and stanza forms, he is looked upon as a kind of medieval Steinbeck, indignantly angry at, uncompromisingly and even brutally realistic in presenting the plight of the agricultural poor.

Thus taking the play and the author together, it is now fairly conventional to regard the former as a kind of ultimate point in the secularization of the medieval drama. Hence much emphasis on it as depicting realistically humble manners and pastoral life in the bleak hills of the West Riding of Yorkshire on a typically cold night of December 24th. After what are often regarded as almost "documentaries" given in the three successive monologues of the three shepherds, critics go on to affirm that the realism is then intensified into a burlesque mock-treatment of the Nativity. Finally as a sort of epilogue or after-thought in deference to the Biblical origins of the materials, the play slides back into an atavistic mood of early innocent reverence. Actually, as we shall see, the final scene is not only the culminating scene but perhaps the *raison d'être* of introductory "realism."

There is much on the surface of the present play to support the conventional view of its mood of secular realism. All the same, the "realism" of the Wakefield Master is of a paradoxical turn. His wide knowledge of people, as well as books indicates no cloistered contemplative but one in close relation to his times. Still, that life was after all a predominantly religious one, a time which never neglected the belief that man was a rebellious and sinful creature in need of redemption. So deeply (one can hardly say "naively" of so sophisticated a writer) and implicitly religious is the Master that he is less able (or less willing) to present actual history realistically than is the author of the Brome "Abraham and Isaac". His historical sense is even less realistic than that of Chaucer who just a few years before had done for his own time *costume romances*, such as *The Knight's Tale*, *Troilus and Cressida*, etc. Moreover Chaucer had the excuse of highly romantic materials for taking liberties with history.

57. Which of the following statements about the Wakefield Master is NOT True?

- A) He was Chaucer's contemporary.
- B) He is remembered as the author of five or six realistic plays.