

河南师范大学

二〇〇九年硕士研究生入学考试业务课试卷

科目代码： 821 名称： 基础英语 适用专业或方向： 英语专业方向
(必须在答题纸上答题，在试卷上答题无效，答题纸可向监考老师索要)

I. Multiple Choice (30 scores)

Directions: There are 30 items in this section. Choose from the four options A, B, C, and D under each item stem the most appropriate answer and write it on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. When traveling, you are advised to take traveler's checks, which provide a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.
A. substitute B. selection C. preference D. alternative /
2. As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals _____ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.
A. relieve B. release C. dismiss D. discard
3. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.
A. it is B. what is C. there is D. as is
4. I cannot advise you what to do. You must use your own _____.
A. opinion B. justice C. guesswork D. judgment
5. If any man here does not agree with me, he should _____ his own plan for improving the living conditions of these people.
A. put on B. put out C. put in D. put forward
6. The news item about the fire is followed a detailed report made _____.
A. on the spot B. on the site C. on the location D. on the ground
7. The pollution question, as well as several other issues, is going to be discussed when the congress is in _____ again next spring.
A. assembly B. session C. conference D. convention
8. Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ if each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.
A. indistinctly B. separately C. independently D. irrelevantly
9. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.
A. exceedingly B. excessively C. extensively D. exclusively
10. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report only in a few pages but with all the details.
A. precise B. clear C. concise D. elaborate
11. Whenever anything _____ happens, a crowd of people is certain to gather.

- A. noted B. well-known C. sensational D. emotional
12. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.
A. exists B. exist C. existing D. existed
13. The reason why he adapted to the new situations quickly is that he has a _____ attitude.
A. changeable B. alternate C. movable D. flexible
14. We all knew from the very _____ that the plan would fail.
A. outcome B. outset C. outlet D. output
15. No hazard, peril or hardship would _____ the mountaineer from his intention of reaching the summit.
A. deflate B. defect C. deter D. dilate
16. More international trends for business and pleasure bring greater _____ to other societies.
A. exchange B. exposure C. expansion D. contribution
17. Not all persons arrested and _____ with a crime are guilty, and the main function of criminal courts is to determine who is guilty under the law.
A. sentenced B. accused C. persecuted D. charged
18. The author of the book has shown his remarkably keen _____ into human nature.
A. intellect B. perception C. insight D. understanding
19. Telecommunication developments have enabled people to send messages _____ television, radio, and electronic mail.
A. via B. amid C. past D. across
20. Even at discounted prices, these powerful AIDS drugs are far beyond _____ for most of the world's 40 million HIV-infected people.
A. reach B. control C. comprehension D. imagination
21. Anyone who can study abroad is fortunate, but, of course, it is not easy to make the _____ from one culture to another.
A. transaction B. transportation C. transmission D. transition
22. Anyone breaking the rules will be asked to leave _____.
A. at the spot B. for the spot C. on the spot D. in the spot
23. Those who _____ women's liberation movement continue to hope, and work, for a change.
A. consist in B. indulge in C. believe in D. result in
24. Retail sales volume in local urban and rural areas rose 57.8 per cent and 46.8 per cent, _____, over May 2008.
A. individually B. accordingly C. correspondingly D. respectively
25. You may never experience an earthquake or a volcanic eruption in your life, but you will _____ changes in the land.
A. adapt B. adopt C. witness D. define
26. The _____ of lung cancer is particularly high among long-term heavy smokers, especially chain smokers.

7. I often wonder what my life would be like if I didn't go to the beach that day when I was 15.

A B C D

8. His recommendation that Air Force investigates the UFO sighting was approved by the

A B C

commission and referred to the appropriate.

D

9. This research program is financed by two funds, the largest of which could last for two

A B C D

years.

10. Many young consumers do not have steady incomes, so they might have difficulty

A B and

to borrow money from an agency in business to make loans.

C

D

III. Cloze Test (20 scores)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. Choose from the four options A, B, C, and D the most appropriate answer to each blank and write it on the ANSWER SHEET.

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines; a never-ending flood of words. In 1 a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend 2 can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are 3 readers. Most of us develop poor reading 4 at an early age, and never get over them. The main deficiency 5 in the actual stuff of language itself—words. Taken individually, words have 6 meaning until they are strung together into phrases, sentences and paragraphs. 7, however, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often regressing to 8 words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over 9 you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which 10 down the speed of reading is vocalization—sounding each word either orally or mentally as 11 reads. To overcome these bad habits, some reading clinics use a device called an 12, which moves a bar (or curtain) down the page at a predetermined speed. The bar is set at a slightly faster rate 13 *than* the reader finds comfortable, in order to “stretch” him. The accelerator forces the reader to read fast, 14 word-by-word reading, regression and subvocalization, practically impossible. At first, 15 is sacrificed for speed. But when you learn to read ideas and concepts, you will not only read faster, 16 your comprehension will improve. Many people have found 17 reading skill dramatically improved after some training. 18 Charles Au, a business manager, for instance, his reading rate was a reasonably good 172 words a minute 19 the

training, now it is an excellent 1,378 words a minute. He is delighted that how he can 20 a lot more reading materials in a short period of time.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. A. applying | B. doing ✓ | C. offering | D. getting |
| 2. A. quickly ✓ | B. easily | C. roughly | D. decidedly |
| 3. A. good | B. curious | C. poor ✓ | D. urgent |
| 4. A. training | B. habits ✓ | C. situations | D. custom |
| 5. A. lies ✓ | B. combines | C. touches | D. involves |
| 6. A. some | B. a lot ✓ | C. little | D. dull |
| 7. <u>A. Fortunately</u> | B. In fact | C. Logically | D. Unfortunately |
| 8. A. reuse | B. reread/ | C. rewrite | D. recite |
| 9. A. what ✓ | B. which | C. that | D. if |
| 10. A. scales | B. cuts | C. slow/ | D. measures |
| 11. <u>A. some one</u> | B. one | C. he | D. reader |
| 12. <u>A. accelerator/</u> | B. actor | C. amplifier | D. observer |
| 13. A. then | B. as | C. beyond | D. than |
| 14. A. enabling | B. leading | C. making | D. indicating |
| 15. A. meaning | B. comprehension | C. gist | D. regression |
| 16. A. but ✓ | B. nor | C. or | D. for |
| 17. A. our | B. your | C. their/ | D. such |
| 18. <u>A. Look at</u> | B. Take/ | C. Make | D. Consider |
| 19. A. for | B. in | C. after | D. before |
| 20. A. master | B. go over | C. present | D. get through |

IV. Reading Comprehension (40 scores)

Directions: In this section there are four passages under which there are totally 20 multiple choice items. Write your answers corresponding to the items on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Beauty has always been regarded as something praiseworthy. Almost everyone thinks attractive people are happier and healthier, have better marriages and have more respectable occupations. Personal consultants give them better advice for finding jobs. Even judges are softer on attractive defendants. But in the executive circle, beauty can become a liability.

While attractiveness is a positive factor for a man on his way up the executive ladder, it is harmful to woman.

Handsome male executives were perceived as having more integrity than plainer men; effort and ability were thought to account for their success.

Attractive female executives were considered to have less integrity than unattractive ones; their success was attributed not to ability but factors such as luck.

Why are attractive women not thought to be able? An attractive woman is perceived to be more feminine and an attractive man more masculine than the less attractive ones. Thus, an attractive woman has an advantage in traditionally female jobs, but an attractive woman in a traditionally masculine position appears to lack the "masculine" qualities required.

This is true even in politics. "When the only clue is how he or she looks, people treat men and women differently," says Anne Bowman, who recently published a study on the effects of attractiveness on political candidates. She asked 125 undergraduate students to rank two groups of photographs, one of men and one of women, in order of attractiveness. The students were told the photographs were of candidates for political offices. They were asked to rank them again, in the order they would vote for them.

The result showed that attractive males utterly defeated unattractive men, but the women who had been ranked most attractive invariably received the fewest votes.

1. The word "liability" (Line 4, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
A. misfortune B. instability C. disadvantage D. burden
2. In traditionally female jobs, attractiveness _____.
A. reinforces the feminine qualities required
B. makes women look more honest and capable
C. is of primary importance to women
D. often enables women to succeed quickly.
3. Bowman's experiment reveals that when it comes to politics, attractiveness _____.
A. turns out to be an obstacle to men
B. affects men and women alike
C. has as little effect on men as on women
D. is more of an obstacle than a benefit to women
4. It can be inferred from the passage that people's views on beauty are often _____.
A. practical B. prejudiced C. old-fashioned D. radical
5. The author writes this passage to _____.
A. discuss the negative aspects of being attractive
B. give advice to job-seekers who are attractive
C. demand equal rights for women
D. emphasize the importance of appearance

Passage Two

As everyone knows, words constantly take on new meanings. Since these do not necessarily, nor even usually, take the place of the old ones, we should picture this process as the analogy of

a tree throwing out new branches which themselves throw out subordinate branches. The new branches sometimes overshadow and kill the old one but by no means always. We shall again and again find the earliest senses of a word flourishing for centuries despite a vast overgrowth of later senses which might be expected to kill them.

When a word has several meanings historical circumstances often make one of them dominant during a particular period. Thus "station" is now more likely to mean a railway-station than anything else; "speculation" more likely to bear its financial sense than any other. Until this century "plane" had as its dominant meaning "a flat surface" or "a carpenter's tool to make a surface smooth", but the meaning "an aeroplane" is dominant now. The dominant sense of a word lies uppermost in our minds. Whenever we meet the word, our natural impulse is to give it that sense. We are often deceived. In an old author the word may mean something different.

One of my aims is to make the reading of old books easy as far as certain words are concerned. If we read an old poem with insufficient regard for the change of the dictionary meanings of words we won't be able to understand the poem the old author intended. And to avoid this, knowledge is necessary.

We see good words or good senses of words losing their edge or more rarely getting a new edge that serves some different purpose. "Verbicide" (滥用词语者), the murder of a word, happens in many ways. Inflation is the commonest: those who taught us to say "awfully" for "very", "tremendous" for "great", and "unthinkable" for "undesirable" were verbi- cides.

I should be glad if I sent any reader away with a sense of responsibility to the language. It is unnecessary to think we can do nothing about it. Our conversation will have little effect, but if we get into print—perhaps especially if we are leader-writers or reporters—we can help to strengthen or weaken some disastrous word, can encourage a good and resist a bad Americanism. For many things the press prints today will be taken up by a great mass of people in a few years.

1. In the first paragraph the author believes _____.

- A. only old words take on new meanings
- B. a tree throws out new branches as the words pick up new meanings
- C. words obtain new meanings from time to time
- D. it is possible for the old words to lose their old senses.

2. By mentioning the tree throwing out new branches, the author hopes to _____.

- A. stress the natural phenomena
- B. picture the process of growth of new branches
- C. explain what the analogy is
- D. illustrate his view in a clearer way.

3. We are often cheated by some words because _____.

- A. their dominant meanings have not been determined
 - B. sometimes they mean something different from their dominant meanings
 - C. our natural impulse makes a mistake
 - D. the dominant sense of a word is not accurate in our minds
4. In the author's view, if someone taught us to say "awfully" for "very" _____.
- A. we were advised not to accept it
 - B. we were getting a new edge for a different purpose
 - C. we say an example of a good word being misused
 - D. we saw a word serving for a different purpose.
5. In the last paragraph, the author thinks that _____.
- A. we can do nothing about it unless we get into print
 - B. we should take responsibility to the language if necessary
 - C. our conversation has little effect on the situation because we haven't got into print
 - D. a great mass of people will accept what the press prints so that we can encourage the good and resist the bad

Passage Three

In general, the ancient Romans were a practical people. They cared less about philosophy and pure mathematics than did the Greeks. The Romans were the best of the ancient engineers and architects. They were brilliant students of Greek geometry and trigonometry, and they applied their knowledge to the construction of fine bridges, roads, aqueducts, and public buildings.

They knew about the smelting of iron ore, but they used the iron they produced mainly for spears, swords, and shields, rather than for building construction.

While the Romans, accomplished practical wonders, they did very little theoretical scientific thinking. Because of their frequent wars, many of their inventions were no more than improvements in the design of Greek weapons with which they were familiar.

There are two reasons for the Roman neglect of philosophy and pure mathematics. First, they were apparently too busy conquering nearby nations and forming them into a rapidly growing empire to waste much time on abstract thinking. Secondly, they were handicapped by the rigidity of their numerical system. (Try to multiply XI by LVII or to divide CXLIII by IX; it simply cannot be done with pencil and paper.) The Romans did all of their arithmetic on an abacus, the ancient counterpart of the modern computing machine. Their numbers system discouraged the study of pure mathematics.

1. The author calls the Romans "practical" because they _____.
- A. cared little about philosophy
 - B. saw the necessity for developing theoretical sciences
 - C. applied their knowledge
 - D. studied the past and learned from it

2. According to the selection, the Romans excelled in _____.

- A. engineering and architecture
- B. inventing
- C. smelting iron
- D. the art of war

3. Many Roman inventions were based on Greek weapons because the _____.

- A. Greeks had superior weapons
- B. Greeks were involved in frequent wars
- C. Romans were not familiar with many types of weapons
- D. Greeks proved themselves inspired inventors

4. The selection says that the Roman numerical system _____.

- A. discouraged the study of mathematics
- B. was too flexible
- C. differed radically from that of the Greeks
- D. was limited in scope

5. The author of this selection probably wanted to explain why _____.

- A. he considers the Romans a practical people
- B. Roman architects and engineers were the best in antiquity
- C. theoretical thinking is necessary for the growth of a nation
- D. the Romans contributed little to philosophical thought

Passage Four

Every minute of every day, what ecologist James Carlton calls a global “conveyor belt” redistributes ocean organisms. It’s a planet-wide biological disruption that scientists have barely begun to understand. *7.2/3*

Dr. Carlton, an oceanographer at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass, explains that, at any given moment, “there are several thousands (marine) species (traveling) ... in the ballast water of ships.” These creatures move from coastal waters where they fit into the local web of life to places where some of them could tear that web apart. This is the larger dimension of the infamous invasion of fish-destroying, pipe-clogging zebra mussels.

Such voracious invaders at least make their presence known. What concerns Carlton and his fellow marine ecologists is the lack of knowledge about the hundreds of alien invaders that quietly enter coastal waters around the world every day. Many of them probably just die out. Some benignly, or even beneficially, join the local scene. But some will make trouble.

In one sense, this is an old story. Organisms have ridden ships for centuries. They have clung to hulls and come along with cargo. What’s new is the scale and speed of the migrations made possible by the massive volume of ship-ballast water, taken in to provide ship stability, continuously moving around the world.

Ships load up with ballast water and its inhabitants in coastal waters of one port and dump the ballast in another port that may be thousands of kilometers away. A single load can run to

hundreds of thousands of gallons. Some larger ships take on as much as 40 million gallons. The creatures that come along tend to be in their larva^{larvae} free-floating stage. When discharged in alien waters they can mature into crabs, jellyfish, slugs, and many other forms. ↙

Since the problem involves coastal species, simply banning ballast dumps in coastal waters would, in theory, solve it. Coastal organisms in ballast water that is flushed into mid-ocean would not survive. Such a ban has worked for the North American Inland Waterway. But it would be hard to enforce it worldwide. Heating ballast water or straining it should also halt the species spread. But before any such worldwide regulations were imposed, scientists would need a clearer view of what is going on.

The continuous shuffling of marine organisms has changed the biology of the sea on a global scale. It can have devastating effects as in the case of the American comb jellyfish that recently invades the Black Sea. It has destroyed that sea's anchovy fishery by eating anchovy eggs. It may soon spread to western and northern European waters.

The maritime nations that created the biological "conveyor belt" should support a coordinated international effort to find out what is going on and what should be done about it.

1. According to Dr. Carlton, ocean organisms are _____.

- A. being moved to new environments
- B. destroying the planet
- C. succumbing to the zebra mussel
- D. developing alien characteristics

2. Oceanographers are concerned because _____.

- A. their knowledge of this phenomenon is limited
- B. they believe the oceans are dying
- C. they fear an invasion from outer space
- D. they have identified thousands of alien webs

3. According to Marine ecologists, transplanted marine species _____.

- A. may upset the ecosystems of coastal waters
- B. are all compatible with one another
- C. can only survive in their home waters
- D. sometimes ~~disrupt~~ shipping lanes

4. The identified cause of the problem is _____.

- A. the rapidity with which larvae mature
- B. a common practice of the shipping industry
- C. a centuries old species
- D. the world wide movement of ocean currents

5. The article suggests that a solution to the problem _____.

- A. is unlikely to be identified
- B. must precede further research
- C. is hypothetically easy
- D. will limit global shipping

V. Translation (40 scores)

Direction: In this section there are two short passages, one is written in Chinese and the other in English. You are required to have bilingual translation. Please write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Part A. Translate the following short passage from English into Chinese.

Happiness lies not in the mere possession of money, it lies in the joy of achievement, in the thrill of creative effort. The joy and moral stimulation of work no longer must be forgotten in the mad chase of evanescent profits. These dark days will be worth all they cost us if they teach us that our true destiny is not to be ministered unto but to minister to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Part B. Translate the following short passage from Chinese into English.

在 17 和 18 世纪，中国的艺术、建筑学以及哲学，在西方很受欣赏；除此之外，中国的丝绸、茶和瓷器在西方也倍受欢迎，并在一定程度上改变了西方人的生活。进入 20 世纪后期，西方人再一次转向中国文化。他们除了喜爱中国菜肴外，还学习汉语，尝试中医药，练习中国武术，观看功夫电影。