

试卷编号: A 卷

## 河南师范大学

## 二〇一〇年硕士研究生入学考试业务课试卷

科目代码: 621 名称: 基础英语 适用专业或方向: 英语专业各方向  
(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: In this section there are 30 test items. Under each item there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the most appropriate one and write the letter on your Answer Sheet.

1. The highest \_\_\_\_\_ of the mountain can rarely be seen from below as it is usually hidden in clouds.  
A. height B. peak C. ridge D. range
2. Because modern scientists find the ancient Greek view of the cosmos outdated and irrelevant, they now perceive it as only of ----- interest.  
A. historical B. intrinsic C. astronomical D. experimental
3. The writer was not used to speaking in public, but when the opportunity presented itself, he rose to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chance B. circumstance C. event D. occasion
4. If a substance is dissolved in water or heated, it may \_\_\_\_\_ a gas.  
A. give into B. give over C. give off D. give away
5. The new comer would be more popular in the office if he didn't try so hard to \_\_\_\_\_ himself with the boss.  
A. regard B. ingratiate C. shape D. identify
6. Finally we were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ our votes for or against the proposition.  
A. give B. bid C. offer D. cast
7. When Tom played cards with his friends at the inn, he \_\_\_\_\_ the cards before he dealt.  
A. shuffled B. jumbled C. muddled D. rattled
8. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any \_\_\_\_\_ of it at all.  
A. explanation B. meaning C. sense D. interpretation
9. With time, the memory of childhood quarrels and frictions among family members will fade into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. obliteration B. realization C. oblivion D. thin air
10. Although most of the bedrooms on the first floor are small, the living room is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. expansive B. extended C. abundant D. spacious
11. After stopping at Miami, the ship \_\_\_\_\_ Cuba.  
A. made to B. passed up C. went over D. headed for
12. Bill's secretary \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him he had a telephone call.  
A. cut out B. cut in C. took in D. took out
13. We expect Mr. White will \_\_\_\_\_ Class One when Miss Jane retires.  
A. take over B. take up C. take off D. take to
14. Unless all the members agree to \_\_\_\_\_ to the plan there may be further development in the course of action.  
A. tumble B. stick C. come D. adjust
15. You should have put the milk into the icebox, I expect it \_\_\_\_\_ undrinkable.  
A. became B. had become C. has become D. becomes
16. He wrote the book in \_\_\_\_\_ with his wife.  
A. proportion B. installment C. correspondence D. collaboration
17. She will have to find somewhere else to work, for she can't \_\_\_\_\_ this loud noise any longer.  
A. come up with B. catch up with C. keep up with D. put up with
18. It was the driver's \_\_\_\_\_ that caused him to step on the gas instead of the brake after his car went over the curb.  
A. fraud B. alarm C. terror D. panic
19. Clothing made of plastic fibers has certain advantages over \_\_\_\_\_ made of natural fibers like cotton, wool, or silk.  
A. one B. the one C. that D. what
20. Since it was a nice \_\_\_\_\_ spot, they decided to have a group discussion there.  
A. motionless B. secluded C. stagnant D. separate
21. The school committee hoped that their choice of play would be \_\_\_\_\_ with the students and their parents.  
A. recognized B. popular C. favorable D. fascinated
22. Mr. Robinson knew that the most trivial chore could prove to be a \_\_\_\_\_ if approached with enthusiasm.  
A. prize B. reward C. refund D. bonus
23. Postal \_\_\_\_\_ are determined by the class and weight of the parcel mailed.  
A. taxes B. payment C. fees D. premium
24. With the economy of the country growing strong, the \_\_\_\_\_ mood is one of optimism.  
A. presiding B. circulating C. floating D. prevailing

25. On New Year's Eve, there will be a firework \_\_\_\_\_ at People's Square.  
A. display B. performance C. show D. exhibition
26. Years ago this politician did a clever, but immoral thing, which laid the foundation of his fortune.  
A. unethical B. unexpurgated C. unimpeachable D. unpropitious
27. "Do I understand that it is not compulsory for us to attend?" Mr. Johnson asked.  
A. advisable B. obligatory C. indiscreet D. necessary
28. No matter how frequently \_\_\_\_\_, the works of Beethoven always attract large number of audiences.  
A. performed B. to be performed C. performing D. being performed
29. \_\_\_\_\_ such a good chance, he planned to learn more.  
A. To be given B. Having given C. Having been given D. Giving
30. \_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountain does not seem very high at all.  
A. Comparing B. While comparing C. Compare D. When compared

## II. Cloze Test (20 scores)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

A recent parliamentary report blames the government and the food industry for the growth in obesity. The Department of Transport is blamed for not doing enough to \_\_1\_\_ facilities for pedestrians and cyclists while \_\_2\_\_ to pressure from motoring organizations representing car users. The Ministry of Education is \_\_3\_\_ of selling off school playing fields and not doing enough to \_\_4\_\_ adequate facilities for physical education and games. Young people in Britain have become crazy about football (soccer and rugby), but too often as \_\_5\_\_ "couch potatoes".

The food industry is blamed for promoting junk food to school children and not doing enough to \_\_6\_\_ down on sugar, fats and salt in prepared foods. The industry, \_\_7\_\_ by the current popularity of the Atkins low-carbohydrate diet, has begun to \_\_8\_\_, but it is trying to protect a huge market and will need to do \_\_9\_\_ more if it is to \_\_10\_\_ off increased regulation.

Japan seems less \_\_11\_\_ so far by the problem of obesity, \_\_12\_\_ as the Japanese diet becomes increasingly \_\_13\_\_ (burgers and doughnuts) the problem will grow. \_\_14\_\_, Japanese cuisine has become highly popular in Britain. It is seen as healthy in a different way from the Mediterranean diet \_\_15\_\_ its emphasis on tomatoes and olive oil combined with red wine.

A fairly small amount of red wine is now 16 as beneficial to the heart, 17 its other encouraging properties. But Britain has to do more to 18 the problems of alcoholism 19 with the binge-drinking culture — including violence and vandalism. Limited consumption of alcohol, as long as it is not 20 with driving, is harmless and possibly beneficial.

1. A. stimulate    B. commend    C. promote    D. elevate
2. A. submitting    B. subjecting    C. subordinating    D. surrendering
3. A. charged    B. denounced    C. scolded    D. accused
4. A. assure    B. ensure    C. secure    D. guard
5. A. speculating    B. spectating    C. specializing    D. sightseeing
6. A. fall    B. get    C. cut    D. bring
7. A. stung    B. bitten    C. chewed    D. licked
8. A. retort    B. refute    C. respond    D. resolve
9. A. abundantly    B. considerably    C. extensively    D. principally
10. A. defend    B. beat    C. hold    D. ward
11. A. upset    B. affected    C. effected    D. impressed
12. A. or    B. for    C. but    D. if
13. A. popularized    B. globalized    C. westernized    D. localized
14. A. Accordingly    B. Interestingly    C. Surprisingly    D. Strikingly
15. A. as    B. on    C. but    D. with
16. A. accepted    B. approved    C. assumed    D. acknowledged
17. A. but for    B. let alone    C. regardless of    D. much less
18. A. cope    B. challenge    C. tackle    D. undertake
19. A. matched    B. related    C. united    D. associated
20. A. bonded    B. combined    C. merged    D. incorporated

### III. Proof-reading and Error Correction (30 score)

The following passage contains 15 errors. In each case only one word is involved. You should proof read the passage and correct the errors in the following way:

- 1) For a missing word, write a “^” sign and the word you believe to be missing on your Answer Sheet;
- 2) For an unnecessary word, write a slash “/” and put the word you believe to be unnecessary on your Answer Sheet.
- 3) For a wrong word, write a “→” sign and the word you believe to be the correct one on your Answer Sheet;

#### For example:

When art museum wants a new exhibit,

^ an art

it never buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must often build it.

/never

→ exhibit

Going into any average provincial town and the last thing you will find is a decent book-shop. More than one great industrial town of a population of over a hundred thousand has only one such shop, and that is generally kept going by the sale of school-books.

It is because we cannot afford to buy books. We spend six hundred million pounds a year on the beer, but we certainly do not spend six hundred million pence on literature. Many people can afford to buy motor-cars with anything from seven hundred pounds would be aghast at the idea of spending a single pound occasionally on a book. Yet, merely like furniture, books are cheaper and better decoration than blue chinas or eighteenth century chairs. They are better because they put out the stamp of individuality upon a house. The desire of eighteenth century chairs and blue china may represent not as a genuine personal taste for beautiful things, but an artful passion for rare and expensive ones. On the other hand, a column of books will give a house character and meaning. It should tell you about its owner. A house without books is a mindless and characterless house, and no matter how rich the Persian rugs and how elegant the settees and the ornaments. The Persian rugs not only tell you that the owner has got money, but the books will tell you whether he has got a mind as well.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Reading Comprehension (20 scores)**

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. you should dicide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet

**Passage One**

Social status in chiefdoms was based on seniority of descent. Because rank, power, prestige, and resources came through kinship and descent. Polynesian chiefs

kept extremely long genealogies. Some chiefs managed to trace their ancestry back fifty generations. All the people in the chiefdom were thought to be related to each other. Presumably, all were descended from a group of founding ancestors.

The chief had to demonstrate seniority in descent. Degrees of seniority were calculated so intricately on some islands that there were as many ranks as people. For example, the third son would rank below the second, who in turn would rank below the first. The children of an eldest brother, however, would all rank above the children of the next brother, whose children would in turn outrank those of younger brothers. However, even the lowest-ranking person in a chiefdom was still the chief's relative. In such a kin-based context, everyone, even a chief, had to share with his or her relatives.

Because everyone had a slightly different status, it was difficult to draw a line between elites and common people. Although other chiefdoms calculated seniority differently and had shorter genealogies than those did in Polynesia, the concern for genealogy and seniority and the absence of sharp gaps between elites and commoners are features of all chiefdoms.

1. In chiefdoms, a person's position was based on \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. his family  
B. his rank, power, prestige and kinship  
C. seniority of descent  
D. his genealogy
2. Q: Why did some chiefs manage to trace their ancestry back fifty generations?  
R: They wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. keep their chiefdom  
B. be related to each other  
C. keep long genealogies  
D. find their ancestors
3. The second paragraph gives an example to show \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. how the chief demonstrated seniority in descent  
B. how intricate the degrees of seniority were  
C. how many ranks there were  
D. how people were related
4. Because everyone had a slightly different status, it was difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. divide people into elite and commoners  
B. distinguish between elite and commoners  
C. compare elites with elites with commoners  
D. contrast elites with commoners
5. What can be the best title of the passage?  
A. Seniority of Descent  
B. Social Status in Chiefdom  
C. Long Genealogies  
D. Kinship and Descent

### Passage Two

Not long after the telephone was invented, I assume, a call was placed. The caller was a parent saying, "Your child is bullying my child, and I want it stopped!" the bully's parent replied, "You must have the wrong number. My child is a little angel."

A trillion phone calls later, the conversation is the same. When children are teased or tyrannized, the parental impulse is to grab the phone and rant. But these days, as studies in the U.S. show bullying on the rise and parental supervision on the decline, researchers who study bullying say that calling moms and dads is more futile than ever. Such calls often lead to playground recriminations and don't really teach our kids any lessons about how to navigate the world and resolve conflicts.

When you call parents, you want them to "extract the cruelty" from their bullying children, says Laura Kavesh, a child psychologist in Evanston, Illinois. "But many parents are blown away by the idea of their child being cruel. They won't believe it." In a recent police-department survey in Oak Harbor, Washington, 89% of local high school students said they had engaged in bullying behavior. Yet only 18% of parents thought their children would act as bullies.

In a new U.S. PTA survey, 5% of parents support contacting other parents to deal with bullying. But many educators warn that those conversations can be misinterpreted, causing tempers to flare. Instead, they say, parents should get objective outsiders, like principals, to mediate.

Meanwhile, if you get a call from a parent who is angry about your child's bullying, listen without getting defensive. That's what Laura McHugh of Castro Valley, California, did when a caller told her that her then 13-year-old son had spit in another boy's food. Her son had confessed, but the victim's mom "wanted to make sure my son hadn't given her son a nasty disease," says McHugh, who apologized and promised to get her son tested for AIDS and other diseases. She knew the chance of contracting any disease this way was remote, but her promise calmed the mother and showed McHugh's son that his bad behavior was being taken seriously. McHugh, founder of Parents Coach Kids, a group that teaches parenting skills, sent the mom the test results. All were negative.

Remember: once you make a call, you might not like what you hear. If you have an itchy dialing finger, resist temptation. Put it in your pocket.

1. The word "bullying" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. frightening and hurting      B. teasing  
C. behaving like a tyrant      D. laughing at
2. Calling to a bully's parent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has long existed but changed its content

- B. is often done with careful thinking  
C. often leads to blaming and misunderstanding  
D. is used to warn the child not to do it again.
3. According to the surveys in the U. S., \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bullying among adults is also rising  
B. parents are not supervising their children well  
C. parents seldom believe bullies  
D. most parents resort to calling to deal with bullying
4. When bullying occurs, parents should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. help the bullying child get rid of cruelty    B. resort to the mediator  
C. avoid getting too protective    D. resist the temptation of calling
5. Laura McHugh promised to get the bullied boy tested for diseases because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. her son confessed to being wrong  
B. she was afraid to annoy the boy's parent  
C. he was likely to be affected by these diseases  
D. she wanted to teach her own son a lesson

### Passage Three

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle class man or woman may be alienated by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests.

People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits, including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you

have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview, or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well defined **precedents** and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming—shorter hair, moderate use of make up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job."

1. According to the passage, the way we dress \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. provides clues for people who are critical of us
  - B. indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
  - C. has a direct influence on the way people regard us
  - D. is of particular importance when we get on in age
2. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. change people's conservative attitudes toward their lifestyle
  - B. help young people make friends with the opposite sex
  - C. make them competitive in the job market
  - D. help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships
3. The word "precedent" (Line 1, Para.4) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. early acts for men to follow as examples
  - B. particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
  - C. things that men should agree upon
  - D. men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided
4. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
  - B. women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
  - C. men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
  - D. they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing
5. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A. Dressing for effect.
  - B. How to dress appropriately.
  - C. Managerial positions and clothing.
  - D. Dressing for the occasion.

### Passage Four

I hear many parents complaining that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon --- into a larger cocoon.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teenage market. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come -- with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

1. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to tell \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. readers how to be popular with people around
  - B. teenagers how to learn to decide things for themselves
  - C. parents how to control and guide their children
  - D. people how to understand and respect each other
2. According to the author, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but, in fact, most of them
  - A. have much difficulty understanding each other
  - B. lack confidence
  - C. dare not cope with problems single-handed
  - D. are very much afraid of getting lost
3. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. There is no popularity that really counts.

- B. What many parents are doing is in fact hindering their children from finding their own paths.
- C. It is not necessarily bad for a teenager to disagree with his or her classmates.
- D. Most teenagers claim that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
4. The author thinks of advertisements as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. convincing    B. influential    C. instructive    D. authoritative
5. During the teenage years, one should learn to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. differ from others in as many ways as possible
- B. get into the right season and become popular
- C. find one's real self
- D. rebel against parents and the popularity wave

#### V. Bi-lingual Translation (50 scores)

Directions: This section contains two parts. You must pay particular attention to the key words or phrases in each part when doing your translation.

##### (A) From Chinese into English (25 scores)

沿着荷塘，是一条曲折的小煤屑路。这是一条幽僻的路；白天也少有人走，夜晚更加寂寞。荷塘四面，长着许多树，郁郁葱葱的。路的一旁，是些杨柳和一些不知道名字的树。没有月亮的晚上，这路上阴森森的有些怕人。今晚却很好，虽然月光也还是淡淡的。除了微风轻轻的、阵阵的吹着，除了偶然一声两声狗的吠叫，周围是寂然无声的。

##### (B) From English into Chinese (25 scores)

China is one of the four countries in the world with the oldest civilization, and also one of the largest countries in the world, her territory being about the size of the whole of Europe. With a vast territory and abundant resources, with dense forests and majestic rivers and mountains where peaks pierce the clouds like so many gargantuan swords, with magnificent waterfalls and beautiful lakes, with historical remains underlining her glorious past, China does attract tourists from all parts of the world.