

试卷编号: A

河南师范大学

2012 年硕士研究生入学考试业务课试卷

科目代码: 631 名称: 基础英语

适用专业或方向: 外国语言学及应用语言学、英语语言文学

(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)

Part I. Multiple Choice (30 scores)

Directions: There are 30 sentences in this section. Below each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose your answer and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET.

1. A: I'm really sorry, Ted. I know this can be done, but I don't know how to do it.
B: _____.
A. Oh, come on! It's not that difficult.
B. You really should work harder.
C. No problem. You just press the red button and insert a coin here.
D. Read the directions on the manual.
2. A: Hello. I hear you have an apartment for rent.
B: _____.
A. Yup. We have one coming up the first of June. B. Oh, yeah. Please call again.
C. Yes, you are asking the right person. D. You must have read the ad.
3. After church we usually take a leisurely drive through the countryside.
A. enjoying B. unhurried C. prolonged D. casual
4. The highly unemployment rate is due largely to the worsening of world economic situation.
A. improvement B. alteration C. variation D. deterioration
5. People thought that the use of robots would do away with boring low-paid factory jobs.
A. allocate B. decrease C. squander D. eliminate
6. Lewis says her son was humiliated by his teacher in front of his fifth-grade class.
A. disgraced B. exalted C. surprised D. threatened
7. The author of this book has shown his remarkably keen _____ into human nature.
A. intellect B. insight C. perception D. understanding
8. Does brain power _____ as we get older? Scientists now have some surprising answers.
A. descend B. deduce C. decline D. collapse
9. I am sorry for the _____ tone of your letter, but feel sure that things are not so bad with you as you say.
A. apologetic B. threatening C. pessimistic D. grateful
10. Technology has _____ the sharing, storage and delivery of information, thus making more

information available to more people.

A. finished B. furnished C. functioned D. facilitated

11. The architectural differences may _____ confusion or discomfort for the foreign travelers.

A. cause B. vary C. describe D. impress

12. Mary found it necessary to _____ her earnings by writing articles for magazines.

A. supplement B. signify C. simulate D. swear

13. Robinson Crusoe couldn't see a _____ of hope that he would be saved by a passing ship.

A. slice B. span C. gleam D. grain

14. We _____ to get round the South West Cape on Sunday morning but was obliged quickly to retrace our steps.

A. enforced B. enhanced C. endeavored D. endowed

15. As it is sensitive to large temperature _____, care should be taken to maintain a stable temperature.

A. fluctuation B. transition C. transformation D. exchange

16. Something hit me on the head, and I _____ across the room.

A. scattered B. staggered C. shattered D. stamped

17. Winning meant standing on a podium, smiling for cameras and _____ for pictures.

A. waiting B. posing C. highlighting D. preparing

18. A huge amount of environmental damage has been _____ by the destruction of the rainforests.

A. brought along B. brought in C. brought about D. brought back

19. Farm workers are _____ to complain that they now feel like strangers in their own village.

A. feasible B. apt C. appropriate D. fitting

20. Isn't it a _____ that the airline with the lowest fares is the one with the most customer satisfaction?

A. paradox B. analogy C. correlation D. illusion

21. If you think I'll _____ that, you must think me very stupid indeed.

A. fall from B. fall for C. fall in D. fall down

22. A man has to make _____ for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.

A. provision B. assurance C. supply D. adjustment

23. As a defense against air-pollution damage, many plants and animals _____ a substance to absorb harmful chemicals.

A. relieve B. dismiss C. release D. discard

24. Lily complained to the book seller that there were several pages _____ in the dictionary.

A. losing B. missing C. dropping D. leaking

25. Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.

A. indistinctly B. separately C. irrelevantly D. independently

26. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.

- A. exceedingly B. excessively C. extensively D. exclusively
27. While typing, she has a habit of stopping _____ to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.
- A. occasionally B. promptly C. eventually D. simultaneously
28. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made _____.
- A. on the location B. on the site C. on the spot D. on the ground
29. It is reported that the ship was _____ in a storm off Jamaica two days ago.
- A. drowned B. sunk C. submitted D. wrecked
30. Although he does not like that law, he will _____ with it.
- A. confine B. comply C. conform D. contend

Part II. General Knowledge (15 scores)

Directions: There are 15 multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question and mark your answer on your ANSWER SHEET.

1. Nobel Prizes include the following prizes EXCEPT _____.
- A. Mathematics B. Chemistry C. Peace D. Literature
2. Taboo topics for the Americans are the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. age B. weight C. business D. income
3. The following politicians play almost the same role in diplomacy for a country EXCEPT _____.
- A. premier B. secretary of state C. prime minister D. governor-general
4. M. A. K. Halliday, a British linguist, is well-known for his _____.
- A. functional linguistics B. transformational grammar
- C. generative grammar D. communicative linguistics
5. *A Farewell to Arms* was written by American novelist _____ in the 20th century.
- A. Jack London B. Ernest Hemingway
- C. Allen Poe D. Nathaniel Hawthorn
6. _____, also called *Inuit*, are native people in the North Pole area for thousands of years.
- A. The Aborigines B. The Maoris
- C. The Indians D. The Eskimos
7. The capital of Australia is _____.
- A. Sydney B. Canberra C. Darwin D. Melbourne
8. In English monophthongs, there are _____ front vowels.
- A. four B. five C. three D. six
9. Sixteen hours are to one day as twenty days are to _____.
- A. a season's length B. July's length
- C. June's length D. a year's length
10. Which of the following novels was written by Charles Dickens?
- A. *Oliver Twist* B. *Middlemarch*

- C. *Jane Eyre* D. *Wuthering Heights*
11. Based on the most recent research done on the functions of the brain, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Boys learn faster than girls learn.
 B. Both sides of the brain are involved in both math skills and artistic ability.
 C. The right side of the brain does not develop until children are about 12 years old.
 D. The right side of the brain controls the artistic, creative parts of our personalities.
12. Thanksgiving Day is a holiday celebrated in the United States _____.
 A. on the first Saturday in October
 B. on the fourth Thursday in November
 C. on the first Friday in December
 D. on the third Sunday in November
13. Barack Obama became the _____ President of the United States on January 20, 2009.
 A. 40th B. 43rd C. 44th D. 45th
14. _____ are those that may constitute words by themselves such as *kind, teach, work, book*.
 A. bound morphemes B. allomorphs C. grammatical morphemes D. free morphemes
15. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?
 A. The major difference between synchrony and diachrony is that the former views an event from its historic development.
 B. A prefix usually changes the meaning of the word and does not change its part of speech while a suffix usually changes both the meaning and the part of speech of the word.
 C. Motivation deals with the connection between name and sense.
 D. The conventionalists hold the belief that the relations between sound and meaning are arbitrary.

Part III. Error Identification and Correction (20 scores)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash(/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods .	1. _____ period _____
Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a	2. _____ / _____
School subject are valid for ^ study of television.	3. _____ the _____

Internet use appears to cause a decline in psychological well-being, according to research at Carnegie Mellon University. Even people who spent just a few hours a week on the

Internet experienced more depression and loneliness than those that logged on less frequently, the two-year study showed. And it wasn't that people who were already feeling badly spent more time on the Internet, and that using the Net actually was appeared to cause the bad feelings.

Researchers are puzzling over the results, which was completely contrary with their expectations. They expected that the Net would prove socially healthy than television, since the Net allows users to choose their information and to communicate with others.

The fact that Internet use reduces time unavailable for family and friends may account for the drop in well-being, researchers supposed. Faceless, bodiless "virtual" communication may be less psychologically satisfied than it may be shallower. Another possibility is that exposure to the wider world via the Net makes users less satisfied with his lives.

"But it's important to remember this is not about the technology itself; it's about how it is used," says psychologist Christine Riley of Intel, one of the study's sponsors. "It really points to the need for considering social factors by terms of How you design applications and services for technology.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Part IV. Cloze Test (15 scores)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 15 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and write them on your ANSWER SHEET.

Money spent on advertising serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise 1 of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labor, and is 2 an effective way to fight 3. It lowers the costs of many services: 4 advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times 5, the price of your television license would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 percent more.

And perhaps 6 important of all, advertising provides a guarantee reasonable value in the products and services you buy. No regular advertisers dare 7 a product that fails to 8 the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while 9 misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article 10 advertised, it is the surest proof that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

There is one more point I feel I ought to 11. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was 12 advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He

was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising __13__ persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information-and that in itself would be difficult if not __14__ to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive-advertising would be so __15__ that no one would pay any attention.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. standard | B. standards | C. level | D. levels |
| 2. A. therefore | B. doubtfully | C. of course | D. by no means |
| 3. A. crime | B. corruption | C. inflation | D. unemployment |
| 4. A. with | B. thanks to | C. without | D. lack of |
| 5. A. as many | B. as much | C. as such | D. less |
| 6. A. more | B. all the more | C. most | D. least |
| 7. A. sponsor | B. promote | C. sell | D. support |
| 8. A. live upon | B. live to | C. live up | D. live up to |
| 9. A. through | B. by | C. via | D. without |
| 10. A. persistently | B. occasionally | C. consistently | D. inconsistently |
| 11. A. touch | B. focus in | C. focus | D. touch upon |
| 12. A. against | B. hating | C. for | D. promoting |
| 13. A. sought | B. seeks to | C. expected to | D. wants to |
| 14. A. impossible | B. hard | C. likely | D. probable |
| 15. A. interesting | B. exciting | C. boring | D. stirring |

Part V. Reading Comprehension (20 scores)

Directions: In this section there are four reading passages followed by a total of 20 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

At all ages and at all stages of life, fear presents a problem to almost everyone. "We are largely the playthings of our fears," wrote the British author Horace Walpole many years ago. "To one, fear of the dark; to another, of physical pain; to a third, of public ridicule; to a fourth, of poverty; to a fifth, of loneliness — for all of us our particular creature waits in a hidden place."

Fear is often a useful emotion. When you become frightened, many physical changes occur within your body. Your heartbeat and responses quicken; your pupils expand to admit more light; large quantities of energy-producing adrenaline (肾上腺素) are poured into your bloodstream. Confronted with a fire or accident, fear can fuel life-saving flight. Similarly, when a danger is psychological rather than physical, fear can force you to take self-protective measures. It is only when fear is disproportional to the danger at hand that it becomes a problem.

Some people are simply more vulnerable to fear than others. A visit to the newborn nursery of any large hospital will demonstrate that, from the moment of their births, a few fortunate

infants respond calmly to sudden fear-producing situations such as a loudly slammed door. Yet a neighbor in the next bed may cry out with profound fright. From birth, he or she is more prone to learn fearful responses because he or she had inherited a tendency to be more sensitive.

Further, psychologists know that our early experiences and relationships strongly shape and determine our later fears. A young man named Bill, for example, grew up with a father who regarded each adversity as a temporary obstacle to be overcome with imagination and courage. Using his father as a model, Bill came to welcome adventure and to trust his own ability to solve problems.

Phil's dad, however, spent most of his time trying to protect himself and his family. Afraid to risk the insecurity of a job change, he remained unhappy in one position. He avoided long vacations because "the car might break down." Growing up in such a home, Phil naturally learned to become fearful and tense.

1. In the last sentence of Paragraph 1, "our particular creature" refers to _____.
 A. fear of something B. a fierce beast
 C. physical pain D. public ridicule
2. Fear can be a useful emotion to use because it can _____.
 A. stimulate many physical changes within our body
 B. quicken our heartbeat and responses
 C. pour large quantities of adrenaline into our bloodstream
 D. help us respond quickly to danger and protect ourselves
3. Fear becomes a problem only when _____.
 A. the danger is thought greater than it really is
 B. the danger is more psychological than physical
 C. one cannot stand the danger
 D. one is not well prepared for it
4. Different responses of newborn infants to a loudly slammed door imply that _____.
 A. some people are inherently more easily affected by danger
 B. people's responses to stimuli is not an inherited feature
 C. some people seem to be very sensitive to noise
 D. people sometimes seem to turn a deaf ear to noise
5. Psychologists have found that later fears are determined largely by our _____.
 A. home education B. school education
 C. parent's lifestyle D. early experiences

Passage Two

Exchange a glance with someone, then look away. Do you realize that you have made a statement? Hold the glance for a second longer, and you have made a different statement. Hold it for 3 seconds, and the meaning has changed again. For every social situation, there is a

permissible time that you can hold a person's gaze without being intimate, rude, or aggressive. If you are on an elevator, what gaze-time are you permitted? To answer this question, consider what you typically do. You very likely give other passengers a quick glance to size them up and to assure them that you mean no threat. Since being close to another person signals the possibility of interaction, you need to emit a signal telling others you want to be left alone. So you cut off eye contact, what sociologist Erving Goffman (1963) calls "a dimming of the light." You look down at the floor, at the indicator lights, anywhere but into another passenger's eyes. Should you break the rule against staring at a stranger on an elevator, you will make the other person exceedingly uncomfortable, and you are likely to feel a bit strange yourself.

If you hold eye contact for more than 3 seconds, what are you telling another person? Much depends on the person and the situation. For example, a man and a woman communicate interest in this manner. They typically gaze at each other for about 3 seconds at a time, then drop their eyes down for 3 seconds, before letting their eyes meet again. But if one man gives another man a 3-second-plus stare, he signals "I know you." "I'm interested in you." Or "You look peculiar and I am curious about you." This type of stare often produces hostile feelings.

1. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.
 - A. every glance has its significance
 - B. staring at a person is an expression of interest
 - C. a gaze longer than 3 seconds is unacceptable
 - D. a glance conveys more meaning than words
2. If you want to be left alone on an elevator, the best thing to do is _____.
 - A. to look into another passenger's eyes
 - B. to avoid eye contact with other passengers
 - C. to signal you are not a threat to anyone
 - D. to keep a distance from other passengers
3. By "a dimming of the lights (Para. 1)" Erving Goffman means _____.
 - A. closing one's eyes
 - B. turning off the lights
 - C. ceasing to glance at others
 - D. reducing gaze-time to the minimum
4. If one is looked at by a stranger for too long, he tends to feel _____.
 - A. depressed
 - B. uneasy
 - C. curious
 - D. amused
5. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 - A. the limitations of eye contact
 - B. the exchange of ideas through eye contact
 - C. proper behavior in different situations
 - D. the role of eye contact in interpersonal communication

Passage Three

The town in which Mr. Winkler lived was set back from the ocean against a wall of great cliffs, and the air around the houses smelled strongly of fish. One might have supposed that sick fish went up to be dipped in the air. As sick people sometimes go down to be dipped in the sea. There were a few small shops in the town and the harbor handled some shipping, but for

the most part the town was less active than the sea. After he finished his lunch, Mr. Winkler usually went for a stroll on the beach. The beach was a desert of heaps of sand and stones tumbling about, and the sea did what it liked. What it liked most was to destroy. It thundered at the town, and thundered at the cliffs and washed away the coast line.

As the day declined into afternoon, and the air, which had been quite clear, began to fill with mist. Mr. Winkler's thoughts also seemed to cloud. They raced and mingled in such a helter-skelter fashion that by the time Mr. Winkler finished dinner, after dark, his mind was busily digging, digging, digging in the live red coals of the fireplace. Now a bottle of good wine after dinner does a digger in the coals no harm except that it has a tendency to throw him out of work, but Mr. Winkler, who had been idle for a long time, poured out his last glassful of wine with as complete an appearance of satisfaction as is ever to be found in an elderly gentleman who has reached the end of a bottle.

1. The town is described as all of the following Except _____.
A. small B. close to the sea C. busy D. close to the cliffs
2. The expression "throw him out of work" means most nearly _____.
A. cause him to lose his income B. stir him to action
C. keep him out of danger D. keep him from thinking
3. During the afternoon, Mr. Winkler became _____.
A. confused B. unhappy C. angry D. determined
4. The sea is described as _____.
A. noisy B. idle C. deep D. misty
5. Mr. Winkler probably stayed on the beach until _____.
A. lunch was ready B. the mist cleared
C. he became hungry D. he met someone

Passage Four

A child who has once been pleased with a tale likes, as a rule, to have it retold identically the same words, but this should not lead parents to treat printed fairy stories as sacred texts. It is always much better to tell a story than read it out of a book, and if a parent can produce what, in the actual circumstances of the time and the individual child, is an improvement on the printed text, so much the better.

A charge made against fairy tales is that they harm the child by frightening him or arousing his sadistic impulses. To prove the latter, one would have to show in a controlled experiment that children who have read fairy stories were more often guilty of cruelty than those who had not. Aggressive, destructive, sadistic impulses every child has and, on the whole, their symbolic verbal discharge seems to be rather a safety valve than an incitement to overt action. As to fears, there are, I think, well-authenticated cases of children being dangerously terrified by some fairy stories. Often, however, this arises from the child having heard the story once. Familiarity with the story by repetition turns the pain of fear into the pleasure of a fear faced and mastered.

There are also people who object to fairy stories on the grounds that they are not objectively true, that giants, witches, two headed dragons, magic carpets, etc., do not exist; and that, instead of indulging his fantasies in fairy tales, the child should be taught how to adapt to reality by studying history and mechanics. I find such people, I must confess, so unsympathetic and peculiar that I do not know how to argue with them. If their case were sound, the world should be full of madmen attempting to fly from New York to Philadelphia on a broomstick or covering a telephone with kisses in the belief that it was their enchanted girl friend.

No fairy story every claimed to be a description of the external world and no sane child had every believed that it was.

1. In the writer's opinion, a fairy tale _____.
 - A. cannot be read to children without variation because they find no pleasure in it
 - B. must be made easy so that children can read it on their own
 - C. is longer needed in developing children's power of memory
 - D. will be more effective if it is adapted by parents
2. According to the passage, some people who are openly against fairy tales argue that _____.
 - A. fairy tales increase a tendency to sadism in children
 - B. fairy tales are harmful to children unless they have been adapted by their parent
 - C. fairy tales are harmful to children in that they show the primitive cruelty in children.
 - D. children who have read fairy stories pay little attention to the study of history and mechanics.
3. In the writer's opinion to rid children of fears, fairy stories should be _____.
 - A. told only once
 - B. repeated many times
 - C. told in a realistic setting
 - D. presented vividly
4. In the writer's opinion, fairy stories _____.
 - A. have a very bad effect on children
 - B. have advantages in cultivating children's imagination
 - C. help children to come to terms with fears
 - D. harm children greatly
5. According to the passage, which of the following statement is NOT true about fairy stories?
 - A. If children indulged his fantasies in fairy tales instead of being taught how to adapt to reality by studying history and mechanics the world should be full of madmen.
 - B. Children can often be greatly terrified when the fairy story is heard for the first time.
 - C. Fairy tales may beneficially direct children's aggressive, destructive and sadistic impulses.
 - D. Fairy tales are no more than stories about imaginary figures with magical powers which has nothing to do with the external world.

Part VI. Translation (50 scores)

Section A. Translate the following English into Chinese (25 scores)

When we accept that imperfection is part of being human, and when we can continue rolling through life and appreciate it, we will have achieved a wholeness that others can only aspire. That, I believe, is what God asks of us — not “Be perfect”, not “Don’t even make a mistake”, but “Be whole.”

If we are brave enough to love, strong enough to forgive, generous enough to rejoice in another’s happiness, and wise enough to know there is enough love to go around for us all, then we can achieve a fulfillment that no other living creature will ever know.

Section B. 将下面的汉语译成英语 (25 scores)

在不同地方姿势有着不同的意思。在日本，正视某人的眼睛被认为是指责或有敌意；在加纳，翘起大拇指是粗鲁手势。为了避免得罪他人，双手最好别动。

亚洲人认为，北美人表达情感的方式是冲动的和狂热的，而拉丁美洲人却认为他们是克制和冷静的。你必须明白你表达情感的习惯在某一特定文化背景下会对人们产生何种影响。