

曲阜师范大学 2005 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称: 外国语言学与应用语言学

考试科目名称: 基础英语

注	1. 试卷共 11 页。
意	2. 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写明题号, 不用抄题。
事	3. 试题与答题纸一并交上。
项	4. 须用蓝、黑色墨水笔或圆珠笔作答, 字迹清楚。

I Vocabulary

Directions: In this part you have two sections. (20)

Section One: Choose the word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the *italicized* word or phrase in each sentence.

1. These small firms *amalgamated* not long ago in order to meet the increasing demands for more electrical appliances.
A. clustered B. combined C. assembled D. linked
2. The car model has become *obsolete*.
A. outmoded B. out of stock C. popular D. modern
3. Many geologists and anthropologists possess a wealth of *evidence* to indicate that human beings rose from lower forms of life over a long period of time.
A. proof B. data C. testimony D. reference
4. The United States Constitution mandates two houses of Congress so that the large states will not be *disproportionately* represented.
A. illegally B. mistakenly C. unequally D. inadequately
5. With its power of displaying a reality that has no *tangible* existence, the mirror could symbolize the mystery of the universe.
A. touchable B. certain C. true D. material
6. Government at many levels should *establish* certain rules in the interests of the citizens.
A. organize B. found C. institute D. form
7. The employer must verify that the applicants for the post have the proper *qualifications*.
A. measurements B. talents C. skills D. credentials

8. Their *inept* handling of our account about the law-breakers made us reevaluate our relationship with them.

A. clumsy B. inappropriate C. silly D. inferior

9. The article *alluded* to the car crashes on the interstate highways, caused by the lawless activities of the American driver.

A. deluded B. spoke of C. referred to D. recounted

10. The crowd *swelled* until the noise made could be heard for miles.

A. grew B. shouted C. cheered D. scattered

Section Two: Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence.

11. We were asked to _____ from smoking until the plane was airborne.

A. resist B. restrain C. restrict D. refrain

12. The original building was erected in 1710 but this structure has been largely transformed and _____.

A. increased B. extended C. augmented D. stretched

13. Tourists are less aware of the equally _____ historical interest and friendly individuality of the ancient capital --- the city of Winchester.

A. rewarding B. paying C. compensation D. gratifying

14. These athletes threw petrol on the bonfire and the sudden _____ lit up the whole garden.

A. flare B. spark C. twinkle D. glow

15. It surprises me that no inquiry has been made by a government-_____ working party into the loss of productivity caused by this out-dated machine.

A. appointed B. operated C. nominated D. selected

16. As we all know, houses are _____ to be at rest with respect to the earth, but the earth itself is not motionless.

A. resumed B. assumed C. presumed D. consumed

17. All living creatures have some _____ that are passed on from one generation to the next.

A. attributes B. properties C. aspects D. conformity

18. Far worse are the sufferings of the dependents of gambling addicts because they are usually _____ of all material comforts.

A. deprived B. robbed C. denied D. refused

19. Betty broke the school rules and regulations repeatedly so the principal finally had no alternative but to _____ her.

- A.export B.deport C.expel D.eject

20.His plan to put an end to the gibberish in our writing is in no way _____.

- A.insoluble B.impassable C.impracticable D.inaccessible

II Cloze Test

Directions: In the following passage there are 20 blanks, for each of which there are four choices marked A, B, C, or D below the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.(20)

Increasingly, over the past ten years, people – especially young people– 1 the need to change their eating habits, because much of the food they eat, particularly 2 foods, is not good for the health. Consequently, there has been a 3 interest in natural foods: foods which do not contain chemical additives and which 4 chemical fertilizers, widely used in 5 today.

Natural foods, for example, are vegetables, fruit and grain which have been grown in soil that is rich 6 organic matter. In simple terms, this means that the soil has been nourished by unused vegetable matter, which provides it 7 essential vitamins and minerals. This in itself is a 8 process compared with the use of chemicals and fertilizers, the main purpose 9 is to increase the amount -- 10 the quality—of foods 11 in commercial farming areas.

Natural foods also include animals which have been allowed to feed and move freely in healthy pastures. Compare this with 12 in the mass production of poultry: there are battery farms, for example, where thousands of chickens live crowded together in one building and are fed 13 food which is little better than rubbish. Chickens kept in this way are not only tasteless 14 food; they also produce eggs which 15 important vitamins.

There are other aspects of healthy eating which are now receiving increasing attention 16 experts on diet. It is significant that nowadays fibre is considered to be an important part of a healthy diet. In white bread, for example, the fibre has been 17 . But it is present in 18 flour and of course in vegetables. It is interesting to note that in countries where the national diet contains large quantities of unrefined flour and vegetables, certain diseases are comparatively 19 . Hence emphasis 20 on the eating of "wholemeal bread and more vegetables by modern experts on "healthy eating".

1. A.have become aware of B.are aware at

- C.were becoming aware of D.become aware at
 2. A.unprocessed B.unrefined C.processed D.being processed
 3. A.declining B.growing C.diminishing D.shrinking
 4. A.are effected by B.have not been effected by
 C.are affected by D.have not been aaffected by
 5. A.farm B.farms C.farming D.farmland
 6. A.in B.of C.without D.at
 7. A.of B.to C.with D.by
 8. A.(an)artificial B.natural C.growing D.relative
 9. A.of it B.of which C.of what D./
 10. A.despite B.but C.but not D.instead
 11. A.grown B.producing C.yielded D.planting
 12. A.that happens B.what happened
 C.that happened D.what happens
 13. A.with B.on C.of D.by
 14. A.like B.as C.in D.for
 15. A.lack B.shorten C.have plenty of D.abound
 16. A.of B.out of C.from D.to
 17. A.added B.reduced C.included D.removed
 18. A.gross B.coarse C.crude D.unrefined
 19. A.common B.prevalent C.never occurred D.rare
 20. A.place B.to be placed C.being placed D.having been placed

III Identify what main figure of speech is used in each of the following sentences. (20)

- To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a scholar.
- It has the poorest millionaire, the littlest great men, the haughtiest beggars, the plainest beauties, the lowest skyscrapers, the dolefullest pleasures of any town I ever saw.
- Habit is a cable; everyday we weave a thread and soon we can not break it.
- The old bus rattled along over the stony road.
- Nothing will be able to calm the anger of the tempest.

6. The world is still ignorant of the fact.
7. He complains, and with millions of reasons.
8. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them.
9. They laid down their lives in the war.
10. "I played ping-pong with my wife this morning."
"With your wife? Which *won*?"
The husband did not answer. "Which *won*?" asked the friend again.
"Which *one*?" thundered the husband. "How many wives do you think I have?
Do you take me for a cock?"

IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part you will read four passages. Each one is followed by some questions. You are to choose one best answer A, B, C, or D to each question. (20)

Passage 1

The fixed stars were distinguished from the planets even in ancient times because the planets move seasonally through the constellations, which are relatively nonchanging arrangements of stars in the sky. Planets are cold solid bodies that shine by reflecting sunlight. Stars, on the other hand, contain much more matter, but they are so hot that they are entirely gaseous, and they emit light by incandescence.

Then, how does an amateur, or a professional, recognize a new comet when he finds one? Most new-found comets are diffuse and formless as a squashed star, completely devoid of any tail. In this respect they resemble hundreds of faint nebulae that speckle the sky, with this difference: nebulae are fixed, but a comet will inevitably move. Consequently, a second observation made a few hours later will generally reveal a motion if the nebulous wisp is indeed a comet. However, most comet hunters compare the position of their suspected comet with a sky map that carries faint nebulae and clusters. Then the discovery is quickly reported to a nearby observatory or directly to the Central Bureau.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Differences between the fixed stars and planets.
 - B. Some characteristics of comets
 - C. Properties of new comets.

- D. Information about fixed stars, planets and comets.
2. Which of the following is true about planets?
- A. stationary B. entirely gaseous
C. giving out light by itself D. nonluminous
3. The word "diffuse" in line 8 means most closely
- A. prevalent B. twinkling C. scattered, spread out D. irregular
4. According to the information in the passage, how is a new comet recognized?
- A. By reporting to a nearby observatory or directly to the Central Bureau.
B. By comparing the new comet with other new-found comets.
C. By looking up a sky map.
D. By observing the wisp.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. stars are solid heavenly bodies B. comets are not stationary
C. planets were fixed in ancient times D. stars emit light by reflection

Passage 2

A society is composed of people who are tied together by a feeling of belonging together; the members of a society are aware of their own social and economic interdependence. On the basis of this definition, many insects and other "social" animals would be excluded from the ranks of society builders, for they lack the consciousness of their interdependence. It is man alone who lives in a society. Society is, however, only possible if we can assume that other members of that society will act and behave in expected ways. To take a simple example, we assume that if we greet acquaintances in a friendly manner, they will accept and return our greeting. We would be very surprised if, in answer to our greeting, we receive a slap in the face.

Societies are distinguished from each other by culture: that is, the technological, ideological, and social patterns of behavior which are learned by the members of a particular society as they grow up. It is their shared culture, as well as common language, which gives people the feeling of belonging, the "we" feeling. A child learns the culture of his society from his parents and other adult members of the society. He learns, for example, how to behave towards other people; how to farm or herd cattle; and how to approach his society's gods and what to expect from the gods in return. Consider the earlier example of offering greetings: in some societies children are taught to shake hands when they greet someone; in other

societies the hands are put together and a bow is made.

The family has been the subject of much research. It is the institution with which the individual has his most intimate contact. Because the family is such a part of part of him, it is often difficult for him to conceive of people who have a different system of marriage and a different family structure.

6. According to the passage, a society is formed by
- people who feel they are of a sort and can understand each other.
 - people who feel they have much in common in religious practice.
 - people who feel they can safely expect something from others.
 - people who feel they know how to approach the gods.
7. People have done much study on the family because
- it is composed of people themselves.
 - it is one of the social institutions.
 - it is something hard to understand.
 - it involves many different social customs.
8. What does the sentence "It is man alone who lives in a society" mean in the passage?
- There is only one man among those living in a society.
 - Living in a society are only human beings and without any animals.
 - Only that which is organized by human beings can be considered as society.
 - All people living in a society are isolated from each other
9. At the end of paragraph 2 shaking hands and bowing are mentioned by the author to
- prove that societies are different because customs are different.
 - show that there are different ways of teaching children good manners.
 - give evidence that the "we" feeling originates from greeting each other politely.
 - illustrate that man is different from a "social" animal in that the former has etiquette.
10. According to the passage, a child learns the culture of his society to
- be able to behave politely to each other
 - become an accepted member of his society.
 - know how to farm or herd cattle.
 - approach his society's gods and receive help from them.

Passage 3

The Englishman is often condemned as phlegmatic. Off the football terraces he shows very little emotion; almost dull, you might say. Perhaps so. But try dangling the subject of horsemeat under his nostrils and watch his reaction. He will probably snort and roll his eyes and, if you suggest you have actually eaten the stuff, you will find yourself in a full-scale argument, if not in a fight. Yet, just across the Channel, horsemeat is not simply enjoyed but considered by many as superior to beef. Certainly the prices the horse butcher charges do not reflect an inferiority complex. Pound for pound he might be selling a racing champion. But if you tried to set yourself up as a horse butcher in England, you would probably find your shop windows smashed the very first day.

Why these extremes of attitudes? It is easy to understand the rider's revulsion at the idea that his legs are straddling someone's future steak dinner. But only a small percentage of the England ride; certainly not that many more than in countries on the Continent. In any case, riding horses are not sold for meat. The horse that appears on the dinner table has been specially raised to be put there, like beef cattle, lambs and pigs. To an Englishman, this idea is probably even more barbarous than the fact of slaughtering the beast. To stand there, actually watching this noble creature growing on your farm, knowing what its fate is to be! But, you argue, what about those lovely calves with their soft, brown eyes? It's no use talking about it. The plain fact is that the English love horses and love, as we know, knows no reason.

11. How does an English man feel about eating horsemeat?

- A. Angry B. Curious C. Happy D. Sad

12. If you are a horse butcher in England, you will be _____.

- A. welcome B. punished C. arrested D. laughed at

13. Across the Channel, horse meat _____.

- A. is not enjoyed
 B. is considered as good as beef
 C. is regarded as good as or even better than beef
 D. is considered worse than beef

14. What do you feel about the Englishman?

- A. He loves horse meat. B. He is phlegmatic.
 C. He is hot-tempered D. He loves horses.

15. The author's attitude is that _____.

- A. the Englishman does not like to eat lambs
- B. as soon as Englishman leaves the football terraces, she shows much emotion
- C. the horse that appears on the dinner should be riding one
- D. there is no reason why the English love horses.

Passage 4

Doctors estimate that about 40% of women over thirty in Britain are overweight. This figure may well be misleading as certainly large numbers of overweight people never seek medical advice.

Many women are very worried about being overweight. They feel that it shows a lack of will-power or self-control on their part. In addition, fat women do not conform to the modern ideal of beauty exemplified by fashion models and young film stars who are all incredibly thin.

Apart from aesthetic reasons, there are strong medical grounds for not overeating. Overweight people are particularly prone to heart disease and are easily tired by physical activity. Losing weight would certainly make them feel healthier and increase their life expectancy.

Some women feel guilty about being fat and their guilt is repressed by eating more. It is a vicious circle. On the other hand, there are women who unnecessarily lose weight in order to conform to a model of social acceptability. Some of them end up by starving themselves to death! So perhaps it might be better to try to remove fat people's unhappiness than to try to remove the fat.

16. The first paragraph tells us that _____.

- A. doctors underestimate the percentage of overweight women
- B. doctors overestimate the percentage of overweight women
- C. doctors tell us the exact percentage of overweight women
- D. doctors do not know the percentage of overweight women

17. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Overweight women are often regarded as having less will-power.
- B. Overweight women are often regarded as being less beautiful.
- C. Overweight women are often regarded as being less fashionable.
- D. Overweight women are often regarded as being less intellectual.

18. Which of is NOT one of the medical advantages of losing weight for fat people?

- A. Avoiding heart disease B. Increasing physical activity
C. Increasing life expectancy D. Enhancing their beauty

19. The writer of this article seems to be _____.

- A. in favour of overweight women
B. in favour of those whose guilt is repressed by eating more
C. in favour of those who unnecessarily lose weight
D. in favour of losing unnecessary weight
20. After reading the article, you get the advice that _____.
- A. fat women should not spoil their happiness by losing weight
B. fat women should try to do more physical labour
C. fat women should eat more than usual
D. fat women should take some medicines to lose fat

V Translation. Translate the following passage into English. (20)

哈佛大学一向重视对中国的研究。贵校已故的费正清教授，就是毕生从事中国历史文化研究的知名学者。为了有助于研究中国的历史和现实，我愿向贵校赠送一套新出版的《毛泽东评点二十四史》。二十四史是记载中国几千年历史的重要典籍。毛泽东先生对二十四史做过许多点评和批注，为认识中国的历史和吸取历史经验，留下了丰富的思想遗产。

我高兴地得知，陆登庭校长将于明年访华，我期待在北京与你再次见面。我也希望中美两国青年在建设各自国家、促进世界和平与发展的事业中，加深了解，互相学习，增进友谊，为创造美好的未来而奋斗。

VI Translation. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (20)

Television in the United States is gradually moving beyond the confines of standard formulae. The latest and, in many respects, most impressive evidence can be found in a recently produced series of dramatizations of outstanding short stories. These productions demonstrate that the television form can have very distinctive qualities and assets.

Although the basic aesthetics of television are not radically different from those of movies, the key to the differences that do exist is primarily economic. In television, aesthetics will always be constrained by the "bottom line" of a budget. Add to this is the long-acknowledged fact that television, with its smaller frame, is a close-up medium. When these things are considered, it becomes apparent that the

short story might be an especially good source of dramatic material. It tends to be heavier on character development than on plot, and television can linger on the details and gestures--- things that might be called the "beautiful brushstrokes" of the story.

VII Writing (30)

Directions: For this part, you are to write a composition as long as no less than 400 words on the title **On Challenge** according to the following suggestions.

1. Tell the readers something about challenge.
2. Show the readers some different attitudes towards challenge.
3. What is the importance of challenge towards society and individuals?
4. What's your opinion of challenge / How do you think we should treat challenge?