

曲阜师范大学 2007 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称: 外国语言学及应用语言学、英语语言文学
 考试科目名称: 基础英语

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|---|----------------------------|
| 注 | 1. 试题共 16 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. Reading comprehension (25 x 2' = 50%).

Text A

When imaginative scientists first suggested the possibility that one person could speak directly to another over a long distance, few people took them seriously. Among the few who did was a Scots-born American named Alexander Craham Bell, who was one of the first to develop a telephone in 1876. Now the most common means of voice communication in the world, the telephone of today is infinitely more sophisticated and effective than the crude instrument developed by Bell, and it is being used in ways he could not possibly have foreseen.

Today, communication is being seriously considered a communications service "on the move". Because America is such a highly mobile society - a society on wheels - telephones in cars and trucks are becoming as essential as those in homes and offices. Industry officials have predicted that mobile communications service will soon be comparable in many respects to the service provided by telephones that do not move.

Another area rapidly being expanded is overseas telephone service. In 1972, when overseas telephone service was inaugurated with a radio telephone call between New York and London, the occasion was heralded as thrilling. Today, many, many telephone users regard international calls as routine, and overseas service, thanks largely to undersea cables and communications

satellites, has undergone extraordinary improvement. Transmission has been made clearer, charges have been greatly reduced, and dependability has been improved. Overseas telephone service has now been extended to nearly 250 countries and areas throughout the world.

The introduction of direct distance dialing in 1951 was one of the most significant developments in the efforts of improving long-distance service. Direct distance dialing is not only fast and convenient for the caller, it has also enabled telephone companies to handle the extraordinary growth of telephone use that has occurred since the 1950s. Between 1950 and 1973 the number of telephone in the U.S. more than tripled, with the addition of 90 million telephones. For the Bell Telephone System alone long-distance calls in the same period have increased from 1.4 billion to 8.5 billion, and indications are that long-distance traffic will continue to increase significantly in the years ahead. In 1972, 77% of the 8.5 billion long-distance messages were dialed by the customer.

Another very significant development in telephone use is in the area of data communications. Here is an example of how medical data are being transmitted. In a small town in the western part of the U.S. about 300 people gathered in the local school to undergo tests for lung and respiratory diseases such as emphysema. The procedures followed marked a major advance in detecting emphysema and allied diseases by providing almost instantaneous computer diagnosis over long-distance telephone lines. First, technicians at the school used touch-tone telephones to send vital statistics on the person being tested to the computer, which was located in a hospital 60 miles away. The individual then exhaled into a spirometer, which measures volume and rate of air exhalation, and these measurements were automatically transmitted to the computer. The computer instantly calculated the results and within two seconds relayed them back to the testing center. Normally, it takes hours or even weeks to evaluate spirometer measurements, and a lapse of weeks in detecting emphysema can seriously affect the outcome of treatment. By utilizing a computer and communications, however, the time lag is reduced to seconds. Moreover, people in a remote community are put within arm's length of the most up-to-date medical facilities available.

1. What does "communication service on the move" mean?

- A. Communication enables the world move more efficiently so that we are living in a mobile society.
- B. Communication can be carried on almost anywhere in the world.
- C. Mobile communication service.
- D. Communication has been upgraded ever since the first telephone was invented.

2. What are the advantages of direct distance dialing?

- A. It's fast and convenient for the caller.
- B. It's easy to handle either for the caller or the telephone company, as well as A.
- C. It lowers the cost of telephone service.
- D. All the above.

3. The selection can be best categorized as ____.

- A. argumentation
- B. objective description
- C. exposition
- D. narration

Text B

1. Reverse discrimination, minority recruitment, racial quotas, and, more generally, affirmative action are phrases that carry powerful emotional charges. But why should affirmative action, of all government policies, be so controversial? In a sense, affirmative action is like other governmental programs, e.g., defense, conservation, and public schools. Affirmative action programs are designed to achieve legitimate government objectives such as improved economic efficiency, reduced social tension, and general betterment of the public welfare. While it cannot be denied that there is no guarantee that affirmative action will achieve these results, neither can it be denied that there are plausible, even powerful, sociological and economic arguments pointing to its likely success.

2. Government programs, however, entail a cost, that is, the expenditure of social or economic resources. Setting aside cases in which the specific user is charged a fee for service (toll roads and tuition at state institutions), the burdens

and benefits of publicly-funded or mandated programs are widely shared. When an individual benefits personally from a government program, it is only because she or he is one member of a larger beneficiary class, e.g., a farmer, and most government revenue is obtained through a scheme of general taxation to which all are subject.

3. Affirmative action programs are exceptions to this general rule, though not, as might at first seem, because the beneficiaries of the programs are specific individuals. It is still the case that those who ultimately benefit from affirmative action do so only by virtue of their status as members of a larger group, a particular minority. Rather, the difference is the location of the burden. In affirmative action the burden of "funding" the program is not shared universally, and that is inherent in the nature of the case, as can be seen clearly in the case of affirmative action in employment. Often job promotions are allocated along a single dimension, seniority; and when an employer promotes a less senior worker from a minority group, the person disadvantaged by the move is easily identified: the worker with greatest seniority on a combined minority—non-minority list passed over for promotion.

4. Now we are confronted with two competing moral sentiments. On the one hand, there is the idea that those who have been unfairly disadvantaged by past discriminatory practices are entitled to some kind of assistance. On the other, there is the feeling that no person ought to be deprived of what is rightfully his or hers, even for the worth-while service of fellow humans. In this respect, disability due to past racial discrimination, at least insofar as there is no connection to the passed-over worker, is like a natural evil. When a villainous man willfully and without provocation strides and injures another, there is not only the feeling that the injured person ought to be compensated but there is consensus that the appropriate party to bear the cost is the one who inflicted the injury. Yet, if the same innocent man stumbled and injured himself, it would be surprising to hear someone argue that the villainous man ought to be taxed for the injury simply because he might have tripped the victim had he been given the opportunity. There may very well be agreement that he should be aided in his recovery with money and personal assistance, and many will give willingly, but there is also agreement that no one individual ought to be singled out and

forced to do what must ultimately be considered act of charity.

- 4. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. comparing affirmative action programs to other government programs
 - B. arguing that affirmative action programs are morally justified
 - C. analyzing the basis for moral judgments about affirmative action programs
 - D. introducing the readers to the importance of affirmative action as a social issue
 - E. describing the benefits that can be obtained through affirmative action programs
- 5. The author mentions toll roads and tuition at state institutions (underlined in the second paragraph) in order to
 - A. anticipate a possible objection based on counterexamples
 - B. avoid a contradiction between moral sentiments
 - C. provide illustrations of common government programs
 - D. voice doubts about the social and economic value of affirmative action
 - E. offer examples of government programs which are too costly
- 6. With which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?
 - A. Affirmative action programs should be discontinued because they place an unfair burden on non-minority persons who bear the cost of the programs.
 - B. Affirmative action programs may be able to achieve legitimate social and economic goals such as improved efficiency.
 - C. Affirmative action programs are justified because they are the only way of correcting injustices created by past discrimination.
 - D. Affirmative action programs must be redesigned so that society as a whole rather than particular individual bears the cost of the programs.
 - E. Affirmative action programs should be abandoned because they serve no useful social function and place unfair burdens on particular individuals.
- 7. The author most likely places the word "funding" in quotation marks (in the 3rd paragraph) in order to remind the reader that
 - A. affirmative action programs are costly in terms of government-revenues

- B. particular individuals may bear a disproportionate share of the burden of affirmative action
 - C. the cost of most government programs is shared by society at large
 - D. the beneficiaries of affirmative action are members of larger-groups
 - E. the cost of affirmative action is not only a monetary expenditure
- 8. The "villainous man" discussed in the 4th paragraph functions primarily as
 - A. an illustration
 - B. a counterexample
 - C. an authority
 - D. an analogy
 - E. a disclaimer
 - 9. According to the passage, affirmative action programs are different from most other government programs in which of the following ways?
 - 1. the goals the programs are designed to achieve
 - 2. the ways in which costs of the programs are distributed
 - 3. the ways in which benefits of the programs are allocated
 - A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. III only
 - D. II and III only
 - E. I, II, and III
 - 10. It can be inferred that the author believes the reader will regard affirmative action programs as
 - A. posing a moral dilemma
 - B. based on unsound premises
 - C. containing self-contradictions
 - D. creating needless suffering
 - E. offering a panacea

Text C

Before the Web Dots and Dashes

Space flight and air travel would astound time travelers from the mid-19th century. People considered such things impossible back then. But

when it comes to that gem of late 20th-century technology, the Internet, the time travelers might well say: "Been there, done that."

They called their world encompassing web the global telegraph. Science writer Tom Standage draws apt parallels between that system and our own. The Internet that spread the Starr report so rapidly has deep roots.

Both systems grew out of the cutting-edge science of their time. The telegraph's land lines, underwater cables, and clicking gadgets reflected the 19th century's research in electromagnetism. The Internet's computers and high-speed connections reflect 20th-century computer science, information theory, and materials technology.

But, while gizmos make a global network possible, it takes human cooperation to make it happen. A century and a half ago, nations negotiated these standards through the International Telegraph Union. That same ITU—now called the International Telecommunications Union—sets Internet standards today.

Standage's insight in this regard adds depth to his technological history. It underscores the relevance to our own time of the struggles of Samuel Morse in America, William Cooke in England, and other telegraph pioneers. They made the technology work efficiently, sold it to a skeptical public, and overcame national and international bureaucratic obstacles. The solutions they found smooth the Internet's way today.

Consider a couple of technical parallels. Telegrams were sent from one station to the next, where they were received and retransmitted until they reached their destination. Again the computers have a variety of owners. Telegraph messages were encoded in dots and dashes. Internet data is encoded in ones and zeros. Such a system will only work for global communication if there are global standards.

Then there's the social impact. The Internet is changing the way we do business and communicate. It makes possible virtual communities for individuals scattered around the planet who share mutual interests. Yet important as this may turn out to be, it is affecting a world that was already well connected by radio, television, and other telecommunications. The Associated Press, Reuters, and other news services would have spread the Starr report

quickly without the Internet. In this respect, the global telegraph network was truly revolutionary. The unprecedented availability of global news in real time gave birth to the Associated Press and Reuters news services. It gave a global perspective to newspapers that had focused on local affairs. A provincialism that geographical isolation had forced on people for millennia was gone forever.

Some seers naively hailed this as a force for world peace. They predicted that tensions over cultural and ethnic differences would relax as people interacted in real time.

Visionaries say the same about the Internet. While communications can smooth this process, they don't automatically make it happen. As the experience of the past century and a half has shown, peace takes the will to make it work and sustained effort by all parties. This little book should be essential reading for those caught up in our own information revolution.

11. How did telegraph reflect the 19th century's research in electromagnetism?
- A. Material technology, clicking gadgets and underwater cables reflected the 19th century's research in this aspect.
- B. It was reflected by the telegraph's land lines, underwater cables and information theory.
- C. It was reflected by clicking gadgets, underwater cables and telegraph's land lines.
- D. It was reflected by information theory, materials technology and telegraph's land lines.
12. Which of the following characteristics do telegraph and Internet share?
- A. Both are the outcome of science of their time.
- B. Human cooperation contributes to the development of both of the systems.
- C. Telegraph is similar to Internet technically.
- D. All of the above.
13. The author mentions Samuel Morse and other telegraph pioneers in the 5th paragraph to _____.
- A. underline the relevance of these people to our time.

- B. compare them with Internet inventors.
 C. reveal Standage's insight into technological history.
 D. A and C.
14. How does the writer refute some people's view that telegraph and Internet might be a force for world peace?
 A. Peace could only be achieved with will and continuous efforts.
 B. It can be observed from past experience.
 C. Peace, as a result of communication and understanding can't be attained by mere technological improvement.
 D. All of the above.
15. The tone of the passage can be described as _____.
 A. facetious
 B. laudatory
 C. factual
 D. sardonic

Text D

A weather map is an important tool for geographers. A succession of three or four maps presents a continuous picture of weather changes. Weather forecasters are able to determine the speed of air masses and fronts; to determine whether an individual pressure area is deepening or becoming shallow and whether a front is increasing or decreasing in intensity. They are also able to determine whether an air mass is retaining its original characteristics or taking on those of the surface over which it is moving. Thus, a most significant function of the map is to reveal a synoptic picture of conditions in the atmosphere at a given time.

All students of geography should be able to interpret a weather map accurately. Weather maps contain an enormous amount of information about weather conditions existing at the time of observation over a large geographical area. They reveal in a few minutes what otherwise would take hours to describe. The United States Weather Bureau issues information about approaching storms, floods, frosts, droughts, and all climatic conditions in general. Twice a month it issues a 30-day "outlook" which is a rough guide to weather

conditions likely to occur over broad areas of the United States. These 30-day outlooks are based upon an analysis of the upper air levels which often set the stage for the development of air masses, fronts and storms.

Considerable effort is being exerted today to achieve more accurate weather predictions. With the use of electronic instruments and earth satellites, enormous gains have taken place recently in identifying and tracking storms over regions which have but few meteorological stations. Extensive experiments are also in progress for weather modification studies. But the limitations of weather modification have prevented meteorological results except in the seeding of super-cooled, upslope mountainous winds which have produced additional orographic precipitation on the windward side of mountain ranges. Nevertheless, they have provided a clearer understanding of the fundamentals of weather elements.

16. One characteristic of weather maps not mentioned by the author in this passage is _____.
 A. barometric pressure
 B. fronts
 C. thermal changes
 D. frost
 E. wind speed
17. The thirty-day forecast is determined by examining _____.
 A. daily weather maps
 B. upper air levels
 C. satellite reports
 D. changing fronts
 E. synoptic pictures
18. The observation of weather conditions by satellite is advantageous because it _____.
 F. is modern
 G. uses electronic instruments
 H. enables man to alter the weather
 I. makes weather prediction easier

- J. gives the scientist information not obtained readily otherwise
19. A weather map is synoptic because it
- K. summarizes a great deal of information
- L. appears daily
- M. shows changing fronts
- N. can be interpreted accurately
- O. is prepared by the Weather Bureau
20. At the present time, experiments are being conducted in
- P. manipulating weather
- Q. determining density of pressure groups
- R. satellites
- S. 30-day "outlook"
- T. Controlling storms

Text E

Sunny Side of "The Winter's Tale"

Even scholars who are firmly convinced that the author of Shakespeare's plays was Shakespeare must wonder when they read *The Winter's Tale*. It seems to be two plays mysteriously stuck together, the first act a grim tragedy about an unmotivated eruption of jealousy, the second an elaborate happy ending full of lovable bumpkins. Even the poetry is forgettable. Surely one of the usual suspects (Christopher Marlowe) had a hand in this mess.

But wait. Shakespeare wrote plays, not Pelican editions with footnotes. And when *The Winter's Tale* bursts into glorious life onstage — as it does in Adrian Noble's production for the Royal Shakespeare Company — all complaints evaporate. (After a stop at New York's Brooklyn Academy of Music, the show moved to the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., where it's on until May 22.) Noble and designer Anthony Ward deck the stage with balloons, conjuring an air of fantasy that dissipates any cavils about the plot. But their masterstroke is to set the play in 1930s Britain, a time that lends itself wonderfully to both the dark and sunny aspects of the story. *The Winter's Tale* may not be a masterpiece, but the RSC proves it can be great theater.

The inexplicable jealousy of Leontes (John Nettles), for instance, becomes plausible when we see him watching his pregnant wife, Hermione (Suzanne Burden), dance graciously with his best friend, Polixenes (Julian Curry). Suddenly wrath floods Leontes's countenance. The spectacle of a man transformed by his own mounting suspicion as it feeds upon itself is powerful — and credible. Now the stage is set for disaster: the innocent Hermione goes to prison, their son dies of grief, the newborn is left to die. The king's pigheaded rampage looks even more chilling when horrified courtiers try to stop him, fail — and then stand by, silently acquiescing. Only Hermione's outraged friend Pauline (Gemma Jones) dares confront Leontes, but as a woman she is powerless. The prewar setting makes this scene all the more resonant.

Baggy pants: Act II shows the sunny side: a country fete, with local maids atwitter in their dumpy, mismatched skirts and cardigans — perfect modern counterparts to the rustics Shakespeare so loved. The crowd is agog over the stranger Autolycus (Mark Hadfield), a rogue straight out of the British music-hall tradition. To see Shakespeare's songs ("With heigh! With heigh") performed in baggy pants and floppy coats, to a spry soft-shoe with many a leer, is awe-inspiring. Those ditties were made for this.

With stellar performances throughout, every moment offers revelations. At the end, along with the usual spree of couples off to the altar, Shakespeare throws in a mother-child reunion shamelessly guaranteed to prompt a tear or two. And why not? The play's the thing, as Noble makes clear — even this play.

21. The author of the article is of the opinion that in regards to *The Winter's Tale*, Shakespearean critics
- A. think the play is a forgery
- B. dismiss the play as a disaster
- C. agree the playwright was Marlowe
- D. should see the play performed
22. The article depicts *The Winter's Tale* as
- A. overwhelmingly tragic
- B. inappropriately cast
- C. oddly structured
- D. authored by Shakespeare

23 The Royal Shakespeare Company's production of the play "dissipates any cavils about the plot." In other words, the production

- A. makes the story line credible.
 - B. demonstrates the play is a masterpiece.
 - C. deserves popular acclaim.
 - D. trivializes critical objections.
24. From the reviewer's description we can assume that King Leontes' behavior is tragic because it is
- A. groundless
 - B. inevitable
 - C. unexpected
 - D. incomprehensible.
25. The passage implies that Shakespearean plays
- A. are outdated but worthwhile.
 - B. can be effectively updated.
 - C. are too dated for modern tastes.
 - D. need updating for today's audiences.

II. Translate the following passage into Chinese (25%)

(The following passage is an excerpt from *In Memoriam: Rena C. Hayden* by Diane Fortuna)

From 1908 to 1948, a remarkable woman, Rena C. Hayden, ran the John Lewis Childs' Elementary School, with impeccable taste and, albeit, an iron hand. As principal, she hired and fired the staff for its classrooms as well as for its kitchen; personally policed the schoolyards at recess, making miscreants walk single file behind her, disciplined, and on occasion, expelled unruly students; and came knocking loudly on parent's doors in her capacity as sometime truant officer. She stood no more than 5'1; was stocky, with an enormous chest and delicate, small limbs. No animal rights activist, she wore

hats with birds on them, tailored suits with a stole of little foxes draped over her shoulders and sensible leather shoes. Her voice, when she had to raise it, sounded to her pupils like the wrath of God Himself, and her bulging blue eyes commanded attention. Awestruck teachers referred to her as R.C.H. Awestruck children whispered her name. Both teachers and pupils withered under her terrible gaze.

For forty years, Mrs. Hayden personally oversaw the education of nearly every kid in town. They learned English grammar by diagramming sentences, writing by practicing the Palmer method; they learned to read by sounding out their letters, arithmetic by working with flash cards at school and at home. Those that would not or could not master these skills were remanded to summer school, and that did not help, they were unceremoniously left back. She commanded so much respect that few parents ever disagreed with her judgments.

III. Translate the following passage into English. (25%)

每当在途中遇到暴雨，我就会想起那只美丽的白蝴蝶。
那一年，妈妈来电说，外婆病重，将不久于人世。想起她平日对我的疼爱，不禁悲从中来，挟了个小钱包就神色匆匆地出门去。
没料到半路会遇上一场骤雨，把我、两位马来西亚妇女和两个孩子，全赶进一幢私人房子侧面的矮檐下。我不知道这两个妇女是婆媳还是母女关系，萍水相逢又何必知道呢！

雨，越下越大，挟着风势，短窄的屋檐根本挡不住风雨，衣服一点点的湿了。行人撑伞的、遮纸皮的、穿雨衣的，似流星般从眼前一晃而过，谁也不愿停留。那真是场天昏地暗的大雨呵，一阵一阵落在我的心头，正如我心中的忧戚。只见那对马来西亚妇女和小孩瑟缩在一起，于寒风吹袭

下不停地颤抖。我也好不了多少。.....

IV. Cloze.(20%)

Fill in each blank with ONE word only.

Civilization is built on salt. The discovery of its power to 1 food enabled wandering tribes to put down roots. Men and women could hunt and gather today and eat 2. A life that was no longer hand to mouth allowed time to sit and think. Salt became as 3 as any metal, was traded between nations and offered as gifts. Its influence lingers in our linguistic value judgments: a good man is the 4 of the earth and worth his salt, but a social inferior sits below it.

But the white crystals have lost their magic. "It wasn't a gift for civilization. It was a poison," says Graham MacGregor, professor of cardiovascular medicine and the one man who has probably done more than any 5 to shake our confidence in a substance traditionally offered with bread as a 6 of friendship to strangers.

But it isn't the salt on your table that does the damage - it's the salt in your lasagne and, more alarmingly, your bread. The FSA says that 75% of our salt comes from processed foods, and that an adult 7 9.5g a day, though we don't need more than 6g. Baked beans, breakfast cereals, pizza, soup and cooking sauces tend to be salt-lavish, but so are some sweet 8, such as biscuits and hot chocolate.

MacGregor argues that thousands of lives could be saved by cutting the salt content of processed foods by 10-20%. "If salt intake was 9 to 6g a day, it would 10 70,000 heart attacks per year, 35,000 of which are fatal. It is as big an improvement as when they put drains into London," he says.

As any school child 11, salt is scientifically known as sodium chloride. It's a simple combination of two 12, easily extracted from sea water. Salt's primitive appeal must have to do with its bodily familiarity - our tears are 13, our blood is salty. But the question is how much we need of it. Chimpanzees and orangutans get their sodium from plants they eat, not the salt cellar, and they have perfect blood pressure of around 90 over 70.

MacGregor claims there is virtually no scientific dispute in the UK over the link between salt, 14 blood pressure and heart attacks. Excess salt, says MacGregor, 15 to water retention. People who eat too much salt could have a litre and a half of 16 fluid sloshing around in their veins, he says. That means there is more blood for the 17 to pump, and the blood pressure goes up.

The question of how much is too much, however, seems to 18 from person to person. It's quite possible that some of us can 19 salt without living dangerously. Five years ago a team from the University of Utah school of medicine (in Salt Lake City, of course) identified three variations in a bit of human machinery called the angiotensinogen gene. High levels of a hormone produced by this gene also 20 with high blood pressure. They reported in 1998 that variants in the gene made some people much more sensitive to salt. So for some, a low salt diet had a significant effect on blood pressure. They reported in 1998 that variants in the gene made people much more sensitive to salt.

V. Writing (30%)

Directions: Make a comment in no less than 300 words on the following statement.

(Humanity has made little progress over the past century or so. Technological innovations have taken place, but the overall condition of humanity is no better. War, violence, and poverty are still with us. Technology cannot change the condition of humanity.)