

## 曲阜师范大学 2010 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称：学科教学（英语）

考试科目名称：语言学及文学基础（含英美概况、英语写作、英译汉）

注 意 事 项	1. 试题共 <u>8</u> 页。 2. 答案必须写在答题纸上，写明题号，不用抄题。 3. 试题与答题纸一并交上。 4. 须用蓝、黑色钢笔或签字笔作答，字迹清楚。
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### Part One: About UK and US

I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write *T* if it is true and write *F* if it is false on the answer sheet. (1.5 × 20 = 30%)

1. The Scots and Welsh have a strong sense of being British.
2. The Commonwealth of Nations includes all European countries.
3. The majority of Irish People were descendants of the original Celtic people who inhabited British Isles before the Romans arrived 2000 years ago.
4. Most British people are Protestants while most Irish people are Catholics.
5. It is no doubt that Britain is the oldest representative democracy in the world.
6. The term "parliament" was first officially used in 1066 to describe the gathering of feudal barons and representatives from counties and towns.
7. Liberal Democratic party is the newest of the major national parties.
8. In the 1970s, with the soaring price of oil and high rates of inflation, Britain went through a bad period. In 1979, the Labour party had to step down from the government.
9. Much early British literature was concerned with Christianity, and Anglo-Saxons produced many versions of the Bible.
10. The British universities are public bodies which receive funds from central government.
11. Massachusetts was established by English puritans who separated themselves from the Roman Catholic Church.
12. Under a Constitutional Amendment passed in 1951, a president can be elected to only one term.
13. The Baptists are the largest Protestant group in the US with over 25 million members.
14. Rip Van Winkle was a character created by James Fenimore Cooper.
15. Segregating blacks into separate school was unconstitutional after the decision of the

Supreme Court in 1954.

16. The first factory in the United States was cotton textile mill.
17. The anti-war teach-in by white students in Berkeley began the civil rights movement in the 1960s, the first of several social movements during that decade.
18. President Richard Nixon's administration was toppled because of the Watergate Affair, with many administrative officials later facing criminal charges and some being imprisoned.
19. Eli Whitney was noted for inventing the cotton gin and developing the system of mass production of weapons with interchangeable parts.
20. The United States had its first test of the hydrogen bomb in 1953 after the Soviet Union had its such test in 1952.

**II. Choose the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

(1. 5×20= 30%)

1. Which of the following is NOT true about the characteristics of Britain?
  - A. Economic differences between north and south.
  - B. Differences of social systems between Scotland and Wales.
  - C. Class differences between a white-collar worker and a blue-collar worker.
  - D. Cultural differences between immigrants and the British.
2. Northern Ireland is the smallest of the four nations, but is quite well-known in the world for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its most famous landmark, the "Giant's Causeway"
  - B. its rich cultural life
  - C. its low living standards
  - D. its endless political problems
3. Which of the following kings was executed in the civil war?
  - A. James I.    B. James II.    C. Charles I.    D. Charles II.
4. By whom is a "vote of no confidence" decided?
  - A. The House of Commons.    B. The House Lords.
  - C. The two major parties.    D. The Prime Minister.
5. What did Frank Whittle do in 1937?
  - A. He invented the first jet plane.    B. He developed the first jet engine.
  - C. He made the first powered flight.    D. He made the trans-Atlantic flight.

6. Which literary form flourished in Elizabethan age more than any other form of literature?  
 A. Novel.      B. Essay.      C. Drama.      D. Poetry.
7. Which of the following is a privately funded university in Britain?  
 A. The University of Cambridge.      B. The University of Oxford.  
 C. The University of Edinburgh.      D. The University of Buckingham.
8. Which of the following is not involved in making the British foreign policy?  
 A. The queen of Britain.      B. The foreign and Commonwealth Office.  
 C. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.      D. The Minister of Defence and the Treasury.
9. Which of the following is the world's oldest national newspaper?  
 A. *The Times*      B. *The Guardian*      C. *The Observer*.      D. *The Financial Times*
10. Which of following was NOT an activity in Shakespeare's time?  
 A. Playing football.      B. Having a drink at the pub.  
 C. Working the land.      D. Attending the Grand National.
11. Which of following American values did NOT come from Puritanism?  
 A. Separation of state and church      B. Respect of education  
 C. Intolerant moralism.      D. A sense of mission
12. Which of following states refused to participate in the Constitutional Convention?  
 A. Virginia.      B. Rhode Island.      C. New York      D. Maryland.
13. Which of the following was NOT a Protestant denomination in America?  
 A. The Baptists.      B. The Catholics.      C. The Methodists      D. The Presbyterians
14. Which of the following was a writer of the post-Revolutionary period?  
 A. Edgar Allan Poe      B. Natty Bumppo  
 C. Washington Irving.      D. Rip Van Winkle.
15. Mark Twain's works are characterized by the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sense of humor      B. egotism      C. jokes      D. tall tales
16. Three of the following factors have contributed to the flourishing of large universities in America, which is the exception?  
 A. Large universities offer the best libraries and facilities for scientific research.  
 B. Large universities provide students with "mainframe" computers.  
 C. large universities offer scholarships to all students.  
 D. Large universities attract students with modern laboratories.
17. A historic moment of the civil rights movement was the March on Washington of



**Part Three: Reading and Writing**

**IV. Directions: Read the following passage and choose the best answer for each of the following. (2×10 = 20%)**

**The New Caves**

During the ice ages, human beings exposed to the colder temperatures of the time would often make their homes in caves. There they found greater comfort and security than they would have in the open.

We still live in caves called houses, again for comfort and security. Virtually no one would willingly sleep on the ground under the stars. Is it possible that someday we may seek to add further to our comfort and security by building our houses underground—in new, manmade caves?

It may not seem a palatable suggestion, at first though. We have so many evil associations with the underground. In our myths and legends, the underground is the realm of evil spirits and of the dead, and is often the location of an afterlife of torment. (This may be because dead bodies are buried underground, and because volcanic eruptions make the underground appear to be a hellish place of fire and noxious gases.)

Yet there are advantages to underground life, too, and something to be said for imagining whole cities, even mankind generally, moving downward; of having the outermost mile of the Earth's crust honeycombed with passages and structures, like a gigantic ant hill.

First, weather would no longer be important, since, it is primarily a phenomenon of the atmosphere. Rain, snow, sleet, fog would not trouble the underground world. Even temperature variations are limited to the open surface and would not exist underground. Whether day or night, summer or winter, temperatures in the underground world remain equable and nearly constant. The vast amounts of energy now expended in warming our surface surroundings when they are too cold, and cooling them when they are too warm, could be saved. The damage done to manmade structures and to human beings by weather would be gone. Transportation over local distances would be simplified. (Earthquakes would remain a danger, of course.)

Second, local time would no longer be important. On the surface, the tyranny of day and night cannot be avoided, and when it is morning in one place, it is noon in another, evening in still another and midnight in yet another. The rhythm of human life therefore varies from place to place. Underground, where there is no externally produced day, but

only perpetual darkness, it would be artificial lighting that produces the day and this could be adjusted to suit man's convenience.

The whole world could be on eight-hour shifts, starting and ending on the stroke everywhere, at least as far as business and community endeavors were concerned. This could be important in a freely mobile world. Air transportation over long distances would no longer have entail "jet lag." Individuals landing on another coast or another continent would find the society they reached geared to the same time of day as at home.

Third, the ecological structure could be stabilized. To a certain extent, mankind encumbers the Earth. It is not only his enormous numbers that take up room; more so, it is all the structures he builds to house himself and his machines, to make possible his transportation and communication, to offer him rest and recreation. All these things distort the wild, depriving many species of plants and animals of their natural habitat — and sometimes, involuntarily, favoring a few, such as rats and roaches.

If the works of man were removed below ground — and, mind you, below the level of the natural world of the burrowing animals — man would still occupy the surface with his farms, his forestry, his observation towers, his air terminals and so on, but the extent of that occupation would be enormously decreased. Indeed, as one imagines the underground world to become increasingly elaborate, one can visualize much of the food supply eventually deriving from hydroponic growth in artificially illuminated areas underground. The Earth's surface might be increasingly turned over to park and to wilderness, maintained at ecological stability.

Fourth, nature would be closer. It might seem that to withdraw underground is to withdraw from the natural world, but would that be so? Would the withdrawal be more complete than it is now, when so many people work in city buildings that are often windowless and artificially conditioned? Even where there are windows, what is the prospect one views (if one bothers to) but sun, sky, and buildings to the horizon — plus some limited greenery?

And to get away from the city now? To reach the real countryside? One must travel horizontally for miles, first across city pavements and then across suburban sprawls.

In an underworld culture, the countryside would be right there, a few hundred yards above the upper level of the cities — wherever you are. The surface would have to be protected from too frequent, or too intense, or too careless visiting, but however carefully restricted the upward trips might be, the chances are that the dwellers of the new caves

would see more greenery, under ecologically healthier conditions, than dwellers of surface cities to today.

However odd and repulsive underground living may seem at first thought, there are things to be said for it — and I haven't even said them all.

1. In referring to our houses as caves the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. our dwellings are very primitive
  - B. they serve the same purpose
  - C. our houses can't compare with those people of the ice ages lived in
  - D. we add little to our comfort and security by building our houses on the ground.
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. The underground world would not be exposed to weather.
  - B. There would be no natural calamities in the underground world.
  - C. Temperature variations would not exist underground.
  - D. In underground life manmade structures and human beings would no longer be affected by weather.
3. The rhythm of human life in the underground world \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. would vary from place to place
  - B. might be lost
  - C. would be of no importance
  - D. could be made uniform everywhere
4. The author argues that the works of man be removed below the level of the natural world of the burrowing animals. What is implied here is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. man would find greater comfort and security below that level
  - B. to build houses and passages above that level would call for larger amounts of money
  - C. their natural habitat would be left intact so as to maintain ecological stability
  - D. man would still want to occupy the surface with his farms, his forests and so on
5. The author's fourth argument for underground living implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. if people working in city buildings give up air conditioners and leave windows open they will be able to live under ecologically healthier conditions
  - B. the idea of withdrawing underground, though so appealing, is as foolish as the idea of withdrawing from the natural world
  - C. in the underground world more trees could be planted so that dwellers of the new caves would see more greenery
  - D. in urban areas the natural world has dwindled to such an extent that city life is

ecologically unhealthy

6. In his third and fourth arguments the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pays tribute to nature  
B. sings the praise of cave dwellers  
C. is critical of man's negligence towards his environment  
D. stresses the feasibility of his suggestion
7. According to the author, the life-style he suggests is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. practical      B. desirable      C. inconceivable      D. queer
8. In writing this essay the author seems to draw largely on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his memories and experiences      B. his knowledge of myths and legends  
C. his imagination and expert knowledge      D. his experience and foresight
9. The word *palatable* in the first line of Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. comparable      B. acceptable      C. practical      D. natural
10. To support his suggestion of living underground, the author has presented \_\_\_\_\_ arguments.
- A. 3                      B. 4.                      C. 5                      D. 6

**V. Writing: Directions: Read the passage *The New Caves* again and based on it write an essay as long as about 400 words on the title of *The Advantages of Living Underground* if you agree with the author or *The Disadvantages of Living Underground* if you disagree with him. (40%)**

You are to write three parts.

In the first part, introduce your thesis statement.

In the second part, provide supporting details to it.

In the third part, come to a natural conclusion.

Marks will be awarded for content, structure, grammar, appropriateness and handwriting.