

曲阜师范大学 2011 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

学科、专业名称: 外语学科 英语语言文学 外国语言
考试科目名称: 基础英语 英语应用语言

注 意 事 项	1. 试题共 9 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。

I. Reading comprehension (20×2=40 points)

Passage one

Perhaps the most striking quality of satiric literature is its freshness, its originality of perspective. Satire rarely offers original ideas. Instead, it presents the familiar in a new form. Satirists do not offer the world new philosophies. What they do is looking at familiar conditions from a perspective that makes these conditions seem foolish, harmful, or affected. Satire jars us out of complacency into a pleasantly shocked **realization** that many of the values we unquestioningly accept are false. *Don Quixote* makes chivalry seem absurd; *Brave New World* ridicules the pretensions of science; *A Modest Proposal* dramatizes starvation by advocating cannibalism. None of these ideas is original. Chivalry was suspect before Cervantes, humanists objected to the claims of pure science before Aldous Huxley, and people were aware of famine before Swift. It was not the originality of the idea that made these satires popular. It was the manner of expression, the satiric method, that made them interesting and entertaining. Satires are read because they are aesthetically satisfying works of art, not because they are morally wholesome or ethically instructive. They are stimulating and refreshing because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions. With spontaneous irreverence, satire rearranges perspectives, scrambles familiar objects into incongruous juxtaposition, and speaks in personal idiom instead of abstract platitude.

Satire exists because there is need for it. It has lived because readers appreciate a refreshing stimulus, an irreverent reminder that they live in a world of platitudinous thinking, cheap moralizing, and foolish philosophy. Satire serves to prod people into an awareness of truth, though rarely to any action on behalf of truth. Satire tends to remind people that much of what they see, hear, and read in popular media is sanctimonious, sentimental, and only partially true. Life resembles in only a slight degree the popular image of it. Soldiers rarely hold the ideals that movies attribute to them, nor do ordinary citizens devote their lives to unselfish service of humanity. Intelligent people know these things

but tend to forget them when they do not hear them expressed.

- 1) What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Difficulties of writing satiric literature.
 - B. Popular topic of satire.
 - C. New philosophies emerging from satiric literature.
 - D. Reasons for the popularity of satire.
- 2) The word "realization" (Para.1) is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. certainty
 - B. awareness
 - C. surprise
 - D. confusion
- 3) Why does the author mention *Don Quixote*, *Brave New World*, and *A Modest Proposal* in Paragraph 1?
 - A. They are famous examples of satiric literature.
 - B. They present common-sense solutions to problems.
 - C. They are appropriate for readers of all ages.
 - D. They are books with similar stories.
- 4) Which of the following can be found in satiric literature?
 - A. Newly emerging philosophies.
 - B. Odd combination of objects and ideas.
 - C. Abstract discussion of morals and ethics.
 - D. Wholesome characters who are unselfish.
- 5) According to the passage, there is a need for satire because people need to be _____.
 - A. informed about new scientific developments
 - B. exposed to original philosophies when they are formulated
 - C. reminded that popular ideas are often inaccurate
 - D. told how they can be of service to their communities.

Passage two

If sustainable competitive advantage depends on work-force skills, American firms have a problem. Human-resource management is not traditionally seen as central to the competitive survival of the firm in United States. Skill acquisition is considered an individual responsibility. Labor is simply another factor of production to be hired---rented at the lowest possible cost---much as one buys raw materials or equipment.

The lack of importance attached to human-resource management can be seen in the corporate hierarchy. In an American firm the chief financial officer is almost always second in command. The post of head of human-resource management is usually a specialized job, off at the edge of the corporate hierarchy. The executive who holds it is never consulted on major strategic decisions and has no chance to move up to chief executive officer. By way of contrast, in Japan the head of human-resource management is central---usually the second most important executive, after the CEO, in the firm's hierarchy.

While American firms often talk about the vast amounts spent on training their work forces, in fact they invest less in the skills of their employees than do

either Japanese or German firms. The money they do invest is also more highly concentrated on professional and managerial employees. And the limited investments that are made in training workers are also much more narrowly focused on the specific skills necessary to do the next job rather than on the basic background skills that make it possible to absorb new technologies.

As a result, problems emerge when new breakthrough technologies arrive. If American workers, for example, take much longer to learn how to operate new flexible manufacturing stations than workers in Germany, the effective cost of those stations is lower in Germany than it is in the United States. More time is required before equipment is up and running at capacity, and the need for extensive retaining generates costs and creates bottlenecks that limit the speed with which new equipment can be employed. The result is a lower pace of technological change. And in the end the skills of the population affect the wages of the top half. If the bottom half can't effectively staff the processes that have to be operated, the management and professional jobs with these processes will disappear.

- 6) Which of the following applies to the management of human resources in American companies?
 - A. They hire people at the lowest cost regardless of their skills.
 - B. They see the gaining of skills as their employees' own business.
 - C. They attach more importance to workers than equipment.
 - D. They only hire skilled workers because of keen competition.
- 7) What is the position of the head of human-resource management in an American firm?
 - A. He is one of the most important executives in firms.
 - B. His post is likely to disappear when new technologies are introduced.
 - C. He is directly under the chief financial executives in the firms.
 - D. He has no say in making important decisions in the firm.
- 8) The money most American firms put in training mainly goes to _____.
 - A. workers who can operate new equipment
 - B. technological and managerial staff
 - C. workers who lack basic background skills
 - D. top executives
- 9) According to the passages, the decisive factor in maintaining a firm's competitive advantage is _____.
 - A. the introduction of new technologies
 - B. the improvement of worker's basic skills
 - C. the rational composition of professional and managerial employees
 - D. the attachment of importance to the bottom half of the employees
- 10) What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. American firms are different from Japanese and German firms in human-resource management.

- B. Extensive retraining is indispensable to effective human-resource management.
- C. The head of human-resource management must be in the central position in a firm's hierarchy.
- D. The human-resource management strategies of American firms affect their competitive capacity.

Passage three

In recent years criticisms have been voiced concerning sexist bias in the English language. It has been argued that some of the vocabulary and grammar we use reflects and reinforces a traditional view of the world as one in which men are dominant and women play a secondary role.

Take the word "chairman" for example. While this can in fact apply to people of both sexes, it appears to some people to be male-oriented as it ends in "man". In the past people taking the role of chairman were exclusively male and the word was obviously originally a compound of "chair" and "man". Many English speakers, however, have ceased to view this word as a compound and no more feel it to be composed of these two units, than they perceive cupboard to be a composite of "cup" and "board". In addition the continued use of chairman might be defended on the grounds that the final syllable is pronounced /mɔ:n/ rather than /mæn/, just like the final syllable of woman. Despite such considerations other speakers take a contrary view and are sensitive to the components of which it is made up. They clearly perceive it as a title that perpetuates traditional ideas about the place of women in society. For this reason they seek to replace it with neutral terms such as "chairperson" or "chair", so that it is now possible to ask questions such as: "who is chair of the committee?"

Other changes advocated include the replacement of words such as "postman", "fireman" and "policeman" with more clearly neutral terms such as "postal worker", "fire-fighter" and "police officer". There is, however, continuing controversy about how far such language changes should go. Should changes be considered for traditional idioms as "man in the street" and titles such as "Peking Man"? What about those words where the male meaning of "man" is no longer dominant, such as "manhandle"?

To the extent that changes have taken place, they have done so more in the written language and formal pronouncements than in everyday speech. You would be quite likely to read in the paper that "Postal workers are to receive a pay increase". But "Has the postman been..." would be most likely to be heard in informal conversation. Here "postman" remains firmly entrenched in popular usage.

The lack of a sex-neutral third-person singular in English has also attracted attention. How, for example, do we fill in the blank in the following sentences? "A good teacher always makes sure _____ is well prepared for the lesson."

Traditionally this would be filled with "he". The male pronoun in such cases is clearly intended to refer to both sexes. It is still widely used in this way, but some people especially women dislike it. They may prefer to add the female pronoun to the male, as in "A good teacher always makes sure he or she is well prepared for the lesson". Some people, however, feel that this looks and sound awkward. Another solution is to use the plural "they" for the singular: "A good always makes sure they are well prepared for the lesson". This is often heard in conversation, but is less frequent in formal written English. More cautious souls can avoid the problem altogether by rephrasing in the plural: "Good teachers always make sure they are well prepared for the lesson."

The extent to which language reflects and shapes attitudes and behaviors is a matter of conjecture. Chinese, Japanese, Persian and Turkish do not make the kinds of sex distinctions English make through its system of pronouns, but it would be difficult to maintain that males who speak these languages are less sexist than males who speak English!

- 11) What is the best title of the passage?
- A. The Place of Women in Society. B. He or She.
C. Chairman or Chairwoman. D. Language and Sex.
- 12) What can we infer from Paragraph 2?
- A. Chairperson or chair is the neutral term of chairman or chairwoman.
B. It is not necessary to replace chairman with chairperson.
C. Chairman can express the same meaning as the word chairwoman.
D. People are very sensitive to the use of chairman in the past.
- 13) The idiom "man in the street" (Line 4, Para. 3) means a(n) _____.
- A. tramp B. idiot C. passing traveler D. average person
- 14) What is the difference between "postal workers" and "postman" according to this passage?
- A. The former is informal, the latter is formal.
B. The former is formal, the latter is informal.
C. They have the same usage.
D. Both of them are informal.
- 15) To what extent does language reflect and shape attitudes and behaviors?
- A. They are closely related.
B. It is a matter of speculation.
C. They have nothing to do with each other.
D. Only in English they are closely related.

Passage four

Come September, the campuses of America will be swarming not just with returning undergraduates, but also with employers set on signing up the most able 10% of them. "We are seeing a far more competitive market for talent," says Steve Canale, a recruitment manager at General Electric(GE). Students who recently could have expected two or three offers in their final year are now

getting as many as five. To gain a competitive edge, firms are arriving ever earlier on campus with their recruitment caravans. They are also starting to look at (and select) summer interns more as potential full-time employees than as mere seasonal extra hands: 60% of GE's graduate recruits in America this year, for instance, will come from its crop of more than 2,000 interns. Many interns will have employment contracts in their pockets before they even return for their final year of study.

Firms are working harder to polish their image in the eyes of undergraduates. Some have staff who do little but tour campuses throughout the year, keeping the firm's name in front of both faculty and students, and promoting their "employer brand". GE focuses on 38 universities where it actively promotes itself as an employer. PricewaterhouseCoopers(PWC), an accounting firm, targets 200 universities and gives a partner responsibility for each. PWC says that each of these partners spends up to 200 hours a year "building relationships on campus".

That particular investment seems to have paid off. Each year Universum, an employer-branding consultant, asks some 30,000 American students to name their ideal employer. In this year's survey, published recently, PWC came second (up from 4th in 2004), topped only by BMW. Yet the German carmaker, which knocked Microsoft off the top spot, steer clear of campuses, relying for its popularity, says Universum, on the "coolness" of its products.

Students, it seems, are heavily influenced in their choice of ideal employer by their perception of that employer's products and services. Soaring up this year's list were Apple Computer (from 41st to 13th) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (from 138th to 10th). The success of Apple's cool iPod has had a powerful effect on the firm's ability to recruit top undergraduates. Likewise, the positive portrayal of the FBI in some recent films and TV shows has allegedly helped with recruitment.

The accounting firms say that the fall of Enron and Arthur Andersen has done their recruitment no harm: instead, they claim, it has made student realize that accounting is not mere number-crunching, but also involves moral judgments. The "Big Four" accounting firms are all among this year's top 15 ideal employers.

Undergraduates now do much of their research into future employment online. There seems to be a close correlation between their choice of ideal employer and their choice of most impressive website where PWC, Microsoft and Ernst & Yang win gold, silver and bronze respectively.

Even so, some top firms think they still appreciate the personal touch, and are sending their most senior executives to campuses to meet students and to give speeches. "The top attracts the top," says Claudia Tattanelli, boss of Universum in America. Jeffrey Immelt, GE's chief executive, is a keen on-campus speaker and has visited six leading universities in the past year. In the process, he may have shaken hands with one of his successors.

- 16) What can we learn from the first paragraph?
- A. The universities play a minor role in helping their graduates to find a job.
 - B. Nowadays undergraduates can get a decent job much easier than before.
 - C. The companies spend more money than before in recruitment.
 - D. The competition between talents scratching is fiercer.
- 17) All of the following are the strategies employed by the famous firms to attract talents EXCEPT _____.
- A. promoting their image
 - B. improving the reputation of their products
 - C. taking advantage of advertisements and media
 - D. revealing the truth of the firms
- 18) What does the clause "The top attracts the top" possibly mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Beautiful things always can give each other nice impression.
 - B. The executives in top ranks have great influence on the able persons or talents.
 - C. Only the famous firms can employ the students in the prestigious *universities*.
 - D. The executives can see eye to eye with the president of the famous school.
- 19) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Publicity can mislead students' choice and perception of the employers.
 - B. The competition between the firms is essentially the grabbing of the talents.
 - C. Students are easily be influenced by the flood of the companies' publicity.
 - D. Unversum plays an essential role in the job-hunting of the students.
- 20) What is the best title for the selection?
- A. In Search of the Ideal Employer.
 - B. Competitive Talent Market.
 - C. Strategies for Good Recruitment.
 - D. Image and Products.

II. Fill in each of the following blanks with a proper word. (10×1=10 points)

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United State, hardly 1 any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV-----if they ever get home in time. There are 2, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the 3. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in 4. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is 5 in chatting to scantily-clad ladies or in dramatic

confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are 6---or not---of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the 7: as soon as he is arrested the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. 8 in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks---where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police---little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. Much of this has to be given by people who don't want to get 9 in a court case. So, as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his 10 and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

III. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (30 *points*)

My wandering eyes alighted on a rather portly middle aged man who was talking earnestly from the platform to a young lady at the next window but one to ours. His fine profile was vaguely familiar to me. The young lady was evidently American, and he was evidently English; other wise I should have guessed from his impressive air that he was her father. I wished I could hear what he was saying. I was sure he was giving the very best advice; and the strong tenderness of his gaze was really beautiful. He seemed magnetic, as he poured out his final injunctions. I could feel something of his magnetism even where I stood. And the magnetism, like the profile, was vaguely familiar to me.

In a flash, I remembered. The man was Hubert Le Rose. But how changed since I last saw him. That was seven or eight years ago, in Strand. He was then (as usual) out of an engagement, and borrowed from me half a crown. It seemed a privilege to lend anything to him. He was always magnetic. But why his magnetism had never made him successful on the London stage was always a mystery to me. He was an excellent actor and a man of somber habit. But like many others of his kind, Hubert Le Rose (I do not, of course, give the actual name by which he was known) drifted speedily away into the provinces; and I, like everyone else, ceased to remember him.

IV. Translate the following passages into English. (40 *points*)

Passage one (20 *points*)

月亮升起来，院子里凉爽得很，干净得很，白天破好的苇眉子潮润润的，正好编席。女人坐在小院当中，手指上缠绞着柔滑修长的苇眉子。苇眉子又薄又细，在她怀里跳跃着。

要问白洋淀有多少苇地？不知道。每年出多少苇子？不知道。只晓得，

每年芦花飘飞苇叶黄的时候，全淀的芦苇收割，垛起垛来，在白洋淀周围的广场上，就成了一条苇子的长城。女人们，在场里院里编着席。编成了多少席？六月里，淀水涨满，有无数的船只，运输银白雪亮的席子出口，不久，各地的城市村庄，就全有了花纹又密、又精致的席子用。大家争着买：

“好席子，白洋淀席！”

Notes: 芦苇: reeds; 苇眉子: rushes

Passage two (20 points)

车站里挤满了人，各有各的心事，都现出异样的神色。脚夫的两手插在号衣的口袋里，睡着一般地站着；他们知道可以得到特别收入的时间离得还远，也犯不着老早放出精神来。空气沉闷得很，人们略微感到呼吸压迫，大概快要下雨了。电灯亮了一会了，仿佛比平时昏黄一点，望去好像一切的人物都在雾里梦里。

告示处的黑漆板上标明西来的快车须迟到四个钟头。这个报告在几个钟头以前早就教人家看熟了，现在便同风化了了的戏单一样，没有一个人再望它一眼。像这种报告，在这一个礼拜里，几乎每天每趟的行车都有：大家也习以为当然了。

V. Writing (30 points)

The explosive growth of the Internet is transforming the way of learning and teaching: while students are having more convenient access to information, the traditional role of the teacher as the sole source of knowledge seems to be strongly challenged. So what do you propose a teacher should do to adjust themselves to the demand of the Internet epoch? Please write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic.

Teaching in an Age of the Internet

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.