

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 外国语言学及应用语言学

考试科目名称: 英语

注	1. 试题共 <u>9</u> 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、黑色钢笔或签字笔作答, 字迹清楚。

I. Multiple Choice (20×1=20%)

Directions: There are a number of incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Many accidents in the home could be ___ if householders gave more thought to safety in their houses.
A. avoided B. protected C. excluded D. preserved
- She had a paper _____.
A. publishes B. publishing C. published D. publish
- Our country _____ people from all over the world.
A. is made of B. is made up of C. is consisted of D. is consisted
- Wang Hong is working in the same lab _____ her friend Carl Cooper.
A. for B. with C. within D. to
- Why don't you come _____ and have dinner _____ me?
A. over...for B. on...with C. over...at D. over...with
- Thank you for your interest _____ our host family program for the overseas students in Boulder.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- We are having a party _____ our home _____ Saturday, _____ 6 p.m..

- A. on...at...on B. at...at...on C. at...on...at D. on...on...at
8. _____ the lift there _____ the third floor or just walk upstairs.
A. Have...on B. Take...to C. By...on D. Taken...by
9. She asked them to report to the sales manager, _____ office is on the first floor.
A. which B. whose C. who D. that
10. There are two sales divisions, one of _____ are under the Line Director, Mr. Smith.
A. whom B. which C. that D. them
11. He _____ and couldn't find the way to the hotel.
A. puzzled B. was puzzled C. is puzzling D. has puzzled
12. Excuse me, madam. I'm looking _____ 83 Shanghai Street.
A. for B. after C. up D. to
13. Mr. Hall _____ his childhood in his hometown.
A. spent B. cost C. took D. had
14. Great changes _____ place in my hometown since 1978.
A. have been taken B. had taken C. took D. have taken
15. Most of the people in our country have _____ poverty.
A. got off B. got of C. got rid off D. got rid of
16. I love my hometown _____ it is a beautiful place.
A. wherever B. though C. because D. unless
17. _____ I try, I cannot find the answer.
A. However B. However hard C. No matter D. Even
18. She said she wouldn't call us the next day, _____ she?
A. would B. wouldn't C. did D. didn't
19. Although he was on a diet, the food _____ him enormously.
A. inspired B. tempted C. overcame D. encouraged
20. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A. what B. which C. that D. why

II. Cloze (10×1=10%)

Directions: Read the following passage and then choose the best answer to fill in the blanks, and then write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the student. If a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. The 1 student is considered to be 2 who is motivated to learn for the sake of 3, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned with brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is 4 for learning the material assigned.

When research is 5, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with 6 guidance. It is the 7 responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works; they expect students, 8 graduate students, to be able to exhaust the reference sources in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but 9 that their students should not be too dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. Therefore, the time that a professor can spend with student outside of class is 10. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

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|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. poor | B. ideal | C. average | D. disappointed |
| 2. A. such | B. one | C. any | D. some |
| 3. A. fun | B. work | C. learning | D. prize |
| 4. A. criticized | B. innocent | C. responsible | D. dismissed |
| 5. A. collected | B. distributed | C. assigned | D. practical |

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|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 6. A. maximum | B. minimum | C. possible | D. practical |
| 7. A. student's | B. professor's | C. assistant's | D. librarian's |
| 8. A. particularly | B. essentially | C. obviously | D. rarely |
| 9. A. hate | B. dislike | C. like | D. prefer |
| 10. A. plentiful | B. limited | C. irregular | D. flexible |

III. Reading Comprehension (10×2=20%)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this section, each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

Every year thousands of people are arrested and taken to court for shop-lifting. In Britain alone, about HK\$3,000,000's worth of goods are stolen from shops every week. This amounts to something like HK\$150 million a year, and represents about 4 percent of the shops' total stock. As a result of this "shrinkage" as the shops call it, the honest public has to pay higher prices.

Shop-lifters can be divided into three main categories: the professionals, the deliberate amateurs, and the people who just can't help themselves. The professionals do not pose much of a problem for the store detectives, who, assisted by closed circuit television, two-way mirrors and various other technological devices, can usually cope with them. The professionals tend to go for high value goods in parts of the shops where security measures are tightest. And, in any case, they account for only a small percentage of the total losses due to shop-lifting.

The same applies to the deliberate amateur who is, so to speak, a professional in training. Most of them get caught sooner or later, and they are dealt with severely by the courts.

The real problem is the person who gives way to a sudden temptation and is in all other respects an honest and law-abiding citizen. Contrary to what one

would expect, this kind of shop-lifter is rarely poor. He does not steal because he needs the goods and cannot afford to pay for them. He steals because he simply cannot stop himself. And there are countless others who, because of age, sickness or plain absent-mindedness, simply forget to pay for what they take from the shops. When caught, all are liable to prosecution and the decision whether to send for the police or not is in the hands of the store manager.

In order to prevent the quite incredible growth in shop-lifting offences, some stores, in fact, are doing their best to separate the thieves from the confused by prohibiting customers from taking bags into the store. However, what is most worrying about the whole problem is, perhaps, that it is yet another instance of the innocent majority being penalized and inconvenienced because of the actions of a small minority. It is the aircraft hijack situation in another form. Because of the possibility of one passenger in a million boarding an aircraft with a weapon, the other 999,999 passengers must subject themselves to searches and delays. Unless the situation in the shops improves, in ten years' time we may all have to subject ourselves to a body-search every time we go into a store to buy a tin of beans!

1. Why does the honest public have to pay higher prices when they go to the shops?
 - A. There is a "shrinkage" in market values.
 - B. Many goods are not available.
 - C. Goods in many shops lack variety.
 - D. There are many cases of shop-lifting.
2. The third group of people steal things because they _____.
 - A. are mentally ill
 - B. are quite absent-minded
 - C. can not resist the temptation
 - D. can not afford to pay for goods
3. According to the passage, law-abiding citizens _____.
 - A. can possibly steal things because of their poverty
 - B. can possibly take away goods without paying
 - C. have never stolen goods from the supermarkets

- D. are difficult to be caught when they steal things
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the main types of shop-lifting?
- A. A big percentage of the total losses are caused by the professionals.
 - B. The deliberate amateurs will be punished severely if they get caught.
 - C. People would expect that those who can't help themselves are poor.
 - D. The professionals don't cause a lot of trouble to the store detectives.
5. The aircraft hijack situation is used in order to show that _____.
- A. "the professionals do not pose much of a problem for the stores"
 - B. some people "simply forget to pay for what they take from the shops"
 - C. "the honest public has to pay higher prices"
 - D. the third type of shop-lifters are dangerous people

Passage Two

Once there was a king who never ate a meal unless there was a dish of fish with it, but one day there was a big storm and the fishermen were not able to go out to catch fish, so the king had no breakfast and no lunch. Then he ordered his servants to tell everybody in his capital that if anyone brought him a fish, he would give him anything that he asked for.

At last, a fisherman caught a big fish late in the afternoon and hurried to the king's palace with it. But the king's prime minister would not let him in until he promised to give him half of whatever the king gave him for the fish.

The king was very happy when he saw the fish. He asked the fisherman what he wanted for his fish. To his surprise, the fisherman said, "I want you to beat me two dozen times with a stick."

When the king began to beat him softly, the fisherman said, "No, please hit me as hard as you can!"

After the king had hit him a dozen times, the fisherman jumped away and said, "That is enough for me, I promised the other dozen to your prime minister." Then he told the king that what had happened between the prime

minister and himself. The king was very angry. He not only gave the prime minister the dozen hits, but also said, "Because you have been dishonest, you will not be my prime minister any more. The fisherman will take your place."

6. The king did not have breakfast and lunch because _____.
- A. there was a big storm
 - B. the prime minister did not bring him any food
 - C. there was no fish
 - D. his servants did not know how to cook
7. The fisherman took his fish to the king's palace because _____.
- A. the king had promised to give him whatever he wanted.
 - B. the king was dying from hunger.
 - C. he wanted to teach the prime minister a lesson.
 - D. he wanted to be the prime minister.
8. When the fisherman told the king what he wanted, the king _____.
- A. was very happy
 - B. was very surprised
 - C. was very angry
 - D. gave him what he wanted at once
9. Which statement is TRUE?
- A. The king wanted to make the fisherman king.
 - B. The king had nothing to eat for one whole day.
 - C. The king ate a dish of fish every day.
 - D. The king was quite hungry when the fisherman came.
10. The king got rid of his prime minister because _____.
- A. the fisherman was cleverer than his prime minister
 - B. the prime minister did not know how to catch fish
 - C. the prime minister was not an honest man
 - D. the prime minister took half of what the king gave the fisherman

IV. Translation (10×2=20%)

Section A (10×1=10%)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the translation of what is given in the

brackets and write the answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. I have had great deal of trouble _____ (跟得上班上的其他同学).
2. A good many proposals were raised by the delegates, _____
(正如预料的那样).
3. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was
_____ (忙着准备) her examination.
4. By the time you get to New York, I _____ (已经动身去了) London.
5. Please don't stand in the kitchen, you're _____ (挡路了).
6. The sports meet originally due to be held last Friday _____
(最终因天气不好而取消了).
7. How close parents are to their children _____
(有很强的影响) the character of the children.
8. If this can't be settled reasonably, it may be necessary to
_____ (诉诸武力).
9. She never dreams of _____ (被派到国外).
10. If you won't agree to our plan, _____ (他们也不会同意).

Section B

Directions: Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Our Earth is surrounded by a layer of air called the atmosphere. The atmosphere surrounds the Earth completely and is about 900 kilometers thick. Without the atmosphere, we would not be able to live on the Earth. There would be no air for us to breathe. The Earth would be very, very hot in the day and very, very cold at night.

Air is all around us. It is all around us as we walk and play. From the moment we are born, we are surrounded by air. When we sit down, it is around us. When we go to bed, air is also around us. Wherever we are on the Earth, we are surrounded by air. We live in the air.

V. Writing (30%)

Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

Write on your ANSWER SHEET a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

The Best Way to Stay Healthy

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state what you think is the best way.

In the second part, support your view with one or two reasons.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.