

聊城大学
2008 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

应用语言学

学科专业名称: 英语语言文学、外国语言学及课程教学论

考试科目名称: 基础英语 (A)卷

- 注意事项:** 1、本试题共 5 道大题 (共 个小题), 满分 150 分。
- 2、本卷为试题, 答题另有答题纸。答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在该试题纸上或草稿纸上无效。要注意试卷清洁, 不要在试卷上涂划。
- 3、答题必须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写, 其它均无效。
- 4、特殊要求携带的用具请注明, 没有特殊要求填“无”。

无

I. Deciding which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank in your answer sheet(20 points)

1. The sudden rainstorm and the resulting floods caused terrible-----
A. collapse B. havoc C. result D. outcome E. reparation
2. The weather was so -----that it was difficult to decide what clothes one should wear.
A. uneven B. unforecast C. unfortell D. misguiding E. misleading
3. We---- for London on Sunday had it not been for the postpone of the flight.
A. have B. will have left C. would have left D. left
4. John did not succeed ----- the last hurdle in the race.
A. in clearing B. in clear C. by clearing D. by clear of
5. The suspected murderer is still at large. This means that the suspected murderer is -----
A. in jail B. in trial C. free and not under control D. under arrest
6. He showed a complete ----- for the advice of the leaders.
A. omission B. disregard C. slight D. miscasting
7. John is ----- for his office on foot, hoping to reach by 9:00 a.m.
A. making B. contriving C. clambering D. commencing
8. The bully tried to ----- my path but he backed away when he saw a policeman nearby.
A. interrupt B. intervene C. interfere D. obstruct

9. Don't think that others are -----
 A. inferior than you B. inferior as you C. inferior like you D. inferior to you
10. The Diamond ----- in the darkness of the light.
 A. radiate B. glimmer C. diffuse D. glow
11. The man's confession hardly seems -----
 A. credible B. incredible C. creditable D. credulous
12. How marvelous ! It is the first time I ----- such a charming scenery.
 A. see B. have seen C. had seen D. am seeing
13. He has to work hard to provide ----- a large family.
 A. against B. for C. up D. upon
14. We can see ----- willows dropping their branches into the water.
 A. weeping B. crying C. laughing D. sniffing
15. Books are a ----- of pleasure—the purest and the most lasting.
 A. cause B. motive C. incentive D. source
16. He is ----- because of lack of sleep.
 A. drooling B. drowsy C. drooping D. droopping
17. She did not hear a word I said because her mind was ----- with her problems.
 A. full B. busy C. preoccupied D. engaged
18. The thief was caught red handed in the ----- of robbing ----- gold clain.
 A. action / the woman of her B. act / the woman's
 C. act / the woman of her D. action / the woman's
19. The two sisters look so much alike that no one can tell them -----.
 A. between B. apart C. from D. off
- 20 I nominate him ----- the presidency.
 A. as B. for C. of D. at

II. Cloze (30points)

Literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual 1 of mankind. Like fine music and art, fine literature is 2 by imagination, meaningfulness of expression, and good form and technique. The 3 literary forms are prose and verse, and within these basic classifications there 4 innumerable varieties in 5 to style and form as well as purposes novels, plays, short stories, essays, biographies, lyric poetry, narrative poetry, and epics. Literature may 6 and inform, entertain, express personal joy or 7, reflect religious devotion, glorify a nation or hero, or 8 a particular point of view - whether it 9 political, social, or aesthetic.

Most literature in modern times is written and printed, 10 there is also a long history of oral literature. Oral literature may be 11 back to earliest times - to ancient Greece and to medieval Europe, 12 traveling poets entertained audiences by reciting their works. 13, some of the great literary masterpieces, such as Homers Iliad and Odyssey, probably were 14 orally. The oral tradition is still alive today in folk literature, 15 stories and poems are 16 by word of mouth from generation to generation.

Some literature such as lyric poetry, is almost a private experience - 17 to be read and savored by an individual. 18 forms of literature, such as the drama, are designed to be seen and heard in a 19 setting.

However, all great literature, whether a private or a shared experience, by expressing basic truths that are 20 to all of mankind, evokes a deeply responsive chord.

1. (A) feelings (B) concerns (C) values (D) morals
2. (A) classified (B) appreciated (C) characterized (D) evaluated
3. (A) finest (B) easiest (C) simplest (D) broadest
4. (A) contain (B) exist (C) remain (D) include
5. (A) regard (B) view (C) contrast (D) addition
6. (A) instruct (B) comment (C) lecture (D) suggest
7. (A) hatred (B) excitement (C) pain (D) happiness
8. (A) explain (B) illustrate (C) describe (D) advocate
9. (A) were (B) is being (C) be (D) has been
10. (A) or (B) for (C) and (D) but
11. (A) traced (B) dated (C) identified (D) retrieved
12. (A) because (B) when (C) while (D) where
13. (A) In case (B) In fact (C) In particular (D) In general
14. (A) expressed (B) recorded (C) performed (D) composed
15. (A) in which (B) of which (C) to which (D) for which
16. (A) handed back (B) handed out (C) handed down (D) handed off
17. (A) considered (B) thought (C) meant (D) known
18. (A) Some (B) Other (C) Few (D) Many
19. (A) communal (B) national (C) collective (D) natural
20. (A) peculiar (B) equal (C) valuable (D) common

III. Correct and / or improve the following sentences, where necessary. (20 points)

1. Captain Carlsen is one of the shipmasters who flies his own flag.
2. We sent invitations both to Webster and Jenkins.
3. Glenn is as young, if not younger, than you.
4. The influence of the statesman is more ephemeral than the artist.
5. While combing my hair this morning, a man's face appeared at the window.
6. Upon graduating from high school, my father let me work in his office.
7. It was noted that mathematics was one of the poorest taught subjects on the elementary and secondary level.
8. He not only gets along with young people but also with their parents.
9. It is imperative that a graduate student maintains a grade point average of "B" in his major field.
10. Commercials on the educational television network are generally shorter comparing those on other networks.

IV. General Knowledge(20 points)

There are ten multi-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

1. Mark Twain is most famous for _____.
A. poems B. novels C. dramas D. science fiction

2. _____ was NOT written by Charles Dickens.
A. David Copperfield B. Oliver Twist C. Sons and Lovers D. A Tale of Two Cities
3. British prime minister normally serves a _____ term.
A. two-year B. five-year C. four-year D. six-year
4. Who wrote one of the most enduring classic poem Ode to the West Wind ?
A. William Wordsworth. B. Alfred Tennyson. C. Percy Shelley. D. David Bum.
5. _____ is defined as an expression of human emotion which is condensed into fourteen lines
A. Free verse B. Sonnet C. Ode D. Epigram
6. Alaska lies in the -----of North America, stretching southward from the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific.
A) northwestern part B) southwestern part C) northeastern part D) southeastern part
7. Who is a satirist and the first writer in America to win the Nobel Prize in literature?
A. Eugene O' Neill B. Sinclair Lewis C. TS. Eliot D. William Faulkner
8. The Prime Minister in Britain is head of _____.
A. the Shadow Cabinet B. the Parliament C. the Opposition D. the Cabinet
9. Which of the following writers is a poet of the 20th century?
A. T.S.Eliot B. D.H.Lawrence C.Theodore Dreiser D.James Joyce
- 10.The branch of linguistics which studies the forms of words is -----.
A. phoneme B. morpheme C. semantics D. morphology

V. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow it. Base your answer choices on what is stated or implied in the reading passage. (60 points)

Passage One

As the horizons of science have expanded, two main groups of scientists have emerged. One is the pure scientist; the other, the applied scientist.

The pure, or theoretical, scientist does original research in order to understand the basic laws of nature that govern our world. The applied scientist adapts this knowledge to practical problems. Neither is more important than the other, however, for the two groups of scientists are very much related.

Sometimes the applied scientist finds the problems for the theoretical scientist to work on. Let's take a particular problem of the aircraft industry: heat-resistant metals. Many of the metals and alloys that perform satisfactorily in a car cannot be used in a jet-propelled plane. New alloys must be used, because a jet engine operates at a much higher temperature than an automobile engine. The turbine wheel in turbojet must withstand temperatures as high as 1600 degrees Fahrenheit, and so aircraft designers had to turn to the research metallurgist for the development of new metals and alloys that would work in jet-propelled planes.

Dividing the scientists into two groups--- pure and applied--- is only one broad way of classifying them, however. When scientific knowledge was very limited, there was no need for men to specialize. Today, with the great body of scientific knowledge, scientists specialize in many different fields; within each field there is even further subdivision. And, with finer and finer subdivisions, the various sciences have become more and more interrelated, until no one branch is entirely independent of the others. Many new specialties---geophysics and biochemistry, for example--- have resulted from combining the knowledge of two or more sciences.

1. The work of a pure scientist is to-----

- A. govern the laws of nature B. understand basic theory
C. do research on natural laws D. adapt himself to reality
2. The applied scientist is thus named because he -----
A. applies nature to his problems B. adapts knowledge for practical purposes
C. governs basic natural laws D. does research on nature
3. What is it that the author uses to illustrate the need for applied scientists?
A. An example. B. A theory C. A research study. D. A comparison
4. What is the one cause of specialization?
A. the creation of new alloys. B. The theory of pure science.
C. New scientific classification. D. The extent of present knowledge.
5. The particular problem of the aircraft industry discussed here called for the -----
A. selection of the best heat-resistant metal from existing metals
B. development of a turbine wheel which can generate up to 1600 degrees
C. development of metals and alloys that can withstand high temperatures
D. operation of regular engines at very high temperature
6. The temperature of 1600 degrees Fahrenheit is -----
A. that which today's high-powered automobile engines reach
B. that which the metal used in automobiles can withstand
C. that at which a jet engine requires in its operation
D. that at which a jet engine burns out
7. In the example given, the aircraft designer represents the -----
A. applied scientist B. pure scientist C. nonscientist D. skilled mechanic
8. Finer and finer subdivision in the field of science has reached in -----
A. the elimination of the need for specialists
B. greater interdependence of all the various sciences
C. greater independence of each science
D. the need for only one classification of scientists
9. Geophysics and biochemistry are -----
A. new specialties resulting from combining sciences B. totally dependent sciences
C. among the oldest sciences known to man D. among the most difficult sciences
10. "The horizons of science have expanded" means that-----
A. scientists can see farther out into space
B. science has developed more fields of endeavor
C. the horizon changes according to the time of day
D. scientists have broaden their vision

Passage Two

Quatermain and his friends, including Infadoos and the girl, took advantage of the eclipse to flee from the town with the chiefs who had rallied to them. On a hill about two miles from Loo approximately twenty thousand men prepared for battle.

Twala's regiments, numbering about thirty thousand soldiers, attacked the next day. They were driven back and then set upon by their enemies who, driving at them from three directions, surrounded and slaughtered many of the Kukuanas. The vanquished Twala was slain in a contest with Sir Henry, who lopped off his head with a battleax.

- A. The fact that they had succeeded where many often had failed.
 B. The fact that the treasure was theirs to take.
 C. The fact that they had never seen so much treasure before in their lives.
 D. Because they felt like doing so.
17. They could not foresee any possible escape because _____.
- A. Gagool had shut the door .
 B. they did not know where to find the secret lever to open the door and the one who knows was dead.
 C. Gragool, the only one who knows the way out, was dead.
 D. their guide, Foulate, was dead.
18. They were guided out of Kukuanaland by _____.
- A. the faithful Infadoos. B. Quatermain. C. some of Iqnosi's men D. the map
19. The different trail which they took proved to be a blessing because.
- A. it led to the discovery of a hut.
 B. it led to the discovery of Sir Henry's long-lost brother, George.
 C. aside from the oasis, they could pass on to other green spots along the way.
 D. the journey was less taxing.
20. In the last paragraph, "according to their agreement....", what was their agreement?
- A. To find Sir Henry's lost brother, George.
 B. To find the reputable diamond mines, the King Solomon's mines.
 C. To divide the diamonds equally among themselves.
 D. To divide the diamonds equally among Quatermain, Captain Good and George but none for Sir Henry.

Passage Three

In the eighteenth century the power of the French Monarchy was enormous and unrestricted, and there were great inequalities in the country. The nobles (or aristocrats) had many special privileges; they paid very few taxes and they were lords of their own wide-spreading domains. The peasants were in a state bordering on serfdom. They were forced to pay money to their overlords as well as heavy government taxes. In fact, the government took fifty per cent of their earnings and the nobility another thirty percent.

All this led to a great deal of resentment, misery and unrest. The peasants themselves were too ignorant and feeble to revolt against their king and nobles. They were influenced and helped to do so by the bourgeoisie (which consisted of tradesmen, lawyers, doctors, writers and so on) many of whom had deep sympathy for the sufferings of the working class.

In 1789 the French Revolution began. The King of France, Louis XVI, his wife Marie Antoinette, and their family were all imprisoned and later executed. A committee of Public Safety was elected by the revolutionaries, with the idea of setting up a Republic governed by the People. Their slogan was ' Liberty, Equality, Fraternity', and there were many honest and sincere men amongst them who really believed in these three ideals.

Gradually, however, the more cruel, ambitious and self-seeking man gained power, killing anyone who stood in their way and sending opponents and royalists to the guillotine. There followed a reign of terror. The terrible and sometimes senseless bloodshed lost the Republicans the sympathy of the other nations. The common people of Europe and America, who had at first approved of the attempt to secure justice,

were disenchanted by the unnecessary chaos.

Revolution may be supported at the beginning by men with lofty ideals to redress wrongs. But once the rule of law is overthrown the situation soon changes....The civil unrest becomes a good opportunity for self-seeking by same ambitious leaders.

21. The privileges the aristocrats enjoyed included the following except:
 - A. They were master of their won domain.
 - B. Peasants had to pay taxes to them.
 - C. Peasants paid fifty percent of their earnings to them.
 - D. They paid very few taxes.
22. After the peasant had paid all their taxes they were left with :
 - A. only half of their earning
 - B. less than half of their earning
 - C. between a quarter and a half of their earning
 - D. less than a quarter of their earnings
23. The peasants were forced to pay dues to their overlords in addition,
 - A. work for the government.
 - B. pay heavy government taxes
 - C. become serfs of the government.
 - D. sell their children as serfs.
24. 'Bourgeoisie' is a French word referring to:
 - A. the middle class
 - B. the tradesmen
 - C. lawyers
 - D. doctors
25. What was the fate of the French King, Louis XVI during the French Revolution:
 - A. He fed to England
 - B. He was exiled.
 - C. He was sent to the guillotine.
 - D. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.
26. The wife of King Louis XVI was
 - A. Maria.
 - B. Maria Antoinette.
 - C. Mary Antoinette.
 - D. Alexandra.
27. In the French Revolution:
 - A. the aristocrats were hunted down but he royal family fled to England.
 - B. the peasants joined forces with the middle class against the King and the aristocrats.
 - C. the middle class and the aristocrats united against the peasants.
 - D. the peasants joined the aristocrats against the growing power of the middle class.
28. At first the common people
 - A. of Europe approved of the Revolution.
 - B. of America disapproved of the Revolution
 - C. of Europe and America approved of it.
 - C. of f Europe and America joined to stop it.
29. During the reign of terror:
 - A. Only the nobles were hunt down.
 - B. the revolutionaries desired to fulfill the ideals of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity'.
 - C. some more radical revolutionaries killed other revolutionaries.
 - D. the revolutionaries were supported by the common people of Europe and America.
30. In this passage, the writer suggested that:
 - A. all revolutionaries are idealists.
 - B. all revolutionaries are blood thirsty.
 - C. revolution is a social evil.
 - D. some revolutionaries use the chance of social unrest to gain power for themselves.