

聊城大学  
2009 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[606]基础英语	B 卷
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专业名称	英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学
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- 注意事项: 1、本试题共 5 道大题(共 100 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

**Part I. There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrase marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet. 30 points**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ all our kindness to help her, Sara refused to listen.  
A. At    B. In    C. For    D. On
2. \_\_\_\_\_ before we depart the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.  
A. Had they arrived    B. Would they arrive    C. Were they arriving    D. Were they to arrive
3. \_\_\_\_\_ conflict among city-states caused the eventual decline of Greek civilization.  
A. Continuous    B. Continual    C. Constant    D. Contrary
4. \_\_\_\_\_ his knowledge and academic background, he is basically stupid.  
A. But for    B. According to    C. For all    D. Thanks to
5. \_\_\_\_\_ man can now create radioactive elements, there is nothing he can do to reduce their radioactivity.  
A. As    B. Whether    C. While    D. Now that
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.  
A. To be free    B. To free    C. Freeing    D. Freed
7. \_\_\_\_\_ should any money be given to a small child.  
A. On no account    B. From all account    C. Of no account    D. By all account
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the advances of the science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.  
A. As for    B. Despite    C. Except    D. Besides
9. \_\_\_\_\_ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.  
A. To give    B. Given    C. Giving    D. Having given
10. \_\_\_\_\_ the sight of the police officers, the men ran off.  
A. In    B. At    C. On    D. With
11. \_\_\_\_\_ the wall, we decided that we should need three tins of paint.  
A. Making up    B. Doing up    C. Putting up    D. Sizing up
12. \_\_\_\_\_ the whole, early American city planning was excellent.  
A. In    B. From    C. On    D. Above
13. \_\_\_\_\_ we are having these days!  
A. What a lovely weather    B. What lovely weathers  
C. What lovely weather    D. What lovely a weather
14. \_\_\_\_\_, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.

- A. Other things being equal      B. Were other things equal  
C. To be equal to other things      D. Other things to be equal
15. \_\_\_\_\_, he does not love her.  
A. As he likes her very much      B. Though much he likes her  
C. Much although he likes her      D. Much though he likes her
16. A drunk man walked in, \_\_\_\_\_ in appearance.  
A. repulsive      B. reluctant      C. reproachful      D. reputed
17. A good many houses \_\_\_\_\_ knocked down by the earthquake.  
A. was      B. were      C. is      D. are
18. A good teacher must know how to \_\_\_\_\_ his ideas.  
A. convey      B. display      C. consult      D. confront
19. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is \_\_\_\_\_ conditions or events.  
A. in response to      B. in favor of      C. in contrast to      D. in excess of
20. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.  
A. take over      B. result in      C. hold on      D. keep to
21. A man has to make \_\_\_\_\_ for his old age by putting aside enough money to live on when old.  
A. supply      B. assurance      C. provision      D. adjustment
22. A river \_\_\_\_\_ through the narrow wooded valley below.  
A. extends      B. pours      C. expands      D. twists
23. A writer has to \_\_\_\_\_ imagination as well as his experiences for his writing.  
A. drawing back from      B. draw in      C. draw up      D. draw on
24. According to the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, wisdom comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ of maturity.  
A. fulfillment      B. achievement      C. establishment      D. accomplishment
25. After a concert tour in Asia, Canada and the U.S., he will \_\_\_\_\_ work on a five-language opera.  
A. confine      B. indulge      C. resume      D. undergo
26. After briefly \_\_\_\_\_ the history of the author, Prof. Li turned to the novel itself immediately.  
A. dipping in      B. dipping at      C. dipping into      D. dipping to
27. After negotiation, the two countries \_\_\_\_\_ the terms of peace.  
A. agreed with      B. agreed in      C. agreed to      D. agreed on
28. After performing a successful operation, the doctor at last pulled the patient \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. back      B. in      C. up      D. through
29. After reading these books, he was \_\_\_\_\_ to the Darwinian theory of evolution.  
A. changed      B. converted      C. transferred      D. adjusted
30. \_\_\_\_\_ he's already heard the news.  
A. Chances are      B. Chance is      C. Opportunities are      D. Opportunity is

**Part II. Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet. 20 points**

Aesthetic thought of a distinctively modern bent emerged during the 18th century. The western philosophers and critics of this time devoted much attention to such matters (1) \_\_\_\_\_ natural beauty, the sublime, and representation — a trend reflecting the central position they had given to the philosophy of nature. (2) \_\_\_\_\_ that time, however, the philosophy of art has become ever more (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and has begun to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the philosophy of nature. Various issues (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the philosophy of art have had a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ impact (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the orientation of 20th-century aesthetics. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ among these are problems relating to the theory of art as

form and (9)\_\_\_\_\_ the distinction between representation and expression. Still another far-reaching question has to do with the value of art. Two opposing theoretical positions (10)\_\_\_\_\_ on this issue: one holds that art and its appreciation are a means to some recognized moral good, (11)\_\_\_\_\_ the other maintains that art is intrinsically valuable and is an end in itself. Underlying this whole issue is the concept of taste, one of the basic concerns of aesthetics. In recent years there has also been an increasing (12)\_\_\_\_\_ with art as the prime object of critical judgment.

Corresponding to the trend in contemporary aesthetic thought, (13)\_\_\_\_\_ have followed (14)\_\_\_\_\_ of two approaches. In one, criticism is restricted to the analysis and interpretation of the work of art. (15)\_\_\_\_\_, it is devoted to articulating the response to the aesthetic object and to (16)\_\_\_\_\_ a particular way of perceiving it.

Over the years, aesthetics has developed into a broad field of knowledge and inquiry. The concerns of contemporary aesthetics include such (17)\_\_\_\_\_ problems as the nature of style and its aesthetic significance; the relation of aesthetic judgment to culture; the (18)\_\_\_\_\_ of a history of art; the (19)\_\_\_\_\_ of Freudian psychology and other forms of psychological study to criticism; and the place of aesthetic judgment in practical (20)\_\_\_\_\_ in the conduct of everyday affairs.

1. A. for B. as C. to D. with
2. A. Since B. For C. As D. In
3. A. promotional B. promissory C. promiscuous D. prominent
4. A. plant B. supplant C. transplant D. replant
5. A. central B. concentrating C. focusing D. centering
6. A. marking B. remarking C. marked D. remarked
7. A. on B. for C. in D. to
8. A. Forebodying B. Foremost C. Forethoughtful D. Foregone
9. A. for B. for C. to D. on
10. A. have brought B. have been brought C. have taken D. have been taken
11. A. whereas B. wherein C. whereon D. wherefore
12. A. preoccupancy B. preoccupation C. premonition D. preoption
13. A. artists B. writers C. critics D. analysts
14. A. all B. either C. neither D. none
15. A. In the other manner B. In the other way C. In another D. In the other
16. A. justify B. justified C. justifying D. having justified
17. A. diverse B. divided C. divine D. dividual
18. A. vicinity B. viability C. villainy D. visibility
19. A. reliance B. reliability C. relief D. relevancy
20. A. reason B. reasonableness C. reasoning D. reasonability

**Part III. Proofreading and error correction. Proofread the given passage on your answer sheet as instructed. 20 points**

The German poet and polymath Johann Wolfgang von Goethe pondered the question of how organisms develop in his scientific studies of form and structure immature plants and animals, a field he found and named morphology. (1) His search for a single basic body plan across all life-forms led him to think about the prevalence of repeating segments in body structures. (2) The spinal columns of fish, reptiles, (3) birds and mammals, for instance, all are made of long strings of (4) repeated vertebrae. Among invertebrates the growth of virtually identical segments is how striking: in earthworms, for example, even internal organs are repeated in serial segments. (5) Likewise, the abdomen of flies and other insects are segmented, as are the (6) successive wormlike articulations in crabs, shrimps and other crustaceans. To Goethe the evidence suggested that nature takes a building-block approach to generate life, repeating a basic

element (7) again and again to arrive at a complicated organism. The only glaring (8) hole he could see in the theory was the apparent lack of sort of (9) segmentation in the vertebrate heads. In 1790 he hypothesized that (10) spinal vertebrae is modified during the development to form the skull.

**Part IV. General knowledge. There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on your answer sheet. 20 points**

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Prime Minister in Britain?

- A He is appointed by the Queen      B He is Minister for the Civil Service  
C He sits in the House of Commons      D He is elected every four years

2. Which of the following is NOT in the east part of U.S.A?

- A Massachusetts      B Maine      C North Carolina      D Louisiana

3. China and America established diplomatic relations in January \_\_\_\_

- A 1972      B 1976      C 1978      D 1979

4. Rock-and-roll in the early 1960s in the United States was music for \_\_\_\_.

- A teenagers      B black audience      C white adult audience      D people of all ages

5. George Gordon Byron was famous for the following works EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.

- A Child Harold's Pilgrimage      B Queen Mab  
C Hours of Idleness      D Don Juan

6. \_\_\_\_ is D.H Lawrence's semi-autobiographical novel.

- A Sons and Lovers      B Women in Love      C Rainbow      D Lady Chatterley's lover

7. Which of the following is NOT true for Ralph Waldo Emerson?

- A A great thinker      B A famous novelist      C A well-known essayist      D A poet

8. -ceive in perceive and conceive is \_\_\_\_

- A a prefix      B an infix      C a suffix      D a bound morpheme

9. Syntax is the study of the formation of \_\_\_\_

- A words      B sentences      C utterance      D discourse

10. The critical period for first language acquisition is believed to be between the age of \_\_\_\_

- A 18 months and 4 years      B 6 months and 18 month  
C 4 years and 16 years      D 18 months and 16 years

**Part V. Reading Comprehension. 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 mark the corresponding letter on your answer sheet. 60 points**

#### Text A

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source — crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces crude oil to the surface. Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace

elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joinings of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

1. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
- B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
- C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
- D. A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.

2. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because \_\_\_\_.

- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
- B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
- C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
- D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation

3. Which of the following is true?

- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
- B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
- C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
- D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.

4. How is crude oil brought to the surface?

- A. Expansion of the hydrocarbons.
- B. Pressure and pumping.
- C. Vacuum created in the drilling pipe.
- D. Expansion and contraction of the earth's surface.

5. Which of the following is NOT listed as a light oil?

- A. Distillate oil.
- B. Gasoline.
- C. Lubrication oil.
- D. Kerosene.

### Text B

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helps to preserve it, and that the easiest way to do this is to expose the food to sun and wind. In this way the North American Indians produce pemmican (dried meat ground into powder and made into cakes), the Scandinavians make stockfish and the Arabs dried dates and "apricot leather".

All foods including water — cabbage and other leaf vegetables contains as much as 93% water, potatoes and other root vegetables 80%, lean meat 75% and fish, anything from 80% to 60%, depending on how fatty it is. If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is checked.

Fruit is sun-dried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries, and also in California, South Africa and Australia. The methods used vary, but in general, the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches



Russian submarine in the final winter of World War II, more than 10,000 people - mostly women, children and old people fleeing the final Red Army push into Nazi Germany - were packed aboard. An ice storm had turned the decks into frozen sheets that sent hundreds of families sliding into the sea as the ship tilted and began to go down. Others desperately tried to put lifeboats down. Some who succeeded fought off those in the water who had the strength to try to claw their way aboard. Most people froze immediately. I'll never forget the screams," says Christa Nitzmann, 87, one of the 1,200 survivors. She recalls watching the ship, brightly lit, slipping into its dark grave - and into seeming nothingness, rarely mentioned for more than half a century.

Now Germany's Nobel Prize-winning author Gunter Grass has revived the memory of the 9,000 dead, including more than 4,000 children - with his latest novel *Crab Walk*, published last month. The book, which will be out in English next year, doesn't dwell on the sinking; its heroine is a pregnant young woman who survives the catastrophe only to say later: "Nobody wanted to hear about it, not here in the West (of Germany) and not at all in the East." The reason was obvious. As Grass put it in a recent interview with the weekly *Die Woche*: "Because the crimes we Germans are responsible for were and are so dominant, we didn't have the energy left to tell of our own sufferings.

The long silence about the sinking of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* was probably unavoidable - and necessary. By unreservedly owning up to their country's monstrous crimes in the Second World War, Germans have managed to win acceptance abroad, marginalize the neo-Nazis at home and make peace with their neighbors. Today's unified Germany is more prosperous and stable than at any time in its long, troubled history. For that, a half century of willful forgetting about painful memories like the German Titanic was perhaps a reasonable price to pay. But even the most politically correct Germans believe that they've now earned the right to discuss the full historical record. Not to equate German suffering with that of its victims, but simply to acknowledge a terrible tragedy.

11. Why does the author say the sinking of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* was the worst tragedy in maritime history?
  - A) It was attacked by Russian torpedoes.
  - B) Most of its passengers were frozen to death.
  - C) Its victims were mostly women and children.
  - D) It caused the largest number of casualties.
12. Hundreds of families dropped into the sea when
  - A) a strong ice storm tilted the ship
  - B) the cruise ship sank all of a sudden
  - C) the badly damaged ship leaned toward one side
  - D) the frightened passengers fought desperately for lifeboats
13. The *Wilhelm Gustloff* tragedy was little talked about for more than half a century because Germans
  - A) were eager to win international acceptance
  - B) felt guilty for their crimes in World War II
  - C) had been pressured to keep silent about it
  - D) were afraid of offending their neighbors
14. How does Gunter Grass revive the memory of the *Wilhelm Gustloff* tragedy?
  - A) By presenting the horrible scene of the torpedo attack.
  - B) By describing the ship's sinking in great detail.
  - C) By giving an interview to the weekly *Die Woche*.
  - D) By depicting the survival of a young pregnant woman.

15. It can be learned from the passage that Germans no longer think that
- A) they will be misunderstood if they talk about the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy
  - B) the Wilhelm Gustloff tragedy is a reasonable price to pay for the nations past misdeeds
  - C) Germany is responsible for the horrible crimes it committed in World War II
  - D) it is wrong to equate their sufferings with those of other countries

#### Text D

Sign has become a scientific hot button. Only in the past 20 years have specialists in language study realized that signed languages are unique - a speech of the hand. They offer a new way to probe how the brain generates and understands language, and throw new light on an old scientific controversy: whether language, complete with grammar, is something that we are born with, or whether it is a learned behavior. The current interest in sign language has roots in the pioneering work of one rebel teacher at Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., the world's only liberal arts university for deaf people.

When Bill Stokoe went to Gallaudet to teach English, the school enrolled him in a course in signing. But Stokoe noticed something odd: among themselves, students signed differently from his classroom teacher. Stokoe had been taught a sort of gestural code, each movement of the hands representing a word in English. At the time, American Sign Language (ASL) was thought to be no more than a form of pidgin English. But Stokoe believed the "hand talk" his students used looked richer. He wondered: Might deaf people actually have a genuine language?

And could that language be unlike any other on Earth? It was 1955, when even deaf people dismissed their signing as "substandard". Stokoe's idea was academic heresy. It is 37 years later, Stokoe - now devoting his time to writing and editing books and journals and to producing video materials on ASL and the deaf culture - is having lunch at a café near the Gallaudet campus and explaining how he started a revolution. For decades educators fought his idea that signed languages are natural languages like English, French and Japanese. They assumed language must be based on speech, the modulation of sound. But sign language is based on the movement of hands, the modulation of space. "What I said," Stokoe explains, "is that language is not mouth stuff- it's brain stuff."

16. The study of sign language is thought to be
- A) an approach to simplifying the grammatical structure of a language
  - B) an attempt to clarify misunderstanding about the origin of language
  - C) a challenge to traditional views on the nature of language
  - D) a new way to look at the learning of language
17. The present growing interest in sign language was stimulated by
- A) a leading specialist in the study of liberal arts
  - B) an English teacher in a university for the deaf
  - C) Some senior experts in American Sign Language
  - D) a famous scholar in the study of the human brain
18. According to Stokoe, sign language is
- A) an international language
  - B) a substandard language
  - C) an artificial language
  - D) a genuine language
19. Most educators objected to Stokoe's idea because they thought
- A) a language should be easy to use and understand
  - B) sign language was too artificial to be widely accepted
  - C) a language could only exist in the form of speech sounds
  - D) sign language was not extensively used even by deaf people

20. Stokoe's argument is based on his belief that
- A) language is a product of the brain
  - B) language is a system of meaningful codes
  - C) sign language is derived from natural language
  - D) sign language is as efficient as any other language

**Text E**

Architecture has been characterized by W. R. Dalzell as the "indispensable art," and rightly so. Inevitably, the practical functions that shelters are designed to fulfill play a strong role in determining their appearance and thus, in part, their artistic character. So do the line methods of construction available and practicable at any given moment. The strikingly new forms of architecture that appeared in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries were built to meet the needs of industry and of commerce based on industry, in a society whose essential character and internal relationships had been sharply transformed by the Industrial Revolution.

About the middle of the nineteenth century, mechanized industrial production began to demand large, well-lighted interiors in which manufacturing could be carried on. The administration of giant industrial and commercial concerns required office buildings of unprecedented size, containing suites of offices easily accessible to employees and customers. The marketing of industrial products necessitated large-scale storage spaces, and enormous shops selling under one roof a wide variety of items. Industrial and commercial pressures drew increasing populations to urban centers, and traditional housing was no longer adequate to contain them. Mechanized transportation of industrial products and industrial and business personnel was essential. Leisure-time entertainment and cultural activities for the vast new urban populations required still a different kind of structure. Hence, the characteristic new architectural forms of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been the factory, the multistory office building, the warehouse, the department store, the apartment house, the railway station, the large theater, and the gigantic sports stadium. None of these could have been built on the desired scale by traditional construction methods.

21. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) Various types of traditional building materials strongly influenced modern architectural design.
  - B) Changing architectural styles affected the character of cities.
  - C) New architectural forms evolved in response to the changing needs of society.
  - D) Technological advances affected conventional methods of building construction.
22. The author uses the expression "rightly so" in line 2 in order to
- A) introduce an opinion that differs from that of W. R. Dalzell
  - B) provide examples of architecture that are indispensable
  - C) show agreement with the way W. R. Dalzell has described architecture
  - D) indicate that architectural design must reflect artistic qualities
23. The word "strikingly" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- A) aggressively
  - B) specifically
  - C) noticeably
  - D) occasionally
24. According to the passage, which of the following motivated the "new forms of

architecture" mentioned in line 5 ?

- A) The increased wealth of citizens
- B) The Industrial Revolution
- C) Competitive international trade
- D) Changing ideas about artistic merit

25. It can be inferred that the demand for "large, well-lighted interiors" mentioned in line 10 resulted in the construction of

- A) offices    B) factories    C) warehouses    D) department stores

26. The phrase "carried on" in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- A) conducted    B) supervised    C) moved about    D) improved

27. The word "necessitated" in line 13 is closest in meaning to

- A) identified    B) replaced    C) required    D) supplied

28. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following occurred as a result of the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT

- A) considerable societal changes    B) office buildings larger than any ever built before
- C) storage and marketing of industrial products    D) a decrease in leisure activities

29. The word "them" in line 15 refers to

- A) items    B) pressures    C) populations    D) centers

30. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the effect of the Industrial Revolution on transportation systems?

- A) Traditional methods of transportation were adequate for workers to get to their jobs.
- B) Faster, more efficient methods of transportation were required for the production and distribution of goods.
- C) Manufacturers could not produce sufficiently large quantities of goods to support the costs of railroad transportation.
- D) Only the most essential products required new, mechanized methods of transportation.