

## 聊城大学 2010 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[607]基础英语	B 卷
适用专业	英语语言文学 外国语言学及应用语言学	
<p>注意事项: 1、本试题共 5 道大题(共 90 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。          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</p>		
<p><b>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)</b></p>		
<p>1. He swatted a fly on the window and _____ the glass.          A. smashed    B. cut    C. crashed    D. crushed</p>		
<p>2. Nobody _____ that airplane crashed.          A. survived    B. conquered    C. recovered    D. relived</p>		
<p>3. His request _____ us completely by surprise.          A. shook    B. made    C. took    D. left</p>		
<p>4. My little brother likes to sit on the balcony and _____ what goes on below.          A. look    B. stare    C. gaze    D. watch</p>		
<p>5. "No one is so _____ as the poor man who is suddenly lucky," said the beggar.          A. generous    B. modest    C. thoughtful    D. stern</p>		
<p>6. Although only of _____ intelligence, he has beaten all his rivals in the pearl buying business.          A. medium    B. average    C. middle    D. little</p>		
<p>7. Some people consider it unwise to _____ themselves in a quarrel between husband and wife.          A. combine    B. mix    C. involve    D. join</p>		
<p>8. Do you really believe in the _____ of evil spirits?          A. existence    B. occurrence    C. visiting    D. arrival</p>		
<p>9. With its expensive furniture carefully chosen and placed, his room looks quite _____.          A. convenient    B. elegant    C. comforting    D. luxurious</p>		
<p>10. The crowd stared at the giant and the dwarf _____, thinking they were monsters.          A. credulously    B. incredibly    C. incredulously    D. credibly</p>		
<p>11. You shouldn't _____ your father's instructions. Anyway he is an experienced teacher.          A. defy    B. deliberate    C. denounce    D. deduce</p>		
<p>12. In some remote places there are still very poor people who can't afford to live in _____ conditions.          A. positive    B. honorable    C. gracious    D. decent</p>		
<p>13. The Government's policies will come under close _____ in the weeks before the election.          A. specification    B. scrutiny    C. appreciation    D. apprehension</p>		
<p>14. It is believed that the feeding patterns parents _____ on their children can determine their adolescent and adult eating habits.          A. impose    B. evoke    C. compel    D. necessitate</p>		



15. Very few people could understand his lecture because the subject was very \_\_\_\_.
- A. faint    B. indefinite    C. obscure    D. gloomy
16. I suddenly realized that he was trying to ----- quarrelling with me.
- A. consider    B. enjoy    C. avoid    D. prevent
17. Thousands of people ----- to see the parade.
- A. turned off    B. turned out    C. turned up    D. turned over
18. Recently the newspapers have reported several ----- on the boundaries of Israel and Jordan.
- A. accidents    B. incidents    C. events    D. happenings
19. Henry looked very much ----- when he was caught cheating in the biology exam.
- A. discouraged    B. embarrassed    C. disappointed    D. bewildered
20. Here are some toys. You can ----- one or two for your little son as a birthday gift from me.
- A. single out    B. pick out    C. take out    D. work out

## II. Cloze Test (20 points)

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with the best of the four choices given. Write your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 1 should be made even before choice of a curriculum in high school.

Actually, 2, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 3 because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve their position. The "one perfect job" does not exist. Young people should 4 enter into a broad flexible training program that will fit them for a 5 of work rather than for a single job.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 6 benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing 7 about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 8. Some drift from job to job. Others 9 to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

One common mistake is choosing an occupation for its real or 10 prestige. Too many high school students or their parents for them choose the professional field, 11 both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal 12. The prestige that people tend to 13 to a profession or a white-collar job is no good reason for choosing it as life's work.

14, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large 15 of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the majority of young people should give serious 16 to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants 17 life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual 18. Some want security; others are willing to take 19 for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its 20.

1. [A] identification [B] entertainment [C] accommodation [D] occupation
2. [A] however [B] therefore [C] though [D] thereby
3. [A] entirely [B] mainly [C] partly [D] his
4. [A] since [B] therefore [C] furthermore [D] forever
5. [A] place [B] chance [C] field [D] opening
6. [A] to [B] for [C] without [D] with
7. [A] little [B] few [C] much [D] a lot

8. [A] chance [B] basis [C] purpose [D] opportunity
9. [A] apply [B] appeal [C] stick [D] turn
10. [A] imagined [B] substantial [C] acquired [D] demanded
11. [A] concerning [B] following [C] considering [D] disregarding
12. [A] preferences [B] requirements [C] tendencies [D] ambitions
13. [A] contribute [B] attach [C] attribute [D] allot
14. [A] Therefore [B] However [C] Nevertheless [D] Moreover
15. [A] proportion [B] part [C] quantity [D] batch
16. [A] proposal [B] suggestion [C] consideration [D] appraisal
17. [A] towards [B] against [C] out of [D] without
18. [A] knowledge [B] satisfaction [C] culture [D] sensitivity
19. [A] turns [B] parts [C] choices [D] risks
20. [A] awards [B] requirements [C] results [D] needs

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

1. Mrs. Jackson saw the helicopter raise into the sky.
2. Nobody besides little John thinks that a trip by bus is exciting.
3. The Great Wall is the famous tourist site in world.
4. A severe illness when she was just nineteen months old deprived the well-know writer Joseph Kate both her sight and her hearing.
5. I regret having left my daughter at home; I should bring her with me.
6. Football and baseball, which played in the United States today, are basically modifications of games that originated in England.
7. Much though he needed money for a new car, he decided not to borrow it from the bank.
8. David Singer, my friend's father, while raised and educated in New York, lived and lectured in Africa most of his life.
9. Most people work to earn a living and they produce goods and services. Services are such things like education, medicine, and commerce.
10. If you are sending your CV electronically, check the formatting by sending it to yourself first and keep up the format simple.

**IV: General Knowledge (30 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. \_\_\_\_ was NOT written by Charles Dickens.  
A. David Copperfield B. Oliver Twist C. Sons and Lovers D. A Tale of Two Cities
2. Which of the following novels was written by Emily Bronte?  
A. Oliver Twist B. Middlemarch C. Jane Eyre D. Wuthering Heights
3. The distinction between parole and langue was made by  
A. Halliday B. Chomsky C. Bloomfield D. Saussure
4. TG grammar was advanced by \_\_\_\_.  
A. Noam Chomsky B. Whorf C. Halliday D. Searle
5. The Head of State of Canada is represented by  
A. the Monarch B. the President C. the Prime Minister D. the Governor-general

6. What essentially distinguishes semantics and pragmatics is the notion of  
A. reference B. context C. antonymy D. meaning
7. The majority of the current population in the UK are decedents of all the following tribes respectively EXCEPT  
A. the Anglos B. the Celts C. the Jutes D. the Saxons
8. The distinctive features of a speech variety may be all the following EXCEPT  
A. lexical B. syntactic C. phonological D. psycholinguistic
9. The original inhabitants of Australia were  
A. the Red Indians B. the Eskimos C. the Aborigines D. the Maoris
10. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the study of the internal structure of words and the rules of word formation.  
A. Phonology B. Morphology C. Semantics D. Sociolinguistics

**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

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable price, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 per cent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value. Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade. If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the color of a shirt is subtly persuasive---advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

- By the first sentence of the passage the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising  
B. everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming  
C. advertising costs money like everything else  
D. it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising
- In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?  
A. Securing greater fame. (C) Enhancing living standards.  
B. Providing more jobs. (D) Reducing newspaper cost.

3. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is\_\_.
- A. very precise in passing his judgment on advertising  
 B. interested in nothing but the buyers' attention  
 C. correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information  
 D. obviously partial in his views on advertising
4. In the author's opinion,\_\_\_.
- A. advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing  
 B. advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over  
 C. there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer  
 D. the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

### Passage Two

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts. By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may "fail" at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we're shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we're slow to adapt to change or that we're not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

5. A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth then\_\_.
- A. he has given up his smoking habit  
 B. he has made great efforts in his work  
 C. he is keen on learning anything new  
 D. he has tried to determine where he is on his journey
6. In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would\_\_.
- A. succeed in climbing up the social ladder  
 B. judge his ability to grow from his own achievements  
 C. face difficulties and take up challenges  
 D. aim high and reach his goal each time
7. When the author says "a new way of being" (line 3, para. 3) he is referring to\_\_.
- A. a new approach to experiencing the world  
 B. a new way of taking risks  
 C. a new method of perceiving ourselves  
 D. a new system of adaptation to change
8. For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following except\_\_.
- A. curiosity about more chances  
 B. promptness in self-adaptation  
 C. open-mindedness to new experiences  
 D. avoidance of internal fears and doubts

### Passage Three

Too many vulnerable child-free adults are being ruthlessly manipulated into parent-hood by their parents , who think that happiness among older people depends on having a grand-child to spoil. We need an organization to help beat down the persistent campaigns of grandchildless parents. It's time to establish Planned Grandparenthood, which would have many global and local benefits.

Part of its mission would be to promote the risks and realities associated with being a grandparent. The staff would include depressed grandparents who would explain how grandkids break lamps, bite, scream and kick. Others would detail how an hour of baby-sitting often turns into a crying marathon. More grandparents would testify that they had to pay for their grandchild's expensive college education.

Planned grandparenthood's carefully written literature would detail all the joys of life grand-child-free a calm living room, extra money for luxuries during the golden years, etc. Potential grandparents would be reminded that, without grandchildren around, it's possible to have a conversation with your kids, who----incidentally-----would have more time for their own parents.

Meanwhile, most children are vulnerable to the enormous influence exerted by grandchildless parents aiming to persuade their kids to produce children . They will take a call from a persistent parent, even if they're loaded with works. In addition, some parents make handsome money offers payable upon the grandchild's birth. Sometimes these gifts not only cover expenses associated with the infant's birth, but extras, too, like a vacation. In any case, cash gifts can weaken the resolve of even the noblest person.

At Planned Grandparenthood, children targeted by their parents to reproduce could obtain non-biased information about the insanity of having their own kids. The catastrophic psychological and economic costs of childbearing would be emphasized. The symptoms of morning sickness would be listed and horrors of childbirth pictured. A monthly newsletter would contain stories about overwhelmed parents and offer guidance on how childless adults can respond to the different lobbying tactics that would-be grandparents employ.

When I think about all the problems of our overpopulated world and look at our boy grabbing at the lamp by the sofa, I wish I could have turned to Planned Grandparenthood when my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me.

If I could have, I might not be in this parenthood predicament. But here's the crazy irony, I don't want my child-free life back. Dylan's too much fun.

9. What's the purpose of the proposed organization Planned Grandparenthood?
- To discourage people from insisting on having grandchildren.
  - To offer counseling to people on how to raise grandchildren.
  - To provide facilities and services for grandchildless parents.
  - To encourage childless couples to have children
10. Planned Grandparenthood would include depressed grandparents on its staff in order to \_.
- share their experience in raising grandchildren in a more scientific way
  - draw attention to the troubles and difficulties grandchildren may cause
  - help raise funds to cover the high expense of education for grandchildren
  - show them the joys of life grandparents may have in raising grandchildren

11. According to the passage, some couples may eventually choose to have children because \_\_\_\_\_.
- they have learn from other parents about the joys of having children
  - they feel more and more lonely ad they grow older
  - they have found it irrational to remain childless
  - they find it hard to resist the carrot-and-stick approach of their parents
- 12 By saying "... my parents were putting the grandchild squeeze on me" (Para. 6), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- her parents asked her to save for the expenses of raising a child.
  - her parents kept pressuring her to have a child.
  - her parents liked to have a grandchild in their arms.
  - her parents kept blaming her for her child's bad behavior.
13. What does the author really of the idea of having children?
- It contributes to overpopulation. It does more harm than good.
  - It is a psychological catastrophe
  - It is troublesome but rewarding.
  - It does more harm than good.

#### Passage Four

Ask most people how they define the American Dream and chances are they'll say, "Success." The dream of individual opportunity has been home in American since Europeans discovered a "new world" in the Western Hemisphere. Early immigrants like Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur praised highly the freedom and opportunity to be found in this new land. His glowing descriptions of a classless society where anyone could attain success through honesty and hard work fired the imaginations of many European readers: in *Letters from an American Farmer* (1782) he wrote, "We are all excited at the spirit of an industry which is unfettered and unrestrained, because each person works for himself ... We have no princes, for whom we toil, starve, and bleed: we are the most perfect society now existing in the world." The promise of a land where "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" drew poor immigrants from Europe and fueled national expansion into the western territories.

Our national mythology is full of illustration the American success story. There's Benjamin Franklin, the very model of the self-educated, self-made man, who rose from modest origins to become a well-known scientist, philosopher, and statesman. In the nineteenth century, Horatio Alger, a writer of fiction for young boys, became American's best-selling author with rags-to-riches tales. The notion of success haunts us: we spend million every year reading about the rich and famous, learning how to "make a fortune in real estate with no money down," and "dressing for success." The myth of success has even invaded our personal relationships: today it's as important to be "successful" in marriage or parenthoods as it is to come out on top in business. But dreams easily turn into nightmares. Every American who hopes to "make it" also knows the fear of failure, because the myth of success inevitably implies comparison between the haves and the have-nots, the stars and the anonymous crowd. Under pressure of the myth, we become indulged in status symbols: we try to live in the "right" neighborhoods, wear the "right" clothes, eat the "right" foods. These symbols of distinction assure us and others that we believe strongly in the fundamental equality of all, yet strive as hard as we can to separate ourselves from our fellow citizens.

- 14 What is the essence of the American Dream according to Crèvecoeur?
- People who are honest and work hard can succeed.
  - People are free from exploitation and oppression.
  - People can fully enjoy individual freedom.
  - People are free to develop their power of imagination.
15. By saying "the rewards of a man's industry follow with equal steps the progress of his labor" (Line 10, Para. 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
- a company's success depends on its employees' hard work
  - a man's business should be developed step by step
  - laborious work ensures the growth of an industry
  - the more diligent one is, the bigger his returns
16. The characters described in Horatio Alger's novels are people who \_\_\_\_\_.
- became famous despite their modest origins
  - became wealthy after starting life very poor
  - succeed in real estate investment
  - earned enormous fortunes by chances
17. It can be inferred from the last sentence of the second paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- Americans wish to succeed in every aspect of life
  - good personal relationships lead to business success
  - business success often contributes to a successful marriage
  - successful business people provide good care for their children
18. What is the paradox of American culture according to the author?
- Status symbols are not a real indicator of a person's wealth.
  - The American Dream is nothing but an empty dream.
  - The American road to success is full of nightmares.
  - What Americans strive after often contradicts their beliefs.

#### Passage Five

In many ways, today's business environment has changed qualitatively since the late 1980s. The end of the Cold War radically altered the very nature of the world's politics and economics. In just a few short years, globalization has started a variety of trends with profound consequences: the opening of markets, true global competition, widespread deregulation of industry, and an abundance of accessible capital. We have experienced both the benefits and risks of a truly global economy, with both Wall Street and Main Street feeling the pains of economic disorder half a world away.

At the same time, we have fully entered the Information Age. Starting breakthroughs in information technology have irreversibly altered the ability to conduct business unconstrained by the traditional limitations of time or space. Today, it's almost impossible to imagine a world without intranets, e-mail, and portable computers. With stunning speed, the Internet is profoundly changing the way we work, shop, do business, and communicate.

As a consequence, we have truly entered the Post-Industrial economy. We are rapidly shifting from an economy based on manufacturing and commodities to one that places the greatest value on information, services, support, and distribution. That shift, in turn, places an

unprecedented premium on "knowledge workers," a new class of wealthy, educated, and mobile people who view themselves as free agents in a seller's market.

Beyond the realm of information technology, the accelerated pace of technological change in virtually every industry has created entirely new business, wiped out others, and produced a Pervasive demand for continuous innovation. New product, process, and distribution technologies provide powerful levers for creating competitive value. More companies are learning the importance of destructive technologies-----innovations that hold the potential to make a product line, or even an entire business segment, virtually outdated.

Another major trend has been the fragmentation of consumer and business markets. There's a growing appreciation that superficially similar groups of customers may have very different preferences in terms of what they want to buy and how they want to buy it. Now, new technology makes it easier, faster, and cheaper to identify and serve targeted micro-markets in ways that were physically impossible or prohibitively expensive in the past. Moreover, the trend feeds on itself, a business's ability to serve sub-markets fuels customers' appetites for more and more specialized offerings.

19. According to the first paragraph, the changes in the business environment in the past decades can be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. technological advances
  - B. the fierce competition in industry
  - C. the globalization of economy
  - D. worldwide economic disorder
20. What idea does the author want to convey in the second paragraph?
- A. The rapid development of information technology has taken businessmen by surprise
  - B. Information technology has removed the restrictions of time and space in business transactions
  - C. The way we do business today has brought about startling breakthroughs in information technology.
  - D. The Internet, intranets, e-mail, and portable computers have penetrated every corner of the world.
21. If a business wants to thrive in the Post-Industrial economy, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it should not overlook the importance of information, services, support, and distribution
  - B. it has to invest more capital in the training of free agents to operate in a seller's market
  - C. it should try its best to satisfy the increasing demands of mobile knowledgeable people
  - D. it has to provide each of its employees with the latest information about the changing market
22. In the author's view, destructive technologies are innovations which \_\_\_\_\_
- A. may destroy the potential of a company to make any profit
  - B. can eliminate an entire business segment
  - C. demand a radical change in providing services
  - D. call for continuous improvement in ways of doing business
23. With the fragmentation of consumer and business markets \_\_\_\_\_
- A. manufacturers must focus on one special product to remain competitive in the market
  - B. it is physically impossible and prohibitively expensive to do business in the old way