

# 华侨大学 2010 年硕士学位研究生入学考试 专业课试卷

(答案必须写在答题纸上)

招生专业 英语语言文学      科目名称 英语综合      科目代码 758

## Part I Error Correction: 10 points

**Directions:** In the following passage there are 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Read the passage and correct the mistakes. If you change a word, cross it out and write the substitute in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put the insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the word you want to add in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

### Example:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods.                | 1. <u>time</u> |
| Many of the arguments <del>having</del> used for the study of literature as a | 2. <u>/</u>    |
| school subject are valid for ^ study of television.                           | 3. <u>the</u>  |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| The 20 <sup>th</sup> century will probably be largely remembered for | 1. _____ |
| having the highest decrease in life expectancy in recorded history.  |          |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| The average lifespan for men and women have now almost     | 2. _____ |
| doubled. What's more, this seems to be a continuing trend. |          |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Not are we living longer, but we are also living a far        | 3. _____ |
| healthy lifestyle. With record numbers of fit, healthy people | 4. _____ |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| reaching the age of 90 and over, it is becoming clearly that the | 5. _____ |
| negative predictions of a graying population, troubling by       | 6. _____ |

increasing numbers of diseases as well as huge medical bills, have been exaggerated.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Our view of what old age actual means has changed                 | 7. _____ |
| dramatically. Much of today's pensioners, compared to the elderly | 8. _____ |

in days gone by, tend to enjoy a quality of life without stress,

traveling here, there and everywhere, learning new skills, taking up different sports, starting businesses and are actively looking forward to each new day. Our actual opinion of what is old and what is not old tend to change with the passing of time as well as higher levels of longevity.

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part II Grammar: 30 points

(I) Complete each of the following sentences with the best choice: 10 points

**Directions:** There are 10 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- The old lady is \_\_\_\_\_ with good hearing.  
A. bless    B. blest    C. blessed    D. blessing
- Jim seems \_\_\_\_\_ on becoming a musician.  
A. bent    B. bend    C. bended    D. bending
- Mrs Robert got \_\_\_\_\_ her sickness very quickly.  
A. to    B. after    C. over    D. at
- I disapprove \_\_\_\_\_ people who make all sorts of promises which they have no intention of keeping.  
A. with    B. at    C. on    D. of
- The prisoner got \_\_\_\_\_ away.  
A. clearly    B. clear    C. clearing    D. cleared
- In bacteria and in other organisms, \_\_\_\_\_ is the nuclei acid DNA that provides the genetic information.  
A. both    B. which    C. and    D. it
- \_\_\_\_\_, some of the Earth's interior heat escapes to the surface.  
A. A volcano erupts    B. A volcano whether erupts  
C. A volcano erupts it    D. If a volcano erupts
- The columbine flower, \_\_\_\_\_ to nearly all of the United States, can be raised from seed in almost any garden.  
A. native    B. how native is    C. how native is it    D. is native
- The wallflower \_\_\_\_\_ because its weak stems often grow on walls and along stony cliffs for support.



an age of expanding television news coverage.

C

D

10. The boiled point of any liquid is determined by the pressure of the surrounding gases.

A

B

C

D

**(III) Rewrite the following sentences, using the present perfect with *since*: 2 points**

1. I last ate snails when I was a student at the Sorbonne.
2. The last time I was abroad was in the summer of 1997.

**(IV) Rewrite the following sentences, using the present perfect with *for*: 2 points**

1. It's ten years since that house was lived in.
2. It's three months since he wrote to me.

**(V) Combine each pair of simple sentences into a complex sentence, using proper subordinators: 2 points**

1. I lost my pen somewhere. The auditorium might be the place.
2. The students were trapped in a cave. One of them has already been brought out.

**(VI) Combine each group of sentences into one sentence containing absolute construction: 2 points**

1. a. Henry Adams ran from the room.  
b. Cold shivers ran down his spine.
2. a. The meeting was closed.  
b. Nobody had any more to say.

**(VII) Question: 2 points**

What is the difference between *overseas students* and *students overseas*?

## **Part III Reading Comprehension: 50 points**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions or incomplete statements. For each question or statement, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose only ONE that best answers the question or finishes the incomplete statement.

### **Passage 1**

It is starting to dawn on those involved in reshaping international financial institutions that the various mechanisms for helping developing countries are more interlinked than ever before, and more interdependent. Sending generous checks will not of itself guarantee poverty reduction. Reconstructing the international financial architecture also is not, by itself, enough. The steps which industrial economies will need to make if they are serious

about helping the world's poorest countries to develop their economies have barely begun to register with political leaders in rich countries.

Much the most important is trade. Ultimately, developing countries can only hope to prosper and help themselves if they have access to rich countries' markets. Free trade is a favorite *hymn* of the industrial countries, and they renewed their commitment to opening their markets when the new Doha round of trade negotiations was launched last year under the auspices of the World Trade Organization. So far, though, free trade is something honored more in the violation than in the observance.

When he imposed new tariffs on many imports of foreign steel into America, Mr. Bush appeared to be saying he is not wholly committed to free trade and the European Union's response to threaten barriers of its own sent a similar message. Industrial countries still spend more on subsidies to their farmers than they do on foreign aid, even though opening their food markets to foreign competition, and cutting and eventually eliminating farm subsidies, would bring huge benefits both to developing-country farmers and rich-country consumers and taxpayers. Uganda's export problems are partly a result of its farmers' inability to diversify away from coffee, for instance, because they cannot freely export other farm products to Europe or America.

In Washington, ministers did little more than their commitment to a more open trading system. Given the current row between America and Europe, the linkage between aid and trade, for now, is one which the rich nations would rather not focus on too much. But it is one which, if they really mean to help poorer countries, rich countries will have to face sooner or later. For everyone's sake, rich or poor alike, it should be sooner.

1. In the writer's opinion, what is the best way to reduce the poor countries' poverty?
  - A. Giving them more money
  - B. Changing the structure of the international financial architecture
  - C. Getting them access to rich countries' markets
  - D. Investing more in their countries
2. What may the italicized word 'hymn' in paragraph 2 mean?
  - A. Promising words
  - B. Words to praise God
  - C. Words to cheat others
  - D. Words of insult
3. Among the following, which statement may be TRUE about the members of WTO?
  - A. All of the members follow the rules.
  - B. None of them follow the rules.
  - C. They follow the rules more than they violate them.
  - D. Their breaking the rules is more striking than their following the rules.
4. Among the following, which can NOT be considered as the violation to the rules of WTO?
  - A. Imposing new tariffs on many imports of foreign steel into America
  - B. Uganda's export of coffee
  - C. Barriers of the European Union
  - D. Spending more on subsidies to farmers in rich countries

5. In the author's opinion, who will benefit from the closer linkage between trade and aid?
- A. The rich countries
  - B. The poor countries
  - C. Both the rich countries and the poor countries
  - D. Neither of the rich countries nor the poor ones

### Passage 2

For as long a period as we have written records, people have attempted to overcome their dissatisfaction with the various imperfections of life by looking forward to an experience of perfect happiness at some time in the future. Many people have found great comfort through hope of a reward after death. Others have been able to overlook present difficulties by means of a persistent belief that someday they'd strike it rich or that at least tomorrow things would be better. Still others have been able to console themselves with complaints about how bad things are "these days" as opposed to how good things were in the days of their youth.

The literary-minded, in order to cope with the feeling that things are not as they should be, have at times resorted to writing descriptions of a perfect state or society. These descriptions are generally called Utopias, after one such work by Thomas More. While such authors usually attempt to describe a society in which mankind's deepest wishes are met, they more often construct a kind of society which would enable them to fulfill their own wishes. While Plato's Republic, for example, is often mentioned as the model for an ideal state, a careful reading of it reveals a rigid dictatorship of a privileged minority and an effective serfdom for the masses, whose primary function is to labor for the leisure class. This may have reflected Plato's dreams of a social order but could hardly have satisfied those who could not be as certain of a place at the top.

The creators of the most famous schemes for a Utopian state have usually assumed that man, as he is, does not have the capacity for evolving a perfect social organization or experiencing happiness. His unfortunate taste for freedom constantly blocks up the road to happiness. It is up to the few wise men. So they imply, to get control of the state for the purpose of improving the lot of man by improving man himself. This improvement general takes the form of educational conditioning or of even more powerful measure.

6. The main idea of the first paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. the various sufferings people have experienced
  - B. the background for the creation of Utopias
  - C. the belief in the happy life people will enjoy in the future
  - D. the reasons for the complaints about present life made by different people
7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about the ways people have tried to deal with the present life?
- A. By describing a perfect state or society which meets their wishes.
  - B. By hoping that they can get a reward after death.
  - C. By trying to receive more education.
  - D. By believing in a better life someday in the future.

8. According to the last paragraph, the creators of the most famous schemes for a Utopian state usually think that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. man can experience happiness if he is not given freedom
  - B. man can enjoy happiness only at the sacrifice of freedom
  - C. man can enjoy both happiness and freedom at the same time
  - D. it is man's desire for freedom that leads to happiness
9. According to the author, Plato's Republic is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a state to serve the few rulers
  - B. a state to serve the broad masses
  - C. an ideal state for both the leisure class and the laboring people
  - D. a model that most people at this time would agree with
10. The author wrote this article for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. telling the readers the history of Utopias
  - B. providing a model for an ideal state
  - C. praising the creators of Utopias in the past
  - D. giving a brief account of the origin and nature of Utopias

### Passage 3

There are two widely *divergent* influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of governmental units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root, *status*) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses – all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based **squarely** on theories of probability.

Descriptive statistics involves tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level – variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum – the data may represent qualitative variables such as sex, college major, or personality type. Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an otherwise **unwieldy** mass of data.

Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. For example, a school without breakfast, have been vaccinated for flu, or whatever. Having a little knowledge of statistics, the superintendent would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.

11. With what is the passage mainly concerned?
- The drawbacks of descriptive and inferential statistics.
  - Application of inferential statistics.
  - The development and use of statistics.
  - How to use descriptive statistics.
12. The word “divergent” in paragraph 1, is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- different
  - distributed
  - recorded
  - prominent
13. Why does the author mention the “mother” and “father” in the first paragraph?
- To point out the parents can teach their children statistics.
  - To introduce inferential statistics.
  - To explain that there are different kinds of variables.
  - To present the background of statistics in a humorous and understandable way.
14. The word “squarely” in paragraph 1, could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- solidly
  - geometrically
  - regularly
  - haphazardly
15. The word “unwieldy” in paragraph 2, is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- unmanageable
  - unpredictable
  - understandable
  - unreliable
16. According to the passage, what is the purpose of examining a sample of a population?
- To compare different groups.
  - To predict characteristics of the entire population.
  - To detect differences not observable in the whole population.
  - To compile more accurate data.

#### Passage 4

Traffic statistics paint a gloomy picture. To help solve their traffic woes, some rapidly growing U.S. cities have simply built more roads. But traffic experts say building more roads is a *quick-fix* solution that will not alleviate the traffic problem in the long run. Soaring land costs, increasing concern over social and environmental disruptions caused by road-building, and the likelihood that more roads can only lead to more cars and traffic are powerful factors bearing down on a 1950s-style construction program.

The goal of smart-highway technology is to make traffic systems work at optimum efficiency by treating the road and the vehicles traveling on them as an integral transportation system. *Proponents* of this advanced technology say electronic detection systems, closed-circuit television, radio communication, ramp metering, variable message signing, and other smart-highway technology can now be used at a reasonable cost to improve communication between drivers and the people who monitor traffic.

Pathfinder, a Santa Monica, California-based smart-highway project in which a 14 mile stretch of the Santa Monica Freeway, making up what is called a “smart corridor”, is being instrumented with buried *loops* in the pavement. Closed-circuit television cameras survey the flow of traffic, while communications linked to properly equipped automobiles advise motorists of the least congested routes or detours.

Not all traffic experts, however, look to smart-highway technology as the ultimate

solution to traffic gridlock. Some say the high-tech approach is limited and can only offer temporary solutions to a serious problem.

“Electronics on the highway addresses just one aspect of the problem: how to regulate traffic more efficiently,” explains Michael Renner, senior researcher at the Worldwatch Institute. “It doesn’t deal with the central problem of too many cars for roads that can’t be built fast enough. It sends people the wrong message. They start thinking ‘Yes, there used to be a traffic congestion problem, but that’s been solved now because we have an advanced high-tech system in place’” Larson agrees and adds, “smart highway is just one of the tool that we will use to deal with our traffic problems. It’s not the solution itself, just part of the package. There are different strategies.”

Other traffic problem-solving options being studied and experimented with include car pooling, rapid mass-transit systems, **staggered** or flexible work hours, and road pricing, a system whereby motorists pay a certain amount for the time they use a highway.

It seems that we need a new, major thrust to deal with the traffic problems of the next 20 years. There has to be a big change.

17. What is the appropriate title for the passage?
- Smart Highway Projects – The Ultimate Solution to Traffic Congestion
  - A Quick Fix Solution for the Traffic Problems
  - A Venture to Remedy Traffic Woes
  - Highways Get Smart - Part of the Package to Relieve Traffic Gridlock
18. The compound word “quick-fix” in paragraph 1, is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- an optimum solution
  - an expedient solution
  - a ready solution
  - an efficient solution
19. The words “proponents” in paragraph 2, is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- opponents
  - designers
  - administrators
  - advocates
20. According to the traffic experts, building more roads will \_\_\_\_\_.
- be effective only for a short period of time
  - mitigate the traffic problem in the long run
  - alleviate the soaring of land costs
  - appease the conservationists
21. According to the passage, the smart highway technology is aimed to \_\_\_\_\_.
- deploy sophisticated facilities on the interstate highways
  - provide passenger vehicles with a variety of services
  - optimize the highway capabilities
  - improve communication between driver and the traffic monitors
22. The word “loops” as used in the sentence “the Santa Monica Freeway... is being instrumented with buried loops in the pavement”, is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- close-circuit television cameras
  - rounds of electric wires
  - keyboard instruments
  - ramp metering
23. According to Larson, to readdress the traffic problem \_\_\_\_\_.
- car pooling must be studied
  - rapid mass-transit systems must be introduced

- C. flexible work hours must be experimented  
D. overall strategies must be coordinated
24. Which of the following best describes the organization of the whole passage?  
A. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.  
B. A problem is examined and complementary solutions are proposed or offered.  
C. Latest developments are outlined in order of importance.  
D. An innovation is explained with its importance emphasized.
25. The word "staggered" in the 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. walking in the pavement  
B. unable to move in normal way  
C. arranged not to come at the same time or place  
D. out of balance

#### Part IV Linguistics: 30 points

##### (I) Decide whether the following statements are true or false(概念判断): 6 points

1. *So, very, maybe, if, not, all* are intrinsically non-referring terms because they can never be used to identify entities in the world. ( )
2. Cultures vary greatly in the topics which they permit as phatic communion. The weather is not as universal a conversation-filler as the English might like to think. ( )
3. Syntagmatic relations offer a choice of words , while paradigmatic relations offer a chain of words. ( )
4. *To be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace* shows that antonyms can be used as a rhetorical device to make the expressions more contrastive and impressive. ( )

##### (II) Study the given data and do the two tasks that follow(歧义分析): 12 points

(A) *Flying planes can be dangerous.*

(B) *He is like a fish.*

Tasks: (1) Both (A) and (B) are ambiguous. Please provide your interpretations for each.

(2) Are (A) and (B) the same in terms of their ambiguous nature? Why or why not?

##### (III) Please exemplify Paul Grice's Conversational Implicature Theory(会话含义理论): 12 points

## Part V British and American Literature: 30 points

### (I) Fill in the following blanks with appropriate items of information: 10 points

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ① \_\_\_\_\_ (1375-1400) has been read as a masterpiece of Romance on King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.
2. Thomas More's masterpiece \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_ was an early voice of English Renaissance.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_, a central figure of "the University Wits", has been regarded as the most important dramatist before Shakespeare.
4. *Jude the Obscure* (1895), a novel written by \_\_\_\_\_ ④ \_\_\_\_\_, bleakly depicts the rural life in Southern England.
5. *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925), a novel written by \_\_\_\_\_ ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_, is a classic work of English modernism.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ has been widely read for his *The Leather-Stocking Tales*.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ is Henry D. Thoreau's masterpiece in which nature is viewed as a spiritual shelter for human beings.
8. *Maggie: a Girl of the Street* (1893), a naturalistic novel by \_\_\_\_\_ ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_, is set in an urban slum.
9. Sherwood Anderson, a pioneer of American modernist, is well-known for his \_\_\_\_\_ ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_.
10. *Death of a Salesman* (1949), written by \_\_\_\_\_ ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_, is a tragic play on American Dream.

### (II) Comment briefly on ANY ONE of the following three Topics: 20 points

1. John Donne's poetry
2. A story or novel by William Faulkner
3. A play by Eugene O'Neill