

# 华侨大学 2012 年硕士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 762

## 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 (Λ) 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. time  
Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a 2. /  
school subject are valid for Λ study of television. 3. the

Great changes have taken places in Chinese family life in 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
the past twenty years. In my parents' word, the difference between 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
their childhood and mine is as vastly as that between heaven and 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
earth.

When my parents were young, there was no TV, no computers  
nor any other electronic appliances in their home. Their food was  
simple and their clothing plain. What is believable to young 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
people today is that they are seldom dined out in a restaurant, or 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
traveled to a scenic spot for a holiday.

On contrast to family life one generation ago, each family in 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
China today has at least one TV set and many have been equipping 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
with telephones, computers, even cars. While the senior members of  
a family watch TV at home, the younger members like to play  
computer games or talk to their friends whom may live thousands 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
of miles from them.

The changes in Chinese family life mirror the economic  
development of our country. Without the prosperity of the whole  
country, our family life would just the same as before. Times 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
have changed, and changed, most would certainly agree with me, for 10. \_\_\_\_\_  
the better.

## 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 the one that best completes the sentence.**

1. "Do you want to wait?"  
"Two weeks \_\_\_\_\_ too long for me to wait."  
A. is    B. are    C. have been    D. was
2. By the time \_\_\_\_\_ Norman Rockwell had decided that he wanted to be an artist.  
A. in his early teens    B. his early teens were  
C. was his early teens    D. he was in his early teens
3. It was between 1830 and 1835 \_\_\_\_\_ the modern newspaper was born.  
A. how    B. that    C. which    D. because
4. The advanced worker was the first person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in whose honor the prize was given  
B. whom the prize honor was given to him  
C. for him the prize honor was given  
D. whose honor the prize was given
5. \_\_\_\_\_, we should be glad.  
A. Were they to arrive tomorrow  
B. They were to arrive tomorrow  
C. They would arrive tomorrow  
D. They arrive tomorrow
6. All \_\_\_\_\_ is a continuous supply of fuel oil.  
A. what is needed    B. that is needed    C. the thing needed    D. for their needs
7. His success was due to \_\_\_\_\_ he had been working hard.  
A. that    B. the fact which    C. the fact that    D. the fact
8. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, but I forget the exact amount.  
A. to be paid    B. that I receive pay  
C. get paid    D. being paid
9. She scarcely cares for anything, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. doesn't she    B. does she    C. is she    D. is it
10. The language of the Sumerians, \_\_\_\_\_, is unrelated to any known language.  
A. which remains obscure origin    B. whose remains obscure origin  
C. whose origin remains obscure    D. who is origin obscure remain

**(II) There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked (A),(B),(C),and (D). Identify the one underlined part that is wrong: 10 points**

1. The royal yacht Britannia, which visited California during the worst storms



2. There has been a much more *rapid* increase in the number of street accidents in the last ten years.

**(IV) Rewrite these sentences so as to begin each with existential *there*:**

1. A man is sitting on that fence.
2. A strange caller yesterday wouldn't say what his business was.

**(V) Emphasize the italicized elements in sentences below by using the construction of the cleft sentence:**

1. John bought the car *from Henry*.
2. I shall always remember *the way in which you received us that evening*.

**(VI) Combine each group of sentences into one sentence, using a non-finite clause:**

1. She hoped to find the will. She searched everywhere.
2. He stole the silver. He looked for a place to hide it.

**(VII) Rewrite the following sentences using inversion if possible:**

1. Come and teach in our school. You won't find such fine pupils anywhere else.
2. The girls were talking noisily when the teacher walked in.

**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**

Within Australia, Australian Hotels Inc (AHI) operates nine hotels and employs over 2000 permanent full-time staff, 300 permanent part-time employees and 100 casual staff. One of its latest ventures, the Sydney Airport Hotel (SAH), opened in March 1995. The hotel is the closest to Sydney Airport and is designed to provide the best available accommodation, food and beverage and meeting facilities in Sydney's southern suburbs. Similar to many international hotel chains, however, AHI has experienced difficulties in Australia in providing long-term profits for hotel owners, as a result of the country's high labour-cost structure. In order to develop an economically viable (可行的) hotel organization, model, AHI decided to

implement some new policies and practices at SAH.

The first of the initiatives was an organizational structure with only three levels of management-compared to the traditional seven. Partly as a result of this change, there are 25 percent fewer management positions, enabling a significant saving. This change also has other implications. Communication, both up and down in many cases to front-line employees. As a result guest requests are usually met without reference to a supervisor, improving both customer and employee satisfaction.

The hotel also recognized that it would need a different approach to selection employees who would fit in with its new policies. In its advertisements, the hotel stated a preference for people with some “service” experience in order to minimize traditional work practices being introduced into the hotel. Over 7000 applicants filled in application forms for the 120 jobs initially offered at SAH. The balance of the positions at the hotel (30 management and 40 shift leader positions) were predominantly filled by transfers from other AHI properties.

A series of tests and interviews were conducted with potential employees, which eventually left 280 applicants competing for the 120 advertised positions. After the final interview, potential recruits were divided into three categories. Category A was for applicants exhibiting strong leadership qualities, Category C was for applicants perceived to be followers, and Category B was for applicants with both leader and follower qualities. Department heads and shift leaders then composed prospective teams using a combination of people from all three categories. Once suitable teams were formed, offers of employment were made to team members.

Another major initiative by SAH was to adopt a totally multi-skilled workforce. Although there may be some limitations with highly technical jobs such as cooking or maintenance, wherever possible, employees at SAH are able to work in a wide variety of positions. A multi-skilled workforce provides far greater management flexibility during peak and quiet times to transfer employees to needed positions. For example, when office staff are away on holidays during quiet periods of the year, employees in either food or beverage or housekeeping departments can temporarily fill in.

The most crucial way, however, of improving the labour cost structure at SAH was to find better, more productive ways of providing customer service. SAH management concluded this would first require a process of “benchmarking”. The prime objective of the benchmarking process was to compare a range of service delivery processes across a range of criteria using teams made up of employees from different departments within the hotel which interacted with each other. This process resulted in performance measures that greatly enhanced SAH’s ability to improve productivity and quality.

The front office team discovered through this project that a high proportion of AHI Club member reservations were incomplete. As a result, the service provided to these guests was below the standard promised to them as part of their membership agreement. Reducing the number of incomplete reservations greatly improved guest perceptions of service.

In addition, a program modeled on an earlier project called “Take Charge” was implemented. Essentially, Take Charge provides an effective feedback loop from both customers and employees. Customer comments, both positive and negative, are recorded by staff. They are collated regularly to identify

opportunities for improvement. Just as importantly, employees are requested to note down their own suggestions for improvement. (AHI has set an expectation that employees will submit at least three suggestions for every one they receive from a customer.) employee feedback is reviewed daily and suggestions are implemented without 48 hours if possible or a valid reason is given for non-implementation. If suggestions require analysis or data collection, the Take Charge team has 30 days in which to address the issue and come up with recommendation.

Although quantitative evidence of AHI's initiatives at SAH are limited at present, anecdotal evidence clearly suggests that these practices are working. Indeed AHI is progressively rolling out these initiatives in other hotels in Australia, whilst numerous overseas visitor have come to see how the program works.

1. The high costs of running AHI's hotels are related to their\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. management          B. size          C. staff          D. policies
2. SAH's new organizational structure requires \_\_\_\_\_  
A. 75% of the old management positions.    B. 25% of the old management positions.  
C. 25% more management positions.          D. 5% fewer management positions.
3. The SAH's approach to organizational structure required changing practices in\_\_\_\_\_  
A. industrial relations.          B. firing staff.          C. hiring staff.          D. marketing.
4. The total number of jobs advertised at the SAH was\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 70          B. 280          C. 170          D. 120
5. Categories A, B and C were used to select\_\_\_\_\_  
A. front office staff.          B. new teams.          C. department heads.          D. new managers.

### Passage 2

Hawaii's native minority is demanding a greater degree of sovereignty over its own affairs. But much of the archipelago's political establishment, which includes the White Americans who dominated until the second world war and people of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino origin, is opposed to the idea.

The islands were annexed by the US in 1898 and since then Hawaii's native peoples have fared worse than any of its other ethnic groups. They make up over 60 percent of the state's homeless, suffer higher levels of unemployment and their life span is five years less than the average Hawaiians. They are the only major US native group without some degree of autonomy.

But a sovereignty advisory committee set up by Hawaii's first native governor, John Waihee, has given the natives' cause a major boost by recommending that the Hawaiian natives decide by themselves whether to re-establish a sovereign Hawaiian nation.

However, the Hawaiian natives are not united in their demands. Some just want greater autonomy within the state-as enjoyed by many American Indian natives over matters such as education. This is a position supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), a state agency set up in 1978 to represent the natives' interests and which has now become the moderate face of the native sovereignty movement. More ambitious is the Ka Lahui group, which declared itself a new nation in 1987 and wants full, official independence from

the US.

But if Hawaiian natives are given greater autonomy, it is far from clear how many people this will apply to. The state authorities only count as native those people with more than 50 percent Hawaiian blood.

Native demands are not just based on political grievances, though. They also want their claim on 660,000 hectares of Hawaiian crown land to be accepted. It is on this issue that native groups are facing most opposition from the state authorities. In 1933, the state government paid the OHA US\$136 million in back rent on the crown land and many officials say that by accepting this payment the agency has given up its claims to legally own the land. The OHA has vigorously disputed this.

6. Hawaii's native minority refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Hawaii's ethnic groups
  - B. people of Filipino origin
  - C. the Ka Lahui group
  - D. people with 50% Hawaiian blood
7. Which of the following statements is true of the Hawaiian natives?
  - A. Sixty percent of them are homeless or unemployed.
  - B. Their life span is 5 years shorter than average Americans.
  - C. Their life is worse than that of other ethnic groups in Hawaii.
  - D. They are the only native group without sovereignty.
8. Which of the following is NOT true of John Waihee?
  - A. He is Hawaii's first native governor.
  - B. He has set up a sovereignty advisory committee.
  - C. He suggested the native people decide for themselves.
  - D. He is leading the local independent movement.
9. Which of the following groups holds a less radical attitude on the matter of sovereignty?
  - A. American Indian natives.
  - B. Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
  - C. The Ka Lahui group.
  - D. The Hawaiian natives.
10. Various native Hawaiians demand all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. a greater autonomy within the state
  - B. more back rent on the crown land
  - C. a claim on the Hawaiian crown land
  - D. full independence from the US

### Passage 3

Avra Leodas of Santa Fe, N. M., makes objects in clay – weighty, solid, mysterious, elegant sculptures. Her simple forms may at first glance appear to spring from nature, but many have been inspired by man-made objects. The surface textures sometimes resemble stone and sometimes steel, echoing the balance she achieves between nature-made and human-made inspiration. But the surfaces of these archetypal shapes also suggest ancient civilizations. --- an evocation of the history of human life on earth.

In fact, the artist herself says that they remind her of artifacts found in an archaeological dig. The analogy becomes clear when looking at her current installation at the Robischon Gallery in Denver. As single items, the shapes are marvelous small sculptures. But placed in relationship to each other, the metaphors they

evoke are endless --- depending only on the imagination of the viewer. The fact that the objects remind us of tools as much as they do of organic and aesthetic objects reinforces the archaeological metaphor.

“This work is a tremendous departure from what I’ve been doing for the last 17 years,” Leodas says. “There are a lot of connections, but the transitions are really important to me. I was doing these large vessels up to three feet in diameter. There are some similarities between the old and the new work in what the forms are about classic, simple, elegant, unadorned work..”

“People like to make reference to my Aegean heritage --- the deep underwater blue and green. For me, it was a process of refinement, trying to make the perfect one. I worked with only six or seven forms, and I dealt with balance and proportion. For example, if I was working with an oval shape, I would do it tall and narrow or wide and short --- playing with proportion that way.”

There came a point, however, when she reached the end of her experiments with vessels, when she had done everything she needed to do with that application of her medium.

“I knew I had to change what I was doing, but I had no idea how. After the buildup of my reputation, it was just like being a baby.”

“These new forms are all closed --- as opposed to a vessel, where I am thinking about inside-outside, containing space. This body of work was a tremendous outpouring I did not plan at all. I did not plan or think about how one was leading to the next one. I just made them...”

Leodas says these objects have been influenced by her love of tools. “When I was thinking about the new work, I went to a blacksmith friend’s shop, pulled out his tools, and photographed them. There is just something about the well-made tool that really does its job...” There is a piece that ended up looking like a tire rib, another that resembles a blacksmith’s hammerhead, and another whose form derives from the disc between the vertebrae of a whale.

In the end, she believes that the forms are both very personal and at the same time universal. The artist’s passion for clay is as plain as her exquisite formal achievements, her sense of fun as apparent as her expertise in the medium.

11. The term “archaeological metaphor” in the second paragraph suggest that the sculptures \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. appear both antiquated and modern.
  - B. are refined and unornamented.
  - C. resemble prehistoric implements.
  - D. are incomparable and artless.
12. The artist’s new work resembles the \_\_\_\_\_ of her previous work.
  - A. size and shape.
  - B. austerity and refinement
  - C. polished, vibrantly-colored exteriors
  - D. symmetry and magnitude
13. Leodas states in the sixth paragraph that “it was just like being a baby...” indicating that she \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. once again felt like a neophyte.
  - B. was brashly confident about her work.
  - C. thought her fame was undeserved.
  - D. was helpless and in need.
14. From the details in the passage we can infer that the artist \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. was born somewhere in the Mediterranean.
  - B. lacks inspiration and humor.
  - C. approaches her work mechanically.
  - D. is disciplined and reflective.

15. Apparently the author of the passage \_\_\_\_\_

- A. is unfamiliar with sculptural terms.
- B. relies too heavily on other art critics.
- C. researches her subject matter before writing.
- D. finds Leodas's work mundane and lifeless.

#### Passage 4

Imagine you are a citizen of Athens, enjoying a warm Mediterranean night in the Theater of Herodes Atticus. You are wearing jeans and a T-shirt, listening to a great concert.

Now rewind this picture 1,839 years. You are in the same seat, only you are watching classical Greek entertainment and wearing a simple chiton, or tunic.

The city of Athens is a fun mix of the old and the new, the classic and the modern. Often a little shop is located next to the rains of a temple, which is only a block from a large, air-conditioned hotel. The great city of 2,500 years ago is still visible today.

Ruins are the most obvious sign of ancient Athens, and the most famous of these is the Acropolis. The Acropolis is a large hill that was the center of life in Athens. On its slopes were temples, monuments, and theaters. From the top, you can see how the urban sprawl of Athens stretches out in every direction.

On the top of the Acropolis is the Parthenon. This was once a huge temple to Athena, the city's patron. It was first completed in 432 B.C., but has been damaged and destroyed several times. However, visitors can still see the "tricks" used in building the Parthenon. The columns along the outside lean inward, and are slightly fatter in the middle. The temple is also higher in the middle than on the sides. All these effects make the Parthenon look perfectly straight from a distance.

Only a block away from the Acropolis is the neighborhood of Plaka. The area, with its little shops and restaurants, is very popular with both tourists and locals, and is an important part of modern Athenian culture.

Many great thinkers, writers, and political leaders lived in ancient Athens. The ruins of their homes and favorite spots are scattered throughout the busy port city. The hill where St. Paul addressed early Christian Athenians is located near the Acropolis. Great thinkers such as Perikles and Demosthenes spoke to the civil assemblies held at the Pnyx Hill. Today the Pnyx is an open-air theater for light and sound shows.

Greeks still use some ancient sites, such as the Pnyx and the Theater of Herodes Atticus. During Roman times, in 76 A.D., gladiators used the Panathenaic Stadium for contests. The Olympics were held there in 1896, and today people still jog and exercise in the stadium.

Tourism is very important to people who live in modern-day Athens. Thousands of people come every year to see these ruins and to tour the many museums that house artifacts from ancient times. This provides many jobs and brings money into Athens, which helps the city pay for improvements. Athenians take pride in the accomplishments of their ancestors, and people from all around the world come to admire them. By looking around the city today, we can imagine what life was like in ancient Athens.



3. Explain with examples the two dimensions of word relations: syntagmatic relationship and paradigmatic relationship: 5 points

4. Read the following dialogue and decide which maxim of the cooperative principle has been flouted and tell what particularized conversational implicature can be drawn: 6 points

A: *What do you think of Cathy's English?*

B: *Well, she comes to class quite regularly and sings well indeed.*

### Part V British and American Literature: 30 points

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

1. Besides tragedies, Shakespeare produced quite a few fantastic comedies such as \_\_\_\_\_①\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_②\_\_\_\_\_.
2. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty" is a poetic statement presented by John Keats in his \_\_\_\_\_③\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Robert Browning and \_\_\_\_\_④\_\_\_\_\_ have been considered the most distinguished poets of the Victorian Age.
4. *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and \_\_\_\_\_⑤\_\_\_\_\_, written by \_\_\_\_\_⑥\_\_\_\_\_, deal with the disillusionment of the country youth in Southern England.
5. \_\_\_\_\_⑦\_\_\_\_\_, the Nobel Prize Winner for Literature in 2001, is well-known for his novels such as *A Bend in the River* and *A House for Mr. Biswas*.
6. American authors in the tradition of Naturalism are best represented by Jack London, \_\_\_\_\_⑧\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_⑨\_\_\_\_\_, et al.
7. \_\_\_\_\_⑩\_\_\_\_\_, a great contemporary Afro-American author, is best known for her *The Color Purple*.

(II) Comment briefly on ANY ONE of the following topics: 20 points

1. *The Canterbury Tales*
2. A poem by William Blake
3. A story by Sherwood Anderson