

杭 州 师 范 大 学

2011 年招收攻读硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目代码: 841

考试科目名称: 综合英语

说明: 1、命题时请按有关说明填写清楚、完整;
2、命题时试题不得超过周围边框;
3、考生答题时一律写在答题纸上, 否则漏批责任自负;

I. Fill in the blanks with proper words given below (15 points, 1.5 points for each blank)

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| A) justify | E) similarly | I) temporary | M) removed |
| B) sensitivity | F) capable | J) unstable | N) confirm |
| C) capacity | G) refute | K) education | O) findings |
| D) conversely | H) lack | L) tired | |

So far no limits to man's 1 to learn have been discovered. From the earliest times, however, men in positions of power or influence have suggested that the learning capacity of certain individuals or groups is severely limited and that they should not be expected to profit greatly, if at all, from 2. These "ineducable" individuals have usually been members of minority or disadvantaged groups. But, repeatedly, when their cultural disadvantages have been 3, these groups have shown that their previous failure to learn has been due not to incapacity but to 4 of fully realized opportunity.

These 5 have led educators to be much more modest and less hasty in their labeling and classifying procedures. It has been realized that labels affixed to children tend to become self-fulfilling prophecies that those who are expected to learn usually do so, and those who are expected to fail to learn also usually do so. Hence, when educators try to classify children at all, they increasingly tend to use their labels as 6 rather than permanent, as saying something to be abandoned as soon as the child's performance proves the label wrong.

7, no one has been able to 8 any limits to the speed with which man can learn. Schools and universities have usually been organized as if to suggest that all students learn at about the same rather tedious and regular speed. But, whenever the actual rates at which different people learn have been tested, nothing has been found to 9 such an organization. Not only do individuals learn at vastly different speeds and

in different ways, but man seems 10 of astonishing performance of rapid learning when the attendant circumstances are favorable.

II. Proof reading and error correction (15 points, 1.5 points for each blank)

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it:

When all the people had assembled in the galleries, and
the king, surrounded by his courts, sat high up on his 1 _____
throne of the royal state on one side of the arena, gave
a sign, a door beneath him opened and the accused 2 _____
subjects stepped out into the amphitheater, Directly opposing
him, on the other side of the enclose space, were two doors, 3 _____
exactly like and side by side. It was the duty and the 4 _____
privilege of the person on the trial to walk directly to these
doors and opened one of them. He could open either 5 _____
door he pleased: he was subject to with no guidance or influence
but of the aforementioned impartial and incorruptible chance. 6 _____
If he opened the one there came out of them a hungry tiger, 7 _____
the fiercest and most cruel that could be found, which immediately
sprang upon him, and tore him to pieces, as a punishment for
his guilt. The moment that the case of the criminal was
thus decided, doleful iron bells were clanging, great wails 8 _____
went up from the hired mourners posted on the out rim of 9 _____
the arena, and the vast audience, with bowed heads and
downcast hearts wended slowly their homeward way,
mourned greatly that one so young and fair, or so old 10 _____
and respected should have merited so dire a fate.

III. Reading Comprehension (30 points, 1.5 points for each choice)

(1). Read the following passage carefully and then choose one from the given choices to answer each question.

1. It was a typical summer day in 1966, and Madrid was throbbing with activity. Then suddenly, this city of more than two million fell silent. Cars pulled to the side of the road, pedestrians left the streets and a tension grew, so real that you could feel it.

2. For 90 minutes Madrid remained a silent ghost town, listening to radio and television reports of the World Cup soccer game being played in Birmingham, England, between Spain and West Germany. At half-time the score was 1-1, and Madrid began to pray. In the second half Spain had three good chances to score but missed. Then, in the game's 84th minute, West Germany booted home a goal.

3. I shall never forget what happened next. Spaniards around me began to weep . One knelt in the street and prayed; another stood on tiptoe for the remaining six minutes of the game, as if by so doing he would help Spain tie the score.

4. In vain, the whistle blew, and Spain was eliminated front the World Cup competition, Spaniards everywhere swore, snarled at their wives and stated, "This nation is finished."

5. What I saw that day in Madrid was tame compared to what happened in Italy and Brazil when their two favored teams were shamefully defeated in early rounds; The Italian team , beaten by unknowns from North Korea, fearfully sneaked home to Italy by unscheduled plane at 1 a.m. Bitter fans, however, had expected a trick and were on hand to attack them with tomatoes , “You have shamed Italy!” the crowd roared. In Brazil, fans went into mourning , and .some even tried to take their own lives. The government stepped in to find out why their champions had collapsed.

WORLDWIDE INSANITY

6. Anything can happen in World Cup competition. In 1950 the dark-horse United States upset England 1-0, and in 1966 the amazing North Korean team made it to the quarter finals where they led Portugal 3-0 before losing to the personal attack of Portugal’s Eusebio, the finest athlete I’ve ever seen, who scored four goals in a row. Eusebio, of course, is a hero in his own country. After foreign engineers had helped Portugal build a new bridge, they went to Prime Minister Salazar and said, “Sir, we want to name this bridge after the man who has done most for Portugal.” Salazar, coughed modestly and said. “That’s very kind of you,” The engineers continued: “How do you spell Eusebio” ?

7. Soccer is the most truly international team sport, but there is still some question as to whether it should be called a game or open warfare. When England’s Liverpool team journeyed to Italy in 1965 to play Inter of Milan, fans of the Milan team circled the visitors’ hotel all night on 500 coughing motor-cycles. When the Rangers of Glasgow, Scotland, went to Newcastle, England, and lost, their angry fans damaged much of the center city. In 1967, supporters of Turkey’s Kayseri team set off a full-scale battle with pistols, knives and broken bottles against fans from neighboring Sivas . The result was 42 dead and more than 600 wounded.

FANS FOREVER

8. It is difficult for an American to understand soccer. I learned the hard way. When I was in Glasgow, going to school, I had to choose which of the city’s two mighty teams I would back, Celtic in green, Rangers in blue. One winter afternoon when Celtic had won a brutal game at the Rangers’ park, I was walking home, wearing my green ribbon, when a Ranger fan leaped out of shadows and punched me in the mouth so hard I fell backward, other Ranger fans picked me up and apologized: “He don’t mean nothing personal. He just hates Celtic”.

9. A fan’s loyalty lasts for life. In several football countries, it has been noted, factory production goes up or down, depending upon the home team’s win or loss. After England’s 1996 victory in the World Cup, immigration to Australia from England dropped by 18 percent. “That victory made Englishmen feel that Britain still has a future,” an Australian official explained.

PITY THE POOR REFEREE

10. One of the crucial facts about soccer is that goals are not made very often, with 2-1 a typical score. This means that the referee’s decisions become all-important. If in the last minutes of a game, he spots what could have been a foul by the defending team inside the penalty zone, he has a most difficult decision to make. If he calls the foul, the attacking team gets a free kick at

point-blank range, with only the goalkeeper to defend against the shot. It's an almost certain goal, and all hell may break loose from the stands.

11. Referees do not have happy lives. In Naples not long ago fans became angered at a bad call and chased the referee all the way to Rome. In Brazil, deep ditches have had to be dug entirely around the playing field so that fans cannot mob the referee. Things got so bad throughout South America the teams agreed to bring in impartial referees from Europe who were given three promises: good pay, good housing and a decent burial.

1. According to the author, soccer is _____.
A. a gentlemanly sport
B. a contest like open warfare
C. a rough but unexciting game
D. a war between two nations
2. For soccer fans of most countries, a team defeat usually means a loss of _____.
A. national pride
B. profit from tourism
C. confidence in their government leaders
D. their way of life
3. According to the text, in 1966, the score of the world Cup soccer game between Spain and West Germany was _____ finally.
A. 1-1
B. 2-1
C. 1-2
D. 4-2
4. In the world Cup of 1966, the fans of _____ attacked their team with tomatoes.
A. Spain
B. Italy
C. Brazil
D. North Korea
5. The attitude of Prime Minister Salazar was modest when he heard the engineers' idea because _____.
A. he didn't think they would depend on his decision
B. he thought they would use his name for the bridge
C. he was proud of Eusebio in fact
D. Portugal team won the important match
6. According to the text, in 1965, fans of the Milan team once _____.
A. circled the opponent's hotel by coughing motorcycle
B. damaged the center city
C. fought with fans of England's Liverpool team
D. attacked the referee in the match

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7. From the passage we can see that the author is _____.
A. an American B. an Englishman
C. a Spaniard D. a Brazilian
8. One winter afternoon the author was struck by _____.
A. an insane man
B. a man supporting Celtic
C. a personal enemy
D. a man supporting Rangers
9. The reason why immigration to Australia from England dropped by 18 percent in 1966 is that _____.
A. Britain still has a future
B. Australian environments was becoming worse
C. the England team was weak in the soccer game
D. Australia areas weak in the soccer game
10. In Brazil, deep ditches around the playing field was to _____.
A. protect the players
B. protect the referees
C. protect the fans
D. protect the children

(2) Read the following passage carefully and then judge whether the statements are true or false by writing T or F.

1. I had applied for and obtained the job on Friday, received a day's training on Saturday, and now, on Sunday, as I was about to take out an ice-cream van for the first time on my own, I was horrified to see snow starting to fall. The streets and roads were swiftly blanketed.

2. As I left home after breakfast, I shivered inwardly as well as outwardly; I was gloomy at the thought that not for me this Sunday morning was the leisurely reading of the Sunday papers to the accompaniment of extra cups of tea. I would have given much to have been able to call off the whole thing. But I needed the job; and I had to pay the tuition which was due the next month.

3. Strangely enough, after the first painful day alone in the cold, snowy suburbs, I found myself doing the work quite happily in what turned out to be the coldest and snowiest weather for several years.

4. The first day was long and lonely. I had very few customers until the late afternoon and I began to have a strong nostalgia for my own fireside as I sat in my little box on wheels and saw the houses beginning to light up at tea-time; especially when members of various families came out for ice-cream and fled back happily in the gathering darkness to their own particular oasis of warmth and light. Then, too, I had to learn to manage my tail-heavy vehicle --- the ice-cream cabinet was at the back --- on the icy roads and at the same time try to remember my route and stopping places.

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6. The second time I was caught in a snowstorm. I found myself stuck in a valley form which all roads led steeply, and I finished up with the van at an angle on the wrong side of the road. Waiting for a large delivery van to so slide by me .so that I could try my “curb-pushing” method of hill climbing, I heard a faint tapping on the closed sliding window on the opposite side of the van --- the normal serving side. I looked across from the driver's seat, but could see no one .The nearby street lamp shed little light on the scene through the white screen of falling snow.

7. The tapping came again, louder and more insistent. I went across and opened the window. A voice said firmly: “Four six-penny ices, please.” I stared in amazement. A queue extended backwards across the road, its tail lost to view in the driving snow. My customers, adults as well as children, had seen me from their houses and had come out, still in sweaters and slippers, with no extra protection against the snow. That afternoon I did more trade stuck there in the snow than when I stopped at the proper stopping places and chimed my arrival.

8. My tutor, the previous driver, had declared several times that those who really like ice-cream would go to considerable trouble to obtain it. How right he was! One of my regular customers, who was a retired confectioner, told me of another sales factor in bad weather. He said that many people did not buy confectionery in advance. Rain or snow kept them from their usual Sunday afternoon walk or even from a tea-time trip to their nearest shop; if they were unable to fetch chocolate and sweets, ice-cream available right outside their homes was an admirable and easy substitute. What he said was true. Icy winds apart, bad weather in the form of fog , rain or snow, never did reduce sales.

9. One aspect of retail selling was the getting of orders for regular ice-cream deliveries at a set time --- usually for use --- a sweet at lunch or dinner, or as an extra when viewing television.

10. On one occasion when I had moved through a road in the morning and got a provisional order for that day from one housewife, I returned doubtfully at one o'clock in the midst of a snowstorm quite expecting her to cancel the order To my surprise she doubled her provisional order and asked for a regular weekly visit. It was her busy morning and she was grateful for one less thing to do.

11. Indeed, rarely were these regular orders cancelled, and in bad weather, they formed a steady source of income. In the evening they solved an awkward problem, as casual selling, even though I kept to customary arrival times, needed some sort of notice to be given that I was outside with the van.

12. I tried to keep my chimes reasonable, but I was always too noisy for those who did not require ice-cream and never loud enough for those who did.

1. The author was most probably a college student.
2. The author would usually sell ice-cream on Sunday mornings before he worked as an ice-cream man.
3. When the author started his work with the ice –cream van, he had certain fears.

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4. According to the text, the author has been doing the work of selling ice-cream for only one day.
5. In Paragraph 4, "particular oasis of warmth and light" indicates a good place in desert.
6. The second time the author was caught in a severe snowstorm; it is in late afternoon.
7. The second time when the author was caught by a snowstorm, he succeeded in selling ice-cream to many customers.
8. The author didn't go out of a valley because the snowstorm is too heavy in the second snowstorm.
9. In the valley, when the author heard the tapping on the window firstly, he didn't open the window because he didn't see anyone.
10. The reason why the weather never did reduce sales is that if a man really liked ice-cream, he would get it in any case.

IV. Put the following into Chinese(20 points, 4 points for each sentence)

1. I would carve my way to a place amongst them and make money out of the muscles of other men.
2. This is the faith with which I return to the South.
3. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope.
4. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.
5. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together.

V. Make a summary of the second reading passage in the reading comprehension section in 120-150 words(20 points)

VI. Put the following Chinese into English(20 points)

近日，几本出版于上世纪 20、30 年代的国语课本受到了广泛关注。出版社重印卖断货，家长学者持续热捧，媒体引发热议。这些跨越了 70 余年的老教材为何还能散发魅力，就是因为它的编写有一条清晰的线索贯穿始终，教材中以孩子们易于接受的形式，如针对幼儿应采取玩游戏，讲故事为主；小学生应采用一些与孩子日常生活贴近的内容，如吃饭、与邻居打招呼等，注重日常习惯培养，渗透着公平、正义、自由、爱与被爱等最基本的社会价值观，处处体现生命间的微妙关系，展示人与人、人与动物之间的和谐联系。

VII. Writing (30 points)

Directions: Write a composition of 300 words on the following topic:

What is a Global Citizen?

Think about this question, then write the answers to these questions below:

To become a global citizen you must have an open mind. What does it mean to have an open mind?

Some Chinese people feel that Americans do not understand them. Some Americans feel the Chinese don't understand them! How can Americans and Chinese trust and understand each other?

How can all people really become one human family when we speak different languages and have different cultures?

How can you become a global citizen?