

浙江师范大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 651

科目名称: 综合英语 (含英汉互译)

提示:

- 1、本科目适用专业: 050201 英语语言文学、050211 外国语言文学及应用语言文学;
- 2、请将所有答案写于答题纸上, 写在试题上的不给分;
- 3、请填写准考证号后 6 位: _____。

I. Vocabulary (25%)

Directions: In this part, you must complete the following sentences by choosing one suitable word or phrase from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

1. Has she changed her mind? I wish she'd at least be ____
A. persistent B. constant C. compatible D. consistent
2. It is interesting to watch swans moving through a colored kaleidoscope of ____ square, triangle and ellipse in sunlight.
A. quivering B. moving C. vibrating D. shaking
3. As the boat bound for Nanjing leaves only on ____ days, we had no choice but to stay in the hotel overnight.
A. alternative B. separate C. successive D. alternate
4. The bus turned and rushed along the now ____ road and then veered.
A. level B. smooth C. even D. horizontal
5. The novelist is a highly ____ person with great talent.
A. imaginative B. imaginable C. imaginary D. imaginal
6. Now Norman has put himself into the patient ____ state of mind of a chess player.
A. contemplative B. attentive C. pondering D. thinking
7. Away from the busier roads, the ____ atmosphere remains one of calm meditation and contentment.
A. prevailing B. controlling C. dominant D. influential
8. For all her femininity, she is a ____ enough woman to stand such a test in life.
A. manlike B. manly C. manless D. mankind
9. With 51 institutions of higher learning and more than 1,000 research institutes, Shanghai is a good basis for launching technology-____ enterprises.
A. intense B. intensive C. extensive D. progressive
10. Formulated in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine ____ that the Americas were no longer open to European colonization.
A. asserted B. argued C. accentuated D. entreated

11. It is hoped that the person on trial will be released through the _____ of the princess.
A. intervention B. interrogation C. interruption D. meditation
12. Although society's attitude to morality has changed greatly since the last century, it is still wise to observe the _____.
A. formality B. conventions C. habits D. bias
13. Our teacher wandered from the text to _____ on the structure of the amphitheatre that had obviously caught our interest.
A. explain B. elucidate C. stress D. elaborate
14. As could be expected, the jury gave a unanimous _____ of "Not Guilty".
A. judgment B. decision C. opinion D. verdict
15. The clerk in the patent office said to his boss, "Look, I am not drunk. I am as _____ as a judge."
A. sober B. sombre C. steady D. clear
16. Martin is considered one of the geniuses in our school but I think his paintings are very _____.
A. moderate B. medium C. mediocre D. meager
17. Smoke particles and other air pollutants are often _____ in the atmosphere, thus forming smog.
A. trapped B. burned C. covered D. spread
18. Winston Churchill thought that the politician or the professional or businessman should _____ golf or cultivate some hobbies to provide themselves with some relaxation.
A. take over B. take on C. take up D. take in
19. The nucleus of an atom is composed of swiftly moving protons and neutrons that are _____ together by very strong forces.
A. combined B. mixed C. held D. fixed
20. As a result of his _____ work with Louis Armstrong in the late 1920's, Earl Hines has been called the father of modern jazz piano.
A. pioneering B. professional C. objective D. desirable
21. We can hurt people's feelings if we are too _____.
A. tactful B. blunt C. sensible D. subtle
22. If Jeff _____ with his piano playing, he could eventually reach concert standard.
A. perseveres B. sustains C. maintains D. survives
23. Nothing is better than a cup of tea to _____ my thirst after playing pingpong for three hours.
A. quell B. quieten C. quench D. quash

24. The speech of that promising student was very interesting and ambitious, but to our great surprise, somehow it didn't quite _____.

- A. come through B. come out C. come round D. come off

25. Since it was a nice _____ spot, they decided to have a group discussion here.

- A. motionless B. secluded C. stagnant D. separate

II. Cloze (15%)

Directions: Fill in each blank with one suitable word. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Euphemisms are words substituted for other words thought to be offensive. In deodorant advertisements there are no armpits, only "underarms" which may "perspire," but not sweat, and even then they don't smell. A parent reading a report card is likely to learn not that his child got an F in conduct, but that she "experiences difficulty exercising self-control."

Euphemisms are used for two reasons: to avoid 26 _____ offence, and, sometimes unconsciously, to disguise fear and animosity. 27 _____ do not advise you to write or speak discourteously; we 28 _____ advise you, though, to use euphemisms consciously and sparingly, when 29 _____ recommends them. It's customary in a condolence letter to avoid the word death, and, 30 _____ both on your own feelings and those of the bereaved, you may 31 _____ to follow that custom. But there's no reason on earth to write "Hamlet passes 32 _____." You should be aware, however, that some people find euphemisms themselves 33 _____. There may be more comfort for your friend in "I'm sorry about his death" or even 34 _____ "too bad about your old lady," than in "I regret to hear of your 35 _____." And speaking of old ladies, there is one in Philadelphia, Margaret Kuhn, who 36 _____ probably prefer to be called a woman than a lady, and certainly prefers "old" to 37 "_____." --- because "Old" she says, "is the right word ... I think we should wear our grey hair, wrinkles, and crumbling joints as 38 _____ of distinction. After all, we worked damn hard to get them." She has organized a militant group 39 _____ the Grey Panthers to fight ageism.

In revising, replace needless euphemisms with 40 _____ words. Your writing will be sharper, and you might, in examining and confronting them, free yourself of a mindless habit, an unconscious prejudice, or an irrational fear.

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are five passages followed by a total of 20 multiple choice questions, each with four suggested answers marked with A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE best answer and then write your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

A

There are two schools of thought on setting a mandatory curriculum for high school students. One group, which is composed primarily of parents and teachers, feels that students of high school age are incapable of knowing what they want to do with their lives and therefore of choosing their own subjects to study. They claim that adults should set the subjects to be studied due to their experience and knowledge. This group has proposed that high school be changed to a five-year program, one year being devoted entirely to mathematics and computers as those subjects are critical to a person's success these days.

The second group is composed of students. Most students of high school age consider themselves adults, and feel capable of choosing their own subjects. They state that they are concerned that a standard curriculum would hurt the individuality of the students, and turn all students into scientists, rather than into humanists. The members of this group are adamantly opposed to changing the current three-year term of high school to a five-year term, stating that most students do not make the best use of their time in high school as it is now. This group's members claim that the best experience for students would be to go on to college, to get away from home, and to be able to choose their own subjects to study.

The National Union of Educators has invited both groups to address its annual convention this summer. The chairwoman of the NUE has also invited three "neutral" parties to speak. One of those parties is the Dean of Education of a small, Latin American country that has throughout its history allowed high school students to pick their own subjects to study. He will be discussing the follow-up surveys his students have participated in and show the results of giving the students such freedom of choice. A second "neutral" party is the retired president of a large Australian university which would not accept high school students unless they had a certain curriculum, which would take five full years to complete and which emphasized mathematics.

41. The author's tone in this passage is _____.

- A. impassioned B. critical C. narrative D. sarcastic
42. According to the passage, the group against individualized curriculum is composed primarily of _____.
- A. retired educators B. parents and students
C. administrators and teachers D. teachers and parents
43. The author puts the word "neutral" in quotation marks to make the point that _____.
- A. few speakers on a topic of this sort are entirely without opinions of their own
B. the head of the NUE is intentionally trying to choose speakers to make her point
C. the speakers are not officially associated with either group
D. the speakers are retired and out of the mainstream of education
44. This passage might be found in which of the following?
- A. A sociology textbook. B. A newspaper.
C. An educational journal. D. An entertainment magazine.

B

Today cognitive theorists empirically study the impact of feelings on cognitive processes such as memory and judgment and also the reciprocal influence of cognition on emotion. However, evolutionary theorists view emotion as a powerful source of motivation --- an internal communication that something must be done. For example, when people are threatened, they feel fear, which in turn leads them to deal with the threatening situation through either fight or flight. Emotions and drives may also operate in tandem to motivate action, as when excitement accompanies sexual arousal. From an evolutionary perspective, different emotions serve different functions. Fear facilitates flight in the face of danger; disgust prevents ingestion of potentially toxic substances such as rotting meat.

As emotion that is less well understood is jealousy. Why do people become jealous in intimate sexual relationships? One series of studies tested evolutionary hypotheses about differences in the concerns men and women have about their partners' fidelity. Since females can have only a limited number of children during their lifetimes, to maximize their reproductive success they should be motivated to form relationships with males who have resources and will contribute them to their offspring. Indeed, cross-cultural evidence demonstrates that one of the main mate selection criteria used by females around the world is male resources. From a female's point of view, then, infidelity accompanied by emotional commitment to the other woman is a major threat to

resources. A man unlikely to divert resources from his mate and her offspring to a casual fling, but the risk increases dramatically if he becomes emotionally involved and perhaps considers switching long-term partners. Hence, a woman's jealousy would be expected to focus on her mate's emotional commitment to another female.

For males, the situation is different. If a male commits himself to an exclusive relationship with a female, he must be certain that the offspring in whom he is investing are his own. Since he cannot be sure of paternity, the best he can do is prevent his mate from copulating with any other males. In males, then, jealousy would be expected to focus less on the female's emotional commitment or resources and more on her tendency to give other males sexual access. Indeed, in species ranging from insects to humans, males take extreme measures to prevent other males from inseminating their mates. In humans, male sexual jealousy is the leading cause of homicides and of spouse battering cross-culturally.

45. This passage discusses the _____ approach to human emotions.
 A. evolutionary B. cognitive C. psychological D. economic
46. The idea presented in the second paragraph can be best described as _____.
 A. realistic B. materialistic C. ironical D. offspring-oriented
47. According to the evolutionary perspective, women's jealousy ultimately stems from _____.
 A. concern over their husbands' reproductive ability
 B. fear that their husbands' resources would be threatened
 C. their husbands' divided attention to them and their offspring
 D. Their emotional instability resulting from their husbands' infidelity
48. According to this passage, a man's jealousy is mainly focused on _____.
 A. a concern over their wives' resources
 B. the fatherhood of the offspring to whom he is investing
 C. their mates' emotional commitment
 D. the legitimacy of their marriage

C

For two years public and private scientists have been racing at a blistering pace to decode our full genetic blueprint, or genome. At times, biotech firms, spurred by dreams of giga-bucks, appeared to be in the lead. But like an Aesopian tortoise, the U.S. government scientists working with the Human Genome Project have continued pushing

along. In November they announced that they had completed mapping the first billion "letters" --- or basic chemical units --- in our DNA's alphabet.

Last week at Bio2000, a gathering of more than 10,000 scientists, biotech entrepreneurs and patent attorneys in Boston, Dr. Francis Collins, director of the Human Genome Research Institute, announced another major milestone. In the past four months his international consortium of public and foundation-funded laboratories, with its robotic machinery knocking off 12,000 units every minute, has decoded another billion letters. That puts the group two-thirds of the way toward its goal of wrapping up the entire genome of 3 billion letters. "We're on the back nine," crowed Eric Lander, director of the White-head / M.I.T. Center for Genome Research. "The race is over. It's over."

Maybe. At their stepped-up pace, the government scientists should complete their road map of the 23 pairs of human chromosomes by late June. But there are folks out there who could spoil the victory party. Scientist and entrepreneur Craig Venter's company, Celera, using a riskier "shotgun" approach to plow through all those letters, is working at a furious pace as well. Only two weeks ago, he announced that Celera had completed mapping the genome of *Drosophila melanogaster* (the fruit fly), a favorite tool of lab scientists. While the fruit fly genome is far less complex than the human, Venter's tour de force (performed as a warmup to his human-genome work) indicated not only that his approach is working but also that he might well breeze through our entire genome, identifying most of its letters and lining them up in the right sequence, well ahead of his rivals.

More than vanity is at stake. If Venter's Celera wins what has become an increasingly bitter competition, government scientists fear, the human genome will be entangled in patent and licensing battles as rival drug firms seek protection for agents they are hoping to develop from the newly emerging genetic blueprint. With the announcement last week by Collins' team, though, these concerns are subsiding because Collins has been making the data public as he goes by putting it on the Internet every day. Says Lander: "Now there is no doubt that a genome will be freely available."

Collins, whose project has come under fire, had every reason to be jubilant. "This working draft (of the project's results) is going to be a gold mine of information," he says. Even in its current fragmented state, the growing, publicly available map --- obtained at a cost of \$250 million to date, he says --- has led scientists to a host of disease genes. It is also letting them prove the genomes of other organisms for DNA that could

turn out to be a mother lode for medicine.

49. By comparing the public scientists to an Aesopian tortoise, the author actually intends to _____.

- A. criticize the U.S. government scientist
- B. compliment public scientists for their work
- C. praise private scientists for their work
- D. describe public scientists ironically

50. The phrase "knock off" in Paragraph 2 can be best replaced by _____.

- A. reduce
- B. stop
- C. hit
- D. finish

51. This article is in support of _____.

- A. public scientists
- B. private scientists
- C. neither of them
- D. both of them

52. The author says "Collins ... had every reason to be jubilant" because _____.

- A. Collins has been making public the data about the human genome
- B. government scientists have eventually defeated private scientists
- C. his plan of the project results has far-reaching impact on medicine
- D. Celera's approach has not been worked as effectively as Collin's

D

At last her efforts bore fruit. Burton was appointed to Santos, in Brazil, where Isabel might also go. They made their farewell rounds and Isabel learnt Portuguese while she packed up. At Lisbon three-inch cockroaches seethed about the floor of their room. Isabel was caught off her guard but Burton was brutal, "I suppose you think you look very pretty, standing on that chair and howling at those innocent creatures". Isabel's reaction was typical. She reflected that of course he was right; if she had to live in a country full of such creatures, and worse, she had better pull herself together. She got down and started lashing out with a slipper. In two hours she had got a bag of ninety-seven.

On arrival in Brazil she found that Portuguese fauna had been nothing. Now there were spiders, as big as crabs. In the matter of tropical diseases it seems to have ranked with darkest Africa; there were slaves, too, and in a society where men drank brandy for breakfast, no one condemned the habit of chaining mad slave to the roof-top as a sort of domestic pet, or clown. There was cholera too, and the less dramatic but agonizing local boils, "so close you could not put a pin through them." The Emperor found the new Consul and his wife a great addition to the country, and once again Burton's wonderful

conversation held his audience spell-bound. But chic Brazilians looked askance at Isabel wading barefoot in the streams, bottling snakes, painting and doing up a ruined chapel, or accompanying Richard on expenditures to the virgin interior. There were gymnastics and cold baths, and Mass and market, "helping Richard with Literature" (his writing was always in capitals to her) and the wearisome pages of Foreign Office reports she was always so loyal and dutiful in copying out for him.

About now, a note of sadness creeps into Isabel's letters home. We sense an immense loneliness behind the courage with which she always faced life. Richard was going through a particularly trying phase. The explorer was dying hard, strangled in office tape. He would cut loose and disappear for weeks at a time, returning as bitter and restless as when he left. It was she who held everything together and kept up the façade, both with the Foreign Office, who were constantly making the most awkward enquiries, and the local society, who were equally curious. There were few diversions for her. Richard preferred discussing metaphysics and astronomy with the Capuchin monks to going to the local dances. She was learning now to be self-sufficient, to manage, unobtrusively, the practical side of their lives, and to rough it, both physically and emotionally. She had to combine the shadow-like devotion of the Oriental woman with a fighting spirit seldom found in women, and certainly not in most Victorian women.

53. We can conclude that Isabel Burton _____.
- A. had been trying to get her husband a job in a place where she could go with him
 - B. had been trying to get her husband a job in Brazil
 - C. was always trying to plant fruit trees from Brazil
 - D. was always trying to make great efforts in Brazil
54. When her husband laughed at her reaction, Isabel decided to _____.
- A. hit her husband with a slipper
 - B. carry on calmly with what she was doing
 - C. pull herself towards the chair she was standing on
 - D. calm down and behave sensibly
55. Brazilians in the nineteenth century _____.
- A. suffered from as many tropical diseases as Africans did
 - B. suffered from more tropical diseases than Africans did
 - C. had as many tropical diseases as ranks in the army
 - D. were attacked by tropical diseases like African people

56. Although he was employed by the Foreign Office, Richard Burton was _____.

- A. interested in becoming a monk or an explorer
- B. very interested in his work and a number of other things
- C. bored by his work and his duties
- D. bored by his work and his many other interests and activities

E

For more than 50 years we have known, or could have known, that there is an unconscious to counterbalance consciousness. Medical psychology has furnished all the necessary empirical and experimental proofs of an unconscious psychic reality which demonstrably influences consciousness and behavior. All this is known, but no practical conclusions have been drawn from it. We still go on thinking and acting as if we were simplex and not duplex. Accordingly, we imagine ourselves to be innocuous, reasonable, and humane. We do not think of distrusting our motives, or of asking ourselves how the inner man feels about the things we do in the outside world, but actually it is frivolous, superficial, and unreasonable of us, as well as psychically unhygienic, to overlook the reaction and viewpoint of the unconscious.

One can regard one's stomach or heart as unimportant or even worthy of contempt, but nevertheless overeating and over exertion have consequences which affect the whole man. Yet we think that psychic mistakes and their consequences can be erased by mere words, for "psychic" means less than air to most people. All the same, nobody can deny that without the psyche there would be no world at all and still less a human world. Virtually everything depends on the human soul and its functions. It is worthy of all the attention we can give it, especially today when everyone admits that the weal or woe of the future will be decided not by attacks of wild animals, by natural catastrophes, or by the danger of world-wide epidemics but rather by the psychic changes in man.

Only an almost imperceptible disturbance of equilibrium in a few of our rulers' heads could plunge the world into blood, fire, and radioactivity. The technical means to this destruction are available to both sides. And certain conscious deliberations, uncontrolled by an inner opponent, can be all too easily indulged, as we have already seen from the example of one "leader". The consciousness of modern man still clings so much to outward objects that he believes them exclusively responsible, as if it were on them that decisions depended. That the psychic state of certain individuals could emancipate itself for once from the behavior of objects is something that is considered far too little,

although irrationalities of this sort are observed every day and can happen to everyone.

57. The author of this selection most likely is a _____.

- A. theologian B. psychologist C. physician D. political scientist

58. The author's main purpose in writing this selection was to _____.

- A. prove the existence of the psyche
B. underscore the importance of the study of psychology
C. point out the danger of ignoring the psychic changes in man
D. emphasize the danger of atomic war to mankind

59. According to the article, proof of the existence of the psyche has had _____.

- A. no effect on man's behavior
B. a disturbing effect on man
C. an effect on man's view of himself
D. the effect of making man more unreasonable

60. According to the author, because of our unwillingness to act on what we know about the unconscious psychic reality, we are _____.

- A. more reasonable
B. dangerous even to ourselves
C. more humane
D. distrustful of others

IV. Passage analysis (20%)

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Write the answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Marlon Brando is the overwhelmingly outstanding creative artist among contemporary American film actors. Kirk Douglas can sometimes match Brando in force, but he lacks Brando's subtlety and pathos; Burt Lancaster has comparable ambition but small talent. Brando begins with a good actor's instrument—his body. Not a huge man, he is both solid and lithe. We are, perhaps, too much aware of the basic physical effect of his chest partially covered by a torn undershirt; but, more to the point, Marlon Brando seems to carry in him a silently humming dynamo of energy, bridled and instantly ready. Whenever he moves, something seems to impend. Indisputably, there is in acting an element that is often called star quality; in Brando, it is this constant hint of possible lightning.

Actors, even more than most artists, are restricted by their personalities, but Brando strives to expand as far as possible, to use himself in playing other people rather than to bring those people to himself. In *The Young Lions*, for instance, we can see at once that he has caught perfectly the stiff cordiality, the slightly declamatory speech, the somewhat angular movements, the charm and the consciousness of charm that create another man—Diestle—for us. Yet, Brando shows us that paradox which is part of the fascination of acting because he is also always and unmistakably Brando, not some flavorless hack with a wig and a putty nose and laboriously disguised voice.

Brando has evolved a personal style which relies largely on understatement and the liberal use of pauses. Often the effect is heartbreaking; remember the poignancy he evoked from the vapid monosyllabic “Wow” in *On the Waterfront*, when he realized that his brother was threatening his life. Occasionally, his style lapses out of meaning and into mannerism; some of *Sayonara* could have used compression.

But in essence, Brando reflects in his style — as actors often do — the prevalent artistic vein of his day. Kemble exemplified the classic, elegant eighteenth century; Kean, the wild, torrential romantics of the early nineteenth century; Irving, the elaborate majesty of the late Victorians. I compare Brando to these luminaries only to draw a parallel. He is a taciturn revolution which swept away the humbug that had obscured the contours of the world, but of that generation, born into realism, which has seen its world with harsh clarity, and whose work is to reconcile itself to that world’s revealed boundaries and to find its triumphs in inwardly.

61. Supply the outline of the passage. (5%)
62. What rhetorical device is used in the sentence “Marlon Brando seems to carry in him a silently humming dynamo of energy, bridled and instantly ready” in line 6 to line 7, Paragraph 1? (3%)
63. Analyze how the idea(s) is (are) elaborated and developed in Paragraph 2? (5%)
64. What is the main method the author uses to support the point in Paragraph 3? (3%)
65. For what purpose does the author make a comparison among Kemble, Kean, Irving and Brando in Paragraph 4? (4%)

V Translation (50%)

Section A: Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on the

ANSWER SHEET. (25%)

在巴黎，各种各样的酒会是广交朋友的好机会。在这种场合陌生人相识，如果是亚洲人，他们往往开口之前先毕恭毕敬地用双手把自己的名片呈递给对方，这好像是不可或缺的礼节。然而，法国人一般却都不太主动递送名片，双方见面寒暄几句，甚至海阔天空地聊一番也就各自走开，只有当双方谈话投机，希望继续交往时，才会主动掏出名片。二话不说先递名片反倒显得有些勉强。

Section B: Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET. (25%)**

Have Faith in Others

Belief is a happier state of mind than doubt and suspicion. By this I live, for if I don't have faith in others, who will believe in me? I would rather believe in a thousand people, friends and strangers, and have 999 fail me than not believe. If many fail me, I remember how many I failed.

This is not to say that the blind belief of sentimentality, the so-called 'tolerance' of the dishonest and vicious, is sensible or rewarding. There are some dark corners which do not react to sweetness and light. Belief in people should be accomplished with open eyes and clarity of judgment. But when your judgment proves bad rather than good, it's no reason to walk thereafter with suspicion as a companion.

None knows another's heart, his grief, his struggle, his despair and motivation. Not all our geese become swans, but one swan atones for many flocks of geese. All men share pain and mortality; some bear these better than others. And multitudes have perished spiritually for the lack of another's belief in them.

So, I would rather be disappointed than afraid of disappointment.