

浙江师范大学 2009 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:

本科目适用专业: 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言文学 ;

请将所有答案写于答题纸上, 写在试题上的不给分;

请填写准考证号后 6 位: _____。

Part One Vocabulary (45%)

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**.

- When do children start being aware of themselves as separate _____?
A. hostages B. adolescents C. individuals D. entities
- The priest made several attempts to _____ the wicked man from vice, but he failed.
A. prohibit B. recycle C. proclaim D. reclaim
- The young journalist asked the happy old couple if they had a _____ of happiness.
A. menu B. receipt C. viewpoint D. recipe
- An electric arc is a _____ current of electricity that leaps from one electrode to another.
A. lucrative B. luminous C. magnetic D. flickering
- The Space Age in October 1957 _____ when the first artificial satellite was launched by the Soviet Union.
A. initiated B. originated C. embarked D. commenced
- The religious leader's _____ that the end of the world would come caused a great panic in the small village.
A. announcement B. forecast C. prophecy D. declaration
- More international trend for business and pleasure brings greater _____ to other societies.
A. exchange B. contribution C. expansion D. exposure
- It is during summer breaks that we first taste the satisfaction of work that _____ into hard currency.
A. transfers B. translated C. transmits D. transplants
- If the world is to remain peaceful the utmost effort must be made by nations to limit local _____.

- A. collisions B. combats C. contradictions D. conflicts
10. A _____ person is one who does things without thinking about what the results might be.
 A. restless B. useless C. reckless D. ruthless
11. He prayed to God day and night so that he would be _____ with power and wisdom.
 A. endowed B. donated C. attributed D. rewarded
12. The farmers receive a _____ from the government to grow this crop.
 A. subsidy B. subsidiary C. successor D. subordinate
13. The country signed a/an _____ contract with America with an aim to make good use of their natural resources and capital.
 A. residential B. reciprocal C. unusual D. influential
14. Half the planet always faces the sun, while the other half is _____ dark.
 A. continually B. consequently C. complicatedly D. continuously
15. Foreign disinvestment and the _____ of South Africa from world capital markets after 1958 further weakened its economy.
 A. displacement B. elimination C. exclusion D. exception
16. According to Charles Darwin, man is _____ from the apes.
 A. originated B. revolved C. entailed D. descended
17. A long line of traffic had to wait at the _____ until the train had passed.
 A. crossroads B. junction C. level crossing D. bridge
18. After the jazz concert, the clean-up crew found the campus _____ with candy wrappers, bottles and cans.
 A. littered B. scattered C. crowded D. dispersed
19. Since she did not have time to read the entire play before class, she read _____ instead.
 A. a symmetry B. a symposium C. synopsis D. symptom
20. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the _____ justice of the people?
 A. warrant B. ultimate C. compulsory D. vague
21. I have so much work to do that a holiday for me this year is _____.
 A. beside the question B. without question C. out of question D. out of the question
22. Always use a suntan cream to protect your skin against the harmful effects of the sun's _____ when you have the chance of playing a game of football or baseball on Sunday afternoons in summer.
 A. waves B. light C. rays D. beams

23. Because of her poor constitution, it took her a long time to _____ her bad cold and begin the process of recuperation.
 A. throw away B. throw down C. throw over D. throw off
24. He is never free on Saturday evenings as he has a(n) _____ arrangement to go to the concert with his friend as a change of atmosphere.
 A. long-lived B. long-range C. ever-lasting D. long-standing
25. There was _____ applause at the end of the performance.
 A. frantic B. ferocious C. fervent D. fanatic
26. If anyone can _____ the clue to this puzzle, he can win a prize.
 A. unravel B. unbind C. untangle D. unwind
27. The unfortunate mother has got the tragic proof that her son has _____ heart disease.
 A. hereditary B. congenital C. innate D. inherent
28. These athletes threw petrol on to the bonfire and the sudden _____ lit up the whole garden.
 A. flare B. spark C. twinkle D. glow
29. What you said was true, _____ it was an unkind remark.
 A. anyhow B. yet C. however D. accordingly
30. After years of illness he was _____ to a skeleton.
 A. declined B. reduced C. dwindled D. diminished

Part Two Reading Comprehension (45%)

Section A (30 points)

Directions: In this part there are three passages followed by a total of 15 Multiple choice questions, each with four suggested answers marked with A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE you think is the best answer and then write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Text A

18,000 years ago, much of Europe lay buried beneath vast sheets of ice, hundreds of metres thick. Ever since this astonishing fact was discovered in the last century, scientists have speculated on the nature of the Ice Age climate and the circumstances that brought it to an end.

More recently, people have wondered if climatic changes could be taking place in our own time. During the early 1970s there were disastrous droughts in Africa, and frequent failures of the Indian monsoon. In 1976, Europe sweltered in the hottest summer for over a century, and experienced one of the worst droughts since records began. Could such events as these be

symptoms of a worldwide climatic shift?

Even small changes in climate that occur from time to time can have a highly damaging effect on agriculture. With food reserves now standing at only a few percent of annual production, the world is extremely vulnerable to adverse shifts in climate. It is therefore vitally important for us to understand how climatic changes take place.

Equally important is the need to understand why such changes occur. Until recently we have assumed that variations in regional and global climate observed over the centuries resulted from natural phenomena. But there is now some tentative evidence suggesting that man's activities are already affecting local climates, and may affect regional and even global climatic patterns in the future.

There are several ways in which man could be altering regional and global climate. First, the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere is increasing, as a result of burning fossil fuels. Second, the atmospheric transparency is decreasing, because of particulate matter (dust, sulphates, liquid droplets, etc.) being injected into the atmosphere from such activities as industry, cars and agriculture. Next, deforestation, irrigation, urbanization and agriculture are changing the albedo of the Earth's surface. (The albedo is the percentage of incoming solar radiation that is directly reflected outward.) Fourth, the atmosphere is being directly heated by the burning of fossil and nuclear fuels. And finally, oil films from spills and blowouts are altering the rate of thermal energy transfer between the oceans and the atmosphere.

31. The topic of the first paragraph is _____.
 A. the reasons for the Ice Age climate
 B. Europe's climate 18,000 years ago
 C. the circumstances that brought the Ice Age climate to a close
 D. scientists' speculation on the Ice Age climate
32. In the second paragraph the author illustrates _____ with the examples.
 A. a worldwide climatic shift
 B. the possibility of global climatic changes taking place in our own time
 C. climatic changes in the 1970s
 D. the effects of climatic changes in 1970s
33. The word "adverse" (Paragraph 3) means _____.
 A. favourable B. unfavourable C. reverse D. preserve
34. The abedo is changed by _____.

- A. the carbon dioxide content of the atmosphere
- B. the burning of fossil and nuclear fuels
- C. irrigation
- D. oil films from spills and blowouts

35. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Are man's activities changing the Earth's climate?
- B. Could the events of the early 1970s and of 1976 be symptoms of a worldwide climatic shift?
- C. What can have a highly damaging effect on agriculture?
- D. Is it important for human beings to understand why climatic changes occur?

Text B

A million years have been added to man's evolutionary history. While anthropologists once estimated the age of Zinjanthropus, the earliest tool-making creature, as more than 600,000 years, a recent radioactive dating measurement, based on volcanic rock samples from East Africa, where Zinjanthropus was discovered in 1959, now indicates that this primitive man may have roamed the earth 1,750,000 years ago. The new pushes evidence for the emergence of tool-making — one of the two essential attributes of humanity --- back into the Pliocene Age, and it seems to fit more easily into the picture of human evolution than the 600,000 year figure.

The Zinjanthropus was capable of walking erect, so that its hands were freed, and it had a brain large enough to enable it to perform such simple tasks as making primitive cutting tools from quartz rock. The Zinjanthropus was not a man of the modern species, Homo sapiens, but many anthropologists see in the creature a type that could be very close to, if not actually in, the line of human evolution. The Zinjanthropus must be classified as a man, albeit of a primitive type, because no animal species other than man both makes and uses tools.

Anthropologists consider it probable that the larger brain and higher intelligence of modern man evolved as primitive manlike creatures learned to use tools and to communicate by speech — the other essential of humanity. Such a course of evolution seems more reasonable starting nearly two million years ago than it would at the faster evolutionary pace required if the process started only a half million years ago.

36. A million years were added to man's past by the _____.

- A. unearthing of Zinjanthropus
- B. discovery of some primitive cutting tools
- C. invention of a radioactive dating process

- D. dating of rock samples from East Africa
37. Anthropologists consider the Zinjanthropus the first _____.
 A. member of Homo sapiens
 B. manlike creature to possess a brain
 C. tool-making creature
 D. manlike creature
38. Because the Zinjanthropus walked erect, it was able to _____.
 A. protect itself from its enemies
 B. make and use tools
 C. communicate by speech
 D. both B and C
39. The new date fits the human evolutionary pattern more easily than the old because it _____.
 A. allows a more reasonable evolutionary pace
 B. indicates man is younger than was believed
 C. establishes the existence of man in the Pliocene Age
 D. indicates that man is nearly two million years old
40. An appropriate title for this selection would be _____.
 A. Our Hardest Ancestor
 B. Tool-maker of the Pliocene Age
 C. Anthropological Discoveries in East Africa
 D. The Attributes of Humanity

Text C

If anything, comets are even more fascinating to amateur astronomers than to professionals, because this is one area where amateurs can (and do) make major discoveries. One of the brightest comets to appear in this century was discovered in 1965 by a pair of Japanese amateurs. Ikeya and Seki. The person who discovers a new comet gets his (or her) name put on it. And amateurs have a head start in the race to discover new comets; the shorter focal lengths on their smaller telescopes give them a positive advantage over the huge telescopes such as Mount Wilson which are built to scan for galaxies, not comparatively short distances.

Most scientists tend to agree with astronomer Fred T. Whipple that a comet is really a large mushy snowball of frozen ices and gases (ammonia, methane, possibly carbon dioxide) with a few bits of solid particles stuck inside. But no one is sure how comets are created in the first place.

Scientists believe that comets do not exhibit their characteristic tails while they lurk far out in space away from the warmth of the sun but, rather, wander in the form of frozen lumps, like icebergs. This is the nucleus of the comet. It is only when the comet approaches the heat of the sun that the ice begins to melt and stream away in the form of visible gases. The tails of the comet stream out behind for, literally, astronomical distances. Halle's Comet had a tail 94 million miles long when it visited here in 1910. The Great Comet of 1843 had a tail 186 million miles long.

As they approach the sun, comets increase in speed; at perihelion, the point of closest approach to the sun, they achieve maximum heating. At perihelion, comets can suffer heat shock, like a glass poured full of boiling water, and break up into pieces that sail off into fiery orbits of their own. Even if they do not break up, so many gases are vaporized during the close passage to the sun that the tails are usually a lot more spectacular after comets have passed the sun than before.

For all the fiery display it makes in the sky, the nucleus of a comet is relatively small. Scientists believe that the nucleus of an average comet is only a mile or two in diameter. Despite that small size, the cloud of liberated gases and solid particle bits that is formed around it (called a coma) may have a diameter of a million miles or more. This coma and tail are formed from only a melted meter or so of the original material.

41. In the first paragraph, it is implied but not directly stated that _____.
 A. the 1965 comet was named after Ikeya and Seki
 B. the 1965 comet was discovered by two professionals
 C. Ikeya and Seki made a major discovery
 D. Ikeya and Seki were amateur astronomers
42. According to Paragraph 3, the nucleus of a comet _____.
 A. requires the warmth of the sun to survive
 B. is a frozen lump that roams through space
 C. has no form
 D. does not exhibit their tails
43. In Paragraph 3, the last sentence ("The Great Comet...") is an example of _____.
 A. Paragraph 3, Sentence 1
 B. Paragraph 3, Sentence 3
 C. Paragraph 3, Sentence 4
 D. Paragraph 3, Sentence 5

44. According to Paragraph 4, “perihelion” is _____.

- A. the point at which comets break up into pieces
- B. the point of greatest speed
- C. the point approaching the sun
- D. the point closest to the sun

45. The subject of Paragraphs 2, 3, 4, and 5 is _____.

- A. why comets have long tails
- B. the lack of information about comets
- C. what is known, scientifically, about comet
- D. the origin of comets

Section B (15 points)

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

Soon after dawn the Goa shore lifts itself out of the sea, a horizon of purplish rocks and palms, sabred by the dark sails of dhows. The Indian trippers who came aboard at Bombay, fashionably scarfed, in tweeds and corduroys, have accepted a mood of southern lassitude, and now gather in pyjama-clad groups to gaze respectfully shorewards. As the ship swings into a river-mouth the shores close in, a red watchtower on every headland and baroque chapels gleaming through the greenery. Over the starboard-bow Nova Goa is painted brilliantly on the sky, a hubbub of color with bells chiming in the churches built on its high places. A few minutes later the gang-plank goes down, and as the passengers are released into the smiling apathy of the water-front, a flock of mynahs settle on the ships' rigging. A line of golden omnibuses wait to bear the voyagers away to distant parts of the territory. The town itself is served by calashes of skeletal elegance, drawn by ponies who, even while dozing in the shafts, are unable to relax their straining posture. For foreigners there are taxis of reputable old Continental make, such as De Dion Bouton. They are decorated with brasswork and advertisements for German Beer. Although their owners are usually Christians, Hindu gods, considered as more effective in purely routine matters of protection than, say, St Christopher, squat amongst the artificial flowers over the dashboards.

The quayside, which is really the heart of the town, is presided over by a statue, not — as one would have expected — of the great Albuquerque, founder of the colony, but of one Jose Custodio Faria, who, the inscription relates, discovered the doctrine of hypnotic suggestion.

A stranger, newly landed is whisked quickly beyond the range of Faria's ardent gaze. Ahead of

him strides the porter, carrying on his shoulder the luggage which several small boys, running on either side, reach up to touch with their finger-tips, as if it contained relics of extraordinary curative virtue. This attendance entitles them to claim a reward of one anna a piece. The baggage is then placed in the taxi, and the newcomer is driven to the Hotel Central, because it is a long way from the centre of the town, and therefore a worth-while taxi-fare. All this happens to be to the good. The Central is a precious repository of the atmosphere of Goa, and worthy of mention not on account of its advertised attraction --- the small tiled dungeon, called a bathroom, available with every room --- but of many less tangible charms unappreciated by the management. The fine old Portuguese colonial building growing naturally from the red earth of Goa is the colour of Spanish oxide, with its main façade covered in green tiles and a white make-belief balcony moulded on one wall. Coconuts and frangipani blossoms float down a jade-green stream at the back of the house, and burnished, bright-eyed crows come hopping into the front rooms and try to fly away with the guests' sun-glasses. The beach is just across the road, and you can sit and watch Goans prowling about it in search of the nacreous discs with which they repair their old-fashioned mother-of-pearl windows. A cab-driver sleeps on his seat under a banyan-tree just outside the dining-room, and when any guest wants to go, the waiter leans out and wakes him up by pulling the end of his whip.

46. Apparently the writer observes Goa as one of the tourists. What does he intend to convey to the reader? (3 points)

47. What does the writer describe in each paragraph? (6 points)

48. Why does the writer begin a new paragraph in Paragraph 2? (3 points)

49. How is Paragraph 3 linked to Paragraph 2? (3 points)

Part Three Translation (60%)

Section A (40 points, 20 points for each passage)

Directions: Put the following two passages into Chinese and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

I have just returned from a visit to my landlord — the solitary neighbour that I shall be troubled with. This is certainly a beautiful country! In all England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from the stir of society. A perfect misanthropist's (厌世者) heaven: and Mr. Heathcliff and I are such a suitable pair to divide the desolation between us. A capital fellow! He little imagined how my heart warmed towards him when I beheld his black eyes withdraw so suspiciously under their brows, as I rode up, and when his fingers sheltered

themselves, with a jealous resolution, still farther in his waistcoat, as I announced my name.

Passage Two

When you're on the go, does the quality of your favorite music travel with you? Or does the full sound experience get left home? The Philips GoGear with FullSound was created to enhance the sound quality of your MP3 music while you play it.

Want to get out everything from your MP3 files? With Philips FullSound you can. This unique feature upgrades the regular MP3 performance to a high quality audio experience. It enriches the music signal, so what you hear is the full sound; with every nuance of emotion and every detail of musical genius put back where it belongs. Together with Philips superior quality headphones, your MP3 music really comes to life!

The GoGear is lightweight and compact so you can carry it easily, with a simple-to-use menu. As well as listening to more dynamic-sounding music with FullSound you can watch high quality video, store and view photos, and listen to FM Radio. There is also a built-in microphone so you can record your own voice.

Section B (20 points)

Directions: Put the following passage into English and write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

他们是这样的一群：头发五颜六色，颈项上也许还戴着项圈，耳朵上串着耳环，低胸上贴着 hello kitty，手腕上缠着念珠，身上挂着各式各样的小饰物；通常，他们爱玩新式的滑板，喜欢蹦迪和泡吧，爱用玩具式的手机，身穿黑色的或各种亮丽色彩的背心和工装裤，裤管肥大得将厚底的松糕鞋遮得只露出一个圆圆的鞋头……

他们都很年轻，大多生于 70 至 80 年代，他们通晓各种计算机技术，习惯用 QICQ 或 MAIL 在虚拟的世界里与人交流，通过互联网知道的信息远比他们的父辈们要多得多；他们稚嫩的脸上流露出自信，我行我素——一种很酷的表情。他们总是处在比他们年长的人的怀疑和不解的眼光包围中。有人称他们为“新新人类”。