

# 宁波大学 2010 年攻读硕士学位研究生

## 入学考试试题(答案必须写在答题纸上)

考试科目: 基础英语 (A 卷) 考码: 608 专业名称: 英语语言文学/外国语言学及应用语言学

### I. Vocabulary (20 points)

**Directions: There are two sections in this item, which test the use of vocabulary. Remember to write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

Section A. Multiple choices. Choose one answer from A, B, C and D that best explains the underlined word or phrase in the following sentences (0.5×20 points).

1. All the sellers of material for clothes, curtains, chaircovers and so on line the roadway on both sides.  
A. make a line on    B. underline    C. spread along    D. queue along
2. The stone wheel crushes it to a pulp, which is then pressed to extract the oil.  
A. juice    B. induce    C. produce    D. deduce
3. After a hearty breakfast, my companions and I traveled by snowmobiles a few miles farther north to a rendezvous point where the ice was thinner and a nuclear submarine hovered in the water below.  
A. substantial    B. heart-stirring    C. cordial    D. heartfelt
4. At last this intermezzo came to an end, and I found myself in front of the gigantic City Hall.  
A. vast    B. spacious    C. grand    D. ostensive
5. Now that our relationship to the earth has changed so utterly, we have to see that change and understand its implications.  
A. significances    B. consequences    C. implied meanings    D. sequences
6. I thought that Hiroshima still felt the impact of the atomic cataclysm.  
A. catastrophe    B. catalepsy    C. catatonia    D. cataract
7. Hitler's blood lust and the hateful appetites have impelled him on his Russian adventure.  
A. ambition    B. stomach    C. belly    D. intestines
8. No one would anticipate that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in history.  
A. evolve    B. run    C. develop    D. roll
9. The Germans had surprised a large portion of the Soviet Air Force grounded on the airfields.  
A. alarmed    B. invaded    C. attacked    D. surrendered
10. In what conceivable way does our car concern you?  
A. imaginary    B. understandable    C. possible    D. thinkable
11. I was offered my teaching job back but I declined.  
A. refused    B. reclined    C. inclined    D. intended

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12. Simply put, the ultimate promise is a huge amount of information available to anyone at the touch of a button.  
A. Generally speaking    B. In short    C. Shortly said    D. Briefly written
13. For the mighty army of consumers, the ultimate applications of the computer revolution are still around the bend of a silicon circuit.  
A. numbers    B. regiment    C. squad    D. files
14. The children went from adult to adult like buckets in a fire brigade. But the cars wouldn't start; the electrical systems had been killed by water.  
A. murdered    B. destroyed    C. slaughtered    D. butchered
15. Shipping is also a significant British success story. It earns over 1000 million pounds a year in foreign exchange earnings.  
A. meaningful    B. signified    C. great    D. weighty
16. Amid much wining and dining, the conference went on for two more days.  
A. sumptuous feasts    B. good dinners    C. rich food    D. good cooking
17. She raises a glass of wine to her lips and then turns with a remark to one of her neighbors.  
A. mark    B. word    C. say    D. note
18. What I like best are the stern cliffs, with ranges of mountains soaring behind them, full of possibilities, peaks to be scaled only by the most daring.  
A. rising    B. flying    C. taking off    D. taking wings
19. In the early morning the wireless told us today that there is fog all over England.  
A. radio    B. weather forecast    C. broadcast    D. weather report
20. Mark Twain's national reputation was now well established as "the wild humorist of the Pacific slope."  
A. untamed    B. primitive    C. savage    D. great

Section B. Lexical interpretation. There are ten words or phrases underlined in the following sentences. You are required to use other English words or phrases to explain them with the meanings that best suit the sentences (1×10 points).

For example:

Johnny Carson has much to do to keep up with my quick and witty tongue.

Answer: great eloquence

1. Four years earlier, Hurricane Betsy had demolished his former home a few miles west of Gulfport.

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2. He had assumed that what had never happened could not happen.
3. Every afternoon a file of very old women passes down the road outside my house, each carrying a load of firewood.
4. What really appeals to the flies is that the corpses here are never put into coffins, they are merely wrapped in a piece of rag.
5. When you walk through a town like this—two hundred thousand inhabitants of whom at least twenty thousand own literally nothing except the rags they stand up in.
6. To those nations who would make themselves our adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides begin anew the quest for peace.
7. As the Jews live in self-contained communities they follow the same trades as the Arabs, except for agriculture. Fruitsellers, potters, silversmiths, blacksmiths, butchers—whichever way you look you see nothing but Jews.
8. At nine o'clock, three gray destroyers steamed into view, ahead of a camouflaged battleship.
9. What I allude to is the unbroken and agonizing ugliness, the sheer revolting monstrousness, of every house in sight.
10. Out of the melting pot emerges a race which hates beauty as it hates truth.

## II. Cloze (20 points) (renew)

**Directions: There are twenty blanks in the following passage. You are required to fill the words or phrases in them that best complete the passage to make a smooth and logical reading semantically, syntactically and textually. Six bases of words are provided while the rest of the blanks are left for you to fill with the words or phrases you can think of. The six bases are: dominance, assimilate, social, ethnics, use, culture.**

People can be addicted to different things--e, g., alcohol, drugs, certain foods, or even television. People (1)\_\_\_\_\_ have such an addiction are compulsive, i.e., they have a very powerful psychological need that they feel they must satisfy. According (2)\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists, many people are compulsive spenders: they feel they must spend money. This compulsion, like most others, is irrational--impossible to explain reasonably. For compulsive spenders (3)\_\_\_\_\_ buy on credit, charge accounts are even (4)\_\_\_\_\_ exciting than money. (5)\_\_\_\_\_ other words, compulsive spenders feel that with (6)\_\_\_\_\_, they can do anything. Their pleasure in spending enormous amounts is actually greater than the pleasure that they get from the things (7)\_\_\_\_\_ buy.

There (8)\_\_\_\_\_ a special psychology of bargain hunting. To (9)\_\_\_\_\_ money, of course, most people look for sales, low prices and discounts. Compulsive bargain hunters, (10)\_\_\_\_\_, often buy

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things they don't need just (11)\_\_\_\_\_ they are cheap. They want to believe (12)\_\_\_\_\_ they are helping their budgets, but they are really playing an exciting game: when they can buy something for (13)\_\_\_\_\_ than other people, they feel that they (14)\_\_\_\_\_ winning. Most people, experts claim, have two reasons (15)\_\_\_\_\_ their behavior, a good reason for things that they do and the real reason.

It is not only scientists, of course, (16)\_\_\_\_\_ understand the psychology of spending habits, (17)\_\_\_\_\_ also business people. Stores, companies, and advertisers use (18)\_\_\_\_\_ to increase business: they consider people's needs for love, power, or influence, their basic value, their beliefs and opinions, and so on in their advertising and sales methods.

Psychologists can often use a method called "behavior therapy" (19)\_\_\_\_\_ help individuals solve their personality problems. (20)\_\_\_\_\_ the same way, they can help people who feel that they have problems with money.

### III. Error Detection and Correction (20 points)

**Directions: There are twenty-three errors in the following passage. You may detect and correct either twenty of them or more than that. When you get more than twenty correct answers, your scores will not surpass twenty. Remember to write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

We sometimes think humans are unique vulnerable to anxiety, but stress seems (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to affect the immune defenses of lower animals too. In one experiment, as example, (2)\_\_\_\_\_ behavioral immunologist Mark Laudenslger, give mild electric shocks to 24 rats. Half (3)\_\_\_\_\_ the animals could switch off the current by returning a wheel in their enclosure, while the (4)\_\_\_\_\_ other half could not. The rats in the two groups were paired such that each time one rat (5)\_\_\_\_\_ turned the wheel it protected both itself and its helpless partner on the shock. He found (6)\_\_\_\_\_ that the immune response was depressed below normal in the helpful rats but not in those(7)\_\_\_\_\_ that could turn off the electricity. That he has demonstrated, he believes, is that lack of (8)\_\_\_\_\_ control at an event, not the experience itself, is what weakens the immune system. (9)\_\_\_\_\_

Other researchers agree. Jay, a psychologist, have shown that animals who are (10)\_\_\_\_\_ allow to control unpleasant stimuli don't develop sleep disturbances or changes in (11)\_\_\_\_\_ brain chemistry typical of stressing rats. But if the animals are confronted with situations (12)\_\_\_\_\_ they have no control over, they later behave passive when face with experiences they (13)\_\_\_\_\_ can control. Such finding reinforce psychologists' suspicions that the experiences of (14)\_\_\_\_\_ of helplessness is one of the most harmful factors in depression.

One of the most startling examples of what the mind can alter the immune response (15)\_\_\_\_\_ was discovered in chance. In 1975 psychologist Robert Ader conditioned mice to avoid (16)\_\_\_\_\_ saccharin by simultaneously feeding them the sweetener and injecting them on a drug (17)\_\_\_\_\_ that while suppressing their immune systems causing stomach upsets. Associating the (18)\_\_\_\_\_ saccharin with the stomach pains, the mice quickly learned avoiding the sweetener. In (19)\_\_\_\_\_ order to extinguish this dislike with the sweetener, Ader reexposed the animals to (20)\_\_\_\_\_ saccharin, this time without the drug, and was astonished to find what those mice that had (21)\_\_\_\_\_ received the highest numbers of sweetener during their earlier conditioning died. He could (22)\_\_\_\_\_

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only speculated that he had so successfully conditioned the rats that saccharin alone now (23) \_\_\_\_\_ served to weaken their immune systems enough to kill them.

### IV. Sentence Paraphrase (10 points)

**Directions: There are five long or difficult sentences underlined in the following passage. You are required to paraphrase them in your own words. Remember to write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

A passing remark of mine in the *Mid-Century* magazine has brought me a number of letters and a sheaf of pamphlets against capital punishment. (1) The letters, sad and reproachful, offer me the choice of pleading ignorance or being proved insensitive. I am asked whether I know that there exists a worldwide movement for the abolition of capital punishment which has everywhere enlisted able men of every profession, including the law. (2) I am told that the death penalty is not only inhuman but also unscientific, for rapists and murderers are really sick people who should be cured, not killed. I am invited to use my imagination and acknowledge the unbearable horror of every form of execution.

(3) I am indeed aware that the movement for abolition is widespread and articulate, especially in England. It is headed there by my old friend and publisher, Mr. Victor Gollancz, and it numbers such well-known writers as Arthur Koester, C. H. Rolph, James Avery Joyce and Sir John Barry. (4) Abroad as at home the profession of psychiatry's tends to support the cure principle, and many liberal newspapers, such as the *Observer*, are committed to abolition. (5) In the United States there are at least twenty-five state leagues working to the same end, plus a national league and several church councils, notably the Quaker and the Episcopal.

### V. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

**Directions: There are three sections in this item. There is a passage in each section. Section A requires you to read a passage and provide a brief answer to each of the given questions. Section B requires you to read and judge whether the relevant statements are true or false. Section C requires you to read and then write a summary of it. Remember to write your answers on the Answer Sheet.**

Section A. Read the following passage and provide a brief answer to the questions after the passage (2.5×4 points).

Before a big exam, a sound night's sleep will do you more good than poring over textbooks. That, at least, is the folk wisdom. And science, in the form of behavioral psychology, supports that wisdom. But such behavioral studies cannot distinguish between two competing theories of why sleep is good for the memory. One says that sleep is when permanent memories form. The other says that they are actually formed during the day, but then "edited" at night, to flush away what is superfluous.

To tell the difference, it is necessary to look into the brain of a sleeping person, and that is hard. But after a decade of painstaking work, a team led by Pierre Maquet at Liege University in Belgium has managed to do it. The particular stage of sleep in which the Belgian group is interested in is rapid eye

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movement (REM) sleep, when brain and body are active, heart rate and blood pressure increase, the eyes move back and forth behind the eyelids as if watching a movie, and brainwave traces resemble those of wakefulness. It is during this period of sleep that people are most likely to relive events of the previous day in dreams.

Dr. Maquet used an electronic device called PET to study the brains of people as they practiced a task during the day, and as they slept during the following night. The task required them to press a button as fast as possible, in response to a light coming on in one of six positions. As they learnt how to do this, their response times got faster. What they did not know was that the appearance of the lights sometimes followed a pattern--what is referred to as "artificial grammar". Yet the reductions in response time showed that they learnt faster when the pattern was present than when there was not.

What is more, those with more to learn (i.e., the "grammar", as well as the mechanical task of pushing the button) have more active brains. The "editing" theory would not predict that since the number of irrelevant stimuli would be the same in each case. And to eliminate any doubts that the experimental subjects were learning as opposed to unlearning, their response times when they woke up were even quicker than when they went to sleep.

The team, therefore, concluded that the nerve connections involved in memory are reinforced through reactivation during REM sleep, particularly if the brain detects an inherent structure in the material being learnt. So now, on the eve of that crucial test, maths students can sleep soundly in the knowledge that what they remember the next day are the basic rules of algebra and not the incoherent talk from the radio next door.

1. What are the two competing theories of why sleep is good for the memory?
2. What does rapid eye movement (REM) sleep mean according to the team?
3. What is "artificial grammar" according to the passage?
4. What is the conclusion of the team?

Section B. Read the following passage and decide whether the statements after it are true or false (2.5×4 points).

Up goes gold, down goes the dollar. Most economists hate gold. Not, you understand, that they would turn up their noses at a bar or two. But they find the reverence in which many hold the metal almost irrational. That it was used as money for millennia is irrelevant: it isn't any more. Modern money takes the form of paper or, more often, electronic data. To economists, gold is now just another commodity.

So why is its price soaring? Over the past week, this has topped \$ 450 a troy ounce, up by 9% since the beginning of the year and 77% since April 2001. Ah, comes the reply, gold transactions are denominated in dollars, and the rise in the price simply reflects the dollar's fall in terms of other currencies, especially the euro, against which it hit a new low this week. Expressed in euros, the gold price has moved much less. However, there is no iron link, as it were, between the value of the dollar and the value of gold. A rising price of gold, like that of anything else, can reflect an increase in demand as well as a depreciation of its unit of account.

This is where gold bulls come in. The fall in the dollar is important, but mainly because as a store

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of value the dollar stinks. With a few longish rallies, the greenback has been on a downward trend since it came off the gold standard in 1971. Now it is suffering one of its sharper declines. At the margin, extra demand has come from those who think dollars--indeed any money backed by nothing more than promises to keep inflation low--a decidedly risky investment, mainly because America, with the world's reserve currency, has been able to create and borrow so many of them. The least painful way of repaying those dollars is to make them worthless.

The striking exception to this extra demand comes from central banks, which would like to sell some of the gold they already have. As a legacy of the days when their currencies were backed by the metal, central banks still hold one-fifth of the world's gold. Last month the Bank of France said it would sell 500 tonnes in coming years. But big sales by central banks can cause the price to plunge---as when the Bank of England sold 395 tonnes between 1999 and 2002. The result was an agreement between central banks to co-ordinate and limit future sales.

If the price of gold marches higher, this agreement will presumably be ripped up, although a dollar crisis might make central banks think twice about switching into paper money. Will the overhang of central-bank gold drag the price down again? Not necessarily. As James Grant, gold bug and publisher of Grant's Interest Rate Observer, a newsletter, points out, in recent years the huge glut of government debt has not stopped a sharp rise in its price.

1. Modern money can now even be in the form of electronic data and gold is just a commodity. ( )
2. The author of the passage mentions that the price of gold rises because of the financial crisis. ( )
3. The Bank of France made a claim last month that it would sell five hundred tones of gold in the next year. ( )
4. There is no possibility that the gold central banks hold will re-drag the price down. ( )

Section C. Read the following passage and then write a summary of it within 100 words (1×10 points).

The destruction of our natural resources and contamination of our food supply continue to occur, largely because of the extreme difficulty in affixing legal responsibility on those who continue to treat our environment with reckless abandon. Attempts to prevent pollution by legislation, economic incentives and friendly persuasion have been met by lawsuits, personal and industrial denial and long delays--not only in accepting responsibility, but more importantly, in doing something about it.

It seems that only when government decides it can afford tax incentives or production sacrifices is there any initiative for change. Where is industry's and our recognition that protecting mankind's great treasure is the single most important responsibility? If ever there will be time for environmental health professionals to come to the frontlines and provide leadership to solve environmental problems, that time is now. We are being asked, and, in fact, the public is demanding that we take positive action. It is our responsibility as professionals in environmental health to make the difference. Yes, the ecologists, the environmental activists and the conservationists serve to communicate, stimulate thinking and promote behavioral change. However, it is those of us who are paid to make the decisions to develop, improve and enforce environmental standards, I submit, who must lead the change.

We must recognize that environmental health issues do not stop at city limits, county lines, state or

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even federal boundaries. We can no longer afford to be tunnel-visioned in our approach. We must visualize issues from every perspective to make the objective decisions. We must express our views clearly to prevent media distortion and public confusion.

I believe we have a three-part mission for the present. First, we must continue to press for improvements in the quality of life that people can make for themselves. Second, we must investigate and understand the link between environment and health. Third, we must be able to communicate technical information in a form that citizens can understand. If we can accomplish these three goals in this decade, maybe we can finally stop environmental degradation, and not merely hold it back. We will then be able to send pollution dollars truly on prevention rather than on bandages.

Summary

### VI. Writing (50 points)

**Directions: One of the differences between a BA student and an MA student is that the latter has an advisor to guide his/her academic work, especially in the field of his/her own research. As people are different in their characters and ways of doing things, some MA students act in their own ways without a good consideration of their advisors' suggestions. They fail to follow what their advisors ask them to do and communicate insufficiently with them, which results in a poor relationship between them. What do you think is a good relationship between an MA student and his/her advisor? You are suggested to give your opinion in three major paragraphs with introduction, argumentation and conclusion. Remember to write your essay on the Answer Sheet.**

How to Be in a Good Relation with My Advisor