

南京财经大学

2010年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试（初试）试卷

考试科目： 613 基础英语 适用专业： 英语语言文学

考试时间： 2010年1月10日上午8:30—11:30

注意事项： 所有答案必须写在答题纸上，做在试卷或草稿纸上无效。

I. Point out the figures of speech used in the following sentences. (10 points)

1. "It was a splendid population --- for all the *slow, sleepy, sluggish-brained sloths* stayed at home". ()
2. It is a world which will *lament them a day and forget them forever*. ()
3. But for making money, *his pen would prove mightier than his pickax*. ()
4. The geographic core, in Twain's early years was the great valley of the Mississippi River, main *artery* of transportation in the young nation's *heart*. ()
5. He commented with a crushing sense of despair on *man's final release from earthly struggles*. ()

II. Paraphrase the following sentences. (10 points)

1. I was *about to make any little bow of assent, when the meaning of these last words sank in, jolting me out of my sad reverie*.
2. We are *ripping matter from its place in the earth in such volume as to upset the balance between daylight and darkness*.
3. *Every once in a while he and Wangero sent eye signals over my head*.
4. *With so much big money and so many big dreams pinned to an idea that is still largely on the drawing boards, there is no limit to the hype*.
5. *Bitterness fed on the man who had made the world laugh*.

III. Vocabulary and Structure. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. (20 points)

1. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion.
A) struck at B) strove for C) stuck to D) stood for
2. All the tasks _____ ahead of time, they decided to go on holiday for a week.
A) been fulfilled C) were fulfilled
B) having been fulfilled D) had been fulfilled
3. The lawyer advised him to drop the _____, since he stands little chance to win.
A) event B) incident C) case D) affair

4. Eye contact is important because wrong contact may create a communication _____.
A) tragedy B) vacuum C) question D) barrier
5. "Why were you so late for work today?" " _____ to the company was slow owing to the heavy traffic on the road."
A) To drive B) Driving C) I drove D) That I drove
6. You don't have to be in such a hurry, I would rather you _____ on business first.
A) would go B) will go C) went D) have gone
7. Floods cause billions of dollars worth of property damage _____.
A) relatively B) actually C) annually D) comparatively
8. He was punished _____ he should make the same mistake again.
A) unless B) provided C) if D) lest
9. Contrary _____ all our expectations, he's found a well-paid job and a nice girlfriend.
A) with B) for C) to D) in
10. An elephant, _____ few natural enemies other than human beings, is the largest land animal.
A) it has B) which has C) it having D) that has
11. This report should discourage us all from eating an excess of fat.
A) too much B) abundant C) unnecessary D) additional
12. On Tuesday morning we went on where we _____ the day before.
A) left out B) left behind C) left off D) left over
13. There is no _____ to the house from the main road.
A) access B) avenue C) exposure D) edge
14. The author makes an analogy between the cities of a country and the parts of a person's body.
A) a difference B) an illustration C) a comparison D) a demonstration
15. _____ is difficult on this river because of the numerous rocks.
A) Navy B) Sail C) Aviation D) Navigation
16. They made a suggestion at the meeting that an assistant _____ appointed to help Mr. Green.
A) will be B) be C) was D) would be
17. After it was all over, it _____ that both of us were pleased with the bargain.
A) turned out B) turned around C) turned up D) turned about
18. As _____ announced in today's papers, the Shanghai Export Commodities Fair is also open on Sundays.
A) being B) is C) to be D) been
19. This crop does not do well in soils _____ the one for which it has been specially developed.

- A) outside B) other than C) beyond D) rather than
20. Sandra intends to become a top student this semester, yet I don't have such high _____.
A) expectance B) ambitions C) suspicions D) expeditions

IV. Error Correction. (10 points)

Culture refers to the social heritage of a people --- the learned patterns for thinking, feeling and acting that characterize a population or society, include the expression of these patterns in 1 material things. Culture is compose of nonmaterial culture --- 2 abstract creations like values, beliefs, customs and institutional arrangements - and material culture - physical object like 3 cooking pots, computers and bathtubs. In sum, culture reflects both the ideas we share or everything we make. In ordinary 4 speech, a person of culture is the individual can speak another 5 language - the person who is unfamiliar with the arts, music, 6 literature, philosophy, or history. But to sociologists, to be human is to be cultured, because of culture is the common world 7 of experience we share with other members of our group. Culture is essentially to our humanness. It provides a kind 8 of map for relating to others. Consider how you found your way about social life. How do you know how to act in a classroom, or a department store, or toward a person who smiles or laugh 9 at you? Your culture supplies you by broad, standardized, 10 ready-made answers for dealing with each of these situations. Therefore, if we know a person's culture, we can understand and even predict a good deal of his behavior.

V. Reading Comprehension. (30 points)

Passage One

Printmaking is the generic term for a number of processes, of which woodcut and engraving are two prime examples. Prints are made by pressing a sheet of paper (or other material) against an image-bearing surface to which ink has been applied. When the paper is removed, the image adheres to it, but in reverse.

The woodcut had been used in China from the fifth century A.D. for applying patterns to textiles. The process was not introduced into Europe until the fourteenth century, first for textile decoration and then for printing on paper. Woodcuts are created by a relief process;

first, the artist takes a block of wood, which has been sawed parallel to the grain, covers it with a white ground, and then draws the image in ink. The background is carved away, leaving the design area slightly raised. The woodblock is inked, and the ink adheres to the raised image. It is then transferred to damp paper either by hand or with a printing press.

Engraving, which grew out of the goldsmith's art, originated in Germany and northern Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. It is an intaglio process (from Italian *intagliare*, "to carve"). The image is incised into a highly polished metal plate, usually copper, with a cutting instrument, or burin. The artist inks the plate and wipes it clean so that some ink remains in the incised grooves. An impression is made on damp paper in a printing press, with sufficient pressure being applied so that the paper picks up the ink.

Both woodcut and engraving have distinctive characteristics. Engraving lends itself to subtle modeling and shading through the use of fine lines. Hatching and cross-hatching determine the degree of light and shade in a print. Woodcuts tend to be more linear, with sharper contrasts between light and dark. Printmaking is well suited to the production of multiple images. A set of multiples is called an edition. Both methods can yield several hundred good-quality prints before the original block or plate begins to show signs of wear. Mass production of prints in the sixteenth century made images available, at a lower cost, to a much broader public than before.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The origins of textile decoration
 - B. The characteristics of good-quality prints
 - C. Two types of printmaking
 - D. Types of paper used in printmaking
2. According to the passage, all of the following are true about engraving EXCEPT that it
 - A. developed from the art of the goldsmiths
 - B. requires that the paper be cut with a burin
 - C. originated in the fifteenth century
 - D. involves carving into a metal plate
3. According to the passage, what do woodcut and engraving have in common?
 - A. Their designs are slightly raised.
 - B. They achieve contrast through hatching and cross-hatching.
 - C. They were first used in Europe.
 - D. They allow multiple copies to be produced from one original.
4. According to the author, what made it possible for members of the general public to own prints in the sixteenth century?
 - A. Prints could be made at low cost.

- B. The quality of paper and ink had improved.
C. Many people became involved in the printmaking industry.
D. Decreased demand for prints kept prices affordable.
5. According to the passage, all of the following are true about prints EXCEPT that they
- A. can be reproduced on materials other than paper
B. are created from a reversed image
C. show variations between light and dark shades
D. require a printing press

Passage Two

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we “fit” in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at a very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook. Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses, too, come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

6. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us _____.
- A) determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
B) behave appropriately in relation to other people
C) protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
D) make friends with other people
7. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses _____.
- A) in order to identify themselves with others

- B) in order to better identify others
C) as their mental processes change
D) as the situation changes
8. The word “appraisal” (Sentence 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means “_____”.
A) involvement B) appreciation C) assessment D) presentation
9. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun “it” refers to “_____”.
A) fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
B) identification of other people’s statuses
C) selecting one’s own statuses
D) constant mental process
10. By saying that “an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince” (Sentence 3, Paragraph 3), the writer means _____.
A) different people have different styles of clothes
B) ready-made clothes may need alterations
C) statuses come ready made just like clothes
D) our choice of statuses is limited

Passage Three

The more time scientists spend designing computers the more they marvel at the human brain. Tasks that baffle the most advanced supercomputer — recognizing a face, reading a handwritten note — are child’s play for the 3-pound organ. Most important, unlike any conventional computer, the brain can learn from its mistakes. Researchers have tried for years to program computers to imitate the brain’s abilities, but without success. Now a growing number of designers believe they have the answer: if a computer is to function more like a person and less like an over-grown calculator it must be built more like a brain, which distributes information across a vast interconnected web of nerve cells, or neurons.

Conventional computers function by following a chainlike sequence of detailed instructions. Although very fast, their processors can perform only one task at a time. This approach works best in solving problems that can be broken down into simpler logical pieces. The processors in a neural-network computer, by contrast, form a network much like the nerve cells in the brain. Since these artificial neurons are interconnected, they can share information and perform tasks at the same time. This two-dimensional approach works best at recognizing patterns.

Instead of programming a neural-network computer to make decisions, its maker trains it to recognize patterns in any solution to a problem by repeatedly feeding examples to the machine.

Neural networks come in all shapes and sizes. Until now most existed as software simulations because redesigning computer chips took a lot of time and money. By experimenting with different approaches through software rather than hardware, scientists have been able to avoid costly mistakes.

11. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that the most advanced supercomputer _____.
 - A) can recognize a face and read a handwritten note
 - B) can learn from its mistakes
 - C) weighs only 3 pounds
 - D) cannot distribute information across an interconnected web of nerve cells
12. What is NOT true of a conventional computer?
 - A) It must be programmed before it works.
 - B) It can only solve one problem at a time.
 - C) It is good at solving one problem at a time.
 - D) It is trained to recognize patterns instead of making decisions.
13. The main feature of a neural-network computer is that _____.
 - A) its processors act as an interconnected web of neurons
 - B) it is programmed to make decisions
 - C) its networks are of all shapes and sizes
 - D) its neurons are artificial
14. The expression “this two-dimensional approach” in the second paragraph refers to _____.
 - A) the conventional computer and the neural computer
 - B) making decisions and recognizing patterns
 - C) sharing information and performing tasks
 - D) the computer and the human brain
15. Scientists use software rather than hardware in their experiments because _____.
 - A) it can avoid redesigning computer chips
 - B) it can save a lot of time and money
 - C) it can avoid making mistakes
 - D) it is more like the human brain

Passage Four

My father had returned from his business visit to London when I came in, rather late, to supper. I could tell at once that he and my mother had been discussing something. In that half-playful, half-serious way I knew so well he said, “How would you like to go to Eton?”

“You bet,” I cried quickly catching the joke. Everyone knew it was the most expensive, the most famous of schools. You had to be entered at birth, if not before. Besides, even at 12 or 13, I understood my father. He disliked any form of showing off. He was always very

conscious of his proper station in life, which was in the middle of the middle class: our house was semi-detached; he had shrunk from joining the aristocratic Royal Liverpool Golf Club and approached a smaller one instead; though once he had acquired a second-hand Rolls-Royce at a remarkably low price, he felt embarrassed driving it, and quickly changed it for an Austin 1100.

This could only be his delightful way of telling me the whole boarding-school idea was to be dropped. Alas! I should also have remembered that he had a liking for being different from everyone else, providing it did not conflict with his fear of drawing attention to himself.

It seemed that he had happened to be talking to Graham Brown of the London office, a very nice fellow, and Graham had a friend who had just entered his boy at the school, and while he was in that part of the world he thought he might just as well phone them. I remember my eyes stinging and my chin shaking with the confusion of my feelings. There was excitement, at the heart of great sadness.

“Oh, he doesn’t want to go away,” said my mother. “You shouldn’t go on like this.” “It’s up to him,” said my father. “He can make up his own mind.”

16. If a father wants to send his son to Eton, he had better _____.
- A) apply for it as soon as his son is born
B) apply for when his son is 12 or 13
C) make himself wealthy
D) apply for it only if his son is clever
17. The house they lived in was _____.
- A) the best they could afford
B) right for their social position
C) near the Golf Club
D) rather small
18. His father sold his Rolls-Royce because _____.
- A) it made him feel awkward
B) it was too old to be efficient
C) it was too expensive to own
D) he needed the money then
19. The writer’s father enjoyed being different as long as _____.
- A) it enabled him to show off
B) it didn’t involve him in arguments
C) it was understood as a joke
D) there was no danger of his showing off
20. What was the writer’s reaction to the idea of going to boarding-school?
- A) He was very unhappy.
B) He had mixed feelings.
C) He was delighted.
D) He didn’t believe it.

VI. Translation from English into Chinese. (20 points)

Clement Attlee's broadcast the next day packed the wardroom. Every officer not on watch, and all staff officers and war planners, gathered in the wardroom around one singularly ancient, crack-voiced radio. The battleship, plowing through a wild storm, rolled and pitched with slow long groans. For the American guest, it was a bad half hour. He saw perplexed looks, lengthening faces, and headshakes, as Attlee read off the "Atlantic Charter". The highflown language bespoke not a shred of increased American commitment. Abuse of Nazi tyranny, praise of "four-freedoms", dedication to a future of world peace and brotherhood, yes; more combat help for the British, flat zero. Some sentences about free trade and independence for all people meant the end of the British Empire, if they meant anything.

VII. Translation from Chinese into English. (20 points, each paragraph 10 points)

1. 日益增长的世界人口和科学发现可能彻底改变将来的分配格局。由于人类慢慢地学会了掌握疾病、控制洪水、预防饥馑和制止战争，人口死亡数逐年减少，其结果是世界人口稳步增长。1925 年世界人口为 20 亿，到 20 世纪末有可能超过 60 亿。
2. 爱情的主题在他的许多书中出现。畅销书《小公主》是其中的一本。小公主是一位漂亮而又优雅的女士，但她从不对自己的外表沾沾自喜。她幻想有一天能遇到一位她深爱的绅士。幸运的是，她的梦想实现了。当媒体发布她订婚的消息后，全国人民聚在一起，为他们庆祝。对整个浪漫的恋爱过程，全书做了详细的描述。

VIII. Writing. (30 points)

Directions:

Write a composition of about 400 words on the following statement.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Television has destroyed communication among friends and family. Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

You should supply a title for your article.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to following the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.