

河海大学二 00 五年攻读硕士研究生入学考试试题

考试科目名称：基础英语（满分 150 分）

Part One Grammar & Vocabulary (40 Points)

Section A: Grammar (20 Points)

1. Paraphrase the following sentences into Chinese. (10 points)

- 1). I have not heard from him since he lived there.
- 2). The room is four times larger than the other one.
- 3). There is no rule but has exceptions.
- 4). The house is going to be painted white.
- 5). I'd rather we went there next weekend.

2. Some of the following sentences are faulty. Please correct those faulty ones. (10 points)

- 1). There is a certain honesty about what he says.
- 2). The audience are raising their hands.
- 3). He is resembling his father.
- 4). Last night he went to bed hungry.
- 5). Tom is the brightest one of the three boys.

Section B. Vocabulary (20 points)

- 1). In the nineteenth century, poor Europeans seeking to make their fortunes turned to America as a matter of course.
A. automatically B. obviously C. traditionally D. resignedly
- 2). Icy roads and poor visibility are familiar hazards in the Midwest.
A. chances B. conditions C. dangers D. occurrences
- 3). Congress wound up its debate on defense appropriations in a blaze of patriotic sentiment.
A. concluded B. carried on C. initiated D. interrupted
- 4). The traders from various European powers vied with one another over the trade routes to the east.
A. replaced B. followed C. traveled with D. competed with
- 5). The upheaval caused by the Cabinet resignations made it difficult for the government to function efficiently.
A. slow-down B. resentment C. disruption D. uprising
- 6). The minister reiterated his intention of resigning.
A. repeated B. stated C. described D. reported

- 7). Soaring rates of interest have recently made it difficult for young couples to buy their own homes.
A. rapidly rising B. very expensive
C. slowly rising D. extremely painful
- 8). Meteorologists are at odds over the working of tornadoes.
A. mystified B. in disagreement C. up in arms D. in disarray
- 9). In some countries like Australia, voting at General Elections is mandatory; in Britain, voting is not a statutory requirements.
A. compulsive B. compulsory C. optional D. voluntary
- 10). An inordinate amount of time was spent on minor details.
A. aggregate B. moderate C. immoderate D. fair
- 11). Negotiations ended with the ominous indication of further disruption.
A. demand B. snarl C. threat D. note
- 12). Mercedes is so careful to avoid the attention of others that, in such a large class, I expect you've barely had time to notice her.
A. self-critical B. self-absorbed C. selfish D. self-effacing
- 13). The newspaper tabulation will show how each precinct voted.
A. chart B. taboo C. tact D. ratio
- 14). The Minister's equivocal answer led to an outcry from the Opposition.
A. evasive B. inalienable C. persuasive D. overriding
- 15). Ever since Geoffey sent a sizeable cheque to a well-known charity he's been assailed persistently with requests for money from all sides.
A. assaulted B. escalated C. plied D. bombarded
- 16). The king enjoyed the sympathetic attentions of his followers.
A. quiet B. servilely flattering
C. frolicsome D. eagerly awaiting
- 17). In his youth he led a life of lechery and debauchery; he did not mend his ways until middle age.
A. compulsion B. zeal C. addiction D. lust
- 18). An infernal howling and shrieking filled the air.
A. thrilling B. mournful C. hellish D. celestial
- 19). The fugitive was a bank robber who later shot himself.
A. rich man B. thief C. prisoner D. runaway
- 20). The general's clever stratagem was successful against the enemy.
A. remarks B. maneuver C. assault D. attempt

Part Two Reading Comprehension (20 points)

Passage One

Tomas Hardy's impulses as a writer, all of which he indulged in his novels, were numerous and divergent and they did not work together in harmony. Hardy was to some degree interested in exploring his characters' psychologies, though impelled less by curiosity than by sympathy. Occasionally he felt the impulses to comedy (in all its detached coldness) as well as the impulse to farce, but he was more often inclined to see tragedy and record it. He was also inclined to literary realism in the several senses of that phrase. He wanted to describe ordinary human beings; he wanted to speculate on their dilemmas rationally (and unfortunately, even schematically); and he wanted to record precisely the material universe. Finally, he wanted to be more than a realist. He wanted to surpass what he considered to be the banality of solely recording things exactly and to express as well his awareness of the occult and the strange.

In his novels these various impulses were sacrificed to each other inevitably and often. Inevitably, because Hardy did not care in the way that novelists such as Flaubert or James cared, and therefore took paths of least resistance. Thus, one impulse often surrendered to a fresher one and, unfortunately, instead of exacting a compromise, simply disappeared. A desire to throw over reality a light that never might give way abruptly to the desire on the part of what we might consider a novelist-scientist to record exactly and concretely the structure and texture of a flower. In this instance, the new impulse was at least an energetic one, and thus its indulgence did not result in a relaxed style, but on other occasions Hardy abandoned a perilous risky and highly energizing impulse in favor of what was for him the fatally relaxing impulse to classify and schematize abstractly. When a relaxing impulse was indulged, the style—that sure index of an author's literary worth—was certain to become verbose. Hardy's weakness derived from his apparent inability to control the comings and goings of these divergent impulses and from his unwillingness to cultivate and sustain the energetic and risky ones. He submitted to first one and then another and the spirit blew where it listed; hence the unevenness of any one of his novels. His most controlled novel, *Under The Green Tree*, prominently exhibits two different but reconcilable impulses—a desire to be a realist—historian and a desire to be a psychologist of love—but the sight interlocking of plot are not enough to bind the two completely together. Thus even this book splits into two distinct parts.

1. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
- A. Under The Green Wood: Hardy's Ambiguous Triumph
 - B. The Real and The Strange: The Novelist's Shifting Realms
 - C. Hardy's Novelistic Impulse: The Problem of Control
 - D. Divergent Impulse: The Issue of Unity In the Novel
2. The passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about literary realism?
- A. Literary is most concerned with the exploration of the internal lives of ordinary human beings.
 - B. The term "literary realism" is susceptible to more than a single definition.
 - C. Literary realism and an interesting psychology are likely to be at odds in a novelist's work.
 - D. "Literary realism" is the term most often used by critics in describing the method of Hardy's novels.
3. Which of the following words could best be substituted for "relaxed" without substantially changing the author's meaning?
- A. informal
 - B. confined
 - C. risky
 - D. wordy
4. The author of the passage considers a writer's style to be _____.
- A. a reliable means by which to measure the writer's literary style
 - B. most apparent in those parts of the writer's work that are not realistic
 - C. shaped primarily by the writer's desire to classify and schematize
 - D. the most accurate index of the writer's literary reputation
5. The author implies which of the following about *Under the Greenwood Tree* in relation to Hardy's other novels?
- A. It is Hardy's most thorough investigation of the psychology of love.
 - B. Although it is his most controlled novel, it does not exhibit any harsh or risky impulses.
 - C. It, more than his other novels, reveals Hardy as a realist interested in the history of ordinary human beings.
 - D. In it Hardy's novelistic impulses are managed somewhat better than in his other novels.

Passage Two

It was once assumed that all livings could be divided into two fundamental and exhaustive categories. Multicellular plants and animals, as well as many unicellular organisms, are eukaryotic—their large, complex cells have a well-formed nucleus and many organelles. On the other hand, the true bacteria are prokaryotic cells, which are simple and lack a nucleus. The distinction between eukaryotes and bacteria, initially defined in terms of subcellular structures visible with a microscope, was ultimately carried to the molecular level. Here prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells have many features in common. For instance, they translate genetic information in proteins according to the same type of genetic coding. But even where the molecular processes are the same, the details in the two forms are different and characteristic of the respective forms. For example, the amino acid sequences of various enzymes tend to be typically prokaryotic or eukaryotic. The differences between the groups and the similarities within each group made it seem certain to most biologists that the tree of life had only two stems. Moreover, arguments pointing out the extent of both structural and functional differences between eukaryotes and true bacteria convinced many biologists that the precursors of the eukaryotes must have diverged from the common ancestor before the bacteria arose.

Although much of this picture has been sustained by more recent research, it seems fundamentally wrong in one respect. Among the bacteria, there are organisms that are significantly different both from the cells of eukaryotes and from the true bacteria, and it now appears that there are three stems in the tree of life. New techniques for determining the molecular sequence of the RNA of organisms have produced evolutionary information about the degree to which organisms are related, the time since they diverged from a common ancestor, and the reconstruction of ancestral versions of genes. These techniques have strongly suggested that although the true bacteria indeed form a large coherent groups, certain other bacteria, the archaebacteria, which are also prokaryotes and which resemble true bacteria, represent a distinct evolutionary branch that far antedates the common ancestor of all true bacteria.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. detailing the evidence that has led most biologists to replace the trichotomous picture of living organisms with a dichotomous one.
 - B. outlining the factors that have contributed to the current hypothesis concerning the number of basic categories of living organisms.
 - C. evaluating experiments that have resulted in proof that the prokaryotes

are more ancient than had been expected

- D. formulating a hypothesis about the mechanisms of evolution that resulted in the ancestors of the prokaryotes
2. According to the passage, investigations of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells at the molecular level supported the conclusions that
- A. most eukaryotic organisms are unicellular
 - B. complex cells have well-formed nuclei
 - C. prokaryotes and eukaryotes form two fundamental categories
 - D. subcellular structures are visible with a microscope
3. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following have recently been compared in order to clarify the fundamental classifications of living things?
- A. The genetic coding in true bacteria and that in other prokaryotes
 - B. The organelle structures of archaeobacteria , true bacteria, and eukaryotes
 - C. The cellular structures of multicellular organisms and unicellular organisms
 - D. The molecular sequences in eukaryotic RNA, true bacterial RNA, and archaeobacterial RNA
4. If the “new techniques” mentioned in last paragraph were applied in studies of biological classifications other than bacteria, which of the following is most likely?
- A. Some of those classifications will have to be reevaluated .
 - B. Many species of bacteria will be reclassified .
 - C. It will be determined that there are four main categories of living things rather than three.
 - D. It will be found that true bacteria are much older than eukaryotes.
5. The author’s attitude toward the view that living things are divided into three categories is best described as one of
- A. tentative acceptance
 - B. mild skepticism
 - C. limited denial
 - D. studious criticism

Part Three Translation (50 points)

1. Translate from English into Chinese. (25%)

When our family was invited to spend the first day of Chinese New Year with Xiamen officials and business leaders, my sons were excited until

they heard there would be speeches. "No way!" they protested. So Susan stayed home with the boys. She regretted it later, for the guest speaker was no other than Zhu Rongji!

Like many Americans I have little patience for politicians and speeches, but Mr. Zhu came across not as a politician but as a grandfatherly figure, or even a friend, simply sharing his concerns and hopes for China. And he had the audience laughing almost from beginning to end.

Mr. Zhu tackled serious subjects, like the reform of State-owned enterprises and the burgeoning bureaucracy, China's commitment to her Asian neighbors and determination not to devalue her currency, the need to clean up the environment or root out corruption all the while, people sat on the edge of their seats, alternately nodding in approval or holding their sides with laughter, while this spry statesman and grandfather kept a dignified poise and poker face that reminded me a lot of America's beloved talk show host Johnny Carson.

2. Translate from Chinese to English. (25%)

“健康就是财富！”这是老生常谈，多数人会表示赞同。通常说来，一个人愈是有钱，他的体质也愈是柔弱。不过，这也不能一概而论。

健康是事业的基础。一个学生，如果他的身体健康，就有精力吸收大量的知识；一个科学家，如果身强力壮，往往能取得更大的成就，而体质柔弱的学者却没有足够的精力来应付复杂的学术问题。

许多富翁把看病视为家常便饭，因为他们没有好好地锻炼体格以增进健康。身体缺乏锻炼，肌肉细胞就会松弛退化，体内的抗生素也就不能成长壮大，所以，他们就无抵抗疾病的能力。

Part Four Essay Writing (40 points)

Some people prefer to make friends with those who tend to share the same opinions with them; some people prefer to make friends who sometimes disagree with them. What kind of friends do you prefer to make? Why? Write an essay of about 400 words on the above questions.