

考试科目 英语 得分         

专业: 外国语学院非英语专业

请将所有的答案写在答卷纸上, 写在试卷纸上的一律无效

I. Multiple choice (25%)

1. The president of the college, together with the deans, \_\_\_\_\_ planning a conference for the purpose of laying down certain regulations.  
A. were                      B. are                      C. is                      D. will
2. In \_\_\_\_\_, I agree with our proposal, but I'm not sure if it will actually work.  
A. theory                      B. theorem                      C. theoretic                      D. theoretically
3. The waves \_\_\_\_\_ high and the wind howled.  
A. rose                      B. rise                      C. arose                      D. raised
4. Keith eased the car forward, \_\_\_\_\_ his way carefully in the darkness.  
A. picked                      B. picking                      C. being picked                      D. having picked
5. The number of athletes taking part in the forth-coming Asian Games \_\_\_\_\_ limited to 250.  
A. have                      B. are                      C. is                      D. will have
6. She is a very irritating woman. I don't know how you can \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. stand up with                      B. stand with                      C. put up with                      D. put up
7. "Are you still trying to convince him?" "No, there is no point \_\_\_\_\_ with him.  
A. argue                      B. for arguing                      C. to arguing                      D. in arguing
8. His name was on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.  
A. end                      B. edge                      C. tip                      D. top
9. Either his cat or his children \_\_\_\_\_ responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the dead goldfish.  
A. are/for                      B. is/of                      C. is/for                      D. are/to
10. It is \_\_\_\_\_ unusual work of art that everyone wants to have a look at it.  
A. a so                      B. such an                      C. so                      D. such
11. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ tried since then to prevent the environment from being polluted.  
A. has been                      B. have been                      C. is                      D. are

12. Technology has increased \_\_\_\_, or the amount of goods and services available.  
A. produce      B. producers      C. productivity      D. products
13. The furniture in his room is quite different \_\_\_\_ in yours.  
A. from these      B. from ones      C. from that one      D. from that
14. Comparative anatomy is the science which compares the physical make-up of different \_\_\_\_.  
A. specieses      B. species      C. speciesis      D. species'
15. The rain seems to have set \_\_\_\_ for the evening.  
A. in      B. upon      C. about      D. down
16. "Do the Smiths live next door to you?" "No, but they \_\_\_\_."  
A. used to      B. used to do      C. used to be      D. used to being
17. Because the soil is so \_\_\_\_, few plants will grow here.  
A. fancy      B. rusty      C. windy      D. sandy
18. Everyone else was killed in the accident. I was the only one to \_\_\_\_.  
A. alive      B. outlive      C. survive      D. relieve
19. This morning traffic was held \_\_\_\_ by an accident outside the town hall.  
A. off      B. up      C. out      D. down
20. I \_\_\_\_ him to be careful because the road was dangerous.  
A. suggested      B. suspected      C. supposed      D. urged
21. He is \_\_\_\_ of an artist.  
A. anybody      B. anything      C. somebody      D. something
22. \_\_\_\_ he come late, give him the message.  
A. Had      B. Should      C. Would      D. Did
23. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_ anything about it for the time being.  
A. do      B. didn't do      C. don't do      D. don't
24. The teacher insisted that we \_\_\_\_ in our homework at once.  
A. shall hand      B. hand      C. must hand      D. will hand
25. Mary takes \_\_\_\_ her father.  
A. after      B. in      C. before      D. for

## II. Reading comprehension (30%)

### Passage A

Napoleon Bonaparte's ambition to control all the area around the Mediterranean Sea led him and his French soldiers to Egypt. After losing a naval battle, they were forced to remain there for three years. In 1799, while

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constructing a fort, a soldier discovered a piece of stele (stone pillar bearing an inscription) known as the Rosetta stone. This famous stone, which would eventually lead to the deciphering of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics dating to 3100 B.C., was written in three languages: hieroglyphics (picture writing), demotic (a shorthand version of hieroglyphics), and Greek. Scientists discovered that the characters, unlike those in English, could be written from right to left and in other directions as well.

Twenty-three years after the discovery of the Rosetta stone, Jean Francois Champollion, a French philologist, fluent in several languages, was able to decipher the first word—Ptolemy—as the name of an Egyptian ruler. This name was written inside an oval called a “cartouche.” Further investigation revealed that cartouches contained names of important people of that period. Champollion painstakingly continued his search and was able to increase his growing list of known phonetic signs. He and an Englishman, Thomas Young, worked independently of each other to unravel the deeply hidden mysteries of this strange language. Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols, while Champollion insisted that the pictures represented words.

1. Which of the following languages was not written on the Rosetta stone?  
 A. French                      B. Demotic                      C. Greek                      D. Hieroglyphics
2. Which of the following statements is not true?  
 A. Cartouches contained names of prominent people of the period.  
 B. Champollion and Young worked together in an attempt to decipher the hieroglyphics.  
 C. One of Napoleon’s soldiers discovered the Rosetta stone.  
 D. Thomas Young believed that sound values could be assigned to the symbols.
3. What was the first word that was deciphered from the Rosetta stone?  
 A. Cartouche                      B. Ptolemy                      C. Demotic                      D. Champollion

4. Why were Napoleon's soldiers in Egypt in 1799?
- A. They were celebrating a naval victory.
  - B. They were looking for the Rosetta stone.
  - C. They were waiting to continue their campaign.
  - D. They were trying to decipher the hieroglyphics.
5. Who was responsible for deciphering the first word?
- A. Champollion
  - B. Young
  - C. Ptolemy
  - D. Napoleon

### Passage B

Every once in a while you will read some articles about a so-called scholar unearthing material that is supposed to prove that William Shakespeare did not really write the works attributed to him.

Many alternative authors have been suggested—most prominently, Christopher Marlowe and Francis Bacon. One proponent of Bacon as author of Shakespeare's plays actually looked for words like "fat and lard" and calculated how their places in the texts of the plays proved that Bacon authored them.

Any scholar can see the fallacy of such an argument and yet many adult readers of newspaper articles, written by men who have never done any research on Shakespeare, are taken in by the arguments proposed against Shakespeare's authorship.

It is true that we have no manuscripts of the plays as they came from Shakespeare's hand. After all, he wrote the plays to be acted and the actors used the author's manuscripts. However, almost half the plays appeared in print under the author's name during his lifetime which ended in 1616. A few years later, in 1623, two of Shakespeare's actor friends published a great folio volume with thirty-six plays and put Shakespeare's name on the title page. They even got Ben Johnson, Shakespeare's great rival playwright, to write a poetic introduction for the folio volume.

There are other arguments I might adduce to vindicate Shakespeare's authorship. Suffice it to say, a blanket argument against those who deny Shakespeare's authorship is simply this: If Shakespeare did not write the plays attributed to him, it was someone else by the same name.

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6. The main idea of the first paragraph is that
- some scholars have proved that Shakespeare's works were not his own.
  - Some scholars do not believe Shakespeare's works were his own.
  - Some scholars have proved that Shakespeare's works were his own.
  - Some pseudo-scholars try to prove that Shakespeare's works were not his own.
7. In paragraph 2, the phrase "proponent of Bacon" is similar in meaning to
- one who proposed Bacon as the author of Shakespeare's works.
  - Bacon was a great writer.
  - Bacon's followers.
  - Writer who liked Bacon.
8. In paragraph 3, the phrase "are taken in" is similar in meaning to
- are proved
  - are deceived
  - are stupefied
  - are convinced
9. The writer says one difficulty in proving Shakespeare's authorship is that
- the author's manuscripts of the plays are no longer available.
  - all of Shakespeare's plays were not printed until 1623.
  - the plays appeared only in print in 1616.
  - the actors had changed the author's manuscript.
10. The writer in his blanket conclusion
- states that perhaps another person by the name of Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's plays.
  - States that it is only logical that Shakespeare's plays were written by Shakespeare.
  - Supposes that Shakespeare's plays could not have been written by anyone else.
  - Supposes that Shakespeare's plays could have been written by someone else.

**III. Translate the following passage into Chinese (20%)**

The rate at which man has been storing up useful knowledge about himself and the universe has been spiraling upward for 10,000 years. The rate took a sharp upward leap with the invention of writing, but even so it remained painfully slow over centuries of time. The next great leap forward in knowledge-acquisition did not occur until the invention of movable type in the fifteenth century by Butenberg and others. Prior to 1500, by the most optimistic estimates, Europe was producing books at a rate of 1,000 titles per year. This means, give or take a bit, that it would take a full century to produce a library of 100,000 titles. By 1950, four and a half centuries later, the rate had accelerated so sharply that Europe was producing 120,000 titles a year. What once took a century now took only ten months. By 1960, a single decade later, the rate had made another significant jump, so that a century's work could be completed in seven and a half months. And, by the mid-sixties, the output of books on a world scale, Europe included, approached the prodigious figure of 1,000 titles per day.

**IV. Translate the following sentences into English (25%)**

1. 发言人明确表示总统在任何情况下都不会取消这次旅行。
2. 他在战争中被俘，不论敌人如何残酷地折磨他，他从不屈服。
3. 许多大学生申请政府贷款交学费。
4. 如今学生们热衷于学习电脑，因为他们清楚在信息时代这是必不可少的技能。
5. 在西方，人们常常邮购商品，这可以节省许多时间。
6. 我宁可到外面去散步也不愿在这房间里待上两个小时什么事也不做。
7. 她被这突如其来的打击吓得好几分钟讲不出一句话来。
8. 人们常把美国看成是一个不同民族的大熔炉。
9. 她行医至今已有三年零四个月了。
10. 你若要申请工作，就得作好面试的准备，到时常常得回答一些棘手的问题。