

专业名称 英语语言文学, 外国语言学及应用语言学, 英语学科教学论考试科目 综合英语 (414)

(注意: 答案必须写在统一印制的答题纸上, 否则不给分)

General Directions: This test is designed to assess your proficiency in English language and qualification for postgraduate studies. Read each section carefully and write all your answers on your Answer Sheet.

题类	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	阅卷人	
题分	10	10	10	10	20	15	40	35	核卷人	
得分									总 分	

- I. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. If a statement is true, write a T; if it is false, write an F. (10)
1. When 'subject' is used as a verb, the stress should be shifted onto the second syllable.
 2. The word 'entreat' is virtually synonymous with 'treat'.
 3. In 'Nervously, he went into the office', the adverb focuses on the manner of his going.
 4. In 'receipt' the pronunciation of the letter group 'ceipt' is identical with 'ceit' in 'conceit'.
 5. The word 'formula' is Latin in origin.
 6. "Both of them are not Nobel Prize winners" suggests that one is a Nobel Prize winner and the other is not.
 7. 'RSVP' is often used in invitation, meaning if you have time, please come.

8. Americans prefer 'living-room' to 'sitting-room'.
9. When one greets you "How are you doing?" and you respond "Not to complain", you mean you are satisfied with what you are doing recently.
10. 'Thou' is equivalent to Modern English 'them'.

II. From among the lettered choices, select the one that best completes the relationship of the capitalized words. (10)

1. SQUARE : CIRCLE :: RECTANGLE : _____
 A. ellipse B. sphere
 C. triangle D. dimension
2. EROSION : _____ :: CORRUPTION : CHARACTER
 A. sand B. rock
 C. acid D. graft
3. SHADOW : SUBSTANCE :: ILLUSION : _____
 A. mirage B. light
 C. reality D. imagination
4. EVANESCENT : PERMANENT :: FLEETING : _____
 A. ephemeral B. expedient
 C. occasional D. abiding
5. THIS SIDE OF PARADISE : PARADISE LOST :: _____ : MILTON
 A. Hemingway B. Fitzgerald
 C. Faulkner D. Dos Passos
6. HURRY : _____ :: PAINS : GAINS
 A. worry B. hardworking
 C. profits D. accidents
7. INVITE : DECLINE :: _____ : REFUSE
 A. summon B. discard
 C. offer D. challenge

8. _____ : MAINTENANCE :: MULTIPLY : EXPLICITNESS 060
 A. subsistence B. persistence
 C. manufacture D. implicitness
9. SHEEP : _____ :: HORSE : STABLE
 A. den B. fold
 C. burrow D. hive
10. _____ : JOHN DEWEY :: EXISTENTIALISM : JEAN PAUL SARTRE
 A. idealism B. humanism
 C. empiricism D. pragmatism

III. Identify and correct the five errors in the following passage. (10)

1 While some reforms focus on government and public
 2 behavior others looked at the cities as a whole. Civic leaders,
 3 convincing that physical environment influenced human behavior,
 4 argued that cities should develop master plans to guide their
 5 future growth and development. City planning was nothing new,
 6 however the rapid industrialization and urban growth of the late
 7 nineteenth century took place without any consideration for order.
 8 Urban renewal in the twentieth century followed several courses.
 9 Some cities introduced plans to completely rebuild the city core.
 10 Another cities contented themselves with zoning plans for
 11 regulating future growth. Certain parts of town were restricted
 12 residential use, while others were set aside for industrial or
 13 commercial development.

IV. Cloze (10)

William Butler Yeats is often considered the greatest lyric poet in English of the early 20th century. A highly versatile artist, he produced a rich and varied body of poems and plays during his long (1)_____. His early works, such as the famous poem, *The Lake Isle of Innisfree*, are (2)_____ by their romantic dreamy mood and musical language. Later, as he became (3)_____ with Irish nationalism, Yeats turned increasingly to Irish folklore and history as subjects for his plays and for such poems as *Easter* (1916). Some of his most impressive works, (4)_____, were written in his late years. Such poems as *Leda and the Swan*, *Among School Children*, and *The Tower* exemplify his mature style. They are (5)_____ in sym-

bolic imagery and are in a direct vigorous language that is based on (6)_____ speech rhythms. 061

The poems of Yeats were published in (7)_____ volumes as *The Great Helmet and Other Poems* (1910), *Responsibilities* (1914), *The Wild Swans at Coole* (1917), *The Tower* (1928), and *New Poems* (1938). Many of his poems employ symbols (8)_____ from various mythological sources and from his private system of mystical beliefs. His view that human history is a recurrent (9)_____ of creation and destruction is also reflected in his (10)_____ quoted poem *The Second Coming*, which prophesies the collapse of modern civilization. In 1923, Yeats was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature.

V. Read the following passages and choose one answer to each question.

(20)

Questions 1-8

Throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth, citizens of the United States maintained a bias against big cities. Most lived on farms and in small towns and believed cities to be centers of corruption, crime, poverty, and moral degradation. Their distrust was caused, in part, by a national ideology that proclaimed farming the greatest occupation and rural living superior to urban living. This attitude prevailed even as the number of urban dwellers increased and cities became an essential feature of the national landscape. Gradually, economic reality overcame ideology. Thousands abandoned the precarious life on the farm for more secure and better paying jobs in the city. But when these people migrated from the countryside, they carried their fears and suspicions with them. These new urbanites, already convinced that cities were overwhelmed with great problems, eagerly embraced the progressive reforms that promised to bring order out of the chaos of the city.

One of many reforms came in the area of public utilities. Water and sewerage systems were usually operated by municipal governments, but the gas and electric networks were privately owned. Reformers feared that the privately owned utility companies would charge exorbitant rates for these essential services and deliver them only to people who could afford them. Some city and state governments responded by regulating the utility companies, but a number of cities began to supply these services themselves. Proponents of these reforms argued that public ownership and regulation would insure widespread access to these utilities and guarantee a fair price.

While some reforms focused on government and public behavior, others

looked at the cities as a whole. Civic leaders, convinced that physical environment influenced human behavior, argued that cities should develop master plans to guide their future growth and development. City planning was nothing new, but the rapid industrialization and urban growth of the late nineteenth century took place without any consideration for order. Urban renewal in the twentieth century followed several courses. Some cities introduced plans to completely rebuild the city core. Most other cities contented themselves with zoning plans for regulating future growth. Certain parts of town were restricted to residential use, while others were set aside for industrial or commercial development.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Comparison of urban and rural life in the early twentieth century
 - B. The role of government in twentieth-century urban renewal
 - C. Efforts to improve urban life in the early twentieth century
 - D. Methods of controlling urban growth in the twentieth century
2. The first paragraph suggests that most people who lived in rural areas
 - A. were suspicious of their neighbors
 - B. were very proud of their lifestyle
 - C. believed city government had too much power
 - D. wanted to move to the cities
3. In the early twentieth century, many rural dwellers migrated to the city in order to
 - A. participate in the urban reform movement
 - B. seek financial security
 - C. comply with a government ordinance
 - D. avoid crime and corruption
4. The word "embraced" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 - A. suggested
 - B. welcomed
 - C. demanded
 - D. overestimated
5. What concern did reformers have about privately owned utility companies?
 - A. They feared the services would not be made available to all city

dwellers.

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- B. They believed private ownership would slow economic growth.
- C. They did not trust the companies to obey the government regulations.
- D. They wanted to ensure that the services would be provided to rural areas.

6. The word "exorbitant" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
- A. additional
 - B. expensive
 - C. various
 - D. modified
7. All of the following were the direct result of public utility reforms EXCEPT
- A. local governments determined the rates charged by private utility companies
 - B. some utility companies were owned and operated by local governments
 - C. the availability of services was regulated by local governments
 - D. private utility companies were required to pay a fee to local governments
8. Why does the author mention "industrialization"?
- A. To explain how fast urban growth led to poorly designed cities
 - B. To emphasize the economic importance of urban areas
 - C. To suggest that labor disputes had become an urban problem
 - D. To illustrate the need for construction of new factories

Questions 9-16

Virtually everything astronomers known about objects outside the solar system is based on the detection of photons-quanta of electromagnetic radiation. Yet there is another form of radiation that permeates the universe: neutrinos. With (as its name implies) no electric charge, and negligible mass, the neutrino interacts with other particles so rarely that a neutrino can cross the entire universe, even traversing substantial aggregations of matter, without being absorbed or even deflected. Neutrinos can thus escape from regions of space where light and other kinds of electromagnetic radiation are blocked by matter. Furthermore, neutrinos carry with them information about the site and

circumstances of their production: therefore, the detection of cosmic neutrinos could provide new information about a wide variety of cosmic phenomena and about the history of the universe. But how can scientists detect a particle that interacts so infrequently with other matter? Twenty-five years passed between Pauli's hypothesis that the neutrino existed and its actual detection: since then virtually all research with neutrinos has been with neutrinos created artificially in large particle accelerators and studied under neutrino microscopes. But a neutrino telescope, capable of detecting cosmic neutrinos, is difficult to construct. No apparatus can detect neutrinos unless it is extremely massive, because great mass is synonymous with huge numbers of nucleons (neutrons and protons), and the more massive the detector, the greater the probability of one of its nucleon's reacting with a neutrino.

In addition, the apparatus must be sufficiently shielded from the interfering effects of other particles. Fortunately, a group of astrophysicists has proposed a means of detecting cosmic neutrinos by harnessing the mass of the ocean. Named DUMAND, for Deep Underwater Muon and Neutrino Detector, the project calls for placing an array of light sensors at a depth of five kilometers under the ocean surface. The detecting medium is the seawater itself: when a neutrino interacts with a particle in an atom of seawater, the result is a cascade of electrically charged particles and a flash of light that can be detected by the sensors. The five kilometers of sea-water above the sensors will shield them from the interfering effects of other high-energy particles raining down through the atmosphere.

The strongest motivation for the DUMAND project is that it will exploit an important source of information about the universe. The extension of astronomy from visible light to radio waves to x-rays and gamma rays never failed to lead to the discovery of unusual objects such as radio galaxies, quasars, and pulsars. Each of these discoveries came as a surprise. Neutrino astronomy will doubtless bring its own share of surprises.

9. Which of the following titles best summarizes the passage as a whole?

- A. At the Threshold of Neutrino Astronomy
- B. Neutrinos and the History of the Universe
- C. The Creation and Study of Neutrinos
- D. The DUMAND System and How It Works

10. With which of the following statements regarding neutrino astronomy would the author be most likely to agree?

- A. Neutrino astronomy will supersede all present forms of astronomy.
 - B. Neutrino astronomy will be abandoned if the DUMAND project fails.
 - C. Neutrino astronomy can be expected to lead to major breakthroughs in astronomy.
 - D. Neutrino astronomy will disclose phenomena that will be more surprising than past discoveries.
11. In the last paragraph, the author describes the development of astronomy in order to
- A. suggest that the potential findings of neutrino astronomy can be seen as part of a series of astronomical successes
 - B. demonstrate the effectiveness of the DUMAND apparatus in detecting neutrinos
 - C. name some cosmic phenomena that neutrino astronomy will illuminate
 - D. contrast the motivation of earlier astronomers with that of the astrophysicists working on the DUMAND project
12. According to the passage, one advantage that neutrinos have for studies in astronomy is that they
- A. have been detected for the last twenty-five years
 - B. are usually extremely massive
 - C. carry information about their history with them
 - D. are very similar to other electromagnetic particles
13. According to the passage, the primary use of the apparatus mentioned would be to
- A. increase the mass of a neutrino
 - B. interpret the information neutrinos carry with them
 - C. see neutrinos in distant regions of space
 - D. detect the presence of cosmic neutrinos
14. The passage states that interactions between neutrinos and other matter are
- A. artificial
 - B. undetectable
 - C. rare
 - D. hazardous
15. The passage mentions which of the following as a reason that neutrinos are hard to detect?

- A. Their pervasiveness in the universe
- B. The infrequency of their interaction with other matter
- C. Their ability to escape from different regions of space
- D. The similarity of their structure to that of nucleons

16. According to the passage, the interaction of a neutrino with other matter can produce
- A. a form of radiation that permeates the universe
 - B. inaccurate information about the site and circumstances of the neutrino's production
 - C. charged particles and light
 - D. a situation in which light and other forms of electromagnetic radiation are blocked

Questions 17-20

Many critics of Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a "romantic" reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*.

17. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?
- A. The second part has received more attention from critics.
 - B. The second part annuls the force of the first part.
 - C. The second part provides less substantiation for a "romantic" reading.
 - D. The second part is better because it is more realistic.

18. Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?
- A. James, more than any other novelists, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
 - B. James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
 - C. James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Bronte.
 - D. James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.
19. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should
- A. not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
 - B. not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
 - C. not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
 - D. concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
20. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about *Hamlet*?
- V. *Hamlet* has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.
 - VI. *Hamlet* has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation.
 - VII. *Hamlet* is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is *Wuthering Heights*.
 - VIII. *Hamlet* has not received a critical interpretation that has been widely accepted by readers.
- A. II only
 - B. I and IV only
 - C. III and IV only
 - D. I, II, and III only

VI. Express in your own words the underlined parts of the following sentences. (15)

1. Slips can also occur when stray information throws off human information-processing systems.
2. Relational arguments have a major pitfall: because they underline women's physiological and psychological distinctiveness, they are often appropriated by political adversaries and used to endorse male privilege.
3. By contrast, the individualist feminist tradition emphasizes individual human rights and celebrates women's quest for personal autonomy, while downplaying the importance of gender roles and minimizing discussion of childbearing and its attendant responsibilities.
4. Such works would enable students taking Asian American studies courses (and professors in related fields) to look up basic information on Asian American individuals, institutions, history, and culture without having to wade through mountains of primary source material.
5. When no preconceived ideas keep us from looking and we take all the time we need to really feel what we see, the universe opens up and we catch our breath in awe at the incredible complexity of design in the humblest things.

VII. Translation (40)

A. Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese. (20)

Not only do lies not provide the "help" hoped for by advocates of benevolent deception; they invade the autonomy of patients and render them unable to make informed choices concerning their own health, including the choice of whether to be a patient in the first place. We are becoming increasingly aware of all that can befall patients in the course of their illness when information is denied or distorted. Dying patients especially who are easiest to mislead and most often kept in the dark can then not make decisions about the end of life: about whether or not they should enter a hospital, or to have surgery; about where and with whom they should spend their remaining time; about how they should bring their affairs to a close and take leave.

Lies also do harm to those who tell them: harm to their integrity and, in the long run, to their credibility. Lies hurt their colleagues as well. The suspicion of deceit undercuts the work of the many doctors who are scrupulously honest with their patients; it contributes to the spiral of lawsuits and of "defensive medicine," and thus it injures, in turn, the entire medical profession.

B. Translate the following paragraphs into English. (20)

据粗略统计, 现代英语有 50 万词。可以说, 世上没有哪本词典能尽收所有的词项。更何况随新事物、新概念、新著的不断涌现, 英语词汇不断增长。若以收词量论短长, 这显然是片面的。一本词典, 如能对特定的读者起到积极作用, 就是一部好的辞书。我觉得《朗文初级英汉双解词典》二版正是这样的一本工具书, 它十分适合英语初学者, 特别是小学生。如果说渊博的英语学识是一座高楼大厦, 那么二版就能帮助上述读者筑起这座摩天大楼的雏形, 使读者获得攀上顶层的扶梯。

我阅毕样本, 想到以上这些, 谨写此序, 表示祝贺。

VIII. Writing (35)

Some parents think that they should push their children to achieve their best in school; other parents take a let-alone policy. Which view do you agree and why? Write a composition of about 300 words on the subject.

THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST