

外语学院 2对39

华东师范大学 共 页

2004 年 攻读硕士学位研究生入学试题

考试科目: 基础英语

招生专业:

考生注意:

无论以下试题中是否有答题位置, 均应将答案做在考场另发的答题纸上(写明题号)。

2004 Graduate Student
Admission Examination
Basic English

I. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the expression that best completes the sentence. (40 points, 2 point for each question)

1. It was _____ that they were in considerable danter.
a. conspicuous b. evident
c. prominent d. evidable
2. It's a(n) _____ club to which only members are admitted.
a. exclusive b. idiomatic
c. secluded d. private
3. I will send you the information you require _____.
a. actually b. at once
c. for the present d. shortly
4. They didn't foresee the _____ result of their irresponsible behaviour.
a. plausible b. reasonable
c. imminent d. laudable

5. During the lecture I tried to _____ down the main points that are made.

- a. doodle
- b. draw
- c. sketch
- d. scribble

6. He looked at me with a _____ on his face when I told him what I had done.

- a. scrawl
- b. gulp
- c. sneer
- d. gasp

7. The _____ was thronged with shoppers on the Saturday before Christmas.

- a. boutique
- b. precinct
- c. locality
- d. ground

8. I enjoy going to that shop because the staff are so _____.

- a. obsequious
- b. submissive
- c. courteous
- d. subservient

9. It took a long time for the theory of evolution to be _____.

- a. permitted
- b. tolerated
- c. accepted
- d. absorbed

10. One of the effects of acid rain is that it causes plants to _____.

- a. contract
- b. flourish
- c. thrive
- d. wither

11. Every member of the community has their own personal _____ to make.

- a. donation
- b. contribution
- c. endowment
- d. announcement

12. We are looking for new blood to join our dynamic _____.

- a. circle
- b. set
- b. clique
- d. audience

13. Technically speaking, anyone who _____ the law is a criminal.

- a. could have broken
- b. may have broken
- c. has been breaking
- d. has broken

14. In doing exercise in learning English it is always better to make an educated _____ than to leave a blank.

- a. attempt
- b. endeavor
- c. guess
- d. chance

15. The street vendor had to calm down the _____ customer first before giving back the money to her.
a. irate b. happy
c. ridiculous d. quick
16. The discovery of the travel route to the new territory meant a _____ to the people of the small town.
a. wealth b. windfall
c. celebration d. treasure
17. Kindness is just one of her _____.
a. attributes b. processes
c. believes d. points
18. He was charged with _____ the company money into his own account.
a. siphoning off b. bringing
c. gaining d. absorbing
19. We all felt very _____ after the big dinner.
a. swelled b. bloated
c. starved d. filled
20. The drug problem continues to run _____ in many US cities.
a. popular b. uncontrolled
c. rampant d. fierce

I. Cloze

Read the following paragraph. Fill in each blank with ONE suitable word.

(15 points, 1.5 points for each blank)

Lutheran Pie

One fall day I went to the kitchen and got out a bag of four and made the first apple pie I made in my life. Made it from scratch, including (1) _____ butter with flour to make a great crust, and loaded it with sour apples and brown sugar and nutmeg, backed it to a T, and of course it (2) _____ delicious. My guests (3) _____ dinner were a couple who seemed to be coasting from a bad fight. We ate the pie and sat in a daze of pleasure afterward, during (4) _____ the wife said that it reminded her of pies she ate when she was a little Norwegian Lutheran girl in Normania Township on the western Minnesota prairie. "We had love, good health, and (5) _____ in God, all things that money (6) _____ buy," she said, glancing at her husband, apropos of something. "This

time of year, we were always broke, but somehow we made (7) _____. We'd fix equipment, feed the animals, and sleep. My mother made apple pie. One year she made thirty (8) _____ one day. My dad was sick and thirty of our neighbors came in with fourteen combines and harvested his three hundred acres of (9) _____. It took them half a day to do it, at a time when they were racing to get their own soybeans in, but out there, if your car broke down in the country, the next car by would stop. My mother baked thirty pies and gave one to everybody who helped us." Naturally I was pleased – until it occurred to me that I (10) _____ never bake another one as good, having hit a home run on my first try. (They are still marred by the way.)

II. Proof reading

(15 points, 1.5 points for each blank)

Edit the following passage.

In each of the line marked with a number, there is either ONE mistake or NO mistake in grammar, usage, unnecessary repetition, or lack of a proper word.

Use the following editing symbols in your answer sheet.

Delete a word.

a

∨, add a word. Example, add ∨ word.

O, if there is no mistake in the line.

Replace a word like this: ~~Cross-out~~ the word and then insert ∨ with your new word.

Lounge Lizards

By Simon Midgley

1. _____	<p>New Yorkers are escalating their aged-old war against cockroaches by setting lizards loose in their apartments to hunt the insects down. One man interviewed by The New York Times says he resorted a ferocious breed of gecko imported from Java and Malaysia – a nocturnal reptile with feet like suction cups – after all methods of getting rid of cockroaches failed. Since then, he says, his home has been roachfree. “You would almost never see them,” he adds, “but you’ll hear them bark” – a cross between a lamb’s beat and the yap of a Yorkshire terrier. The most popular gecko is the Tokay, which sports a bluish-green skin with orange spots, and ranging from two to eight inches long. The Times says New Yorkers don’t seem to mind failing asleep in the sound of “scurrying and crunching, scurrying and crunching”. Those who fear that the Big Apple may be less dangerous or cold for the gecko are worrying needlessly, says The Washington Post. “Lizards have been on this Earth for more than 160 million years, cockroaches for perhaps 400 million, which is a great deal more than can be said for any of us. In the distant future, long before Manhattan has fallen otherwise silent, there will probably be one sound still heard on the East Side, West Side, all around the former town – “Bark-bark-bark ... Crunch-crunch-crunch.”</p>
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	
6. _____	
7. _____	
8. _____	
9. _____	
10. _____	

III. Reading

Read the following article and answer the questions. (45 Points for 3 passages. 3 points for each question.)

A First Passage

Crowds and Power

Elias Canetti

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to *see* what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. In the dark, the fear of an unexpected touch can mount to panic. Even clothes give insufficient security: it is easy to tear them and pierce through to the naked, smooth, defenseless flesh of the victim.

All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness.

The repugnance to being touched remains with us when we go about among people; the way we move in a busy street, in restaurants, trains or buses, is governed by it. Even when we are standing next to them and are able to watch and examine them closely, we avoid actual contact if we can. If we do not avoid it, it is because we feel attracted to someone; and then it is we who make the approach.

The promptness with which apology is offered for an unintentional contact, the tension with which it is awaited, our violent and sometimes even physical reaction when it is not forthcoming, the antipathy and hatred we feel for the offender, even when we cannot be certain who it is – the whole knot of shifting and intensely sensitive reactions to an alien touch – proves that we are dealing here with a human propensity as deep-seated as it is alert and insidious; something which never leaves a man when he has once established the boundaries of his personality. Even in sleep, when he is far more unguarded, he can all too easily be disturbed by a touch.

It is only in a crowd that man can become free of this fear of being touched. That is the only situation in which the fear changes into its opposite. The crowd he needs is the dense crowd, in which body is pressed to body; a crowd, too, whose physical constitution is also dense, or compact, so that he no longer notices who it is that presses against him. As soon as a man has surrendered himself to the crowd, he ceases to fear its touch. Ideally, all are equal there; no distinctions count, not even that of sex. The man pressed against him is the same as himself. He feels him as he feels himself. Suddenly it is as though everything were happening in one and the same body. This is the perhaps one of the reasons why a crowd seeks to close in on itself: it wants to rid each individual as completely as possible of the fear of being touched. The more fiercely people press together, the more certain they feel that they do not fear each other. This reversal of the fear of being touched belongs to the nature of crowds. The feeling of relief is most striking where the density of the crowd is greatest.

1. People fear burglars because they _____.
 - a. arrive suddenly and unexpectedly
 - b. attack people in the assumed safety of their homes
 - c. grab you in the dark
 - d. steal your most treasured personal possessions

2. In public, according to the writer, we _____.
 - a. always avoid contact with people
 - b. do not object to someone attractive touching us
 - c. feel most vulnerable
 - d. try not to be touched

3. If, by chance, someone does touch us we feel _____.
 - a. disgusted by this
 - b. hostile to them
 - c. shocked by this
 - d. surprised by this

4. The way we feel when in a crowd is presented as a(n) _____.
 - a. absurdity
 - b. logical conclusion
 - c. opposite
 - d. paradox

5. Once formed, crowds always tend to _____.
 - a. become uncomfortable
 - b. contract
 - c. expand
 - d. split up

B Second Passage

Commuters

Barrie Sherman

People do not travel for pleasure on the roads and trains leading into cities on weekday mornings; they are commuting. Commuters represent the antithesis of Robert Louis Stevenson's view of traveling that "For my part, I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake." Commuters travel because they have to; the destination is the only thing that matters.

Commuting is modern. Up until the 1950s most workers lived in the shadow of their workplace and within earshot of its whistle or hooter; people walked or cycled to work, even going home for

their lunch. As cities grow and as the pressure on city center property increases, so ever more people have had to move further away from their place of work. The suburbs grow and this results in the horrendous rush hours, many of which tail back to the suburbs themselves. To ease the commuter congestion city governments build new roads, especially ring roads, but these generate more traffic, adding to the traffic jams and bad health. San Francisco introduced BART to take the pressure off its roads, but after an initial positive response the scheme was overtaken by the sheer magnitude of commuter growth.

Trains and subway systems are little better. In Tokyo "pushers" are employed to squeeze commuters into carriages, in London and New York the underground systems are near capacity and unpleasant to ride. In Paris petty crime on the Metro is rife. In Soweto the trains are so crowded that commuters hang on to the outside of the "black only" trains. The associated health hazards are rivaled by those caused by traffic accidents and the stress-related diseases created by the tension in all forms of commuting.

The bigger the city, the larger the daily commuting public and the longer the distances traveled. Many commuters see neither their houses nor their children in daylight for almost six months of the year. In a large city like London the average daily time spent commuting to and from work is almost two hours. As a working day is eight hours or less, this means that the average commuter really "works" in excess of a six-day week. Cities which try to alleviate the lot of the commuter are those which are most worth living in, but it is a hard and uphill task to do anything constructive. Special "Kiss and Ride" metro stations surround Washington, but are as little used as the "Ride-On" buses. People appear to prefer the traffic jams on the Beltway.

Although most people dislike the unpleasant "dead time" of commuting, some people turn it to their advantage. J.M Keynes wrote his *General Theory* en route from London to Cambridge, and there are classes in French, business studies, bridge and chess (among other topics) on commuter trains into the London main-line stations. Other people, especially those who can afford the comfort of first-class tickets, catch up on their reading, do the preparation for the day's work, use their computers or the train telephones, or listen to music. Others take the view that commuting should make you fit. They walk, run, cycle, row, sail, skate and skate-board into work.

6. San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit scheme _____.
 - a. could not cope with the numbers of passengers
 - b. has been a resounding success
 - c. took a long time to become successful
 - d. was eagerly awaited

7. As a solution to the rise in the number of commuters, trains and subways are _____.
 - a. more effective than new roads
 - b. not as effective as new roads
 - c. rather more effective than new roads
 - d. scarcely any more effective than new roads

8. It is more pleasant to live in cities which _____.
- are small enough for people not to need to commute
 - encourage commuting
 - have efficient public transport systems
 - improve conditions for commuters
9. Washington's metro trains are _____.
- as popular as its buses
 - as unpopular as its buses
 - less popular than its buses
 - more popular than its buses
10. The majority of travelers _____.
- don't enjoy wasting their time commuting
 - make the most of the time they spend commuting
 - keep fit while commuting
 - exercise their minds while commuting

C Third Passage

Public Enemy No 1

Andrew Bordiss

Picture the scene. Dozens of theatergoers leave for their cars after an enjoyable evening watching *Evita*. There's a gentle buzz of conversation as couples praise or criticize the show. A smartly dressed group heads towards the multi-storey car park where a couple of hours earlier they left their vehicles with a paid-for ticket stuck on the windscreen. And then it grips them – that Clamping Feeling.

For this particular party the experience was too much to bear. They had been clamped for allegedly parking in spaces reserved for others. Finding the clampers still at work, the motorists vented their frustration, reportedly setting about the clamper and his 22-year-old female assistant with a fury that took even the hardened victims by surprise.

What the incident confirmed is that car clampers have taken over the role of Public Enemy No 1 once held by traffic wardens.

While most small businesses talk of recession, there is a boom in the number of clamping firms being hired by owners of private land and car parks.

There are, of course, many respectable firms operating for councils and police forces, demobilizing cars in city centers and charging a set fee for freedom. And although it can be argued that the very act of immobilization leads to greater traffic jams and more public annoyance, there

is no doubt that clamping has an immediate impact on the car owner which a parking ticket does not. But it is the explosion in private clamping which is causing most friction.

The distress felt by readers of *Auto Express* who had fallen victim to the clampers prompted us to investigate the tactics and legality of the private firms. We found that clamping was generally carried out by small outfits which could obtain a franchise for as little as \$115.

The firm involved in the *Evita* incident has a large network of franchise holders. It charges them a joining fee of \$46 plus \$11.5 for a sign to erect at the site. They must buy six signs when they join up. The company sets its de-clamping fee at \$46 and operators must pay back \$8 for each "hit". This means they are in profit after 15 clampings – and from then on have the potential to make a small fortune.

We approached the firm from a job managing one of its franchises. Our reporter said he was an out-of-work security guard who had been in prison for three years after being convicted of theft and that he was a big aggressive, bullying type. It did not put them off.

"We'd only turn you down if you've been inside for rape or murder," was the reply.

The most worrying aspect, as far as the motorist is concerned, is that the growing breed of operators are working in a twilight legal world. Our investigation revealed that there is no law regulating the operators or the often-exorbitant fees they charge.

11. Why were the people who had been to *Evita* clamped?

- a. For blocking an entrance or exit.
- b. For displaying their tickets in the wrong place.
- c. For not paying enough for their car park tickets.
- d. For parking in unauthorized spaces.

12. Before clampers, the most dislike people in the country were _____.

- a. car park attendants
- b. estate agents
- c. politicians
- d. traffic wardens

13. If their cars are clamped, motorists have to pay _____.

- a. a fixed amount of money
- b. a sum equivalent to the cost of a parking ticket
- c. at least \$46
- d. \$11.50

14. Clamping is effective because it _____.

- a. causes embarrassment
- b. costs more to have a car freed than a parking ticket

- c. is more inconvenient for motorists than a parking ticket
- d. leads to more than annoyance for other drivers

15. Operating a clamping franchise is a very _____.

- a. enjoyable occupation
- b. hazardous occupation
- c. profitable occupation
- d. unpredictable occupation

IV. Academic Writing

Read the following excerpt and then comment on T.S. Eliot's view on the value of interest in education in not less than 500 words. (35 Points)

On Educational Liberalism

By T.S. Eliot

Another fallacy of liberal education is that the student who advances to the university should take up the study that interests him most. For a small number of students this is in the main right. Even at a very early stage of school life, we can identify a few individuals with a definite inclination towards one group of studies or another. The danger of these fortunate ones is that if left to themselves they will overspecialize, they will be wholly ignorant of the general interests of human beings. We are all in one way or another naturally lazy, and it is much easier to confine ourselves to the study of subjects in which we excel. But the great majority of the people who are to be educated have no very strong inclination to specialize, because they have no definite gifts or tastes. Those who have more lively and curious minds will tend to smatter. No one can become really educated without having pursued some study in which he took no interest – for it is a part of education to *learn to interest ourselves* in subjects for which we have no aptitude.