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Part I Vocabulary

I. Choose from a, b, c or d, which is closest to the meaning of the underlined word or phrase and write your choices in your answer sheet. (20 points)

1. The girl's early home was a goat-hair tent pitched now in the sands, now beside some oasis in the showdown of the palms.
a. threw b. aimed at c. loaded d. set up
2. The rule states that if a boxer is knocked down, he must stay down for a mandatory eight seconds.
a. long b. delayed c. obligatory d. crucial
3. How ludicrous to think that Mary would ever consent to be his bride.
a. excessive b. logical c. fanatical d. ridiculous
4. Agatha thwarted her sister's every effort to sell the old house.
a. assisted b. blocked c. reported d. hoped
5. The team's morale was at its lowest point of the season.
a. ability to read b. spirit c. talent d. lesson
6. The dogs in Apartment 8E should ferocious.
a. gentle b. funny c. mean d. stupid
7. He reciprocated by sending the general a silver tray.
a. received b. gave c. responded d. opened
8. Our itinerary took us through Philadelphia and Baltimore.
a. tour guide b. road map c. route d. ideas
9. She rescinded her offer to take pictures at the graduation dance.
a. reinforced b. renewed c. fired up d. withdrew
10. And that was his last recollection of his descent – inverted in space, the stars below his flying boots, and a sensation, which persisted to the end, that he was stationary.
a. instant attack b. sudden fall c. ancestry d. descendant

11. A nationwide depression brought lowered salaries and unemployment, and then, one winter, Ivory became too ill to work.
 a. low place on a surface b. low spirits c. business recession d. in price
12. The politician promised to be candid, but we wondered.
 a. sweet b. open and frank c. casual d. discreet
13. Robert Frost radiates good will when he speaks of projects to protect Utah's environment.
 a. hates b. exposes c. emits d. hides
14. June played the role of an unsophisticated country girl who'd come to the city for her first job.
 a. overweight b. poorly clothed c. illiterate d. naïve
15. It's the one indispensable item in the suitcase, and I forgot it!
 a. temporary b. essential c. indiscernible d. forgettable
16. There is no stigma attached to what you are doing.
 a. purpose b. disgrace c. illness d. honor
16. Lately, Leslie always seems to be in an introspective mood.
 a. querulous b. contemplative c. covert d. outgoing
17. The queen always appeared haughty when receiving her subjects.
 a. regal b. tall c. arrogant d. generous
18. The vote for the treaty was unanimous.
 a. limited b. acrimonious
 c. unsightly d. by common consent
19. Tonia asked the doctor what he had to soothe her nerve.
 a. calm b. deaden c. jangle d. rouse
20. The scarcity of good actors in this city is astounding.
 a. dearth b. abundance c. plethora d. fright

II. Complete each of the sentences with the appropriate form of the word provided in the parenthesis and write your answers in your answer sheet. (20 points)

1. She seemed _____ to confirm the bad news in the letter. (hesitate)
2. The local people admired the soldiers for their courage and _____. (endure)
3. The hotel is well known in the local area for its _____ staff and high standards. (approach)
4. It began to rain, so he took out his umbrella and _____ it. (fold)
5. Nowadays some parents have unnecessarily high _____ for their children.
6. The football player has been _____ from the forthcoming match because of his bad conduct in last week's match. (qualify)

7. My father said that it would be _____ for John to change his name. (respect)
8. People now fear that the ozone layer may be _____ damaged. (reverse)
9. The wife _____ her husband by twenty years. (live)
10. It is difficult to prove _____ that such treatment is beneficial. (conclude)
11. Some people become very _____ about little things. (possess)
12. _____ he fell ill last night, so he didn't go to the theatre. (fortunate)
13. Before the guests left, they thanked the host for his _____. (generous)
14. At the school sports meet, the boys in Class One finished the race with _____. (easy)
15. The local _____ have all left the area to work elsewhere. (inhabit)
16. His Chinese _____ has enabled him to receive free school education. (citizen)
17. In summer, the people here have no _____ at all. (private)
18. No one can think of a good _____ to the problem. (solve)
19. This instrument is used to measure the _____ of the dog. (dense)
20. Though certain accidents are _____, we can still try our best to prevent them from happening. (avoid)

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below, making necessary changes.

Note that there are extra words or phrases. Write your answers in your answer sheet.

(10 points)

gear	make	shimmy	slide	call	Henry
hang	Chevrolet	plant	tear off	instant	flame

Meanwhile Henry Ford asked himself: Why _____ 1 anything else? Why change from the easily working planetary gears to the newfangled _____ 2 gears that needed a clutch? It took a man almost a year to learn how to shift those sliding _____ 3 so that he could get into high without bounding down the road, looking like a frog with St. Vitus' dance and sounding like a caning factory with something wrong with it.

To hold the price down, the Model T was kept innocent of gadgets, and Henry said the customers could have any color they wanted so long as it was black – thus the name Lizzie, after the nickname of the queen of spades in the then widely popular game of hearts. The rattling, _____ 4 Model T, as omnipresent in American's hands as that black queen, was first _____ 5 the Black Lizzie and then the Tin Lizzie.

New industries were born to supply fripperies that Old _____ 6 refused to _____ 7 on his cheap little flivver: windshield rods, such visors, dash lights, antishimmy rods, rattle silencers, and braces for the steering column.

In 1926, Chevrolet's sales passed the Model T's. The reason was that _____ 8 were

flashier, more complexly equipped. Any man wealthy enough to afford a Model T could afford a Chevrolet. _____ 9, Henry shut his _____ 10 down. He recovered the key to the design department, went inside, and didn't come out until he had the Model A ready. The "A" as a grand car, but it wasn't a "T" – nothing ever was.

Part II Reading Comprehension

I. There are three reading passages followed by a total of fifteen multiple choice questions.

Read the passages and then make your choices. (15 points)

Passage One

In the early 1950's, historians who studied pre-industrial Europe (which we may define here as Europe in the period from roughly 1300 to 1800) began, for the first time in large numbers, to investigate more of the pre-industrial European population than the 2 or 3 percent who comprised the political and social elite: the kings, generals, judges, nobles, bishops, and local magnates who had hitherto usually filled history books. One difficulty, however, was that few of the remaining 97 percent recorded their thoughts or had them chronicled by contemporaries. Faced with this situation, many historians based their investigations on the only records that seemed to exist: birth, marriage, and death records. As a result, much of the early work on the nonelite was aridly statistical in nature; reducing the vast majority of the population to a set of numbers was hardly more enlightening than ignoring them altogether. Historians still did not know what these people thought or felt.

One way out of this dilemma was to turn to the records of legal courts, for here the voices of the nonelite can most often be heard, as witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants. These documents have acted as "a point of entry into the mental world of the poor." Historians such as Le Roy Ladurie have used the documents to extract case histories, which have illuminated the attitudes of different social groups (these attitudes include, but are not confined to, attitudes toward crime and the law) and have revealed how the authorities administered justice. It has been societies that have had a developed police system and practiced Roman law, with its written depositions, whose court records have yielded the most data to historians. In Anglo-Saxon countries hardly any of these benefits obtain, but it has still been possible to glean information from the study of legal documents.

The extraction of case histories is not, however, the only use to which court records may be put. Historians who study pre-industrial Europe have used the records to establish a series of categories of crime and to quantify indictments that were issued over a given number of years. This use of the records does yield some information about the nonelite, but this information gives us little insight into the mental lives of the nonelite. We also know that the number of indictments in pre-industrial Europe bears little relation to the number of actual criminal acts, and we strongly

suspect that the relationship has varied widely over time. In addition, aggregate population estimates are very shaky, which makes it difficult for historians to compare rates of crime per thousand in one decade of the pre-industrial period with rates in another decade. Given these inadequacies, it is clear why the case history use of court records is to be preferred.

1. The author suggests that, before the early 1950's, most historians who studied pre-industrial Europe did which of the following?
 - a. Failed to make distinctions among members of the pre-industrial European political and social elite.
 - b. Used investigatory methods that were almost exclusively statistical in nature.
 - c. Inaccurately estimated the influence of the pre-industrial European political and social elite.
 - d. Confined their work to a narrow range of the pre-industrial European population.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that much of the early work by historians on the European nonelite of the pre-industrial period might have been more illuminating if these historians had _____.
 - a. used different methods of statistical analysis to investigate the nonelite
 - b. been more successful in identifying the attitudes of civil authorities, especially those who administered justice, toward the nonelite
 - c. been able to draw on more accounts, written by contemporaries of the nonelite, that described what this nonelite thought
 - d. relied more heavily on the personal records left by members of the European political and social elite who lived during the period in question
3. The author mentioned Le Roy Ladurie in order to _____.
 - a. give an example of a historian who has made one kind of use of court record
 - b. cite a historian who has based case histories on the birth, marriage, and death records of the nonelite
 - c. identify the author of the quotation cited in the previous sentence
 - d. gain authoritative support for the view that the case history approach is the most fruitful approach to court records
4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of indictments for crime in Europe in the pre-industrial period?
 - a. They have, in terms of their numbers, remained relatively constant over time.
 - b. They give the historian important information about the mental lives of those indicted.
 - c. They are not a particularly accurate indication of the extent of actual criminal activity.
 - d. Their importance to historians of the nonelite has been generally overestimated.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that a historian who wished to compare crime rates per thousand in a European city in one decade of the fifteenth century with crime rates in another decade of that century would probably be most aided by better information about which of the following?
- The causes of unrest in the city during the two decades.
 - The aggregate number of indictments in the city nearest to the city under investigation during the two decades.
 - The number of people who lived in the city during each of the decades under investigation.
 - The mental attitudes of criminals in the city, including their feelings about authority, during each of the decades under investigation.

Passage Two

That experiences influence subsequent behavior is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called “remembering”. Learning could not occur without the function popularly named memory. Constant practice has such an effect on memory as to lead to skillful performance on the piano, to recitation of a poem, and even to reading and understanding these words. So-called intelligent behavior demands memory, remembering being a primary requirement for reasoning. The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory. Typically, the decision to cross a street is based on remembering many earlier experiences. (5)

Practice (or review) tends to build and maintain memory for a task or for any learned material. Over a period of no practice what had been learned tends to be forgotten; and the adaptive consequences may not seem obvious. Yet, dramatic instances of sudden forgetting can be seen to be adaptive. In this sense, the ability to forget can be interpreted to have survived through a process of natural selection in animals. Indeed, when one’s memory of an emotionally painful experience leads to serious anxiety, forgetting may produce relief. Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting survived natural selection. (10) (15)

In thinking about the evolution of memory together with all its possible aspects, it is helpful to consider what would happen if memories failed to fade. Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration. Without (20)

forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer; for example, learned behavior that might have been correct a decade ago may no longer be. Cases are recorded of people who (by ordinary standards) forgot so little that their everyday activities were full of confusion. Thus forgetting seems to serve the survival of the individual and the species. (25)

6. The author's main purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - a. interpret the function of forgetting
 - b. illustrate the process of adapting
 - c. explain the performance of memory
 - d. emphasize the importance of learning
7. Where does the author mention the function of memory?
 - a. Lines 1-9.
 - b. Lines 10-19.
 - c. Lines 20-28.
 - d. Not mentioned.
8. What does the expression "if memories failed to fade" in Line 21 mean?
 - a. If people could not memorize things well.
 - b. If memories did not go slowly out and disappear.
 - c. If people could not remember their failures.
 - d. If people could not succeed in controlling their memory.
9. When the author said "Cases are recorded of people who forgot so little" he meant that _____.
 - a. there were cases that were forgotten by some people
 - b. there were cases that were recorded by forgetful people
 - c. there were cases in which people did not forget things as normal people did
 - d. there were cases in which some people were forgotten by others
10. The tone of the passage can best be described as _____.
 - a. critical
 - b. humorous
 - c. exaggerative
 - d. philosophical

Passage Three

Ever in pursuit of a healthier diet, Americans are eating more fish than they used to; almost 15lb each year, compared with 1lb two decades ago. And they will eat almost any version of it: squid, once used mostly for bait; monkfish, which fisher-men used to throw back; catfish, an ugly bottom-creeper of southern ditches; skate-wings, so fiddly as scarcely to be bothered with. Redfish, once almost unknown outside Louisiana, has become a national delicacy: commercial landings of these have risen from 100,000lb in 1979 to 8mlb in 1986. There is even a vogue for fish-oil

capsules, now available in seven brands and accounting for sales of up to \$200m, as proof against heart disease.

Commercial fishing, however, remains a risk both to health and to life. Only 12% of the fish and seafood eaten in America (mostly trout, salmon and catfish) is farmed; the rest is gathered, on the high seas, by operators who are virtually unregulated. Insofar as commercial fishing has laws, they cover the size and site of the catch. Nobody inspects the boats for seaworthiness; nobody insists on safety clothing or equipment. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which inspects workplaces on land, has no jurisdiction offshore. That task is left to the Coast Guard, which has much else to worry about.

In consequence, boats often go on working to advanced, and dangerous ages. They are overloaded, and seldom carry even the most basic survival gear: life-rafts, emergency radios and flares. Because fish has become so popular and the grounds are depleted, the crews have to go farther and farther offshore to fill their nets. This increases the risks. In the Bering Sea off Alaska, where Russian and American trawlers compete for flounder, cod and crab, crowds of boats have been seen crazily racing the pack ice before it engulfs their equipment. The accidental death rate in commercial fishing is twice that in mining and seven times that in industry as a whole; on average, 250 boats sink every year.

Legislation to require safety standards for fishing vessels was introduced into Congress last year, but objections were made to clauses limiting the liability of boat-owners in accidents. At the end of March, the bill was reintroduced without its liability sections. It is now concerned strictly with safety. Not before time.

11. The topic of the passage is _____.
 - a. the Americans' favor towards seafood
 - b. the variety of fish
 - c. the safety in commercial fishing
 - d. the regulations for commercial fishing
12. The Americans are nowadays eating more fish because _____.
 - a. fish are relatively cheaper to buy nowadays than before
 - b. commercial fishing is a legal practice
 - c. fish dishes are a national delicacy
 - d. they want to keep themselves fit
13. The following statements explain why commercial fishing is risky EXCEPT _____.
 - a. official safety regulations have been issued on commercial fishing
 - b. boats are not checked for seaworthiness
 - c. operators are not safely equipped for fishing

- d. no jurisdiction offshore is stipulated
14. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- a. The frequent catching of fish made it necessary for the crews to go much farther offshore.
 - b. People seldom carry survival gear with them when going out fishing.
 - c. There is a higher death rate in mining than in commercial fishing.
 - d. The Bering Sea is affluent in flounder, cod and crab.
15. Legislation for commercial fishing has recently been adopted to _____.
- a. limit boat-owners' responsibility
 - b. ensure boat-owners' safety rather than responsibility
 - c. boost fishing industry
 - d. enforce boat owners to take responsibility for commercial fishing

II. Read the following passage and then answer the questions following it.

(1) A team of international researchers has found new evidence that an endangered subspecies of chimpanzee is the source of the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in humans. Experts said the finding could lead to new treatments for AIDS and contribute to the development of a vaccine against the disease.

(2) The research team said the chimp -- a subspecies known as *Pan troglodytes troglodytes* native to west central Africa -- carries a simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) that is closely related to three strains of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes AIDS. One of these strains, HIV-1, has caused the vast majority of the estimated 30 million HIV infections around the world.

(3) The researchers are uncertain when the chimp virus, called SIVcpz (for simian immunodeficiency virus chimpanzee), first infected humans, although the oldest documented case of HIV has been linked to a Bantu man who died in Central Africa in 1959. But they said the virus, which does not appear to harm the chimps, was most likely transmitted to humans when hunters were exposed to chimp blood while killing and butchering the animals for food. Once transmitted to humans, the researchers believe the virus mutated into HIV-1.

(4) Team leader Beatrice Hahn, an AIDS researcher at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, said the chimps have probably carried the virus for hundreds of thousands of years. Since humans have likely hunted the animals since prehistoric times, Hahn said the virus may have jumped to humans on many occasions, but was not transmitted widely among humans until the 20th century. Increased hunting of the chimpanzees, along with human migration to African cities and changing sexual mores, could help explain the recent epidemic, Hahn said.

(5) Scientists had long suspected that a nonhuman primate was the source of HIV-1. Earlier studies suggested that the sooty mangabey monkey, a native of West Africa, was the likely source of HIV-2 -- a rarer form of the AIDS virus that is transmitted less easily than HIV-1. However, only a few samples of SIV strains exist, making it difficult for researchers to confidently connect the strains to HIV-1.

(6) As part of their effort to discover the source of HIV-1, the research team studied the four known samples of SIVcpz. They learned that three of the four samples came from chimps belonging to the subspecies *P. t. troglodytes*. The remaining sample came from another subspecies, *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*, which inhabits East Africa.

(7) The team then compared the SIVcpz strains to each other and found that all three of the viruses from *P. t. troglodytes* were closely related, while the virus from *P. t. schweinfurthii* was genetically different. Next they compared the SIVcpz strains to the main subgroups of HIV-1, known as M, N, and O. Their comparisons showed that the *P. t. troglodytes* viruses strongly resembled all three HIV-1 subgroups.

(8) Additional evidence that HIV-1 could be linked to *P. t. troglodytes* came when the researchers examined the chimps' natural habitat. The researchers quickly discovered that the chimps live primarily in the West African nations of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and Republic of the Congo the geographic region where HIV-1 was first identified.

(9) Upon closer study, the researchers learned that the chimps were being killed in growing numbers for the so-called bushmeat trade, a trend assisted by the construction of new logging roads in once remote forests. The researchers said that continued hunting of the animals meant that many people are still likely to be exposed to SIVcpz, increasing the risk of additional cross-species transmissions.

(10) Many AIDS researchers welcomed the team's finding, but said the new work had not proved the connection definitively. Most of the doubts centered on the difficulty of drawing conclusions from such a small number of SIVcpz samples. Because so few samples exist -- all drawn from chimps in captivity -- researchers do not know how prevalent the virus is among **wild chimps**, or how the virus is transmitted. Doubts are likely to persist until the course of the virus is studied in chimps in the wild.

(11) Some health experts said the finding could have far-reaching implications for combating AIDS. Because SIVcpz does not cause the chimps to become ill, researchers believe that the animals' disease-fighting immune systems may have developed a defense against the virus. Since chimps are 98 percent genetically similar to humans, learning more about the chimps' immune systems could shed light on new ways to prevent and treat AIDS in humans. Discovering how the

chimpanzee's immune system controls the virus, for example, could help researchers develop a vaccine that generates a similar immune-system response in humans.

(12) Other experts noted that even if the finding does not help in the fight against AIDS, it provides strong evidence that dangerous viruses can be transmitted to humans from wild animals. In some cases, the viruses may be harmless to the host animals, but cause sickness and death when transmitted to humans. As people increasingly venture into remote animal habitats, some scientists believe there is a growing risk of new human exposures to previously unknown disease-causing microbes.

(13) In the meantime, widespread slaughter of the chimps could make further study of *P. t. troglodytes* difficult. The wild chimp population, which exceeded 1 million animals in the early 20th century, is now believed to number fewer than 100,000. "We cannot afford to lose these animals, either from the animal's conservation point of view or a medical investigation standpoint," said Hahn. "It is quite possible that the chimpanzee, which has served as the source of HIV-1, also holds the clues to its successful control."

1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T for true and F for false. (10 points)
 - (1) It is the team of international researchers who first found the evidence that chimpanzees are the source of AIDS in humans.
 - (2) Most cases of AIDS were caused by HIV-1.
 - (3) HIV was not transmitted widely among humans until the 20th century because humans never hunted chimps before that time.
 - (4) It has been proved that the sooty mangabey monkey is the source of HIV-2.
 - (5) HIV-1 was first identified in the region where the chimps live.
 - (6) Many AIDS experts are not completely satisfied with the results of the study because only a limited number of chimpanzees are used for sampling the virus.
 - (7) SIV is carried by chimps and it is fatal to them.
 - (8) SIV remains the same when it is transmitted from the chimp to humans.
 - (9) The biggest worry that the researchers now have is that more and more wild chimpanzees are being slaughtered.
 - (10) People no longer risk to be affected by SIV since they are clear about the source of it now.
2. Paraphrase the following sentences. (10 points)
 - (1) Increased hunting of the chimpanzees, along with human migration to African cities and changing sexual mores, could help explain the recent epidemic, Hahn said. (para. 4)

- (2) Additional evidence that HIV-1 could be linked to *P. t. troglodytes* came when the researchers examined the chimps' natural habitat. (para. 8)
 - (3) Since chimps are 98 percent genetically similar to humans, learning more about the chimps' immune systems could shed light on new ways to prevent and treat AIDS in humans. (para. 11)
 - (4) "We cannot afford to lose these animals, either from the animal's conservation point of view or a medical investigation standpoint," said Hahn. (para. 13)
 - (5) "It is quite possible that the chimpanzee, which has served as the source of HIV-1, also holds the clues to its successful control." (para. 13) ***Please give a Chinese proverb as well as English explanation for this sentence.***
3. Answer the following questions briefly according to your understanding of the passage. (15 points)
- (1) What lesson should we learn by reading the passage?
 - (2) What is the function of the first paragraph?
 - (3) Can you find an expression which is opposite to "wild chimps" by consulting paragraph 10 and a synonym of "treat" by consulting paragraph 11?
 - (4) What danger will human beings probably face in the future according to the passage?
 - (5) How do you comment on the author's attitude towards treating AIDS and why?

Part III Writing

- I. Write a letter of invitation to your friends or classmates and ask them to take part in a lecture. You must state the importance or significance of the lecture so that your friends or classmates may be persuaded to come. (20 points)
- II. Write an argument against a popular cultural practice or belief that you think is wrong, or an argument for popular practice or belief that you think is right even though it will be highly unpopular. This essay invites you to stand up for something you believe in even though your view will be highly contested. Your goal is to persuade your audience toward your position. (30 points)