

# 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

科目名称: 基础英语 共12页 第1页

## TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS 2007

Graduate School, Yanshan University

### Part I Cloze Test (20 points)

*For each blank in the following reading passage, choose the most suitable word from the following given words. Fill in each blank with one suitable word from the four choices given below.*

Only 10 to 20 percent of laughing is a response to humor. Most of the time it's message we send to other people — communicating joyful disposition, a willingness to 1 and so on. It occupies a special place in social interaction and is a fascinating feature of our biology, with motor, 2 and cognitive components. Scientists study all kinds of emotions and behavior, but few focuses on this most basic ingredient. Laughter gives us a 3 that we have powerful systems in our brain which respond to pleasure, happiness and joy. It's also involved in events such as 4 of fear.

You only have to look at the primates closest to

36. In his works, Defoe praised the industrious, sturdy \_\_\_\_\_ and showed his sympathy for the downtrodden, unfortunate poor.
- (A) working people (B) aristocrats  
(C) middle-class people (D) capitalist upstarts
37. To some extent, the Romantic Movement revealed a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards the social and political conditions then.
- (A) positive (B) negative  
(C) neutral (D) prejudiced
38. In semantic studies, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the inherent meaning of the linguistic form.
- (A) sense (B) synonym  
(C) homonym (D) reference
39. A linguistic situation in which two standard languages are used either by an individual or by a group of speakers is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) situational dialect (B) slang  
(C) linguistic taboo (D) bilingualism
40. Syntactic change includes all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) rule loss (B) affix loss  
(C) rule addition (D) rule change

#### PART IV PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION

20 Points (15 min)

The passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it.

"Home, sweet home" is a phrase that expresses an essential attitude in the United States. Whether the reality of life in the family house is sweet or no sweet, the cherished ideal of home (1) \_\_\_\_\_ has great importance for many people.

This ideal is a vital part of the American dream. This dream, dramatized in the history of nineteenth century European settlers of the American West, was to find a piece of place, build a house (2) \_\_\_\_\_ for one's family, and started a farm. These small households were (3) \_\_\_\_\_ portraits of independence: the entire family—mother, father, children, even grandparents—live in a small house and working together to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ support each other. Anyone understood the life-and-death importance (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of family cooperation and hard work. Although most people in the

United States no longer live on farms, but the ideal of home ownership (6) \_\_\_\_\_  
 is just as strong in the twentieth century as it was in the nineteenth.  
 When U.S soldiers came home before World War II, for example, (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 they dreamed of buying houses and starting families. But there was (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 a tremendous boom in home building. The new houses, typically in  
 the suburbs, were often small and more or less identical, but it satisfied (9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 a deep need. Many regarded the single-family house the basis of their (10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 way of life.

**PART V TRANSLATION** 30 Points

[60 min]

**SECTION A CHINESE TO ENGLISH**

*Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.*

我不曾和她谈过一句话,也不曾仔细看过她的面貌与姿态。大约我在那时已经很是近视,但是还有一层缘故,虽然非无意识的对于她很是感到亲近,一面却似乎为她的光辉所掩,抬不起眼来去端详她了,在此刻回想起来,仿佛是一个尖面庞,乌眼睛,瘦小身材,而且有尖小的脚的少女,并没有什么殊胜的地方,但在我的生活里总是第一个人,使我于自己以外感到对于别人的爱着,引起我没有明了的性之概念的,对于异性的恋慕的第一人了。

**SECTION B ENGLISH TO CHINESE**

*Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET THREE.*

Many people tend to overdo their exercise programs looking for quick results. Doing so, however, may prove to be your downfall by resulting in injury or sore muscles. Injury will put your workout on hold, and sore muscles may prevent or discourage you from keeping up with your exercise program. We believe we have worked someone too hard if, once they are used to exercise, their muscles are sore after a workout. Of course, muscle soreness is likely at first. Stretching during the cool down will help prevent muscle soreness. Stretching muscles will also help relieve some of the pain.

Your best bet is to start any exercise program slowly and gradually increase the workout. We start people out with 15 minutes of stretching, 30 to 40 minutes of walking or walking/jogging. This gives people a good beginning without the pain or injury.

**PART VI WRITING** 30 Points

[45 min]

*Some people claim that competition is more important than cooperation in the present-day society. How far do you agree OR disagree with these people? Write a composition of about 400 words on the following topic:*

### Competition or Cooperation

*In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.*

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

*Write your composition on ANSWER SHEET FOUR.*

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humans to see that laughter is 5 not unique to us. I don't find this too surprising, because we're only one among many social species and there's no reason why we should have monopoly 6 laughter as a social tool. The great apes, such as chimpanzees, do something similar to humans. They open their mouth wide, expose their teeth, retract the corner of their lips, and make loud and repetitive vocalizations in situations that tend to 7 human laughter, like when playing with one another or with humans, or when tickled. Laughter may even have evolved 8 primates. We know that dogs while playing have strange 9 of exhalation that differ from other sounds made during passive or aggressive confrontation. But I think we need to be careful about over-interpreting panting behavior in animals 10.

(Guo Jian:P89)

1. A. know                      B. tell  
    C. hear                        D. bond
2. A. reasoning                B. emotional  
    C. judgmental              D. pleasing

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 3. A. method      | B. sense         |
| C. reply          | D. clue          |
| 4. A. release     | B. evasion       |
| C. avoidance      | D. escape        |
| 5. A. seemingly   | B. clearly       |
| C. merely         | D. barely        |
| 6. A. for         | B. at            |
| C. on             | D. to            |
| 7. A. provoke     | B. evoke         |
| C. stir           | D. awake         |
| 8. A. long before | B. shortly after |
| C. from           | D. in            |
| 9. A. examples    | B. systems       |
| C. displays       | D. patterns      |
| 10. A. at ease    | B. at present    |
| C. at work        | D. at play       |

**PART II READING COMPREHENSION**

**40 Points (30 min)**

*In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

**TEXT A**

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not

afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice between "flight and fight" and in more primitive days the choices made the difference between life and death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

11. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) they do not know how to enjoy themselves
  - (B) they do not believe that relaxation is important for health
  - (C) they are traveling fast all the time
  - (D) they are becoming busier with their work
12. According to the author, the most important character for a good manager is his \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) not fearing stress
  - (B) knowing the art of relaxation
  - (C) high sense of responsibility
  - (D) having control over performance
13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) We can find some ways to avoid stress.
  - (B) Stress is always harmful to people.
  - (C) It is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work.
  - (D) Different people can withstand different amount of stress.
14. The underlined phrase "such a reaction" (Para. 3) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) making a choice between "flight and fight"
  - (B) reaction to crises both chemically and physically
  - (C) responding to crises quickly
  - (D) losing heart at the signs of difficulties

#### TEXT B

In Europe and Asia, the first "medium of exchange" or "standard of value" was not gold or silver, but cattle. In other parts of the world, however, such different commodities as salt, shells, stones and coca beans were all used as "money". They all offered advantages over the barter system, but none of them was perfect. Some were too heavy, some could not be divided into small enough parts (how much of a cow would you need to buy a piece of cheese?), and some were not permanent enough. The solution was money as we know it, that is, as coins.

The invention of coins appears to have occurred almost simultaneously but quite independently in ancient Greece and in China in about 800 BC. The reason historians believe development was independent is because

of the notable differences in the two systems.

The first money to appear in China was made of bronze. More notably, it was not circular, but in the shape of a knife! The knife had a hole pierced in the handle so that it could be suspended (for example, from a string), and it generally bore an inscription. Other shapes included keys or spades, but what they had in common was the pierced hole. It was probably round 250 BC that the first Chinese money we would recognize as coins appeared, and, subsequently, the famous Ming mint produced a round coin with a square hole in it. This particular coin bore the inscription, "Knife of Ming", but the knife itself had disappeared. It was from this coin that the famous "cash" developed. The Chinese word, "cash" means "a small unit of currency". Although Chinese coins often have inscriptions, they virtually never had portraits, or types of any kind, until the 19th century when they were influenced by western models.

15. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) people used to prefer gold and silver as their medium of exchange
  - (B) money was invented first in Europe and then in Asia
  - (C) coins appeared as the result of inconvenience in exchange
  - (D) the earliest coins were made quite differently from those we are using now
16. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?
- (A) China was the first country to use coins in the history of human being.
  - (B) The coins were used in China more widely than European countries.
  - (C) All the Chinese coins, though different in shape, had the pierced hole.
  - (D) Bronze was the only ideal material used to make coins in the early time.
17. From the third paragraph, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the Ming coin cannot be found again
  - (B) "Knife of Ming" was nothing but the inscription on the coin
  - (C) the shape of the Ming coin was still like a knife
  - (D) there is not any change to the design of the Ming coin
18. In the following paragraph, the writer will most probably deal with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) how to distinguish a Greek coin from a Chinese one
  - (B) how to recognize the exact age of Chinese coins
  - (C) the appearance of "cash" in China
  - (D) the development of coins in ancient Greece

#### TEXT C

In addition to his theory of color, Newton developed a theory of how light travels. This is known as the corpuscular theory of light, meaning that light travels as a series of tiny bits rather than in continuing waves.

Newton sent his writings to the Royal Society, where they were given to a committee led by Hooke. Since the corpuscular theory was different from his own theory, Hooke attacked the paper. Soon others started to argue, and Hooke was supported by a scientist from Holland, Christian Huygens. At one time, Newton was so unhappy with the whole affair that he decided never again to publish any of his works.

The bitter argument continued over the years that followed. At first, Hooke and Huygens received most of the support. Later, after Newton had changed his mind and let his work on gravity be published, he became so famous that things changed. Now people believed Newton could do nothing wrong, and for a hundred years they followed his theory. Then, in the early part of the 19th century, the experiments of a French scientist, Augustin Fresnel, showed that light could be explained best by a wave theory. So the scientists changed sides again, saying that Newton's ideas had delayed scientific progress for a hundred years.

Strangely enough, the presently-accepted theory of light combines some of the ideas of both theories. This is known as the quantum theory and results from the work of such 20th century scientists as Albert Einstein and Max Planck. The quantum theory assumes that light is given off as separate "packages" of energy. Each "package" travels out in a fixed pattern or wave form. These "packages" of light, or quanta of energy, as they are called, are given off at such a rapid rate that there is no great gap between them.

The quantum theory seems to explain the actions of light better than either of the two earlier theories. However, for many purposes, the wave theory is good enough. So it is used most often to explain light. But who is to say that new experiments and other scientists of our own time or in the future may not provide an even better theory? There is certainly still much work to be done with light and color.

19. From this passage it seems that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Newton was not a successful scientist until he published his works
- (B) Newton was a scientist with at least three theories
- (C) Newton's theory was not accepted because Hooke did not approve it
- (D) Newton did not publish his theories because he was too disappointed

20. According to the passage, the corpuscular theory of light \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) was never accepted by the Royal Society
- (B) was finally accepted by Hooke and Huygens
- (C) was the most popular during the eighteenth century
- (D) was rejected by Hooke and Huygens but accepted for the next hundred years

21. The evidence of this passage shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the presently-accepted theory of light will soon be replaced by another new theory
- (B) scientists do not know enough to develop the most satisfactory theory of light
- (C) there would be no progress in our knowledge of light unless we questioned accepted theories
- (D) earlier scientists always aimed at the perfectness of a theory

22. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- (A) Hooke and Huygens received the support from many scientists as Hooke was a leader of the Royal Society.
- (B) People changed their opinions of Newton simply because he had the theory of gravity published.
- (C) The quantum theory seems better than other theories so it is used most often to explain how light travels.
- (D) The quantum theory seems to be nearest in idea to that of Fresnel and Newton combined.

#### TEXT D

When nature is left alone, a balance is reached among the animals and plants living in one area. But when man interferes with nature, the balance is upset. He grows a crop and takes it away to eat; then there are no dead leaves to fall on the ground, holding water while it sinks into the surface, or decaying and adding humus to the soil. Unless a farmer acts with knowledge and skill, he tends therefore to make the land poorer. To take the place of the organic matter in the crops that he removes, he uses some kind of fertilizer. Chemical fertilizers are very helpful, but the waste products of animals and the decaying remains of plants should also be put on the land. In some places it is a habit to burn waste material lying about, but such burning destroys the organic matter in the dead plants. Although the ashes that are left are valuable when put on the land, a better practice is to bury the waste, so that it decays and increases the humus in the soil.

In the past when the world population was much lower than it is now, a man had little difficulty in ordinary times in growing the food that was needed. When a field had been cultivated for some years and had become tired, the farmer could move to another place. The tired land then slowly recovered. Gradually grasses and other plants would appear on it and its productive power would be slowly restored by their decay. But nature, left alone, would take a long time to bring back the land to its former state; the length of time required would depend on local conditions, but it might well be ten years.

It is a bad practice to grow the same crop in a field year after year. If the crop is changed, the land will suffer less because it is treated and used in different ways. Different plants affect the soil differently. Consequently a change of crop will do less harm than the growing of the same crop year after year and a periodic change to grass will benefit the soil. Much will therefore be gained if different crops are grown one after the other, a method known as the rotation of crops.

23. An ignorant farmer will make the land poorer \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) if he lets dead leaves decay in the soil by themselves
  - (B) if he makes the humus decrease after taking away his crops
  - (C) by clearing away all the dead leaves
  - (D) by burning waste plant material lying about
24. A wise farmer replaces the organic matter in the crops that he removes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) with waste products of animals and decaying remains of plants as well as chemical fertilizers

- [B] with waste products of animals and decaying remains of plants instead of chemical fertilizers  
[C] with waste products of animals and decaying remains of plants better than chemical fertilizers  
[D] with chemical fertilizers rather than waste products of animals and decaying remains of plants
25. It is implied that a modern farmer cannot simply move to another place when his field has become tired. This is because \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the production power of a new field is not higher than that of an old one  
[B] it takes a farmer more than ten years to cultivate a new field  
[C] the population of the world has increased rapidly  
[D] there will be too many grasses in a new field to grow crops
26. We can learn from the passage that the tired land has fully recovered \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] when grasses and other plants appear again  
[B] when the treatment is given by nature alone  
[C] after it has been lying idle for ten years  
[D] after grasses and other plants have decayed again

#### TEXT E

Today I committed my first major crime. This was not a minor parking offence, a trifling license infringement or petty shoplifting. It was a robbery of close to \$ 100,000 worth of valuable material.

All I had to do was walk into the offices of a busy computer bureau, numbering among its clients, some of Britain's biggest and best-known companies, and generally behaved as if I had every right to be there. By using a few of the right names and enough technical jargon, I was able to pick up secret files left lying on desks, study the computer's answers to confidential questions, and finally walk out with two magnetic memory tapes under my arm, each one worth, according to the experts, at least \$ 40,000 to any competitor of the firm to which they belonged. There were no threats, no checks, no hue-and-cry, no stocking-masks, no pick-axe-handles, no violence and very little risk. I was a stranger with no passes or credentials, yet no one even noticed my coming or my going.

And this could have been just the beginning. If I knew enough of the computer's language, its customers and communications, I could have robbed it of enormously valuable information from an outside telephone. Or by using a simple piece of equipment costing only a few pence from virtually any hardware shop, I could have sabotaged many banks by wiping out millions of pounds' worth of information and instructions in seconds.

By returning often enough to become accepted as part of the office furniture, I could have persuaded the computer department to add my name to the company payroll at a suitably attractive salary; I could have provided myself with a steady income for years.

Of course, this was a put-up job: had my theft been in earnest I would not be writing about it now. I was told what to say, where to go and what to look for by a computer security expert. But anyone with the right

technical knowledge and access to inside information could have done just as well on his own.

27. The reporter's behavior in the computer office was \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] suspicious [B] nervous  
[C] confident [D] awkward
28. What the reporter stole would have been valuable to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] another computer firm [B] a rich criminal  
[C] an export agency [D] a rival company
29. When he went in and out of the office, the reporter was \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] told to pass [B] ignored  
[C] looked at strangely [D] searched
30. With more knowledge, the reporter could have used an outside phone to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] rob other companies [B] damage the computer  
[C] obtain more facts [D] steal from banks

### PART III GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

10 Points

[10 min]

*There are ten multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

31. In Britain, \_\_\_\_\_ has the ultimate authority of law-making.
- [A] the King / the Queen [B] the House of Commons  
[C] the House of Lords [D] the Prime Minister
32. The three largest cities in Canada do NOT include \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] Toronto [B] Quebec  
[C] Ottawa [D] Vancouver
33. Most part of Australia has a \_\_\_\_\_ climate.
- [A] hot and dry [B] hot and wet  
[C] cold and dry [D] cold and wet
34. It is known that Irish landscape is featured by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] bogs [B] mountains  
[C] grassland [D] rivers
35. The following plays are comedies by Shakespeare EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] *A Midsummer Night's Dream* [B] *As You Like It*  
[C] *The Merchant of Venice* [D] *Romeo and Juliet*