

南开大学 2010 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

学 院: 100 外国语学院

考试科目: 740 基础英语

专 业: 英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学

注意: 请将所有答案写在专用答题纸上, 答在此试题上无效!

Part I. Vocabulary (本题共 20 分, 每题 1 分)

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form if necessary. Each word can be used only once.

agitate	wring	indict	dispose	rebuff
cryptic	alleviate	maroon	cast	oblivious
adjourn	subsidy	bridle	skirt	lukewarm
teem	paranoia	rickety	lament	slacken

1. Fertility is falling and families are shrinking in places—such as Brazil, Indonesia, and even parts of India—that people think of as _____ with children.
2. If population policy can do little to _____ environmental damage, then the human race will have to rely on technology and governance to shift the world's economy towards cleaner growth.
3. Anger is like a(n) _____ horse. Unless we govern it, we are at its mercy. So we need to learn how to manage anger.
4. They are so absorbed in their conversation that they are totally _____ to what is happening around them.
5. When asked whether he gets _____ with the industry, he states that he never gets disturbed since he is passionate with what he do and the people that surrounds him.
6. Normally, at the beginning of war the spirit of the enemy is keen and irresistible. A certain period later, it will decline and _____.
7. The trick in fundraising is to _____ money out of people who don't want to give it away.
8. The new insurance policy is written without _____ or mysterious terms.
9. The grand jury _____ her for murder.
10. He hesitated about climbing such a small, _____ ladder.
11. The chair has the power to _____ a meeting. But the power must be exercised for proper purpose.
12. American government paid vast _____ to farmers to supplement their agricultural activities.
13. _____ on an island, this group of lions should have died out. Instead, in an evolutionary twist, they've learned to swim.
14. Tobacco industry gives _____ support to anti-smoking laws.
15. _____ is a particular attitude to the social world, characterized by a distrust of other people.

16. China unveiled its plan to double, by 2020, the _____ income of the 750 m people in the countryside.
17. People weep for him and _____ him that goes away, for he shall return no more, nor see his native country.
18. The more she _____ my love, the more it grows.
19. They just talked about common practice and the toughest issues were _____.
20. During the run of TV show *Friends*, the _____ of characters all achieved household name celebrity status.

Part II Cloze (本题共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes. A cyclist's _____1_____ has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists frequently look dirty; in fact, they are dirty. On the road there is little to _____2_____ them from mud, crushed insects, and bird droppings. For practical reasons they often _____3_____ in old clothing which looks much less _____4_____ than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason motorcyclists usually wear _____5_____ colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they are sometimes _____6_____ of having evil natures. In old _____7_____ of long ago, evil characters usually wore black. In _____8_____ movies the "bad guys" usually wear black hats, _____9_____ the good guys wear lighter colors. And the machine itself also produces anger and fear. Motorcycles are noisier, though some trucks are even noisier. But trucks are big and carry heavy _____10_____.

1. A. behavior B. appearance C. manner D. attitude
2. A. protect B. prevent C. keep D. restrain
3. A. clad B. put on C. wear D. dress
4. A. respected B. respective C. respectable
D. respectful
5. A. black B. dark C. light D. dull
6. A. thought B. aware C. suspected D. capable
7. A. plays B. stories C. times D. sayings
8. A. comic B. light C. horror D. cowboy
9. A. as B. when C. though D. while
10. A. goods B. weight C. loads D. duties

Part III. Reading Comprehension (本题共 40 分, 每题 2 分)

Questions 1-7 are based on the following passage

The first peoples to inhabit what today is the southeastern United States sustained themselves as hunters and gathers. Sometimes early in the first millennium A.D., however, they began to cultivate corn and other crops. Gradually, as they became more skilled at gardening, they settled into permanent villages and developed a rich culture, characterized by the great earthen mounds they erected as monuments to their gods and as tombs for their distinguished dead. Most of these early mound builders were part of the Adena-Hopewell culture, which had its beginnings near the Ohio River

and takes its name from sites in Ohio. The culture spread southward into the present-day states of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Its peoples became great traders, bartering jewellery, pottery, animal pelts, tools, and other goods along extensive trading networks that stretched up and down eastern North America and as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

About A.D. 400, the Hopewell culture fell into decay. Over the next centuries, it was supplanted by another culture, the Mississippian, named after the river along which many of its earliest villages were located. This complex civilization dominated the Southeast from about A.D. 700 until shortly before the Europeans began arriving in the sixteenth century. At the peak of its strength, about the year 1200, it was the most advanced culture in North America. Like their Hopewell predecessors, the Mississippians became highly skilled at growing food, although on a grander scale. They developed an improved strain of corn, which could survive in wet soil and a relatively cool climate, and also learned to cultivate beans. Indeed, agriculture became so important to the Mississippians that it became closely associated with the Sun — the guarantor of good crops. Many tribes called themselves “children of the Sun” and believed their omnipotent priest-chiefs were descendants of the great sun god.

Although most Mississippians lived in small villages, many others inhabited large towns. Most of these towns boasted at least one major flat-topped mound on which stood a temple that contained a sacred flame. Only priests and those charged with guarding the flame could enter the temples. The mounds also served as ceremonial and trading sites, and at times they were used as burial grounds.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The development of agriculture
 - B. The locations of towns and villages
 - C. The early people and cultures of the United States
 - D. The construction of burial mounds
2. Which of the following resulted from the rise of agriculture in the southeastern United States?
 - A. The development of trade in North America
 - B. The establishment of permanent settlements
 - C. Conflicts with other Native American groups over land
 - D. A migration of these peoples to the Rocky Mountains.
3. The word “bartering” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
 - A. producing
 - B. exchanging
 - C. transporting
 - D. loading
4. The word “supplanted” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to
 - A. conquered
 - B. preceded
 - C. replaced
 - D. imitated

5. According to the passage, how did the agriculture of the Mississippians differ from that of their Hopewell predecessors?

- A. The Mississippians produced more durable and larger crops of food.
- B. The Mississippians sold their food to other groups.
- C. The Mississippians could only grow plants in warm, dry climates.
- D. The Mississippians produced special foods for their religious leaders.

6. Why does the author mention that many Mississippians tribes called themselves "children of the Sun" (paragraph 2)?

- A. To explain why they were obedient to their priest-chiefs.
- B. To argue about the importance of religion in their culture.
- C. To illustrate the great importance they placed on agriculture.
- D. To provide an example of their religious rituals.

7. The phrase "charged with" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. passed on
- B. experienced at
- C. interested in
- D. assigned to

Questions 8-15 are based on the following passage

The cities in the United States have been the most visible sponsors and beneficiaries of projects that place art in public places. They have shown exceptional imagination in applying the diverse forms of contemporary art to a wide variety of purposes. The activities observed in a number of "pioneer" cities sponsoring art in public places—a broadening exploration of public sites, an increasing awareness among both sponsors and the public of the varieties of contemporary artistic practice, and a growing public enthusiasm—are increasingly characteristic of cities across the country. With many cities now undergoing renewed development, opportunities are continuously emerging for the inclusion of art in new or renewed public environments, including buildings, plazas, parks, and transportation facilities. The result of these activities is a group of artworks that reflect the diversity of contemporary art and the varying character and goals of the sponsoring communities.

In sculpture, the projects range from a cartoon-like Mermaid in Miami Beach by Roy Lichtenstein to a small forest planted in New York City by Alan Sonfist. The use of murals followed quickly upon the use of sculpture and has brought to public sites the work of artists as different as the realist Thomas Hart Benton and the Pop artist Robert Rauschenberg. The specialized requirements of particular urban situations have further expanded the use of art in public places: in Memphis, sculptor Richard Hunt has created a monument to Martin Luther King, Jr., who was slain there; in New York, Dan Flavin and Bill Brand have contributed neon and animation works to the enhancement of mass transit facilities. And in numerous cities, art is being raised as a symbol of the commitment to revitalize urban areas.

By continuing to sponsor projects involving a growing body of art in public places, cities will certainly enlarge the situations in which the public encounters and grows familiar with the various forms of contemporary art. Indeed, cities are providing artists with an opportunity to communicate with a new and broader audience. Artists are recognizing the distinction between public and private spaces, and taking that into account when executing their public commissions. They are working in new, often more durable media, and on an unaccustomed scale.

8. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The influence of art on urban architecture in United States cities
- B. The growth of public art in United States cities.
- C. The increase in public appreciation of art in the United States
- D. The differences between public art in Europe and the United States.

9. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as results of the trend toward installing contemporary art in public places in the United States EXCEPT

- A. the transfer of artwork from private to public sites
- B. artworks that represent a city's special character
- C. greater interest in art by the American public
- D. a broader understanding of the varieties of contemporary art

10. According to the passage, new settings for public art are appearing as a result of

- A. communities that are building more art museums
- B. artists who are moving to urban areas
- C. urban development and renewal
- D. an increase in the number of artists in the United States.

11. The author mentions Roy Lichtenstein and Alan Sonfist in Paragraph 2 in order to

- A. show that certain artist are famous mostly for their public art
- B. introduce the subject of unusual works of art
- C. demonstrate the diversity of artworks displayed in public
- D. contrast the cities of Miami Beach and New York

12. It can be inferred from the passage that the city of Memphis sponsored a work by Richard Hunt because the city authorities believed that

- A. the sculpture would symbolize the urban renewal of Memphis
- B. Memphis was an appropriate place for a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr.
- C. the artwork would promote Memphis as a center for the arts
- D. the sculpture would provide a positive example to other artists.

13. The word "revitalize" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- A. show the importance of
- B. promise to enlarge
- C. bring new life to
- D. provide artworks for

14. The word "executing" in line Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. judging
- B. selling
- C. explaining
- D. producing

15. According to paragraph 3, artists who work on public art projects are doing all of the following EXCEPT

- A. creating artworks that are unusual in size
- B. raising funds to sponsor various public projects
- C. exposing a large number of people to works of art
- D. using new materials that are long-lasting.

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage

Taking charge of yourself involves putting to rest some very prevalent myths. At the top of the list is the notion that intelligence is measured by your ability to solve complex problems: to read, write and compute at certain levels, and to resolve abstract equations quickly. This vision of intelligence asserts formal education and bookish excellence as the true measures of self-fulfillment. It encourages a kind of intellectual prejudice that has brought with it some discouraging results. We have come to believe that someone who has more educational merit badges, who is very good at some form of school discipline is "intelligent." Yet mental hospitals are filled with patients who have all of the properly lettered certificates. A truer indicator of intelligence is an effective, happy life lived each day and each present moment of every day.

If you are happy, if you live each moment for everything it's worth, then you are an intelligent person. Problem solving is a useful help to your happiness, but if you know that given your inability to resolve a particular concern you can still choose happiness for yourself, or at a minimum refuse to choose unhappiness, then you are intelligent. You are intelligent because you have the ultimate weapon against the big N. B. D-Nervous Break Down.

"Intelligent" people do not have N. B. D.'s because they are in charge of themselves. They know how to choose happiness over depression, because they know how to deal with the problems of their lives. The life struggles are pretty much the same for each of us. Everyone who is involved with other human beings in any social context has similar difficulties. Disagreements, conflicts and compromises are a part of what it means to be human. Similarly, money, growing old, sickness, deaths natural disasters and accidents are all events which present problems to virtually all human beings. But some people are able to make it, to avoid immobilizing depression and unhappiness despite such occurrences, while others collapse or have an N. B. D. Those who recognize problems as a human condition and don't measure happiness by an absence of problems

are the most intelligent kind of humans we know; also, the most rare.

16. According to the author, the conventional notion of intelligence measured in terms of one's ability to read, write and compute _____.

- A. is a widely held but wrong concept
- B. will help eliminate intellectual prejudice
- C. is the root of all mental distress
- D. will contribute to one's self-fulfillment

17. It is implied in the passage that holding a university degree _____.

- A. may result in one's inability to solve complex real-life problems
- B. does not indicate one's ability to write properly worded documents
- C. may make one mentally sick and physically weak
- D. does not mean that one is highly intelligent

18. The author thinks that an intelligent person knows _____.

- A. how to put up with some very prevalent myths
- B. how to find the best way to achieve success in life
- C. how to avoid depression and make his life worthwhile
- D. how to persuade others to compromise

19. In the last paragraph, the author tells us that _____.

- A. difficulties are but part of everyone's life
- B. depression and unhappiness are unavoidable in life
- C. everybody should learn to avoid trying circumstances
- D. good feelings can contribute to eventual academic excellence

20. According to the passage, what kinds of people are rare?

- A. Those who don't emphasize bookish excellence in their pursuit of happiness.
- B. Those who are aware of difficulties in life but know how to avoid unhappiness.
- C. Those who measure happiness by an absence of problems but seldom suffer from N. B. D.'s.
- D. Those who are able to secure happiness though having to struggle against trying circumstances.

Part IV Translation (50 分)

1. Translate the following passages into Chinese. (共 20 分, 每小题 10 分)

A All humans face a serious social and political challenge in the modern world: Living in two different worlds of exchange at once, the worlds of personal and impersonal exchange. It is impossible to understand how these two worlds relate, and to discuss human and resource diversity play such a huge role in the extended order of impersonal cooperation through markets. Commodity and service markets are the foundation of wealth recreation. Stock markets serve by supplying capital for new consumer products explains why they are inherently uncertain, unpredictable, volatile, and, given

investor behavior, why they tend to bubble and crash. World stock markets are far more uncertain than markets for commodities and services because stock markets must anticipate innovations—the new commodities and services of the future.

B. Public awareness of the environment has created a surge of interest in home gardening and urban horticultures and has led to the increased use of landscaping to modify the functional and aesthetic aspects of the surroundings. People in every walk of life are becoming more interested in plants, in the environment, and in quality food for better health. Whether it be for homes, business, or recreational facilities, this awareness has created a demand for horticultural products that make a more natural, pleasing, and functional environment. Almost every home or business has potted plants, shrubs, and trees in the landscape, and sometimes fruit and vegetable gardens. The horticulture industry and related industries play an important role in preserving and enhancing the beauty and productivity of the environment. Gardening—whether backyard or balcony—fills a heretofore unmet need. The growing of plants is both therapeutic and recreational in nature.

2. Translate the following passages into English. (共30分, 每小题15分)

A 天津是我国北方重要经济中心, 现代化港口大都市。近年来在中央的重视和支持下, 天津的各项事业蓬勃发展, 国内生产总值连续十一年实现两位数增长, 经济实力显著增强, 人民生活水平不断提高, 天津步入了全国发展较快地区的行列。党的十七大以后, 天津确定了“三步走”的战略目标。当前, 全市上下在围绕大力发展海河经济、海洋经济、优势产业、区县经济、中小企业和个体私营经济等五大战略举措, 掀起气势恢宏的新一轮创业热潮。不久的将来, 天津必将以更加开放、充满活力的形象展现在世人面前。

B 小巷的动人之处就是它的无比悠闲。无论谁, 只要你到那巷里去踟蹰一回, 你的心情就会如巷尾不波的古井, 那是一种平平淡淡的静穆, 而不是阴森和肃杀。它闹中取静, 别有天地, 仍是人间。它可能是一条现代的乌衣巷, 家家有自己的一本哀乐帐, 一部兴衰史, 可是重门叠户, 讳莫如深, 夕阳影里, 野花闲草, 燕子低飞, 寻觅归家。只是一片澄明如水的气氛, 净化一切, 笼罩一切, 使人忘忧。

Part V Composition (30分)

Write a composition of no less than 400 words on the topic given below:

“Economic Growth and Environmental Protection”