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A) least cost B) least costly C) less cost D) fewer costs

北方交通大学 2003 年硕士研究生入学考试试卷

考试科目: 英语专业综合考试

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注意事项: 答案一律写在答题纸上, 写在试卷上的不予装订和评分。

这种活力就是人的“自由”, 尽管我们知道人受着历史、现实、时代的重重规定和制约, 但人不会成为必然性的奴隶, 否则, 就谈不上人的选择, 谈不上心灵和梦想, 谈不上真正的行动, 就不会有真正的“故事”, 就不会有小说, 甚至不会有生活。

这不是一个深奥的道理, 但却是一个在我们的文学中反反复复遭到漠视的常识, 我们并不习惯见证人的“自由”, 相反, 我们乐于宣告人没有“自由”, 后者无论在艺术上还是在思想上都显然省事得多, 因为没有自由, 人就可以把一切推给时代, 就可以不承担对自我的责任, 就不需要性格不需要想象力。

II. From English into Chinese. (20 points)

Of Beauty

Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set; and surely virtue is best in a body that is comely, though not of delicate features; and that hath rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect. Neither is it almost seen, that very beautiful persons are otherwise of great virtue; as if nature were rather busy not to err, than in labour to produce excellency. And therefore they prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study rather behaviour than virtue.

In beauty, that of favour is more than that of colour; and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of favour. That is the best part of beauty, which a picture cannot express; nor the first sight of the life. There is no excellent beauty that hath not some strangeness in the proportion.

Beauty is as summer fruits, which are easy to corrupt, and cannot last; and for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a little out of countenance; but yet certainly again, if it light well, it maketh virtue shine, and vices blush.

Part Four: Composition -

Write an essay with no less than 300 words on the following topic. (25%)

Why are books the ladder to the advance of mankind?

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B. In each item, choose one word that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word.

10. The diffusion of wealth made it possible for those poor people to enjoy the same kind of service.
A) spring B) spread C) spray D) sprawl
11. A few gentleman farmers with plenty of money can still escape to the bucolic life – but in general, the stream of migration is flowing the other way.
A) pastoral B) pastime C) pasture D) pasty
12. Both gas and oil can be found in the minute pores of rocks such as limestone and sandstone.
A) outcome B) output C) outlet D) outfit
13. Critics have traced the genesis of Mark Twain's central themes to his boyhood experiences.
A) meaning B) structure C) origin D) optimism
14. To conceal itself, an octopus sensing danger will squirt a black fluid through an opening under its head.
A) strain B) swallow C) soak up D) spurt out
15. Swifts build nests made of twigs that they cement together with their saliva.
A) press B) push C) stick D) gather
16. Fine freshwater pearls are found in the main stream and the tributaries of the Mississippi River.
A) banks B) deltas C) branches D) currents
17. In humans the skin is renewed continually and imperceptibly.
A) incredibly B) rapidly C) completely D) unnoticeably
18. Penguins do not suffer from the cold in Antarctica because their feathers secrete a protective oil.
A) hide B) warm C) produce D) absorb
19. Chemists at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee have developed a process for recovering silver from liquid photographic wastes.
A) identifying B) refinishing C) dissolving D) retrieving
20. Many painters and writers live in the artist's havens of Taos and Santa Fe, cities that are rich in New Mexico's ethnic heritage.
A) tradition B) inspiration C) variety D) wealth

II. Read the following three passages and answer the questions after each passage. (25%)

Passage I

1. All men are snobs about something. One is most tempted to add: There is nothing about which no men can feel snobbish. But this would doubtlessly be an exaggeration. There are certain disfiguring and mortal diseases about which there has probably never been any snobbery. I cannot imagine, for example, there are any leprosy-snobs. More picturesque diseases, even when they are dangerous, particularly when they are

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考试科目: 英语专业综合考试

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diseases of the rich, can be and very frequently are a source of snobbish self-importance. I have met several adolescent consumption-snobs, who thought it would be romantic to fade away in the flower of youth, like John Keats or Marie Bashkirtseff. Alas, the final stage of consumptive fading are generally a good deal less romantic than these ingenuous young tubercle-snobs seem to imagine. To anyone who has actually witnessed these final stages, the complacent poeticizings of these adolescents must seem as exasperating as they are profoundly pathetic. In the case of those commoner disease-snobs, whose claim to distinction is that they suffer from one of the maladies of the rich, exasperation is not tempered by very much sympathy. People who possess sufficient leisure, sufficient wealth, not to mention sufficient health, to go travelling from spa to spa, from doctor to fashionable doctor, in search of cures from problematical diseases (which, in so far as they exist at all, probably have their source in overeating) cannot expect us to be very lavish in our solicitude and pity.

2. Disease-snobbery is only one out of a great multitude of snobberies, of which now some, now others take pride of place in general esteem. For snobs ebb and flow; their empire rises, declines, and falls in the most approved historical manner. What good snobberies a hundred years ago are now out of fashion. Thus the snobbery of family is everywhere on the decline. The snobbery of culture, still strong, has now to wrestle with an organized and active low-browism, with a snobbery of ignorance and stupidity unique, so far as I know, in the whole of history.

3. Modernity-snobbery, though not exclusive to our age, has come to assume an invaluable importance. The reasons for this are simple and of a strictly economic character. Thanks to modern machinery, production is outrunning consumption. Organized waste among consumers is the first condition of our industrial prosperity. The sooner the customers throws away the object he has brought and buys another, the better for the producer. At the same time, the producer must do his bit by producing nothing but the most perishable articles. "The man who builds a skyscraper to last more than forty years is a traitor to the building trade." The words are those of a great American contractor. Substitute motor-car, boot, suit of clothes, etc., for skyscraper, and one year, three months, six months, and so on for forty years, and you have the gospel of any leader of any modern industry. The modernity-snob, it is obvious, is this industrialist's best friend. For modernity-snobs naturally tend to throw away their old possessions and buy new ones at a great rate than those who are not modernity-snobs. Therefore it is in the producer's interest to encourage modernity-snobbery. Which in fact he does do – on an enormous scale and to the tune of millions and millions a year – by means of advertising. The newspapers do their best to help those who help them; and to the flood of advertisement is added a flood of less directly paid-for propaganda in favor of modernity-modernity. The public is taught that up-to-dateness is one of the first duties of man. Docile, it accepts the reiterated suggestion. We are all modernity-snobs now.

Questions 1 – 10:

- 1) In paragraph 1, which of the following is untrue?
 - A. The author believes that man can be snobbish about everything.
 - B. Some young tuberculosis-snobs consider it attractive to die in the flower of age.
 - C. Both John Keats and Marie Bashkirtseff died young.
 - D. Disease-snobs are very much fond of the diseases of the rich.
- 2) Matter-of-factly, at the final stages of tuberculosis, the patient is _____.
 - A. happy and gay
 - B. feeling romantic
 - C. weakening and dying
 - D. none of the above
- 3) People are generally _____ these commoner disease-snobs.
 - A. sympathetic for
 - B. touched by

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C. interested in

D. annoyed by

4) In paragraph 1, the "problemical diseases" refer to those that _____.

A. are just imaginary

B. really exist

C. should be questioned

D. have problems

5) In paragraph 2 according to the author, snobberies _____.

A. change with the time

B. flourish now and decline then

C. come and go

D. all of the above.

6) When the author talks about "low-browism", which of the following is true?

A. He admires it.

B. He suggests a note of contempt.

C. He finds it funny.

D. All of the above.

7) Which of the following is **untrue** according paragraph 3 ?

A. Modernity-snobbery is more popular today than ever before.

B. The producers are pursuing high quality of their products today.

C. Modernity-snobs chase the up-to-dateness rather the quality of products.

D. Advertisements promote modernity-snobbery.

8) Who welcome the modernity-snobs most?

A. The producers.

B. The industrialists.

C. The advertisers.

D. All of the above.

9) According to the author, we are all modernity-snobs as a result of _____.

A. the influence of the advertisements

B. the public education

C. the development of economy

D. the quality of modern products

10) In this passage the general tone of the author's is _____.

A. friendly

B. praising

C. sarcastic

D. sympathetic

Passage 2

1. Seventeenth-century houses in colonial North America were simple structures that were primarily functional, carrying over traditional designs that went back to the Middle Ages. During the first half of the eighteenth century, however, houses began to show a new elegance. As wealth increased, more and more colonists built fine houses.

2. Since architecture was not yet a specialized profession in the colonies, the design of buildings was left either to amateur designers or to carpenters who undertook to interpret architectural manuals imported from England. Inventories of colonial libraries show an astonishing number of these handbooks for builders, and the houses erected during the eighteenth century show their influence. Nevertheless, most domestic architecture of the first three-quarters of the eighteenth century displays a wide divergence of taste and freedom of application of the rules laid down in these books.

3. Increasing wealth and growing sophistication throughout the colonies resulted in houses of improved design, whether the material was wood, stone, or brick. New England still favored wood, though brick houses became common in Boston and other towns, where the danger of fire gave an impetus to the use of more durable material. A few houses in New England were built of stone, but only in Pennsylvania and adjacent areas was stone widely used in dwellings. An increased use of brick in houses and outbuildings

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is noticeable in Virginia and Maryland, but wood remained the most popular material even in houses built by wealthy landowners. In the Carolinas, even in closely packed Charleston, wooden houses were much more common than brick houses.

4. Eighteenth-century houses showed great interior improvements over their predecessors. Windows were made larger and shutters removed. Large, clear panes replaced the small leaded glass of the seventeenth century. Doorways were larger and more decorative. Fireplaces became decorative features of rooms. Walls were made of plaster or wood, sometimes elaborately paneled. White paint began to take the place of blues, yellows, greens, and lead colors, which had been popular for walls in the earlier years. After about 1730, advertisements for wallpaper styles in scenic patterns began to appear in colonial newspapers.

Questions 11 – 17:

- 11) What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The improved design of eighteenth-century colonial houses.
 - B. A comparison of eighteenth-century houses and modern houses.
 - C. The decorations used in eighteenth-century houses.
 - D. The role of carpenters in building eighteenth-century houses.
- 12) What was one of the main reasons for the change in architectural style in eighteenth-century North America?
 - A. More architects arrived in the colonies.
 - B. The colonists developed an interest in classical architecture.
 - C. Bricks were more readily available.
 - D. The colonists had more money to spend on housing.
- 13) According to the passage, who was responsible for designing houses in eighteenth-century North America?

A. Professional architects.	B. Customers.
C. Interior decorators.	D. Carpenters.
- 14) The word "divergence" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to "_____".

A. description	B. development	C. difference	D. display
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- 15) Where was stone commonly used to build houses?

A. Virginia.	B. Pennsylvania.	C. Boston.	D. Charleston.
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- 16) The word "predecessors" in Paragraph 4 refers to _____.
 - A. colonists who arrived in North America in the seventeenth century
 - B. houses constructed before the eighteenth century
 - C. interior improvements
 - D. wooden houses in Charleston
 - E.
- 17) The author mentions elaborately paneled walls in Paragraph 4 as an example of _____.
 - A. how the interior design of colonial houses was improved
 - B. why walls were made of wood or plaster
 - C. how walls were made stronger in the eighteenth century
 - D. what kind of wood was used for walls after 1730

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Passage 3

1. In a three-month period last year, two Brooklynites had to be cut out of their apartments and carried to hospital on stretchers designed for transporting small whales. The National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance (NAAFA) argues that it was not their combined 900kg (2, 000lbS) bulk that made them ill. Obesity, according to NAAFA, is no bad for you. And, even if it was, there is nothing to be done about it, because genes dictate weight. Attempting to eat less merely slows metabolism, having people as chubby as ever.
2. This is the "fatlash" movement that causes America's slimming industry so much pain. In his book *Bin Fat Lies*, Glenn Gaesser says that no study yet has convincingly showed that weight is an independent cause of health problems. Fatness does not kill people; things like hypertension, coronary heart diseases and cancer do. Michael Fumento, author of the *Fat of the Land*, an anti-fatlash diatribe, compares Dr Gaesser's logic with saying that the guillotine did no kill Louis XVI: "Rather, it was the severing of his vertebrae, the cutting of all the blood vessels in his neck, and the trauma caused by his head dropping several feet into a wicker basket."
3. Being fat kills in several ways. It makes people far more likely to suffer from heart disease or high blood pressure. Even moderate obesity increases the chance of contracting diabetes. Being 40% overweight makes people 30~50% more likely to die of cancer, according to the American Cancer Society. Extreme fatness makes patients so much less likely to survive surgery that many doctors refuse to operate until they slim.
4. The idea that being overweight is caused by "obesity genes" is not wholly false: researchers have found a number of genes that appear to make some people burn off energy at a slower rate. But genes are not destiny. The difference between someone with a genetic predisposition to gain weight and someone without appears to be roughly 40 calories – or a spoonful of mayonnaise – a day.
5. An alternative fatlash argument, advanced in books such as *Dean Ornish's "Eat More, Weight Less"* and Dale Atrens's *Don't 's Diet*, is that fatness is not a matter of eating too much. They note that as Americans' weight has ballooned over the last few decades, their reported caloric intake has plunged. This has simply explained that people's own recollection of how much they eat is extremely unreliable. And as they grow fatter, people feel guilty and are more likely to lie about how much they eat. All reputable studies show that eating less and exercising reduces weight.
6. Certainly, the body's metabolism slows a little when you lose weight, because it takes less energy to carry less bulk around, and because dieting can make the body fear it is about to starve. But this makes weight loss hard, not impossible. The fatlash movement is dangerous, because slimmers will often find any excuse to give up. To tell people that it is healthy to be obese is to encourage them to live sick and die young.

Questions 18 – 25:

- 18) According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true?
 - A. Two small whales were sent to the hospital.
 - B. Two fat men were killed in their apartments in Brooklyn.
 - C. Each fat man weighed 900kg.
 - D. Two fat men weighed 900kg together.
- 19) The National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance holds that _____.
 - A. fat people should try to lose weight
 - B. eating less is harmful to people's health
 - C. fat people were born that way
 - D. obesity is good for people

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- 20) According to NAAFA, obesity is determined by one's _____.
 A. genes B. diets C. environment D. health conditions
- 21) In paragraph 2, Glenn Gaesser and Michael Fulmento _____.
 A. share the same opinion about obesity
 B. both are members of NAAFA
 C. have opposite views towards obesity
 D. are supporters of fatlash
- 22) What does the author mean by "genes are not destiny" in paragraph 4 ?
 A. People with a genetic inclination to gain weight can slim.
 B. People who are born fat will remain that way all life.
 C. All efforts to lose weight will prove fruitless.
 D. Fat people can live a very happy life, too.
- 23) The two Brooklynites in the first paragraph were _____.
 A. members of the NWA
 B. typical victims of overweight
 C. members of the "fatlash" movement
 D. proof that the fatlash movement is gaining strength
- 24) Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Americans' caloric intake has dropped over the last few decades.
 B. Many people who try to lose weight give up half way.
 C. Americans tend to lie about how much they eat.
 D. Obesity in itself does no harm to people's health.
- 25) From this passage we can sense that the author's attitude towards obesity is _____.
 A. positive B. negative C. neutral D. indifferent

Part Two: British and American Cultures (40 %)

I. Read the following statements carefully and choose the most appropriate ONE from the four options marked A, B, C and D to complete the statement. (10 points, 1 for each)

- Christianity was first introduced into Britain by _____.
 A. the Celts B. The Romans C. the Viking Danes D. the Norman-French
- Three of the following were characteristic of the Elizabethan age, which one is the exception?
 A. Queen Elizabeth I advocated the Divine Right and quarreled with Parliament.
 B. Conflicts between Catholicism and Protestantism were settled temporarily.
 C. This was the age of adventure at the sea.
 E. This was the age of the flourishing of the English literature represented by William Shakespeare.

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3. The Church of England is an "established" church in _____.
A. the whole of Britain B. England and Scotland
C. England and Wales D. England only
 4. Under the old selective system, English children who have high marks in the "eleven plus" examination go on to _____.
A. public schools B. technical schools C. grammar schools D. secondary modern schools
 5. Irish is a kind of the old _____ language.
A. Anglo-Saxon B. Gaelic C. Latin D. Greek
 6. Which of the following statements about the BBC is not true?
A. The BBC puts out both radio broadcasting services and TV programs.
B. There is no advertising on any of the BBC programs.
C. The BBC is financed by private funds.
D. The BBC World Service broadcasts international news worldwide, using more than 30 languages.
 7. Among the following, _____ is not a New England state.
A. Connecticut B. New York state C. New Hampshire D. Vermont
 8. The slavery was legally abolished in 1865 by _____ amendment.
A. the fourteenth B. the fifteenth C. the thirteenth D. the sixteenth
 9. The longest war that the United States has fought is _____.
A. the Independence War B. The Civil War C. The Vietnam War D. the Gulf War
 10. For the following four types of music, _____ is considered the United States' unique contribution.
A. Rock and Roll B. Jazz C. Western and Country music D. Classical music
- II. Fill in the blanks. (10 points, 1 for each)
1. Since 1970 _____ has created thousands of new jobs and has also involved many ancillary industries.
 2. In the 16th century, the most famous writer was _____, who wrote a book called _____, telling of a journey to an imaginary island with an ideal society.
 3. _____ is the supreme holy authority of the Roman Catholic.
 4. Prince Philip once said that _____ is 'God's greatest gift to mankind.'
 5. *The Times* is politically more sympathetic to _____, while *The Guardian* is more favourable to _____.
 6. The largest state in America in terms of area is _____ and the largest state in terms of population is _____.

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7. In May, 1775, _____ met in Philadelphia and began to assume the function of a national government.

8. America women were allowed to vote from the year of _____.

9. In the U.S., religious instruction in public schools is _____, according to a ruling by the Supreme Court.

10. The law giving financial help to armed veterans is called _____.

III: Explain the following in English (20 points, 2 for each)

1. What is counterculture? What are some of the forms of counterculture?
2. What kind of economic system does the United States have? What are its characteristics?
3. What are the functions of the Congress?
4. Why was education reform stressed again in the 1980s and early 1990s?
5. What is Knickerbockers era?
6. Why do Americans respect and love President Abraham Lincoln and President George Washington?
7. What are the results of the Norman Conquest?
8. What are some of the characteristics of the Protestant sect?
9. What are the major characteristics of the Englishman? Give examples to each.
10. Why is Geoffrey Chaucer so important in English literature?

Part Three: Translation (40%)

I. From Chinese into English. (20 points)

1. 与时俱进
2. 倾国倾城
3. 赔了夫人又折兵
4. 塞翁失马, 焉知非福?

5. 我们为什么读小说?

读小说时, 我们永远会对人物有一种期待, 他将做什么? 他将去往何处? 他的身上有一种我们所不知的引而未发的可能性, 他不驯服, 他有一种难以把握的活力。