

北京师范大学
2002 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专业: 英语语言文学

科目代码: 326

研究方向: 语言教学 英美文学 翻译学

考试科目: 基础英语

I. Grammar 25%

1. Supply the passage with proper forms of verbs: (15%)

The whole Indian town _____ (scare) when a stout man _____ (appear) in the market. He _____ (pass) by on his way to see his relatives at the border, and _____ (stop) here to buy some gifts, and he _____ (not expect) that his look _____ (attract) the attention of the town people. "That man _____ (look) like Ladan. _____ (be) he Ladan?" "Oh, my god! I wish he _____ (not, bring) evil to our place!" The man _____ (try) to explain that he _____ (be, not) Ladan when two policemen _____ (come) to insist that he _____ (leave) this town immediately for fear that the U.S. aircraft _____ (come) to drop bombs _____ (cause) disaster to the local people.

2. Supply the passage with proper connectives (prep., conj., etc.)(10%)

_____ men and women lived _____ hunting 50000 years ago, how could they begin to picture modern life? Yet _____ men of 50000 years _____ now, we may seem as primitive in our ideas _____ the Stone-Age hunters do _____ us. Perhaps they will spend their days *golicking* to make new *spundels*, _____ struggling with *ballalators* through the *cribe*. These words, _____ I have just made up, have to stand _____ things and ideas that we simply can't think _____.

II. Vocabulary

A. Choose the word that best fits the context, and modify its form where necessary. Circle your answer. (7%)

Example: a **(b)** c

1. The cleaner looked at the list of _____ to be done in the house and groaned inwardly.

a. task b. chore c. work

2. The chances of finding him were so _____ that they gave up the search.

a. remote b. distant c. far away

3. New research is producing theories, which _____ long-held views about animals.

a. provide b. disagree c. challenge

4. More than half of the forest was _____ by a fire which raged uncontrollably for two days.
a. to ruin b. to devastate c. to destroy
5. Because of its abundance of consumer products, western society is known as the _____ society.
a. wealthy b. opulent c. affluent
6. She provided me with the _____ details, and I duly made out my report.
a. relevant b. right c. valid
7. A man was _____ to death by the crowds of people fleeing from the burning department store.
a. tread b. walk c. trample
8. The poor thing has had a tooth out, so she can't talk but does manage to _____ to attract attention.
a. grumble b. moan c. complain
9. A psychoanalyst has to be _____, capable of knowing how far she can 'push' her patient.
a. shrewd b. clever c. crafty
10. Having received John's boot on his head, Sam _____ by punching John in the face.
a. pay back b. retaliate c. return
11. It was during the time I lived in India that I _____ a taste for very hot curry.
a. acquire b. gain c. get
12. "I can't _____", she wailed as she clung to the cliff looking up at the lowered rope.
a. achieve b. attain c. reach
13. His _____ at her continued absence was mounting every minute.
a. anxiety b. fear c. uncertainty
14. The news of Kennedy's assassination _____ people all over the world.
a. amaze b. astound c. surprise

B. Guess the right word with the help of the given letter(s) underlined. (7%)

Example: The girl was always jealous of her pretty little sister.

1. I was sitting right at the back of the cinema, and I couldn't see the s _____ properly.
2. The new d _____ which has been built across the river will create a large lake.
3. You have both taken up such extreme points of view that I cannot see how to re _____ your conflict.
4. Being con _____ is half of what is necessary to succeed.

5. The Americans sent up a sa _____ to survey meteorological conditions.
6. Despite its vi _____ colours, the painting remained lifeless and uninteresting.
7. The cost of shipping raw materials and other com _____ from their country of origin to Europe is rising at an alarming rate.
8. All the g _____ for sale in this store have been tested by our quality department.
9. It was a ri _____ decision, but as it turned out, the right one.
10. One of the most difficult things is to eva _____ one's own performance by comparison with others'.
11. He decided to sac _____ his own ambitions, so that his wife could go to university.
12. Farm work is comprised of much t _____ and sweat, but we enjoyed it!
13. The man was re _____ from prison after serving his sentence.
14. With regret we had to de _____ their invitation as we were going out that evening.

C. Find the word from column B that fits the definition given in column A. (6%)

Example:

A
object to be aimed at: target

B
target

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. to regularly travel a long distance to and from work: _____ | a. component |
| 2. outcome of an enquiry or research: _____ | b. sense |
| 3. anything made by human work or act: _____ | c. commute |
| 4. self-satisfaction; not seeing need for action: _____ | d. fussy |
| 5. feel, be aware of by intuition: _____ | e. incompatible |
| 6. paying too much attention to little, unimportant details: _____ | f. artifact |
| 7. health of mind: _____ | g. peer |
| 8. pretty; neat and delicate in appearance: _____ | h. yearning |
| | i. dainty |
| | j. findings |

9. a necessary part of a whole: _____ k. complacency
10. strong longing, feeling or desire for: _____ l. sanity
11. look closely; as if unable to see well: _____
12. opposed in character; unable to exist in harmony: _____

III. Reading Comprehension (25%)

Part A. Read the texts below and answer the questions by choosing the correct responses.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better or for worse as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried.

- Essentially, the reader of this passage is advised to
 - learn from others.
 - work hard.
 - know himself.
 - go out into the practical world.
- The author of this passage is apparently
 - self-contradictory.
 - non-conformist.
 - sanguine and non-conformist.
 - didactic, sanguine and non-conformist.
- By his reference to "that plot of ground" the author refers to
 - one's own talents.
 - a piece of land which one might own.
 - one's own wealth.
 - the power of nature which man can tap.

The attitude of the teacher toward her pupils does much to form the opinion that they have of themselves. If she expresses faith in her pupils, recognizes their strong points, and adjusts the work to their capacities, she is apt to condition them to have desirable attitudes about themselves and their work. On the other hand, if she displays contempt for their abilities, minimizes their efforts, and is inflexible in her requirements, she will help develop associations that may give rise to unhappy emotional states. When these associations come to mind, the emotions surrounding them will be reinstated. The emotions may be either invigorating or depressing.

4. This passage describes two types of teachers. The author seems to
- approve of the teachers who have faith in her students.
 - be scientifically objective about them.
 - condemn the inflexible teacher.
 - feel that it is the student who determines his own success.
5. By "invigorating" the author means most nearly
- recurring.
 - negative.
 - stimulating.
 - healthful.

Part B. Read the text below and complete the tasks that follow.

Flame Throwers

- 1 "You are a thin-skinned reactionary jerk," begins the computer message sent from one highly educated professional to another. "I will tell you this, buster. If you were close enough and you called me that, you'd be picking up your teeth in a heartbeat." There follows an obscene three-word suggestion in screaming capital letters.
- 2 The writer of the above message, sent over the Byte Information Exchange, was apparently enraged after a sarcasm he'd sent earlier was misinterpreted as racist. In the argot of computers, his response was a "flame"—a rabid, abusive, or otherwise overexuberant outburst sent via computer. In networking's early days, its advocates promised a wonderful new world of pure mind-to-mind, speed-of-light electronic conversation. What networkers today often find instead are brusque put-downs, off-color puns, and screenfuls of anonymous gripes. The computer seems to be acting as a collective Rorschach test. In the privacy of their cubicles office workers are firing off spontaneous salvos of overheated prose.
- 3 Sara Kiesler, a social psychologist at Carnegie Mellon University, and Lee Sproull, a Boston University sociologist, have observed that networking can make otherwise reasonable people act brash. In studies originally designed to judge the efficiency of computerized decision making, they gave small groups of students a deadline to solve a problem. Groups either talked together in a room or communicated via isolated computer terminals. The face-to-face groups reported no undue friction. The computerized sessions frequently broke down into bickering and name-calling. In one case, invective escalated into physical threats. "We had to stop the experiment and escort the students out of the building separately," Kiesler recalls. Kiesler and Sproull documented a tendency toward flaming on corporate electronic-mail systems as well. At one large company, employees cited an average of 33 flames a month over the E-mail system; comparable outbursts in face-to-face meetings occurred about four times a month.
- 4 Kiesler and Sproull attribute the phenomenon largely to the absence of cues normally guiding a conversation—a listener's nod or raised eyebrows. "With a computer," Kiesler says, "there's nothing to remind you there are real humans on the other end of the wire." Messages become overemphatic—all caps to signify a shout; "(smile)" or "(-:)", a sideways happy face, to mean "I'm kidding." Anonymity makes flaming worse, she says, by creating the electronic equivalent of "a tribe of masked and robed individuals."

- 5 In real life, what we say is tempered by when and where we say it. A remark where lights are low and colleagues tipsy might not be phrased the same under fluorescent light on Monday morning. But computerized messages may be read days later and by hundreds or thousands of readers. Flaming's ornery side is only half the picture, says Sproull, who coauthored *Connections: New Ways of Working in the Networked Organization* with Kiesler. "People on networks feel freer to express more enthusiasm and positive excitement as well as socially undesirable behavior," she says. Sproull finds it ironic that computers are viewed as symbols of cool, impersonal efficiency. "What's fascinating is the extent to which they elicit deeply emotional behaviors. We're not talking about zeros and ones. People reveal their innermost souls or type obscenities about the boss." What, she asks, could be more human?

Task 1. What do the following words/phrases may most probably mean according to the text?

- (1) argot (para 2)
- (2) flame (para 2)
- (3) screenfuls of anonymous gripes (para 2)
- (4) undue friction (para 3)
- (5) bickering (para 3)
- (6) invective (para 3)
- (7) cues (para 4)
- (8) tipsy (para 5)

Task 2. Explain the following in your own words.

- (1) Kiesler and Sproull documented a tendency toward flaming on corporate electronic-mail system as well (paragraph 3).
- (2) Anonymity makes flaming worse, she says, by creating the electronic equivalent of "a tribe of masked and robed individuals" (paragraph 4).
- (3) In real life, what we say is tempered by when and where we say it (paragraph 5).

Task 3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- (1) Discuss what the writer means when he says "the computer seems to be acting as a collect Rorschach test"(paragraph 2).
- (2) How does the face-to-face communication differ from the communication with a computer (E-mail, networking, online)?
- (3) What is your response to the writer's assertion, "In real life, what we say is tempered by when and where we say it?"

IV. Translation. 30%

A. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (15%)

What about this danger of war, which is making us all shake in our shoes at present? I am like yourself; I have an intense objection to having my house demolished by a bomb from an aeroplane and myself killed in a horribly painful way by mustard gas. I have visions of streets heaped with mangled corpses in which children wander crying for their parents, and babies gasp and strangle in the clutches of dead mothers. That is what war means nowadays. This is what is happening in Spain and in China whilst I speak to you; and it may happen to us tomorrow. And the worst of it is that it does not matter two straws to Nature, the mother of us all, how dreadfully we misbehave ourselves in this way, or in what hideous agonies we die. Nature can produce children enough to make good any extremity of slaughter of which we are capable. London may be destroyed; Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople may be laid in smoking ruins and the last shrieks of their women and children give way to the silence of death. No matter. Mother Nature will replace the dead. She is doing so every day.

B. Translate the following into English.(15%)

我同书籍，即将分离。我虽非英雄，颇有垓下之感，即无可奈何。

这些书，都是在全国解放以后，来到我家的。最初零零碎碎，中间成套成批。有的来自京沪，有的来自苏杭。最初，囊中羞涩，也曾交臂相失。中间也曾一掷百金，稍有豪气。总之，时历三十余年，我同他们，可称故旧。

十年浩劫，我自顾不暇，无心也无力顾及它们。但它们辗转多处，经受折磨、潮湿、践踏、撞破，最终还是回来了。失去了一些，我有些惋惜，但也不愿去寻觅它们，因为我失去的东西，比起它们，更多也更重要。

它们回到寒舍以后，我对它们的情感如故。书无分大小、贵贱、古今、新旧，只要是我想保存的，因之也同我共过患难的，一视同仁。洗尘，安置，抚慰，唏嘘，它们大概是已经体味到了。