北京师范大学 2003 年基础英语考研试题

I.   Grammar   35
1. Insert prepositions to the slots   (10):
It is a well-known rule (   ) logic that classification made (   ) the basis of a single attribute are artificial and (   ) limited use. So there must be a cluster of attributes (   ) which a human group is defined, and these must be specific and essential, if they are to serve a useful purpose. Yet what is essential (   ) one observer is not (   ) another. Some would opt (   ) language, others (   ) race, religion, or shared destiny in the past or the present. It is also quite common to find that individuals tend to identify their own community (   ) criteria which may be different from those used (   ) the same purpose by outsiders.

2. Supply an article in the slot when necessary: (10)
All (   ) books are divisible into two kinds: (   ) books of (   ) hour, and (   ) books of all (   ) time. Mark this distinction---it is not one of (   ) quality only. It is not merely (   ) bad book that does not last, and (   ) good one that does. It is (   ) distinction of (   ) species.

3. Supply the proper verb forms in the slots: (10)
Einstein's connection with the politics of the nuclear bomb __ (be) well known. In 1933 Hitler ___(come) to power.   Einstein __ (be) in America, and he __ (declare) he _____ (not return) to Germany. In the face of the Nazi threat, Einstein __(renounce) pacifism, and eventually,_____(fear) that German scientists_____(build) a nuclear bomb, __(propose) that the United States __ (develop) its own. But even before the first atomic bomb had been detonated, he publicly warned of the danger of nuclear war and proposed international control of nuclear weaponry.

4. Read the following passage and answer the attached questions.   (5)
To avoid the various foolish opinions, no superhuman genius is required. If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Ancient and medieval authors knew all about unicorns and salamanders (火怪); not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them.
(1) What is the anaphoric referent of the word 'he'?
(2) How shall we analyze the sentence structure 'Not one of them ...'? Do you agree to the following paraphrase?
'Because they had never seen one of them, no one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them.

II. Vocabulary   25
  1. Choose words from column A to fit the definitions in column B.   (6)
       Example :   foreman, forester
                 1. a man who is in charge of a group of workmen: foreman
              A.
         reluctant, leisure, yearning, entertainer, supersede, rebuff, incompatible, sabbatical (leave),assert, artifact, variable, tramps;
              B.
   (1). an unexpected or contemptuous refusal:_____
   (2). freedom from work:_____
   (3). insist on one's right:_____
   (4). one who amuses an audience as a profession:_____
   (5). a period of paid free time for rest and special study given to a
        university teacher after a certain length of service:_____
   (6). a thing or quantity that is changeable:_____
   (7). people who roam the streets to find what they can:_____
   (8). strong longing, feeling or desire for:_____
   (9). anything made by human work or act:_____

(10). opposed in character; unable to exist in harmony:_____

(11). unwilling, not wanting to do something:_____

(12). take the place of because better or more important:_____

2. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with appropriate
   Words from the list below, <u>modifying their form where necessary,</u>   (7)

    immune, little, to roam, against, to pronounce, astound, away,
   austere, to slice, outburst, to have, to hunt, outset, to promote;

    We were strolling through Oxford's old buildings as he was (1)_____
these words. I had often(2)_____round the outside looking up at the(3)___
walls, and imagining the opulent interiors. But (4)____ lived here now for
some years, I had grown(5)____ to its beauty. At the (6) ____of my
walk with the Professor, we had talked a little about the country's economy, but
this sudden (7)_____against our society did not just (8)_____me but left
me quite flabbergasted. I (9)_____in my mind for something non-committal
to say. "Is it really possible to (10)_____our society down the middle like
that?" I asked. "I mean," I said, panicking a (11)____lest I had offended this
eminent man, "is it really as bad as all that? Shouldn't we be trying to (12)____
understanding between people, rather than setting them up (13) ___ one
another?" I hunted in my mind for a way of turning the conversation (14)____
to less troubled waters.

3. Choose the word from a, b or c   that best completes the sentence. (12)

(1). National and international efforts should give __ to action programs
    integrating population and development.
        a. privilege   b. priority   c. principle

(2). At Golden State Power we are accused of the same thing for __ reasons.
        a. identical   b. optional   c. original

(3). Greatly agitated, I rushed to the apartment and tried the door, ____ to find it
    locked.
        a. just   b. only   c. hence

(4). On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a
    yound man holding up a sign reading "Boston".
        a. where   b. which   c. when

(5). The remarkable ____of life on the Galopagos Island inspired Darwin to
    establish his theory of evolution.
        a. variety   b. celebrity   c. diversity

(6). If you want to set up a company, you must _____ with the regulations laid
    down by the authorities.
        a. confirm   b. accord   c. comply

(7). A wage-earner has to make ____ for his/her old age by putting aside
    enough money to live on when old.
        a. supply   b. provision   c. assurance

(8). We all know that the farmers are more anxious for rain than the people in the
    city because they have more at_____ .
        a. stake   b. loss   c. danger

(9). The pollution question as well as other issues is going to be discussed when
    the Congress is in _____ again next spring.
        a. assembly   b. conference   c. session

(10). To survive in the intense trade competition between countries, we must
    __ the qualities and varieties of products we make to world market
    demand.
        a. improve   b. enhance   c. gear

(11). An important property of a scientific theory is its ability to __ further
    research and further thinking about a particular topic.
        a. advocate   b. arouse   c. stimulate

(12). Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other
    in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.

a. independently   b. instinctively   c. separately

III. Reading Comprehension   (45)

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

Characters in fantasies written for children differ significantly from one historical period to another. Each fantasy in some way holds up a mirror to the culture in which it is produced. When we examine literary fantasy, we look upon a reflection of the social pressures of the period, problems of sex role and personal identity, and the changing role of the artist. What all of these changing patterns mean is the subject of an interesting sociological study.

1. Which sentence best summarizes the passage?
   A. What applies to the writer of fantasy applies to other artists as well.
   B. Literature and the field of sociology have much in common.
   C. Literary fantasies reveal the social realities of their time.
   D. Fantasies communicate social pressures to children at an unconscious level.

2. As used in the passage, which of the following pairs of words is an example of a metaphor?
   A. Fantasies --- children   B. Mirror --- reflection
   C. Role --- identity   D. Pressures --- patterns

3. The last sentence of the passage suggests that the passage may be part of
   A. an advertisement for a film based on a fantasy.
   B. an article on urban sociological problems.
   C. an advertisement for a children's book.
   D. a review of an article or book.

Psychology, as the behaviorist views it, is a purely objective, experimental branch of natural science which needs consciousness as little as do the sciences of chemistry and physics… This suggested elimination of states of consciousness as proper objects of investigation in themselves will remove the barrier which exists between psychology and the other sciences.   The findings of psychology become the functional correlates of structure and lend themselves to explanation in physico-chemical terms.

4. This passage centers about
   A. the nature of consciousness.
   B. the behaviorist view of psychology.
   C. the natural sciences.
   D. what the psychologist should investigate.

5. According to the author, psychology will become an objective science when
   A. consciousness is considered outside its province.
   B. it is considered as a branch of natural science.
   C. structure rather than function is made the focus of investigation.
   D. physico-chemical terms are included in explanations of behavior.

6. The author feels that psychology should be
   A. eliminated as a proper object of study.
   B. the leading social science.
   C. a natural science.
   D. a proper object of investigation.

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

Getting Close to
the Machine

1. People imagine that computer programming is logical, a process like fixing a clock. Nothing could be further from the truth. Programming is more like an illness, a fever, an obsession. It's like riding a train and never being able to get off.

2. The problem with programming is not that the computer is illogical—the computer is terribly logical, relentlessly literal. It demands that the programmer explain the world on its terms; that is, as an algorithm that must be written down in order, in a specific syntax, in a strange language that is only partially readable by regular human beings. To program is to translate between the chaos of human life and the rational, line-by-line world of computer language.

3. When you program, reality presents itself as thousands of details, millions of bits of knowledge. This knowledge comes at you from one perspective and then another, then comes a random thought, then you remember something else important, then you reconsider that idea with a what-if attached. For example, try to think of everything you know about something as simple as an invoice. Now try to tell an idiot how to prepare one. That is programming.

4. When you are programming, you must not let your mind wander. As the human-world knowledge tumbles about in your head, you must keep typing, typing. You must not be interrupted. Any break in your concentration causes you to lose a line here or there. Some bit comes, then—oh no, it's leaving, please come back. But it may not come back. You may lose it. You will create a bug and there's nothing you can do about it.

5. People imagine that programmers don't like to talk because they prefer machines to people. This is not completely true. Programmers don't talk because they must not be interrupted. "

6. This need to be uninterrupted leads to a life is strangely asynchronous to the one lived by other human beings. It's better to send e-mail to a programmer than to call. It's better to leave a note on the chair than to expect the programmer to come to a meeting. This is because the programmer must work in mind time while the phone rings and the meetings happen in real time. It's not just ego that prevents programmers from working in groups—it's the synchronicity problem. Synchronizing with other people (or their representations in telephones, buzzers, and doorbells) can only mean interrupting the thought train. Interruptions mean begs. You must not get off the train.

7. I once had a job in which I didn't talk to anyone for two years. Here was the arrangement: I was the first engineer to be hired by a start-up software company. In exchange for large quantities of stock that might be worth something someday, I was supposed to give up my life.

8. I sat in a large room with two other engineers and three workstations. The fans in the machines whirred, the keys on the keyboard clicked. Occasionally one of us would grunt or mutter. Otherwise we did not speak. Now and then I would have an outburst in which I pounded the keyboard with my fists, setting off a barrage of beeps. My colleagues might have looked up, but they never said anything.

9. If you want money and prestige, you need to write code that only machines or other programmers understand. Such code is called "low." In regular life, "low" usually signifies something bad. In programming, "low" is good. Low means that you are close to the machine.

10. If the code creates programs that do useful work for regular human beings, it is called "high." Higher-level programs are called "applications," Applications are things that people use. Although it would seem that usefulness is a good thing, direct peopleuse is bad from a programmer's point of view. If regular people, called "users," can understand the task accomplished by your program, you will be paid less and held in
lower esteem.

11. A real programmer wants to stay close to the machine. The machine means midnight dinners of Diet Coke. It means unwashed clothes and bare feet on the desk. It means anxious rides through mind time that have nothing to do with the clock. To

work on things used only by machines or other programmers—that's the key. Programmers and machines don't care how you live. They don't care when you live. You can stay, come, go, sleep—or not. At the end of the project looms a deadline, the terrible place where you must get off the train. But in between, for years at a stretch, you are free: free from the obligations of time.

Task I. What do the following words may most probably mean according to the text?

(1) obsession (paragraph 1)

(2) chaos (paragraph 2)

(3) invoice (paragraph 3)

(4) tumble (paragraph 4)

(5) synchronicity (paragraph 6)

(6) bugs (paragraph 6)

(7) grunt (paragraph 8)

(8) loom (paragraph 11)

Task 2. Explain the following in your own words.

(1) It demands that the programmer explain the world on its terms; that is, as an algorithm that must be written down in order, in a specific syntax, in a strange language that is only partially readable by regular human beings. (Paragraph 2)

(2) When you program, reality presents itself as thousands of details, millions of bits of knowledge. (Paragraph 3)

(3) Synchronizing with other people (or their representations in telephones, buzzers, and doorbells) can only mean interrupting the thought train. (Paragraph 6)

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

(1) Explain the purpose of the figurative language the author employs in the opening paragraph. Can you find other examples in the text?

(2) Explain the difference between mind time and real time and between low code and high code.

(3) The author suggests that programmers don't talk because they must not be interrupted. Explain. She goes on to describe code, the language of computer programmers. How does this language differ from ordinary human discourse?

IV. Translation.   45

A. Translate the following into Chinese.   (20)

The balance of nature is a very elaborate and very delicate system of checks and counterchecks. It is continually being altered as climates change, as new organisms evolve, as animals or plants permeate to new areas. But the alterations have in the past, for the most part, been slow, whereas with the arrival of civilized man, their speed has been multiplied manifold: from the evolutionary time-scale, where change is measured by periods of ten or a hundred thousand years, they have been transferred to the human time-scale in which centuries and even decades count.

Everywhere man is altering the balance of nature. He is facilitating the spread of plants and animals into new regions, sometimes deliberately, sometimes unconsciously. He is covering huge areas with new kinds of plants, or with houses, factories, slag-heaps and other products of his civilization. He exterminates some species on a large scale, but favours the multiplication of others. In brief, he has done more in five thousand years to alter the biological aspect of the planet than

has nature in five million.

Many of these changes which he has brought about have had unforeseen consequences. Who would have thought that the throwing away of a piece of Canadian waterweed would have caused half the waterways of Britain to be blocked for a decade, or that the provision of pot cacti for lonely settlers' wives would have led to Eastern Australia being overrun with forests of Prickly Pear? Who would have prophesied that the cutting down of forests on the Adriatic coasts, or in parts of Central Africa, could have reduced the land to a semi desert, with the very soil washed away from the bare rock? Who would have thought that improved communications would have changed history by the spreading of disease-sleeping sickness into East Africa, measles into Oceania, very possibly malaria into ancient Greece?

B. Translate the following into English.   (25)

历史的道路，不会是坦平的，有时走到艰难险阻的境界。这是全靠雄健的精神才能够冲过去的。

一条浩浩荡荡的长江大河，有时流到很宽阔的境界，平原无际，一泻万里。有时流到很逼狭的境界，两岸丛山迭岭，绝壁断崖，江河流于其间，回环曲折，极其险峻。民族生命的进展，其经历亦复如是。

人类在历史上的生活正如旅行一样。旅途上的征人所经过的地方，有时是坦荡平原，有时是崎岖险路。老于旅途的人，走到平坦的地方，固是高高兴兴地向前走，走到崎岖的境界，愈是奇趣横生，觉得在此奇绝壮绝的境界，愈能感到一种冒险的美趣。

中华民族现在所逢的史路，是一段崎岖险阻的道路。在这一段道路上，实在亦有一种奇绝壮绝的景致，使我们经过此段道路的人，感得一种壮美的趣味。但这种壮美的趣味，是非有雄健的精神的人不能够感觉到的。

我们的扬子江、黄河，可以代表我们的民族精神。扬子江及黄河遇见沙漠、遇见山峡都是浩浩荡荡地往前流过去，以成其浊流滚滚，一泻万里的魄势。目前的艰难境界，那能阻抑我们民族生命的前进。我们应该拿出雄健的精神，高唱着进行的曲调，在这悲壮歌声中，走过这崎岖险阻的道路。要知在艰难的国运中建造国家，亦是人生最有趣味的事……。

北京师范大学 2003 年硕士研究生入学试题答案(基础英语)

I Grammar
 1. in on in by to to to to on for
 2. / / / / the the a a a /
 3. is came was declared would not return renounced fears would build proposing should develop
 4. 1) He refers to ancient and medieval author.
     2) No I don't. The sentence means that many of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because they had never seen one of them.

II. vocabulary
 1. 1) rebuff 2) leisure 3) assert 4) entertainer 5) sabbatical leave 6) variable 7）tramps 8) yearning 9) artifact 10) incompatible 11) reluctant 12) supersede
 2. 1) pronouncing 2) roamed 3) austere 4) having 5) immune 6) outset

7) outburst   8) astounded   9) hunted   10) slice   11) little   12) promote   13) against   14) away

3. 1) b   2) a   3) b   4) c   5) a   6) c   7) b   8) a   9) c   10) c   11) c   12) a

III. reading comprehension

Part A   1) c   2) b   3）d   4) b   5) b   6) c

Part B

Task1: 1) obsession: compulsive preoccupation with a fixed idea or an unwanted feeling or emotion.

2) chaos: a condition or place of disorder or confusion.

3) invoice: a list of goods shipped or services rendered, with an account of all costs.

4) tumble: to spill or roll out in confusion or disorder.

5) synchronicity: the state or fact of being simultaneous.

6) bugs: defects or difficulty in the code of a program.

7) grunt: to utter a deep, guttural sound.

8) loom: to seem imminent, impend

Task2: 1) The programmers must translate the language we use in daily life, into a kind of special computer language which can be understood by the people who specialize in computer.

2) The world looks to be complex and confusing.

3) The programmers must be left alone and undisturbed when they are working, or their thoughts and mind will be stopped.

Task3: 1) The purpose is to explain the complex thing in an easy way so that the article can be understood by ordinary readers. There is another such example in the last paragraph where the machine is likened to mid-night dinner, unwashed clothes and two bare feet on the desk.

2) Mind time means the period when a programmer is concentrated on his work, and real time means the time when he finishes the programming, and is free from work. Low code is a kind of code that can only be understood by people specialize in computer, and high code means application, namely it is designed to be used by ordinary people.

3) Computer language seems to be simple in forms but difficult to understand, and ordinary human discourse appears to be variable and complex but is easy to be grasped and learned by common people.

IV. Translation

A Translate the following into Chinese.

自然界的平衡是一个非常微妙又异常脆弱的破坏与反破坏的体系。这种平衡随着气候的变化，新生物的进化，以及动植物向新领域的蔓延而不停地变化着。但这种变化在以前，或者说很久以前是缓慢的，而随着文明人类的到来，变化的速度就急速地提高了：进化速度由以前以万年甚至十万年为计算单位提高到现在的以百年甚至几十年为单位。

人类正无处不在地改变着大自然的平衡。人们有意或无意地使动植物向其他领域扩展变得更加容易。大片的土地被覆盖上了新的各种各样的植物，或者是楼房，工厂，一堆堆的矿渣和其他人类文明的产物。人类使一些物种大规模的灭绝，而又倾向于使另一些物种大量地繁衍。总之，人类在五千年内使地球的生物圈发生的变化远远大于大自然自身五百万年里所发生的变化。

人类给自然带来的这些变化当中，有许多有无法预计的后果。有谁会想到随手

B. Translate the following into English.

The road of history is smoothing by no means, and it will reach the position of difficulty and dangers sometimes. It all depends on strong spirit that can make it through.

A mighty river sometimes will reaches wide endless plain, where it can rush thousands of miles at one stroke, while sometimes it will arrive at narrow places where it has to zigzag between precipitous mountains and erecting cliffs. The life of a nation is no less than this.

The history of human beings is just like a journey. The travelers will pass both level plain and rugged roads. The ones who are accustomed to travel, will definitely go on happily, when they are on plain, yet will more appreciate the beauty of adventures, when they are among ruggedness and dangers.

The road which Chinese are going through is a zigzagging and dangerous one. In fact, there are also excellent and perfect scenes where we, who are on this road, can find a kind of magnificent beauty, which can be appreciated by the people without strong spirit by no means.

The Yangtze River and the Yellow that we have, can stand for the spirit of our nation. Both of them will go headlong mightily even when they come across deserts or deep valleys. A tremendous force comes into being with their torrents rolling and falling. Then how can the difficulties of the time being stop the advancing of the life of our nation? We should present a strong spirit, and sing loudly the march. The dangerous way will be stepped down under our feet in the solemn and stirring song. We should know that it is one of the most interesting things of life to build a country in disadvantageous fortune.

北京师范大学 2003 硕士研究生入学考试
基础英语
Ⅰ Grammar
1 Insert prepositions to the slots
of, on, with, to, to, to, for, for, with, with

2 supply an article in the slot
不填, the, the, the, 不填, 不填, the, the, a, 不填

3 supply the proper verb forms in the slots
is, came, was, declared, would not return, renounced, fearing, would build, proposed, should develop

4 read the following passage and answer the attached questions
1) author
2) yes, I agree with that

Ⅱ Vocabulary
1 choose words from column A to fit the definitions in column B
1) rebuff 2) sabbatical 3) assert 4) entertainer 5) leisure 6) variable 7) tramps 8) yearning

9) artifact 10) incompatible 11) reluctant 12) supercede

2 complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with appropriate words
pronouncing, roamed, austere, having, immune, outset, outburst, astound, hunted, slice, little, promote, against, away

3 choose the word from a, b or c that best completes the sentence
1-5 b a b a c
6-10 c b a c b
11-12 b a

Ⅲ reading comprehension
Part A
1 C 2 B 3 D 4 B 5 A 6 C

Part B
Task 1 What do the following words may most probably mean according to the text?
1. obsession: Compulsive preoccupation with programming
2. chaos: many illogical things in human life
3. invoice: an itemized bill
4. tumble: to come upon accidentally
5. synchronicity: the identity of the pace of life
6. bugs: hole or leak in a PC program
7. grunt: to utter a deep, guttural sound
8. loom: to seem imminent; impend

Task 2 Explain the following in your own words
(1) programmer's work is to explain the world in mathematical language, which is extremely logical and is hard to understand for ordinary people.
(2) When programmer is doing his job, he has to reduce reality into numerous details and use his working language to describe them
(3) If a programmer's pace of life is identical to that of ordinary people, their thought would be interrupted by, for example, an unexpected call.

Task 3 Answer the following questions according to the text
1 The figurative language used here is to vividly explain the speciality of programmer's job. And the same figurative language can be found in the final paragraph: the terrible place where you must get off the train.

2 Literally, mind time refers to the programmer's sense of time within his mind as most of the time he is thinking; while real time is about the time in daily life of common people.

Low code in PC programming means the computer language that can only be understood by professionals and machines. High code, on the contrary, refers to the language that regular people could understand.

3 As most of the time the programmer is thinking about how to use PC language to describe a program, if he talks to some people or some people talk to him, his thought might be interrupted and the language he organizes might not be complete and a bug would exist.

The language used in programming has to be strictly logical and its grammar is different from that of ordinary discourse. As we know, in daily life, our choose of words is articulate, if we do the same in programming, lots of leaks would exist and a program would be useless.

Ⅳ Translation
A translate the following into Chinese

自然界的平衡是一种十分复杂而又敏感脆弱的抑制于反抑制体系，它总是随着气候条件的变化，随着新的生物体的形成，和随着动植物蔓延入新的地区而持续不断变化着。可是，在过去，这些变化大部分是很缓慢的，而自从文明人出现以后，变化的速度便增大了很多倍。用以测量它们的时间标度，已经从适用于自然演化过程的、以一万年或十万年为计量单位的时间标度，转变成人类所使用的、以几百年甚至几十年为计量单位的时间标度。

人类到处都在改变着自然界的平衡。他帮助动植物进入新的地区，有时是有意的，有时是无意的。他正在用新的植物种类，或者用房屋、工厂、炉渣堆或其他的文明产物覆盖大片的土地。他使有些物种大批消亡，却造成有利条件使另外一些物种成倍的增加。总之，人类在五千年内比大自然在五百万年内作了更多的事来改变地球的生态。

他所造成的许多变化已经产生了没有预料到的后果。谁能料到，扔掉一株加拿大水草，会使英国的一半水路堵塞十年之久？谁又能料到，为那些移民们的寂寞的妻子提供一盆仙人掌会使澳大利亚东部的仙人掌蔓延成灾？又有谁能预见，砍去亚德里亚海滨或中非某些地区的森林会使泥土流失，剩下光秃秃的岩石，使良田变成半沙漠？谁能想到，改进交通竟也会使疾病传播——使昏睡症传入东非。麻疹传入大洋州，古希腊的疟疾很可能也是别处传入的——从而改变了历史的发展。

B translate the following into English

The course of history is never smooth. It is sometimes beset with difficulties and obstacles and nothing short of a heroic spirit can help surmount them.

A mighty long river sometimes flows through a broad section with plains lying boundless on either side, its waters rolling on non-stop for thousands upon thousands of miles. Sometimes it comes up against a narrow section flanked by high mountains and steep cliffs, winding through a course with many a perilous twist and turn. A nation, in the course of its development, fares like wise.

The historical course of man's life is just like a journey. A traveler on a long journey passes through now a broad, level plain, now a rugged, hazardous road. While a determined traveler cheerfully continues his journey upon reaching a safe and smooth place, he finds it still more fascinating to come to a rugged place, the enormously magnificent spectacle of which, he feels, is better able to generate in him a wonderful sensation of adventure.

The Chinese nation is now confronted with a rugged and dangerous section of its historical course. Nevertheless, there is also in this section a spectacle of enormous magnificence that inspires in us passers-by a delightful sensation of splendor. And this delightful sensation, however, can only be shared by those with a heroic spirit.

The Yangtse River and the yellow river are both symbolic of our national spirit. The two mighty rivers negotiate deserts and gorges until their turbid torrents surge forward with irresistible force. The present national crisis can never obstruct the advance of our national life. Let us brace up our spirits and march through this rugged, dangerous road to the tune of our solemn, stirring songs. The greatest joy of life, mind you, is to build up our country during its most difficult days.