

北京师范大学
2005 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专 业：俄语语言文学、日语语言文学

科目代码：211

研究方向：俄语语言文学、日语语言文学的所有方向

考试科目：英语（二外）

[注意] 答案全部写在答题纸上，写在试卷上无效。

I. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words or phrases: (10 points)

1. Oh no! I've broken the vase. What _____ say?
A. am I going to B. will I
C. have I to D. must I
2. If she had visited us last summer, she _____ the hikes in the mountains.
A. would have enjoyed B. would enjoy
C. will enjoy D. will have enjoyed
3. What I think and what I seek _____ fairly reflected in my paper.
A. has B. have
C. has been D. have been
4. Grandpa Wang with his son, both looking very happy, _____ a walk in the park.
A. have taken B. takes
C. are taking D. is taking
5. It was necessary that we _____ everything ready ahead of time.
A. should make B. should have made
C. will make D. would make
6. Alice had a terrible time touring that country. Not a day _____ without having some unpleasantness with waiters in the hotel.
A. she spends B. she spent
C. did she spend D. does she spend
7. The brave soldier _____ as soon die as yield to such an enemy.
A. will B. would C. shall D. should
8. Gunpowder was discovered in the twelfth century, but _____ in warfare until two hundred years later.
A. does not use B. did not use
C. is not used D. not used
9. She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path.
A. to have a rest B. resting C. to rest D. rest
10. --- You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.
 --- Well, now I regret _____ that.
A. to do B. to be doing
C. to have done D. having done

II. Cloze (10 points)

It takes a bold bird to eat out of a person's hand. Pigeons do it 11 the time. But how about walking into a crocodile's mouth 12 your meal? Plovers, birds no bigger than a person's fist, regularly peck their meals out of the open jaws of 13 crocodile! Strangely enough, the tiny plover and ferocious crocodile are 14 companions. Their friendly relationship is based 15 the fact that each animal provides a service for the other. 16 the crocodile greedily finished his meal, it opens its powerful jaws and lets the little plover 17. Once inside the threatening enclosure, the bird proceeds to pick the reptile's sharp teeth clean of 18 food, with the crocodile's permission of course. 19, the plover is rewarded with a filling meal in exchange for serving 20 the crocodile's tooth brush.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| 11. A. along | B. all | C. out of | D. entire of |
| 12. A. for | B. with | C. in | D. at |
| 13. A. alive | B. dead | C. died | D. live |

14. A. trusting B. trusted C. being trusted D. trust
 15. A. at B. with C. on D. of
 16. A. However B. While C. Before D. After
 17. A. hops aside B. hopped out C. hop in D. hopping over
 18. A. uneaten B. rot C. hot D. wasted
 19. A. In the way B. In this way C. Out of this way D. At the way
 20. A. that B. for C. to D. as

III. Reading (50 points)

A

The elephant is the largest animal to walk on Earth. An elephant can carry a load of 1200 pounds. They eat 300 pounds of food a day. An elephant baby can weigh 200 pounds at birth. Elephants can live up to 70 years.

Elephants can be trained to carry logs with their trunks, and have been used in the forestry industry in Asia for many years.

Elephants also use their trunks for drinking water, bathing, and eating and communicating.

Recently it was discovered that elephants can communicate over a distance of several miles using infrasonic sounds inaudible to humans.

Elephants use their ears as a cooling system. Blood flows through veins in the ears and as the elephant flaps his ears, the blood cools and flows through his body to cool off other parts.

Elephant feet are large and round. They distribute the large animal's weight effectively. In the past, elephants were killed and their feet were made into umbrella stands and small tables for tourists. Now elephants are protected by special laws.

elephants can be identified by the larger ears. The African elephant grows up to 10 feet tall and weighs as much as 12,000 pounds.

The Indian elephant grows up to 9 feet tall, and weighs up to 8000 pounds. It's easier to identify because of its smaller ears. Most circus elephants are Indian elephants. Another name for the Indian elephant is the Asian elephant.

Unfortunately, there is a growing conflict between elephants and humans as more of the elephants' habitat is developed. Elephants can destroy the crops of an entire village in a single night, and this also causes conflict. At the moment, there are about 600,000 elephants remaining in Africa.

The greatest threat to elephants is the ivory trade. Most commercial ivory comes from elephant's tusks. From 1979 to 1989 was a bad time for African elephants. About 70,000 wild elephants were killed for ivory each year. In 1989 an international treaty limited the trade in ivory, decreasing the number of elephants killed, but elephants are still being killed for ivory. Please don't ever buy anything made from ivory! Don't even buy anything that looks like ivory!

21. Hunters made umbrella holders out of: _____.
 A. elephants' trunks B. elephants' tails
 C. elephants' feet D. elephants' teeth
22. An Indian Elephant has _____ than the African Elephant.
 A. a longer tail B. a stronger trunk
 C. smaller ears D. bigger teeth
23. What part of an elephant's body is used to cool the elephant?
 A. The tail. B. The trunk. C. The feet. D. The ears.
24. What animal is the most dangerous to an elephant?
 A. Human beings. B. Snakes. C. Lions. D. Zebras.
25. How can you help elephants?
 A. Don't eat elephant burgers! B. Never buy ivory!
 C. Don't go to Africa. D. Don't be a hunter.

C

Students should be allowed to study without worrying about grades. Fortunately, most educators are becoming aware of the fact that students have different interests and abilities. However, the discipline resulting from grades still exists. Grades often cut down creativity. Competing for better grades causes many students to turn down opportunities to pursue music, dramatics and sports. Grades impose a subjective standard of success on everyone. I do not demand as some extremists do, that grades be ended immediately. However, I do believe that less emphasis should be placed on grades. I hope that someday grades will become optional at Village High School.

Magdalena Smith, President

Drama Club

Let's face the facts about grades. Grades perform three basic functions. First, grades motivate students to work at their highest level of competence. Second, they act as a reward for hardworking students and as a scolding to students who do not work hard. Finally, grades are used as an effective standard by which to measure student achievement. Good grades help students to get jobs and to get into university. I've spoken with a number of students who have jobs, and most of them say that they were hired primarily on the basis of their grades. My grades helped me land a part-time job and will help me get into university next year. I think grades are extremely important at Village High School.

Simon Harper, Member

Science Club

21. Simon Harper writes from the viewpoint of someone who _____.
- wants business to hire more students
 - believes in the benefits of good grades
 - is concerned about students' creativity
 - supports students' interests and abilities
22. Magdalena Smith thinks it is important for _____.
- students to get good jobs
 - students to participate in music, dramatics, and sports
 - students to compete more for grades
 - educators to have more control over grades
23. Which of the following states a fact about grades at Village High School?
- They are not useful.
 - They foster unnecessary competition.
 - They should be optional.
 - They are currently in use.
24. Which of the following is NOT an opinion expressed by Magdalena Smith?
- Grades should be abolished.
 - Grades impose subjective standards of success.
 - Students should be able to learn without worrying about grades.

25. The two letters are probably writing to _____.
- an advertisement company
 - an administration office
 - a school newspaper
 - a travel agency

D

Cubism changed the way we see the world. It was one of the major influences on twentieth century Western art, developing from a collaboration between two painters - the Spaniard Pablo Picasso and the Frenchman Georges Braque - in Paris, and lasting only from 1907 to 1914.

Cubism rejected the idea that art should imitate nature. Cubist painters emphasized the flat, two-dimensional surface of the picture plane by abandoning the traditional conventions of perspective, foreshortening, modelling, and chiaroscuro (the use of light and dark).

The origin of the name Cubism is disputed: it is sometimes attributed to an ill-tempered outburst of Matisse against Braque's work, and sometimes to the art critic Louis de Vauxcelles describing one of Braque's paintings as reducing everything to cubes.

Early Cubism was influenced by Paul Cézanne because of his preoccupation with analysing shape and form in his paintings. But Cubist artists like Picasso, Braque and Juan Gris took these ideas further, presenting a different view of reality. In an effort to represent the whole object and its position in space they painted fragmented objects, seen from several different viewpoints simultaneously. Analytical Cubism was the second phase of the movement, which concentrated on geometrical forms and used subdued colours. The final phase, known as Synthetic Cubism, used more decorative shapes, stencilling, collage, and brighter colours.

36. How did Cubism change the way we see the world?
- The Cubists used geometry to design their paintings.
 - The Cubists imitated other artists ideas
 - The Cubists no longer aimed to represent reality.
37. What are the traditional conventions of perspective?
- Using models to make pictures seem more real.
 - Shortening lines to bring the background closer.
 - Rules that painters followed to give an illusion of 3D on a flat surface.
38. Modelling and chiaroscuro are two techniques that painters used to _____
- represent objects as solid and real.
 - represent day and night.
 - represent flat objects.
39. How did the name "Cubism" originate?
- From a description of the way Braque painted.
 - From a bad-tempered rival artist.
 - From Braque's sculptures.
40. Paul Cézanne influenced Cubism because _____
- he painted cubes.
 - he was interested in the shape and form of things.
 - he didn't use perspective.
41. Who were the three major Cubist artists?
- Braque, Picasso and Matisse.
 - Picasso, Braque and Cézanne.
 - Picasso, Braque and Gris.
42. How did the Cubists try to represent the whole object?
- By using collage
 - By painting only fragments
 - By painting different views at the same time
43. Why did they paint fragmented objects?
- To show different facets rather than a fixed view.
 - Because they were interested in details.
 - To make the picture more interesting.
44. What was one difference between Analytical and Synthetic Cubism?
- Synthetic Cubism was more geometric.
 - Analytical Cubism used collage and pattern.
 - Analytical Cubism didn't use bright colours.
45. Why was Cubism an important influence on Western art?
- Because it was a major step towards abstract art.
 - Because Picasso was the most famous artist of the age.
 - Because it combined geometry and art.

IV. Translate the following into Chinese (15 points)

When we look at the nighttime sky, we may suppose that the stars are unchanging, eternal. In fact, a star has a life cycle. Stars are born in space, in large clouds of gas and dust. Parts of such a cloud will contract and become dense, and then attract nearby matter by gravity, becoming still denser. As they become denser, they also become hotter. Eventually, the material becomes dense enough and hot enough to light up and become a star. The star is now in its period of maturity. During this period, the nuclear process of burning hydrogen and converting it to helium makes the star shine. When all the hydrogen has been converted, the star is out of fuel and begins to collapse and die. Finally, the star's life ends when it either collapses altogether or explodes.

V. Translate the following into English (15 points)

在最近对十几岁孩子的民意测验中发现, 86%的女孩子表示她们将投入事业当中, 并期望家庭、工作两不误。但只有 58%的男孩子表示期望自己的妻子在外面工作。大多数的男孩子表示希望他们的妻子在家养育孩子、照顾家庭, 而他们自己则会在外工作付所有的账单。大多数的女孩子希望把经济和养育孩子的责任平均分给自己和她们的丈夫。