

# 陕西师范大学

2005 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试专业课试题

专业名称: 外国语言及应用语言, 英语语言文学

考试科目名称: 基础英语 科目代码:       

注意事项:

- 1、 请将答案直接做到答题纸上, 做在试题纸上无效。
- 2、 除答题纸上规定的位置外, 不得在卷面上出现姓名、准考证号或其它标志, 否则
- 3、 本试题共 9 页, 满分 150 分, 考试时间 180 分钟。

注意, 所有试题必须做到答题纸上

## I. Vocabulary(25 points)

**Directions:** The part below comprises 25 statements, each of which contains an underlined part. You are to read the statement attentively and select from the four alternate items below the one that may serve as the best substitute for the underlined. Write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. In a recent set of disputative essays, a number of articulate sceptics have homed in on Anti-Racism \_\_\_ An Assault on Education and Value.  
A. made for    B. aimed towards  
C. brought home to    D. showed interest in
2. And, instead of bowing to tradition and recruiting employees only from top university headhunting narrowly with the industry, the hotel tried to hire the best people it envisaged for certain jobs, irrespective of age, gender and academic background.  
A. anticipated    B. fascinated  
C. observed    D. contemplated
3. She perched on the edge of the seat, then found the black man was cosying up to her. She glanced away.  
A. squeezed her way    B. came to the edge  
C. moved sideways    D. turned her back

4. Dani Rodrik, a Harvard economist professor, has waded into the debate with a book all the more controversial for being published by a think-tank known for its sympathy for the globalisers.
- A. meditation      B. manipulation  
 C. stipulation      D. brains trust
5. I'm sure he harbours no class, race, or sexual prejudice; and I'll bet he believes in equality.
- A. got in the harbour      B. keep in the mind  
 C. dropped anchor      D. ran ashore
6. There are two sides to human nature. There is the side that brakes and swerves to squirrel in the way. And there is the side that accelerates to get in a clean hit.
- A. gears up      B. facilitates  
 C. prefabricates      D. emancipates
7. He washed in preparation for going out to dinner. He would drink a whole litre instead of what he thought, in honour of his late acquaintance.
- A. dead      B. former  
 C. unpunctual      D. retired
8. You can ponder all you want about whether Bill Gates really deserves his unfathomable wealth and Brobdingnagian business clout, but one thing you can't deny: He sure gives Microsoft its money's worth.
- A. Inexplicable      B. priceless  
 C. mysterious      D. immeasurable
9. He recovered his case from the pensione but there were no vacant rooms, and he had to wander on in search of a room, jostling with the crowds, climbing staircases and ringing bells. He eventually found a vacancy.
- A. a booked room      B. a haunted room  
 C. a deserted room      D. an unoccupied room
10. Gates, of course, is way, way ahead of his competition by just about yardstick. To watch a man at the helm cruising at full sail is a good way to see why.
- A. strategy      B. criterion  
 C. know-how      D. measurement
11. The owner of the hotel stood at his door, talking non-stop and gesticulating, the concierge woman was behind him weeping, and another woman, the owner's wife probably, was also offing.
- A. outside      B. clear off  
 C. near      D. in the corner
12. Yet he had, now, no real relationship with anyone; those with women had failed and sour, those with men faded, decayed.
- A. rotten      B. odorous  
 C. rusted      D. became disappointing
13. He noticed that, as so often, the locals were drinking beer, while the tourist had ordered the usual half-litre of red, and then he noticed another table, another single man, another wine drinker.
- A. villagers      B. native dwellers

14. Ali was murdered in the year of 661 (of the Christian era) by a member of a group of his supporters who came to believe that Ali was following a policy at variance with the word of God.
- A. in opposition to      B. in agreement with  
 C. in relation to      D. in accordance with
15. There is no point in creating an education solely devoted to useful skills, like computer technology, engineering drawing, and practical accountancy, which appears to be the present aim, when children emerge from our schools devoid of the values and virtues of civilization and civilised behaviour.
- A. in favour of      B. fond of  
 C. incapable of      D. lacking in
16. The general tendency among American scientists, says Paul Hollander, is to be more inclined to optimism in regard to the future of societies other than their own.
- A. on account of      B. in the event of  
 C. in respect of      D. in case of
17. Coined at the very end of the 18th century, the term ideology originally designated the study of the formation of ideas, and then came to stand for the school of philosophy which devoted itself, with the usual lack of success, to that study.
- A. forged      B. invented  
 C. processed      D. manufactured
18. Sociologists seldom rise above the level of the respectably commonplace; sometimes they become moralists, and the novelists, whose works recreate the mystery of ideological crystallisation in all its dreadful plentitude.
- A. great amount      B. great size  
 C. great distance      D. great vacancy
19. A tradition of heroic acting was still in being, enough to detect innovations and compare authoritative performances.
- A. in succession      B. in progress  
 C. in existence      D. in advance
20. Audiences got used to a horizontal angle of vision, adaptable to a place in the circle, though not to a downwards tunnel view from the galleries, which were often taken over by lighting equipment.
- A. brought down      B. taken control of  
 C. overcome      D. got over
21. By that time the day was long past when Shaw could invite Desmond MacCarthy to lunch in order to mull over a notice entitled. The Heart Dies before the Head, and theatre criticism were beginning to rate only equal space with those covering film and TV.
- A. hiding      B. protecting  
 C. putting in the shade      D. taking as their area of work
22. But, since the Fringe quartet shot to fame like a theatrical preliminary to the Beatles, he found himself tied to a theatre-obsessed alter ego, from whom he has struggled occasionally though in vain, to escape.
- A. became reputed overnight      B. shot high

23. Before that, things were left very much to chance, with fashions in performance changing slowly and, as it were, by accident.

- A. so it be                      B. so be it  
 C. to be frank                D. so to speak

24. There is, after all, a linguistic text, which is to be read in the light of historical knowledge; the text is worthwhile, its ambiguities will be contained within certain parameters that need to be respected.

- A. on behalf of                B. on the point of  
 C. on the brink of            D. on account of

25. As I understand it, anti-Semitism, in Shakespeare's day, was still based on two powerful prejudices: the "unclean" nature of usury, and the abhorrence of the Jews as killers of Christ.

- A. not clean                    B. impure  
 C. secret                        D. opaque

**II. PROOFREADING AND ERROR CORRECTION (15 points)**

The following passage contains 15 errors. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it. Example:

- When art museum wants exhibit, (1)  
 it never buys things in finished form and hangs (2)  
 them on the wall. When a natural history museum  
 want an exhibition, it must often build it. (3)

Your answer should be: (1) ^ = an (When an art museum) (2) \ = never (3) exhibition → exhibit

At beginning of the New Year, shortly after China (1)  
 joined the WTO, the price of Chinese made cars plummeted (2)  
 on an unprecedented scale, from 6 percent nearly 20 percent. (3)  
 The main reason for this that the Chinese car market is (4)  
 expect to open after China's WTO entry. Through till 2006, (5)  
 the 80 to 100 percent tariff on the import of spared parts will (6)  
 decrease to 10 percent. Although this is evolutionary process, (7)  
 prices of Chinese made economy and middle-range cars do (8)  
 have been reduced as a matter of necessity, as that of imported (9)  
 car have decreased in an all-round way, some a level of 30 (10)  
 percent. This mean an increasing number of cars will be (11)  
 imported, and some will be the same price like Chinese (12)  
 made cars. Price reduction is therefore the imperative. Chinese (13)  
 automakers are employing price strategies those will increase (14)  
 sales volume, and make up losses caused by price reduction. (15)

**III. Reading Comprehension (20 points)**

There are four passages in this section, each followed by 5 questions. Your task is to choose the best answer for each question.

Passage One

Sponges are just barely animals, such a borderline case that until the 19<sup>th</sup> century they were zoophytes, the animal-plants. They are among the most primitive forms of multi-cellular life; they have no muscles or nerves, no mouth or digestive cavity, nothing in the way of But they have been around a long time and must be doing something right. More than species inhabit this planet, living in fresh water and throughout the sea down to depths c than 25,000 feet.

Often strikingly beautiful, sponges offer the added virtue of usefulness. Even with sponges widely available, a market for natural sponges persists. They hold water without dr are easier to clean, and last longer, even under heavy use. And now, after centuries in the b sponges are finding their way into the laboratories of pharmacologists and cell biologists. many marine invertebrates that have limited defenses in the usual sense (they are cap neither fight nor flight), sponges produce some extremely powerful chemical compounds and otherwise, that hold great promise as future drugs for the treatment of human dis including cancer.

1. According to the passage, why are sponges of interest to pharmacologists and biologists?
  - a. because of their digestive system
  - b. because of the chemicals they produce
  - c. because they are neither plant nor animal
  - d. because they are primitive
2. The author says that sponges are “doing something right” because they ...
  - a. are strikingly beautiful.
  - b. are preferred over synthetics.
  - c. might be used against cancer.
  - d. have existed for centuries.
3. The author mentions in the lack of mouth and digestive cavity of sponges to show sponges ...
  - a. are primitive.
  - b. are multicellular.
  - c. are animals.
  - d. are zoophytes.
4. One can infer from the passage that the traditional use for sponges was to use them ...
  - a. for decoration.
  - b. for medicine.
  - c. for bathing.
  - d. laboratory study.
5. According to the passage, before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, sponges were erroneously believed to be...
  - a. just barely animals.
  - b. both plant and animal.
  - c. both vertebrate and invertebrate.
  - d. single-celled.

Monticello (“little mountain”) in Virginia is the estate and the residence once owned by Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States. Jefferson inherited the property in 1757 after the death of his father, Peter Jefferson, who in 1735, was given a government grant for this 100-acre tract south of the Rivanna River, and who had subsequently acquired from a friend 400 acres for a homesite north of the Rivanna. Jefferson began having the mountaintop leveled and the homesite in 1766. There being no competent architect in the colonies to carry out his instructions, he mastered architecture by the study of books and drew his own plans, deriving his primary inspiration from the works of the Italian architect, Andrea Palladio (1518-1580). Begun in 1768, the residence was developed in intermittent stages as its busy master found opportunity to return to it from his wanderings on the political and diplomatic scene, and it did not reach completion until after he left the presidency in 1809. He began occupying it in February 1770, after his paternal home at Shadwell, north of Rivanna, had been destroyed by fire. The entire residence is considered one of the finest examples of the classical revival style, of which Jefferson was the first exponent in America.

6. Why did Thomas Jefferson study architecture?
  - a. He wanted to help the architect design Monticello.
  - b. He couldn't find an architect capable of designing his house.
  - c. His father wanted him to study it.
  - d. He wished to improve the buildings at Shadwell.
7. According to the passage, the original house at Shadwell was ...
  - a. designed by Peter Jefferson.
  - b. built in the classical revival style.
  - c. destroyed by fire, then rebuilt.
  - d. the home of Peter Jefferson.
8. Why did it take as long as it did to build the residence at Monticello?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson was busy elsewhere.
  - b. It was destroyed by fire during its construction.
  - c. It wasn't necessary to hurry, as Shadwell was available as a residence.
  - d. It took that long for Thomas Jefferson to master architecture.
9. Why is Thomas Jefferson associated with the classical revival style?
  - a. He admired and advocated it.
  - b. His buildings are the only examples of it in the United States.
  - c. He tried to replace it with a more purely American style.
  - d. He popularized it after his father invented it.
10. When did Thomas Jefferson move into Monticello?
  - a. It was finally completed.
  - b. He finally retired from the presidency.
  - c. The house at Shadwell burned down.
  - d. His father died, leaving him the estate.

Passage Three

Many things about language are a mystery, and many will always remain so. But some things we do know. First, we know that all human beings have a language of some sort. There is no man anywhere on earth so backward that it has no language, no set of speech sounds by which

race of men without a language.

Second, there is no such thing as a primitive language. There are many people whose cultures are undeveloped, who are, as we say, uncivilized, but the languages they speak are not primitive. In all known languages we can see complexities that must have been tens of thousands of years in the making.

This has not always been well understood; indeed, the direct contrary has often been stated. Popular ideas of the language of the American Indians will illustrate. Many people have supposed that the Indians communicated in a very primitive system of noises. Study has proved this to be nonsense. There are, or were, hundreds of American Indian languages, and all of them turn out to be very complicated and very old. They are certainly different from the languages that most of us are familiar with, but they are no more primitive than English and Greek.

A third thing we know about language is that all languages are perfectly adequate. That is, each one is a perfect means of expressing the culture of the people who speak the language.

Finally, we know that language changes. It is natural and normal for language to change; only languages which do not change are the dead ones. This is easy to understand if we look backward in time. Change goes on in all aspects of language. Grammatical features change as do speech sounds, and changes in vocabulary are sometimes very extensive and may occur very rapidly. Vocabulary is the least stable part of any language.

11. In the first paragraph the author thinks that ...
  - a. some backward race doesn't have a language of its own.
  - b. some race in history didn't possess a language of its own.
  - c. any human race, whether backward or not, has a language.
  - d. some races on earth can communicate without language.
12. According to the author, people of undeveloped cultures can have ...
  - a. complicated language.
  - b. uncivilized language.
  - c. primitive language.
  - d. well-known language.
13. The author has used American Indian languages as an example to show that they are...
  - a. just as old as some well-known languages.
  - b. just as advanced as some well-known languages.
  - c. more developed than some well-known languages.
  - d. more complex than some well-known languages.
14. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT?
  - a. Language is a means of expressing a particular culture.
  - b. All languages can well express their respective culture.
  - c. Some primitive languages can also express their cultures.
  - d. Some primitive languages are better than other languages.
15. According to the author language changes are most likely to occur in ...
  - a. grammar.
  - b. pronunciation.
  - c. vocabulary.
  - d. intonation.

No poem should ever be discussed or “analyzed”, until it has been read aloud by someone, teacher or student. Better still, perhaps, is the practice of reading it twice, once at the beginning of discussion and once at the end, so the sound of the poem is the last thing one hears of it.

All discussions of poetry are, in fact, preparations of reading it aloud, and the reading of a poem is, finally, the most telling “interpretation” of it, suggesting tone, rhythm, and meaning at once. Hearing a poet read the work in his or her own voice, on records or on film, is obviously a special reward. But even those aids to teaching can not replace the student and teacher reading or, best of all, reciting it.

I have come to think, in fact, that time spent reading a poem aloud is much more important than “analyzing” it, if there isn’t time for both. I think one of our goals as teachers of English is to help students love poetry. Poetry is “a criticism of life”, “a heightening of life”. It also deserves a place in the teaching of language and literature more central than it presently occupies.

I am not saying that every English teacher must teach poetry. Those who don’t like it should not be forced to put that dislike on anyone else. But those who do teach poetry must keep in mind a few things about its essential nature, about its sound as well as its sense, and they must make room in the classroom for hearing poetry as well as thinking about it.

16. According to the passage, to have a better understanding of a poem, the best way is to ...

- a. discuss it with others.
- b. analyze it by oneself.
- c. hear it read out.
- d. practicing reading it aloud.

17. The recitation of a poetry by the teacher or a student in the classroom ...

- a. is the best way to understand it.
- b. easily arouses some discussions among the students.
- c. helps the teacher to analyze it.
- d. can not take the place of the poet reading it.

18. Which of the following is one of the purposes of teaching English, according to the author?

- a. Getting students to criticize life.
- b. Getting students to like poetry.
- c. Getting students to enjoy life.
- d. Getting students to teach poetry.

19. What does the last sentence in the third paragraph imply?

- a. The teaching of poetry should have been much more stressed.
- b. The teaching of poetry is more important than the teaching of any other subject.
- c. One cannot enjoy life fully without an understanding of poetry.
- d. Poetry is the foundation of all languages and literature courses.

20. The phrase “make room” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by ...

- a. “build a booth”.
- b. “provide equipment”.
- c. “leave a certain amount of time”.
- d. “set aside enough space”.

#### IV. Translate the passages (55 points)

##### The Atlantic Charter

The joint expression of aims common to the United States and the British Commonwealth Nations known as the Atlantic Charter includes not only purposes covering war but outlines more distant objectives.

It binds us to endeavor with due respect to our existing obligations to further the enjoyment all states, great and small, victors and vanquished, of access on equal terms to trade and materials which are needed for their economic prosperity. In addition it records our desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all labor standards, economic advancement and social security. But it is not enough to applaud these objectives. They must be obtained. And if mistakes are to be avoided, there must be the closest international collaboration in which we will gladly play our part.

##### 不要抛弃学问

诸位同学：你们现在要离开母校了，我没有什么礼物送你们，只好送你们一句话吧。这一句话是：“不要抛弃学问”。趁现在年富力强的时候，努力做一种专门学问。少年是去不复返的，等到精力衰退时，要做学问也来不及了。即为吃饭计，学问决不会辜负人。吃饭而不求学问，三年五年之后，你们都要被后来少年淘汰掉的。到那时再想做点学问来救，恐怕已太晚了。

#### V. Writing(35 points)

**Directions:** You are to write a 300-word essay on the topic given below, stating your attitude, opinion and consideration about the topic. Marks will be awarded for your position, organization, unity, coherence and style.

**The assigned topic: IRAQ War: ANTI-TERRORISM OR ANTI-MUSLEM?**