

孔庆华 编

英语专业硕士研究生

入学试题集解

综合考试

语言学

英美文学

翻译

美国研究




上海外语教育出版社

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前 言

本书汇集了20多所高校的50余份英语专业硕士研究生入学考试试题。在试题的时间和内容方面,重点选编了1984年至1999年的试卷,但以1990年至1999年的试卷为主;其中北京大学、复旦大学、南京大学、中国人民大学、南开大学、北京师范大学、北京外国语大学等名校的试卷选用的多些。

试卷共分三大部分:一、基础英语;二、综合英语;三、专业英语(含英国文学、美国文学、英美文学、语言学、翻译、语言文学、美国学等)。由于多数考生都要考基础英语及综合英语,该书以这两种试卷为主,另外每门专业,均选有几份试卷。

本书选编的试题,除个别涉及到评论及作文方面的试题外,都提供了参考答案。

本书的主要读者对象为英语专业在校生及毕业生,亦可供大、中学教师教学参考用。

在编写过程中,编者得到了许多专家、教授及研究生招生办领导的无私支持和热情帮助,并提供了宝贵的资料,在此一并深表谢忱。

由于编者水平有限,错误之处在所难免,希望广大读者专家不吝指正。

孔庆华

2001.11.20

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一、广州外语外贸大学 1984 年研究生入学试题

I. For each of the sentences below, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence, but using the words given in capital letters. (20 marks)

Example: We do not have any sugar left.

RUN OUT _____.

Answer: We have run out of sugar.

1. In his speech the manager expressed his appreciation of those who had helped him.
TRIBUTE _____.
2. In his plan, all contingencies have been anticipated.
COVERS _____.
3. I promise to give you my support.
BACK _____.
4. The drought has caused vegetable prices to rise.
RESULTED _____.
5. He looks exactly like his father.
IMAGE _____.
6. Which of the two would you prefer?
RATHER _____.
7. Do you think he took offence at what you said?
OFFENDED _____.
8. They used the new technique on various materials.
EXTENDED _____.
9. It doesn't matter to them whether they go or not.
MIND _____.
10. His action was quite unprecedented.
PRECEDENT _____.

II. Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence printed before it.

Example: I expect that he will get there by lunch-time.

I expect him _____.

Answer: I expect him to get there by lunch-time.

11. You did the right thing when you resigned.

You were right _____.

12. The last time I was in Beijing was in 1973.

I haven't been _____.

13. "I'm afraid you must move your bicycle," the policeman said to Li.

The policeman insisted _____.

14. The teacher told the student to finish his book report by the weekend, but he didn't complete it until Wednesday.

It was not until _____.

15. It is easier to complete the whole project because of his energetic support.

His energetic support _____.

16. A recent survey showed that young people had a great interest in reading this new periodical.

This new periodical _____.

17. He's supposed to close and lock the safe every evening before leaving.

It is his _____.

18. The cook is brilliant but he knows nothing about the French sauce.

Brilliant _____.

19. "Your work is not satisfactory," his teacher told him angrily.

His teacher rebuked _____.

20. I supposed you've heard the news already.

You _____.

III. Reading comprehension-For each question select the choice which best answers the question or completes the statement.

* Read the following news item from a newspaper and answer question 21.

GREECE DEVALUES

ATHENS - THE Greek government has announced a 15.5 per cent devaluation of the drachma to make its exports more competitive. The new parity of drachma against the US dollar is 84 : 1 as against 71 : 1 last weekend.

21. The new exchange rate between Greek money and US money is

- a) 15.5 US dollars = 100 Greek "dollars"
- b) 84.1 Greek "dollars" = 71.1 US dollars
- c) 84 Greek "dollars" = 1 US dollar

d) 1 US dollar = 71 Greek "dollars"

* Read the following news item from a newspaper and answer question 22.

LAST REQUEST OF A SWIMMER

Mr Edward Temme, who became the first man to swim the English Channel in both directions in 1934 will have his ashes spread on the waters he conquered.

MR Temme of Langstone, Gwent, a former water polo international, died in June aged 73. He left £33,119 and one of the beneficiaries is his divorced wife Enid.

22. The "last request" in the headline refers to a request made by Edward Temme

- a) to be put on sports record as the first man to have swum across the English Channel and back again.
- b) to have his ashes scattered over the English Channel after his death.
- c) that his divorced wife should receive certain financial benefits after his death.
- d) that part of the £33, 119 he left behind should be given to his divorced wife.

* Read the following news item from a newspaper and answer questions 23 - 24.

JELLY FISH TROUBLE

NEW DELHI — A nuclear power plant in southern India has been forced to close because hundreds of jelly fish have blocked pipes bringing coolant from the sea, an official statement said yesterday. The fish, which had appeared in unusually large numbers after the onset of the north-east monsoon, had been sucked into a tunnel providing sea water to cool the reactor at Kalpakkam, near the south Indian city of Madras.

23. What has caused the closure of the nuclear power plant?

- a) Coolant from the sea has blocked the tunnels of the reactor.
- b) An unusually strong onset of the north-east monsoon made it impossible for the plant to work.
- c) Jelly fish had damaged the pipes which let out heat.
- d) Fish had jammed the tunnels stopping water from coming in.

* Read the following news item from a newspaper and answer questions 24 - 25.

COMPENSATION

Chen Yaguang, group leader of Route 22 bus told Xinmin Wanbao that he received from Ye Baotai, a printer in the Tonghai Printing House, a letter in which was enclosed 30 yuan as compensation for all the tickets he failed to buy over six months because the buses were crowded.

24. Who sent 30 yuan to whom?

- a) Chen Yaguang sent it to the Tonghai Printing House.
- b) Ye Baotai sent it to Xinmin Wanbao.
- c) Chen Yaguang sent it to Ye Baotai.
- d) Ye Baotai sent it to Chen Yaguang.

25. Why did he send the 30 yuan?

- a) To pay his bus fares for the last six months.
- b) To return the overcharge of bus fares over the last six months.
- c) To buy a six-month ticket for Route 22 bus.
- d) To pay a fine because he had not bought tickets while riding the buses.

* Read the following extract from a short story and answer questions 26 – 28.

Brenda could say the most divinely right things without a throb of real sympathy, and would spend pounds on roses rather than write a letter of condolence. As for her cello playing, it was strange how deeply she could move one, while she herself remained quite aloof. It was because she knew what the music was meant to say and was thinking about the music all the time, and not of how she played or how she felt. It was a great charm in her.

26. Which of the following would best describe Brenda's playing of the cello?

- a) Her playing touched others but not herself.
- b) Her playing touched herself but not others.
- c) Her playing touched neither herself nor others.
- d) Her playing touched only one person, who knew what she meant.

27. Why do you think Brenda preferred giving expensive roses to writing a letter of condolence?

- a) Because she was generous and never skimped when it came to giving presents.
- b) Because she believed roses could cheer up a person better than a letter could.
- c) Because she felt words could not express what she felt so deeply.
- d) Because she had difficulty putting down on paper what she didn't feel.

28. Which of the following is NOT true of Brenda?

- a) She was sincere.
- b) She was charming.
- c) She was musical.
- d) She was impassive.

* Read the following short article from a news magazine and answer questions 29 – 32.

PLASTIC WINDOWS

Because it is one of the toughest plastics ever developed, polycarbonate is used for a wide variety of products—ranging from sports equipment to kitchen appliances and automobile bumpers. Yet, rugged as it is, polycarbonate plastic scratches easily. Now, chemists at the General Electric Co. Claim they have found a way to make this particularly durable plastic nearly as abrasion-resistant as glass. The key to GE's discovery is a special costing that enables the polycarbonate sheets to be glazed with clear silicone, which gives the plastic sheets many glasslike properties, including extreme hardness. GE is calling its new silicone-coated material Margard.

A joint development of GE's Research and Development Center in Schenectady, N. Y. , and the company's Plastics Division in Pittsfield, Mass. , Margard sheets are now being test-

ed to see if they can be used as automobile windows. Besides being highly shatter-resistant, Margard windows could help reduce the over-all weight of a vehicle because, GE says, the plastic sheets weigh only half as much as glass.

29. Which of the following statements about polycarbonate is true?

- a) It is tough but not very hard.
- b) It is hard but not very tough.
- c) It is hard as well as tough.
- d) It is neither hard nor tough.

30. According to the passage polycarbonate has NOT yet been used

- a) for making sports goods.
- b) for making kitchen utensils.
- c) for making car parts.
- d) for making window panes.

31. Margard is

- a) a new kind of glass.
- b) a brand name for polycarbonate.
- c) polycarbonate glazed with silicone.
- d) polycarbonate mixed with silicone.

32. What is the advantage of a Margard window over the old type of glass window?

- a) It is harder and tougher.
- b) It is tougher and lighter.
- c) It is lighter and clearer.
- d) It is clearer and harder.

* Read the following extract from a book on language and answer questions 33 – 39.

It is still fairly common to hear laymen talking about primitive languages and even repeating the discredited myth that there are some peoples whose language consists of a couple of hundred words supplemented by gestures. The truth is that every language so far studied, no matter how primitive or uncivilized the society using it might appear to us in other respects, has proved upon investigation to be a complex and highly developed system of communication. Of course, the whole notion of cultural evolution from Barbarism to civilization is itself highly questionable. But it is not for the linguist to pronounce upon its validity. What he can say is that no correlation has yet been discovered between the different stages of cultural development through which societies have passed and the type of language spoken at these stages of cultural development. For example, there is no such thing as a Stone Age type of language; or as far as its general grammatical structure is concerned, a type of language that is characteristic of *food-gathering or pastoral societies*, on the one hand, or modern industrialized societies, on the other.

There was a good deal of speculation in the nineteenth century about the development of languages from structural complexity to simplicity or, alternatively, from simplicity to complexity. Most linguists these days refrain from speculating about the evolutionary development of languages in such general terms. They know that, if there has been any directionality in the evolution of language from its origins in the prehistory of man to the present day, there is no evidence of any such directionality recoverable from the study of contemporary spoken languages or of those languages of the past of which we have any knowledge. Many of the earlier speculations of scholars about the evolution of languages were biased in favour of so

called inflecting languages like Latin and Greek.

33. In the opinion of the writer, that humanity progresses culturally from barbarism to civilization
- a) is a proven fact.
 - b) is a doubtful theory.
 - c) is a matter of course.
 - d) is yet to be proved by linguists.
34. The writer says that
- a) some languages are complex and developed while others are undeveloped and primitive.
 - b) the more developed a society is the more complex its language is.
 - c) A less developed society may sometimes have a highly complex language.
 - d) languages are all complex whether the society is highly developed or not.
35. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- a) Gestures are necessary when the language lacks vocabulary.
 - b) In primitive societies people used simple words and gestures to pass on legends and myths.
 - c) Laymen who have a very limited vocabulary need to use a lot of gestures.
 - d) So-called primitive languages consisting of just a few hundred words and gestures do not exist.
36. Linguists have discovered
- a) the existence of a close relationship between language development and the cultural development of societies.
 - b) the non-existence of any correlation between language development and the cultural development of societies.
 - c) the significant differences between languages used in different stages of cultural development of societies.
 - d) the structural characteristics of languages of pastoral societies and modern industrialized societies.
37. Scholars in the nineteenth century
- a) proved that languages develop from structural complexity to simplicity.
 - b) proved that languages develop from structural simplicity to complexity.
 - c) proved that languages develop either from structural simplicity to complexity or vice versa.
 - d) proved none of the above.
38. It can be inferred from the passage that earlier scholars of languages
- a) regarded inflexion as a sign of the high development of a language.
 - b) regarded inflexion as a sign of the primitiveness of a language.
 - c) regarded Latin and Greek as a model of the ultimate stage of a developed language.

d) regarded Latin and Greek as inflecting and thus highly developed languages.

39. Modern linguists

a) are trying to discover the general direction in which languages develop.

b) have already discovered the general direction in which languages develop.

c) do not try to explain language development in terms of a general developmental direction.

d) try to explain language development in terms of a general developmental direction.

* Read the following extract from an essay on CHARLES DICKENS by GEORGE ORWELL and answer questions 40 – 49.

Whatever else Dickens may have been, he was not a hole-and-corner soul-saver, the kind of well-meaning idiot who thinks that the world will be perfect if you amend a few by-laws and abolish a few anomalies. It is worth comparing him with Charles Reade, for instance. Reade was a much better-informed man than Dickens, and in some ways more public-spirited. He really hated the abused he could understand, he showed them up in a series of novels which for all their absurdity are extremely readable, and he probably helped to alter public opinion on a few minor but important points. But it was quite beyond him to grasp that, given the existing form of society, certain evils can't be remedied. Fasten upon this or that minor abuse, expose it, drag it into the open, bring it before a British jury, and all will be well—that is how he sees it. Dickens at any rate never imagined that you can cure pimples by cutting them off. In every page of his work one can see a consciousness that society is wrong somewhere at the root. It is when one asks "which root?" that one begins to grasp his position.

The truth is that Dickens's criticism of society is almost exclusively moral. Hence the utter lack of any constructive suggestion anywhere in his work. He attacks the law, parliamentary government, the educational system and so forth, without ever clearly suggesting what he would put in their places. Of course it is not necessarily the business of a novelist, or a satirist, to make constructive suggestions, but the point is that Dickens's attitude is at bottom not even destructive. There is no clear sign that he wants the existing order to be overthrown, or that he believes it would make very much difference if it were overthrown. For in reality his target is not so much society as "human nature". It would be difficult to point anywhere in his books to a passage suggesting that the economic system is wrong as a system. Nowhere, for instance, does he make any attack on private enterprise or private property. His whole "message" is one that at first glance looks like an enormous platitude: if men would behave decently the world would be decent.

40. What can we infer about Charles Reade from the passage?

a) That he was a British writer.

b) That he was a British juror.

c) That he was a writer. But we don't know his profession.

41. The main idea of the first paragraph is that
- Dickens had a deeper insight into society than Reade had.
 - Reade had a deeper insight into society than Dickens had.
 - Reade and Dickens were comparable in their insight into society.
 - Reade and Dickens were similar in their lack of insight into society.
42. Orwell states that Dickens
- wrote absurd yet extremely readable novels.
 - helped to change public opinion on some important issues.
 - was conscious that society was wrong at the root.
 - was only beginning to grasp his own position.
43. Who believes society's evils can be dealt with and cured just as they are?
- Reade.
 - Dickens.
 - Both Reade and Dickens.
 - Orwell.
44. In the passage the terms "hole-and corner soul saver", "well-meaning idiot" and "cure pimples by cutting them off" apply to people
- like Dickens.
 - like Reade.
 - like either Dickens or Reade.
 - not like Dickens or Reade.
45. Orwell thinks that the major weakness of Dickens lies in the fact that his criticism of society is
- totally destructive.
 - seldom constructive.
 - sometimes immoral.
 - solely moral.
46. Does Dickens attack all of the following? Which among the following is NOT one of his targets?
- The economic system.
 - The law.
 - Parliamentary government.
 - The educational system.
47. What is Dickens's attitude towards the existing order?
- He definitely wants it to be overthrown.
 - He definitely does not want it to be overthrown.
 - He does not think overthrowing the existing order would help.
 - He does not think overthrowing the existing order is possible.
48. What remedy for the world seems to be advocated by Dickens?
- To change the nature of man.
 - To change the existing order.
 - To expose all the abuses of society.
 - Dickens does not believe there is a remedy.
49. What seems to be Orwell's idea of a remedy for the world?
- To change the nature of man.

- b) To change the existing order.
- c) To expose all the abuses of society.
- d) Orwell does not think the world needs to be remedied.

* Scan the following page from an encyclopedia for information to answer questions 50 - 54.

WOMEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES

have been achieved in the UK, notably the Equal Pay Act (1970) and the SEX Discrimination Act (1975), but women's groups throughout the world are still actively campaigning for childcare, contraception, and abortion facilities as well as for refuges for battered wives, rape crisis centres, and women's health clinics.

WOMEN'S ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES A British organization founded in 1938 as the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS). Its members work for local authorities or on national government schemes and perform many voluntary welfare services, including Meals on Wheels, which provides for the delivery of meals to those unable to shop and cook for themselves.

WONSAN 39 20N 127 25E A port in SE North Korea, on the Sea of Japan. Badly damaged during the Korean War (1950 - 53), its industries have since been rebuilt and include oil refining, shipbuilding, railway engineering, and chemicals. Population (1967 est): 215 000.

WOOD The hard tissue of the stems and branches of trees and shrubs, beneath the bark, consisting of *xylem cells strengthened with deposits of lignin. The newest xylem-sapwood—is essential for transport of water and nutrients up the tree. As the xylem ages lignin is deposited within the cells, which eventually die. The central part of the trunk—heartwood—consists of dead xylem, which is darker than sapwood due to deposits of tannins and resins. Conifers are referred to as softwoods because the xylem is porous; broad-leaved (angiosperm) trees, which are called hardwoods, contain more fibres and are therefore stronger (see timber) plant.

WOOD A family of English potters working in Staffordshire (England) in the 18th and 19th centuries. Related by marriage to Josiah Wedgwood, the most famous member Ralph Wood I (1715 - 72) trained under John Astbury; he established a factory at Burslem, where he specialized in earthenware figure groups and made the first toby jug (1762). His cousin Aaron Wood (1717 - 85) was employed by many Staffordshire potters as a modeller. Ralph's business was carried on by his son Ralph Wood II (1748 - 95) and later by his nephew Enoch Wood (1759 - 1840), who was famous for his pottery busts of Shakespeare, Wesley, Handel, etc. The business closed down in 1846.

WOOD A family of English architects, known for their contribution to town planning and urban classical architecture. They mainly worked in Bath, which John wood the Elder (1704 - 54) began to develop in the late 1720s. In residential streets, such as Queen Square

(1729–36) and the Circus (begun in 1754) he extended the classical form to link many buildings into one architectural block. His work was continued by his son John Wood the Younger (1728–81), who designed the famous Royal Crescent (1767–75) and the Assembly Rooms (1769–71).

WOOD, SIR HENRY (Joseph) (1869–1944) British conductor. He was an organist and composer but is remembered for the London Promenade concerts, which he established at the Queen's Hall, London, and which continued at the Albert Hall after the Queen's Hall was bombed in World War II.

WOOD, MRS HENRY (1814–87) British novelist. The most famous of her many popular melodramatic novels is *EAST LYNNE* (1861), concerning an upper-class wife who returns in disguise to her family after an unhappy love affair; it was repeatedly dramatized. From 1867 she edited the magazine *Argosy*.

WOODBINE. See honeysuckle; Virginis creeper.

WOOD CARVING.

The art of carving sculptures and architectural and furniture decoration in wood. It has been practised universally since ancient times *African art principally consists of wood carving. In Europe some of the finest decorative wood carving was used in China (c. 5th century AD) for textile design but its history in Europe dates from the 14th century and is closely connected with the early printed book. Its special qualities — cheapness, boldness, and simplicity — made it particularly suitable for popular book illustration. Leading 16th century German artists, such as *Durer and *Holbein, used the medium to supreme effect. Although subsequently used for book illustration, it was only revived as an art form in the late 19th century by *Gauguin and *Munch.

WOOD ENGRAVING A technique of printing images, refined in the 18th century by Thomas *Bewick and used extensively during the 19th century for reproductive engraving. Original modern practitioners include Eric Gill. The surface of the woodblock is cut away to leave raised areas which, when treated with ink, will appear dark when printed, in contrast to the white line of the incised areas. Boxwood is used for its fine grain, the block being cut transversely. Wood engraving produces a more subtle effect than *woodcut.

WOODLOUSE A terrestrial crustacean of the suborder Oniscoidea, found in damp shady places under stones, logs, etc. Woodlice have a body covering of armour-like plates; they can breathe air (through specially modified gills) but require damp surroundings to avoid desiccation. A common species is the pill bug or *woodlouse* (*Armadillidium vulgare*), about 17 mm long, which rolls into a ball when disturbed. It has spread from Europe to occur in leaf litter in wooded areas all over the world. Common genera: *Oniscus*, *Porcellio*; order: **Isopoda*.

WOODPECKER A bird belonging to a family (*Picidae*; about 220 species) occurring worldwide except Madagascar, Australia, and New Zealand (*see* Plate V). 9–57 cm long,