

华侨大学 2016 年硕士研究生入学考试专业课试卷

(答案必须写在答题纸上)

招生专业 英语语言文学

科目名称 英语综合 科目代码 762

Part I Error Correction (10 points)

Directions: In the following passage there are 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. Read the passage and correct the mistakes. If you change a word, cross it out and write the substitute in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put the insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the word you want to add in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our ~~periods~~. 1. time
Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a 2. /
school subject are valid for ^ study of television. 3. the

A.

There are several places in the world that are famous for people who live a very long time. These places are usually in mountain areas, far away from modern cities. Even though, doctors, scientists, and public health experts often travel to these regions to solve the mystery of long, healthy life. In this way, the experts hope to bring to the modern world the secrets of longevity.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

B.

In the course of the last four months it has been made probable— though the work of Joliot in France as well as Fermi and Szilard in America -- that it may become possible to set a nuclear chain reaction in a large mass of uranium, by which vast amounts of power and large quantities of new radium-like elements would be generated. Now it appear almost certain that this could be

4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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achieved in the immediate future.

This new phenomena would also lead to the construction of bombs, and it is conceivable -- though much less certain -- that extremely powerful bombs of a new type may thus be constructed. A singular bomb of this type, carried by boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove to be too heavy for transportation by the air.

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

Part II Grammar (30 points)

(I) There are ten sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (10 points)

1. Our vicar is always raising money _____, but he has never managed to get enough money to have the church clock repaired.
A. for one cause or other B. for one cause or another
C. for one reason or cause D. for one motivation or causation
2. The temple which the archaeologists _____ was used as a place of worship from the fifteenth century B.C. until Roman times.
A. explored B. deplored C. expended D. excoriated
3. If a satellite _____ into orbit round Mars, scientists will be able to find out a great deal.
A. one day can be put B. cannot one day be put C. can one day be put D. can one day put
4. Oddly shaped forms that are suspended from the ceiling and move _____ are quite familiar to everybody.
A. in reply to a wind gust B. in response to gust of wind
C. in response to a gust of wind D. in a response to a gust of wind
5. In his day, Mendoza enjoyed _____. He was adored _____.
A. tremendous popularity ... by rich and poor alike

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- B. tremendous popular ... by the rich and poor alike
C. tremendously popular ... by both rich and poor
D. tremendous popularity ... by rich and poor
6. ____ in a train for more than a few hours.
A. Anyone can hardly positively enjoy sitting B. Hardly anyone can enjoy positively sitting
C. Hardly anyone can positively enjoy to sit D. Hardly anyone can positively enjoy sitting
7. So great is our passion ____ that we are becoming increasingly less dependent on specialized labour.
A. about things done for ourselves B. for done things for ourselves
C. for doing things for ourselves D. in doing our own things
8. These attracted many visitors for they were not only of great architectural interest, but contained ____ as well.
A. a large amount of beautifully preserved frescoes
B. a large number of beautifully preserved frescoes
C. a large quantity of beautiful preserved frescos
D. a lot of beautifully preserved frescos
9. ____, whose farm was low lying and who were newcomers to the district.
A. We were, however, worried about our nearest neighbours
B. However we were worried for our nearest neighbours
C. We, however, were worried about our nearest neighbours
D. We, however, worried about our most near neighbors
10. Punctuality is a necessary habit in all public affairs of a civilized society. ____; everything would be in a state of chaos.
A. Otherwise, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion
B. Without it, nothing could ever be brought to a conclusion
C. With unpunctuality, nothing ever could reach a conclusion
D. Unpunctually, simply nothing could ever be concluded

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(II) There are ten sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong. (10 points)

1. People tend to mass possessions, at times without being aware of doing so.
A B C D
2. As she is not rich, the chance that she will ever be able to afford such purchases are remote;
A B C D
but she is never sufficiently strong-minded to be able to stop the practice.
3. I hired a car the day after landing and bought a comprehensive book of maps, which I found
A B
most helpful on the cross country journey, but that I did not think I should need on the last
C D
stage.
4. We welcome the seasons by the river-side, crowning the youngest girl with flowers in the
A B
spring, holding a summer festival on Midsummer Eve, giving thanks to the harvest in the
C D
autumn, and throwing a holly wreath into the current in the winter.
5. The Swedes were the first to recognize that public officials like civil servants, collectors can
A B
make mistakes or act over-zealously in the belief that they are serving for the public.
C D
6. He investigates complaints large and small that come to him from all levels of society. As
A B
complaints must be made in writing, the Ombudsman receives average of 1200 letters a year.
C D
7. Aunt Harriet could find words to praise Bessie's industry and efficiency. In addition to all her
A
other qualifications, Bessie was an expert cook. She acted the role of the perfect servant for
B C

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three years before aunt Harriet discovered her ‘little weakness’.

D

8. They had a little difficulty in finding it, but hauling it out of the water proved to be a serious

A

B

C

problem. The sides of the dish were so smooth that it was almost impossible to attach hawsers and chains to the rim without damaging it.

D

9. They have abandoned the idea of signing Elano after concluding that the Brazil playmaker is

A

B

out of their price range. ‘From an economical point of view, it doesn’t seem a feasible

C

operation,’ said the interpreter Massimo Moratti.

D

10. The two moves were designed to deflect widespread accusations that Pakistani authorities

A

B

were covering up evidence relating to the assassination and were trying to push aside the

C

D

elections even further.

(III) Rewrite the sentences as required without altering their meanings. (10 points)

1. It is no use crying over the spilt milk, you have got to start all over again.

Use ‘because’.

2. As we bumped over the dusty track, we swerved to avoid large boulders.

Use *-ing* adverbial in the beginning.

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3. The story of a poor family that acquired fame and fortune overnight, dramatically illustrates the power of the press.

Use the ‘the power of the press’ in the beginning.

4. The local authorities discussed the possibility of erecting a ‘quint museum’ to satisfy the curiosity of the public and to protect the family from inquisitive tourists.

Use direct speech.

5. After her departure, aunt Harriet discovered that there were piles of empty wine bottles of all shapes and sizes neatly stacked in what had once been Bessie's wardrobe.

Use a simple sentence to replace it without changing its meaning.

6. At the same time, the study found that an inability to pardon can raise a person’s risk of heart disease and mental illness.

Paraphrase it, making it understandable to middle school students.

7. In their 2002 quantitative study, ‘The influence of crowd noise and experience upon refereeing decisions in football’, for the Psychology of Sport and Exercise, an official journal of the European Federation of Sports Psychology, Alan M. Nevill, Nigel J. Balmer and A. Mark Williams established that the noise of the crowd influenced referees to favour the home team.

Use no more than ten words to say the same idea.

8. I cannot open the door.

Begin by ‘the door’, making your sentence genuine/natural English. Or in other words, you can use the middle voice.

9. Tony Leung has played many inscrutable parts in his time, but the deep menace he generates simply by being well-dressed and polite is precisely why this film is such a gripping watch.

Begin with the second clause, without the word ‘but’.

10. The key difference in the second phase is a reduction of between 5 per cent and 10 per cent in the emissions permits granted.

Begin by ‘we see ... as ...’.

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Part III Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions or incomplete statements. For each question or statement, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose only ONE that best answers the question or finishes the incomplete statement.

Passage 1

van Gogh's painting today little resembles the way it looked more than a hundred years ago when it was first completed. The "chrome yellow" (铬黄) pigment that figures (突出) heavily in his famous *Sunflowers* was, at the time, a vibrant, brilliant color – in keeping with van Gogh's more typically lurid (绚丽的) color schemes. But over time it faded to the lusterless (无光泽的) brown-yellow that it is today, transforming the overall feeling of the work. As for the thickness of the paint, that can be explained at least in part as symptomatic (表明的) not of impulsiveness but of the artist's foresightful (有远见的) awareness that some of the pigments he was using might not stand the test of time because they had only recently been developed by the fledgling (新兴的) chemical industry. One might as well "lay them on ... crudely", he wrote in a letter to his brother, because "time will tone them down only too much". (tone down: 降低)

As the science writer Philip Ball makes clear in his new book *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color*; without a knowledge of the history, composition, and cultural conventions of painterly color, much can elude even the most observant and otherwise well-informed art critic. Inseparable from the story of art, he argues, is the story of the development of artistic color. Ball traces this development from the surprisingly sophisticated scientific capabilities of the ancient Egyptians – who created such pigments as Egyptian blue (from limestone, copper, and sand) and pale yellow (from lead oxide and chemically transformed minerals) – to the

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secret alchemical (炼金术的) color recipes of the Middle Ages, the advent of oil painting in the Renaissance, the rise of the chemical industry, the birth of photography, and the dawn of the digital age.

The range of available artistic color, he emphasizes, plays a far greater role in the choices an artist makes than is often recognized. In some cases, the sheer difficulty of creating a particular dye or pigment has given a color an aura (氛围) of mystique or sacredness. The Virgin Mary, for example, was often depicted wearing a deep blue robe in medieval paintings, not because she was believed to have actually worn such a garment, but because the extremely complex and time-consuming process of deriving ultramarine blue (深蓝色) from the rare stone lapis lazuli rendered the color off limits from all but the most precious of subjects. Indeed, the use of ultramarine or gold, Ball explains, “does not simply imply a wish to show piety by lavishing (慷慨地施与) expense but reveals the hope that the supernatural potency (效力) of the work will thereby be enhanced.”

As a scientist with a background in chemistry and physics, Ball has an in-depth comprehension of the dynamics of the substances he describes and of the scientific processes that affect how we perceive them. His explanations are thorough enough that one comes away from the book not only with a broad sense of how science and art intersect (相交、融合), but also with specific knowledge about light wavelengths, color chemistry, film and printing technology, and the mathematical rules governing digital color.

1. All of the following are true of van Gogh's *Sunflowers* EXCEPT _____.

- A. it was painted with a brilliant color
- B. its paint has lost much of the gloss
- C. its paint has thinned dramatically
- D. it was painted with newly-developed paint

2. Philip Ball would like art critics to _____.

- A. be observant

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- B. be well-informed
- C. be familiar with artistic color
- D. have knowledge in chemistry and physics
3. The author mentions the Virgin Mary in order to illustrate that _____.
- A. the process of deriving color is complex
- B. different artists have different tastes for color
- C. ultramarine blue is often used to show piety
- D. a color can be invested with a particular quality
4. Philip Ball's book is filled with _____.
- A. easy-to-understand language
- B. scientific knowledge
- C. humor
- D. philosophical theories
5. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. Styles of van Gogh's paintings
- B. Art and Invention of Color
- C. Painting and Film Industry
- D. Painting and Chemistry

Passage 2

“History is written by the victors.” The famous phrase reverberates throughout the halls of history, constantly reminding us to take all that we learn with a grain of salt, knowing that the information provided for our dissemination was provided, shaped and influenced by those left to hold the pen that recorded it. In that respect, one of the worst crimes against history is the revision of it, the altering of the record of the past so as to reflect the viewpoint of a biased group who stand to benefit from the altered version.

By revising the lens by which history is judged, valuable information is lost, to the .

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detriment of both students of the field as well as the awareness that comes from experience. Without an accurately recorded account to serve as a guiding light, nations and societies are left to stumble their way about their affairs, ignorant of what has and hasn't worked before, and unaware of what past events shaped and determined their present situation. Such dismal situations emerge from simple pride, as well as the desire of the revisionists to depict themselves in a better light to posterity or to cover up an embarrassing legacy, no matter the cost to the future.

Recent attempts by nations involved in the second World War to minimize or erase altogether certain shameful incidents from their history textbooks has been met with international outrage and protest, and rightly so. By allowing future generations to forget or never ever learn about how their ancestors stumbled on the path to progress, the experiences of those who suffered as a result of those mistakes are trivialized and made to be in vain. Also, a false sense of national identity emerges, inconsistent and inaccurate in its formation. Both are heinous results for both nationals of that particular nation as well as those of the international community, whose stories intertwined to form the larger picture.

When a single string in the tapestry of world history is unraveled by revision, the entire piece becomes a weaker one, subject to additional modification at the whim of those who would like to use history as a tool for their own purposes, even if it means fundamentally changing it. This outcome must be avoided at all costs, firstly by not allowing a precedent to be established that makes it acceptable, even in a single case, to commit the revision. Otherwise, humans as a race will fall prey to yet another often quoted phrase: "History, if forgotten, is doomed to be repeated."

6. What does the first sentence of the text imply?

- A. All historical accounts are invariably written by the winners.
- B. Powerful people will often record their experience by themselves.
- C. Losers have little or no say in the documentation of their struggle.
- D. Winners have the moral obligation to accurately record events.

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7. The author views the revision of history as _____.
- A. a good thing in some exceptional situations
 - B. generally harmful when done so to favor one side
 - C. always motivated by the desire to portray the reviser in a better light
 - D. rendering the revised history useless for the purpose of analysis
8. Which of the following is true of historical revision?
- A. Revision of World War II events has proven that such actions are right.
 - B. Such revision results in an undeserved sense of national pride.
 - C. Revising history has little effects beyond the borders of any one country.
 - D. Historical revision has great impact on future generations.
9. By saying "When ..., ... a weaker one" (Line 1-2, Para. 4), the author means that _____.
- A. history is an intertwined series of events coming together to form a larger picture
 - B. a loss of reliability in any single segment of history makes the entire historical record suspect
 - C. once one piece of history is revised, the whole world will become weak
 - D. if the integrity of the historical record is breached, it can soon be fully recovered
10. The text intends to tell us that _____.
- A. revising history must be avoided in all situations at all costs
 - B. the revision of history leads to vital lessons
 - C. if revision of history goes on, the meaning behind the revised events will lose
 - D. historical revision is an international problem

Passage 3

Tourists are the trouble, American ones mostly. Mountain towns in Colorado that used to depend on ranching and mining are being transformed as never before into resorts. The locals face the traditional dilemma of relatively poor people who live in beautiful places; they like the money tourism brings, but they resent the tourists.

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More than half the property in five resorts-Aspen, Breckenridge, Steamboat Spring, Telluride and Vail-is now owned by people who live outside Colorado. This is the land of the estate agent. The ratio of agents and brokers to residents is about one to 20 in Steamboat, one to ten in Vail, one to seven in Aspen, and one to five in Breckenridge and Telluride. In the country as whole, the ratio is about once to 200.

The pastel-paint gentrification of Aspen and Vail reflects the influx of new owners-Californians, Texans and New Yorkers. Some investors come from farther afield. The Japanese have bought two ski mountains, and Prince Bandar of Saudi Arabia has built a mansion in Aspen. Tourism statistics reflect the influx of outside. Only one holiday-maker in five is resident of Colorado.

Many resorts would be ghost towns without tourism, a \$5.5 billion-a-year industry that employs 105,000 Coloradans. The growing popularity of the state's mountains has brought money, culture and comfort. People living in mountain towns have seen their real incomes increase by an average of 30% since 1980, and by even more in Aspen and Telluride. Automatic banking and fast food are the rule. Summer festivals bring an array of performers from the Bolshoi Ballet to the Grateful Dead. Merchants offer cosmopolitan delights. Cellular telephones abound. Vail even rents the portable telephones to skiers who want to chat as they slide.

But Coloradans still complain. Across the state, mountain land is being taken over by newcomers, who often turn out to be more jealous of their property than the ranchers were. State officials field regular complaints from mountain sportsmen about lack of access to public land. Local towns too are changing, as planners reshape them into resorts that fit the marketing mould: integrated, landscaped fun centers for golfing, gentle skiing about the pressure to sell land, increasing crime and, most shocking of all, the downgrading of ski slopes to suit visiting novices.

“The very rapid development of several of our best valleys so often gets looked at as an economic issue or an environmental issue. But it may be that first and foremost these are social

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issues. We are really changing the social fabric of our mountain towns,” Says Charles Wilkinson, a professor at the university of Colorado. Some Coloradans think that higher taxes on out-of-state owners might be a way to protect their mountain valleys. But a tourist boom is hard thing to control.

11. What may be the best title of the passage?

- A. The Beautiful Colorado
- B. Tourism, the Trouble as well as the Joy
- C. Newcomers in Colorado
- D. The Destroyed Scenery

12. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The people in Colorado are all rich.
- B. What the newcomers bring to Colorado are all kinds of troubles.
- C. The people who come to Colorado are increasing.
- D. The main problem in Colorado is the environmental issue.

13. From the fourth paragraph, we can draw the conclusion that _____.

- A. The mountain towns are haunted by ghosts
- B. Tourism is the supporting industry of Colorado
- C. Colorado lacks modern means of communication
- D. What people can enjoy is the country joy instead of the cosmopolitan delight

14. What does the word “novices” mean in the last line of the fifth paragraph?

- A. the newcomers
- B. the beginners
- C. the skillful people
- D. the experts

15. What does Charles Wilkinson mean by saying “The very rapid development of several of our best valleys so often gets looked at as an economic issue or an environmental issue. But it may be that first and foremost these are social issues. We are really changing the social fabric of our mountain towns”?

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- A. The development of the mountains towns must take its overall situation into consideration.
- B. The mountain towns do not welcome the tourists.
- C. People must be environmental-minded.
- D. We should have social innovation.

Passage 4

William E. Dodd was an academic historian, living a quiet life in Chicago, when Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him United States ambassador to Germany. It was 1933, Hitler had recently been appointed chancellor, the world was about to change.

Had Dodd gone to Berlin by himself, his reports of events, his diary entries, his quarrels with the State Department, his conversation with Roosevelt would be source material for specialists. But the general reader is in luck on two counts: First, Dodd took his family to Berlin, including his young, beautiful and sexually adventurous daughter, Martha; second the book that recounts this story, *In the Garden of Beasts*, is by Erik Larson, the author of *The Devil in the White City*. Larson has meticulously researched the Dodds' intimate witness to Hitler's ascendancy and created an edifying narrative of this historical byway that has all the pleasures of a political thriller: innocents abroad, the gathering storm.

When the Dodds arrived in Germany in July 1933, storm troopers were beating American tourists bloody on the streets. Jews (1 percent of Germany's population) were targets of brutal violence and ever tightening social restrictions.

Martha Dodd found life in Berlin entirely charming. Many men courted her and found her eagerly responsive. She was enthralled with the Nazi movement: "I felt like a child, ebullient and careless, the intoxication of the new regime working like wine in me," she wrote in her memoir. To a friend she said, "We sort of don't like the Jews anyway."

In this last, at least, she echoed the general view at home. Public opinion was isolationist; the country would scarcely open its doors to German-Jewish refugees; the State Department

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was filled with anti-Semites, inclined to let Hitler have his way. American Jewish leaders were themselves divided on the best response to the crisis. As Roosevelt had instructed Dodd, Germany's treatment of Jews was shameful, but it was not the business of the American government.

At first, Dodd was optimistic that Hitler's regime would change. But as the months passed, it became clear to him that a disaster was in process, that Hitler was bound for a war to dominate Europe. Dodd became a Cassandra: "What mistakes and blunders," he wrote, "and no democratic peoples do anything!"

In her love affairs, Martha was ecumenical and prodigal: Rudolph Diels, for one, chief of the Gestapo; the writer Thomas Wolfe, when he came to town; a French diplomat; a German flying ace; and most important, Boris Winogradov, who was attached to the Soviet Embassy, and with whom she fell in love. Martha, now disillusioned with the Nazi, was recruited by the Soviet secret police.

After almost five years in Germany, Dodd came home exhausted and ill. He continued to warn of the great danger ahead, but, as he wrote to Roosevelt in 1939, after Hitler's invasion of Poland, "Now it is too late." A few months later, he was dead.

Winogradov disappeared in Stalin's purges, but Martha continued her connection with Soviet intelligence. When she returned to the United States, she was no longer useful as an agent. Nevertheless, in 1953, when Martha and her husband, Alfred Stern, were subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, they fled to Mexico, and from there to Prague, where Martha died in 1990 at the age of 82, disillusioned once again.

The story of prewar Germany, of the Jews, of book burnings, of the Reichstag trial, of the Night of the Long Knives, of the Nuremberg rally, of the unfolding disaster is old news. But Larson has connected the dots to make a fresh picture of these terrible events.

16. According to the context, the word "Cassandra" in the sixth paragraph refers to _____.

- A. a politician B. a patriot C. a prophet D. a pessimist

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Set 2: He's sinking fast

She came down with the flu.

Her health is declining.

She's feeling under the weather.

For each set of sentences:

1. Identify the words or phrases that are used metaphorically in each sentence. (4 points)
2. Determine the basis for(set 2), using the pattern "The metaphors in (x) describe _____ in terms of _____.(6 points)

Example: The metaphors in (set 1) describe human relationships in terms of temperature.

3. Analyze the difference between grammar and pragmatics with examples if necessary. (10 points)

Part V British and American Literature (30 points)

(I) Fill in the following blanks with appropriate items of information. (10 points)

1. ① by Geoffrey Chaucer presents us a comprehensive picture of the 14th century English society.
2. *The History of Tom Jones, A Foundling* has been regarded as ②'s most important novel.
3. George Eliot was a great woman writer whose important works include ③ and *Silas Marner*, ect.
4. ④ was well-known for her stream-of-consciousness novels such as *Mrs. Dalloway* and *To the Light House*.
5. ⑤'s *Ulysses*, has been considered one of the best works of modernist fiction.
6. Walt Whitman's masterpiece ⑥ has been regarded as a landmark of American Romanticism.

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7. *Babbitt* was written by _____ ⑦ _____, the first American author that won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1930.
8. _____ ⑧ _____'s masterpiece *Native Son*, a novel on American Blacks' bitter experiences, was written in the tradition of Naturalism.
9. Eugene O'Neill was a greatest modernist dramatist whose plays include _____ ⑨ _____, *The Great God Brown*, and *The Iceman Cometh*, ect.
10. J. D. Salinger was best-known for his _____ ⑩ _____, a novel that challenges the established values of the mid-class people in America.

(II) Comment briefly on ANY ONE of the following topics (20 points)

1. *Romeo and Juliet*
2. A novel by the Brontë Sisters
3. Imagism