

安徽师范大学

2019 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题

科目代码: 652

科目名称: 基础英语

Part I. Vocabulary (20 points)

Directions: There are twenty sentences in this part. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence from the four choices marked A, B, C, and D.

- In *Gulliver's Travels*, Swift's intent is _____; he exposes the follies of the Lilliputians.
A. sluggish B. sporadic C. scrupulous D. satirical
- Though Guinness was determined to make a name for himself on the stage, when he considered the uncertainties of an actor's life, his _____ wavered.
A. resolution B. reverence C. simplicity D. skepticism
- My _____ were _____ when I heard his explanation; I was convinced that he was telling the truth.
A. suspicions; confirmed B. companions; startled
C. fears; distracted D. doubts; dispelled
- Ever since Pearl Harbor, we realize that we have to be _____ on the alert to prevent a sneak attack from any adversary.
A. constantly B. frequently C. occasionally D. obviously
- Peter has a bad habit of making _____ remarks which cause us to forget the gist of what he is saying.
A. awkward B. pertinent C. digressive D. tentative
- The child was not _____ in his response; he showed his _____ openly.
A. candid; anger B. inhibited; emotions
C. hesitant; indecision D. slow; hesitation
- The general _____ his remaining troops for a counterattack.
A. converged B. clustered C. mustered D. thronged
- Although he was the son of a farmer, Robert Burns hated the _____ of daily agricultural chores.
A. neglect B. inspiration C. drudgery D. poetry
- They were aware of the _____ of the situation; nevertheless, they _____ according to plan.
A. solemnity; disappeared B. gravity; proceeded
C. urgency; accelerated D. climax; ended
- Since you have failed three of the last four tests, you cannot afford to be _____ about passing for the term.
A. ambiguous B. scrupulous C. overoptimistic D. indolent
- I rejected his advice in terms which _____ it impossible for him to address me again.
A. rendered B. reverted C. reproached D. resolved
- I'm afraid that his _____ with language, names and terms could impede free-flowing talk.
A. deliverance B. preoccupation C. providence D. procurement

考生请注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上的无效!

第 1 页, 共 8 页

- He _____ in agony for a long time, and then died, bewailing his lost youth.
A. prolonged B. insisted C. rested D. lingered
- They made detailed investigation to _____ themselves with the needs of the rural market.
A. immerse B. flirt C. acquaint D. equip
- I felt it would only be a matter of time before he _____ to her charms.
A. succumbed B. addicted C. sank D. attached
- We must always remember not to _____ anyone's contribution; even little gifts add up to large sums.
A. fulminate B. disparage C. remunerate D. tolerate
- David was a naturally serious child whose _____ was reinforced by his dignified, old-fashioned parents.
A. skepticism B. sentimentality C. spontaneity D. solemnity
- I have no _____ in this matter. I am forced to follow the guidelines set forth in this manual.
A. qualifications B. prudence C. wisdom D. latitude
- He was too _____ to see events in the proper _____.
A. awake; sequence B. militant; army
C. biased; perspective D. alert; light
- In the interest of reducing diplomatic tensions in that part of the world, the United Nations General Assembly _____ in the _____ between the two nations.
A. interrupted; battle B. intercepted; war
C. interrogated; argument D. intervened; dispute

Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: Read each text carefully and make the best choice based on the information in the text. There is only one correct answer to each question.

Text 1

The train clattered over points and passed through a station.

Then it began suddenly to slow down, presumably in obedience to a signal. For some minutes it crawled along, then stopped; presently it began to move forward again. Another up-train passed them, though with less vehemence than the first one. The train gathered speed again. At that moment another train, also on a down-line, swerved inwards towards them, for a little, now the other. Mrs. McGillicuddy looked from her window through the windows of the parallel carriages. Most of the blinds were down, but occasionally the occupants of the carriages were visible. The other train was not very full and there were many empty carriages.

At the moment when the two trains gave the illusion of being stationary, a blind in one of the carriages flew up with a snap. Mrs. McGillicuddy looked into the lighted first-class carriage that was only a few feet away.

Then she drew her breath in with a gasp and half-rose to her feet.

Standing with his back to the window and to her was a man. His hands were round the throat of a woman who faced him, and he was slowly, remorselessly, strangling her. Her eyes were starting from their sockets, her face was purple. As Mrs. McGillicuddy watched, fascinated, the end came; the body went limp and crumpled in the man's hands.

At the same moment, Mrs. McGillicuddy's train slowed down again and the other began to gain speed. It passed forward and a moment or two later it had vanished from sight.

Almost automatically Mrs. McGillicuddy's hand went up to the communication cord, then paused,

考生请注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上的无效!

第 2 页, 共 8 页

irresolute. After all, what use would it be ringing the cord of the train in which she was travelling? The horror of what she had seen at such close quarters, and the usual circumstances, made her feel paralysed. Some immediate action was necessary – but what?

The door of her compartment was drawn back and a ticket collector said, "Ticket, please."

- When Mrs. McGuillicuddy's train passed through a station, it _____.
A. gained speed suddenly B. kept its usual speed
C. changed its speed D. stopped immediately
- Mrs. McGuillicuddy seems to be a(n) _____ person.
A. observant B. interested C. noisy D. nervous
- What did McGuillicuddy happen to witness?
A. A quarrel. B. A murder C. A Fight. D. An intimate scene.
- What McGuillicuddy saw in the parrel train made her feel _____.
A. excited B. anxious C. worried D. horrified
- McGuillicuddy didn't ring the communication cord immediately because _____.
A. she was very much afraid B. there was no point of doing so
C. she was too shocked to move D. the ticket collector came in

Text 2

Heroes are people that have achieved something that we admire. It could be a character in a book or a movie. Everybody loves a hero. People often have their own personal heroes that represent the values to which they aspire.

Many select their hero from the public domain. The hero may be an actor, a musician, a politician or a celebrity. Sometimes it is a person that has committed a heroic act, showing great courage in face of danger. We admire what they stand for.

But back at home in their private (and sometimes not so private) life, heroes are normal people. Normal people are subject to temptation and are faced with the stresses of everyday life. Few people are perfect, and when the spotlight falls upon their private lives the result is often disappointing.

A young golfer captured the imagination of the world. His achievements were immense, and he became a hero to many young golfers and others. He had a beautiful wife and young children and seemed like a role model for many. Suddenly, news emerged about countless affairs and infidelity. No longer the hero, the young golfer is in disgrace.

Success brings about a whole new range of temptations. Our hero was human and didn't know how to resist. Does this negate everything that he had achieved? Does it mean that his character is now bad?

There must be many discarded heroes in the world—politicians and activists of high integrity that have fallen prey to the temptation of corruption, sports heroes that have used steroids, and celebrities that have become involved in drug and alcohol abuse and infidelity.

These are common mistakes or errors of judgment that we are all subject to. Even when we stray away from the straight and narrow we may return.

So we are disappointed by our hero who behaved badly. Is it right to discard this hero and find another?

Being human means making mistakes. There are none that are perfect and do only good. Each of us has our faults and imperfections. We will all be disappointed by our heroes from time to time. Sometimes the damage is too great to allow for forgiveness and it is time to find a new hero.

But doing something wrong does not take away the achievements that have been achieved. It does not negate the courage or bravery that was required to become a hero. Recognize your hero for what he or she

has achieved and remember that no-one is perfect.

- From the first two paragraphs, we learn that _____.
A. heroes are usually public figures
B. fictional heroes are no less admired
C. everyone has his own private heroes
D. heroes are admired for their heroic acts
- By saying "heroes are normal people" in paragraph 3, the author means that heroes _____.
A. can hardly avoid making mistakes in life
B. live a life no more brilliant than most of us
C. are admired in public rather than in private
D. are faced with more stresses than most people
- The example of a young golfer is given to show that heroes may _____.
A. have a good and perfect family B. be exposed to various temptations
C. let us down with their bad behavior D. serve as role models for most people
- The author argues that our hero _____.
A. is subject to the temptation of corruption
B. is likely to degenerate under temptations
C. is superior to temptation with high integrity
D. has nothing to do with drug or alcohol abuse
- The author suggests that we should _____.
A. find a new hero once we lose one B. maintain our admiration for a hero
C. forgive the imperfections of a hero D. behave like a hero in whatever we do

Text 3

How many really suffer as a result of labor market problems? This is one of the most critical yet contentious social question. In many ways, our social statistics exaggerate the degree of hardship. Unemployment does not have the same direct consequences today as it did in the 1930s when most of the unemployed were primary breadwinners, when income and earnings were usually much close to the margin subsistence, and when there were no countervailing social programs for those failing in the labor market. Increasing affluence, the rise of families with more than one wage earner, the growing predominance of secondary earners among the unemployed, and improved social welfare protection have unquestionably mitigated the consequences of joblessness. Earnings and income data also overstate the dimensions of hardship. Among the millions with hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage level, the overwhelming majority are from multiple-earners, relatively affluent families. Most of those counted by poverty statistics are elderly or handicapped or have family responsibilities which keep them out of the labor force, so the poverty statistics are by no means an accurate indicator of labor market pathologies.

Yet there are also many ways our social statistics underestimate the degree of labor-market-related hardship. The unemployment counts exclude the millions of fully employed workers whose wages are so low that their families remain in poverty. Low wages and repeated unemployment frequently interact to undermine the capacity for self-support. Since the number experiencing joblessness at some time during the year is several times the number unemployed in any month, those who suffer as a result of forced idleness can equal or exceed average annual unemployment, even though only a majority of the jobless in any month really suffer. For every person counted in the monthly unemployment tallies, there is another working part-time because of the inability to find full-time work, or else outside the labor force but wanting a job. Finally, income transfers in our country have always focused on the elderly, disabled, and dependent,

neglecting the needs of the working poor, so that the dramatic expansion of cash and in-kind transfer does not necessarily mean that those failing in the labor market are adequately protected.

As a result of such contradictory evidence, it is uncertain whether those suffering seriously as a result of labor market problem number in the hundreds of thousands or the tens of millions, and, hence, whether high levels of joblessness can be tolerated or must be countered by job creation and economic stimulus. There is only one area of agreement in this debate – that the existing poverty, employment, and earnings statistics are inadequate for one of their primary applications, measuring the consequences of labor market problems.

11. What does “labor market problems”(line 1)refer to in the whole passage?

- A. Strikes and inadequate supplies of labor.
- B. Shortages of jobs providing adequate income.
- C. Deficiencies in the training of the work force.
- D. Trade relationships among producers of goods.

12. The author contrasts the 1930s with present in order to show that _____

- A. poverty has increased since the 1930s.
- B. social programs are more needed now.
- C. unemployment now has less severe effects.
- D. more people were unemployed in the 1930s.

13. Who do not benefit from income transfers, a social program?

- A. The employed poor.
- B. Retired workers.
- C. Workers who become disabled.
- D. Children from poor families.

14. In the last paragraph, the author _____

- A. summarizes the points presented in the previous paragraph.
- B. leads his argument to the rejection of the existing statistics.
- C. proposes a solution to correct contradictory evidence.
- D. presents more examples of inadequate statistics.

15. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. What causes labor market problems that result in suffering.
- B. Why income measures are imprecise in measuring degrees of poverty.
- C. How social statistics give an unclear picture of the degree of hardship.
- D. Where the areas of agreement are among poverty, employment, earning figures.

Text 4

Six months ago, before I became editor of this tententiously titled page, I would have agreed with you all. I have changed my mind. It may be that a vested interest makes for undue flexibility; I'd say it just encourages more serious thought.

The first good reason for having a women's page in the Guardian is a historical one. Under the editorship of Mary Scott this page started something quite new in British journalism—it took women seriously, it provided a forum for the embryonic stages of the women's movement, it fostered countless pressure groups and self-help organizations and it established the notion that the female sex could be an interesting topic without having to be dressed up in condescending jokes and frilly knickers. You do not throw away such an identity without a very good reason.

But times have changed, you argue. We've got beyond that stage now.

Not true. The Guardian, being a serious and thoughtful publication, may avoid the mother-of-three, fairy-cake-icier-of-the-year sort of nonsense, but the argument about women and their place in society is not over yet. We may indeed have got past the stage of marveling at the appointment of women bank managers but genuine equality—even at a superficial level—is a long way off yet.

Bluntly, there is still a case for positive discrimination, for marking out a space specifically to encourage women writers, women's letters and women's arguments because they have been neglected for hundreds of years and are still struggling for parity with men. The result may occasionally be repetitious, wrong-headed or a boring preoccupation with gynecology and the problems of house-bound mothers, but that is what happens when a long-suppressed minority starts getting its own way at last.

Besides (and here male chauvinists will immediately recognize the well-known female capacity for having it both ways) the more women burst out of the kitchen and the typing pool and start agitating about seats on the board, income tax, carcinogens in food, and the National Health Service, the more interesting they become and the more justification there is for having a page about them. Feminism, whether you support its cause or not, is quite clearly one of the fastest-moving topics of the decade. On those grounds alone it is worth a page in a newspaper. If we were in the throes of re-writing the language or being colonized by Martians I have no doubt that the editor in his wisdom would institute a Guardian Esperantists or a Green Man Guardian, in the interests of topicality.

16. The writer has changed her mind about having a women's page in the Guardian because she feels that _____

- A. the women's movement has not achieved enough
- B. the Guardian needs to retain its good reputation
- C. a women's page in the Guardian would attract more female readers
- D. she has not thought things through properly

17. It is clear from the passage that the writer tries to influence the opinions of her readers by _____

- A. using strong emotive language
- B. roughly attacking members of the feminist movement
- C. using humor as a disarming device
- D. shaming male readers

18. Which of the following does the writer not use as an argument for a women's page?

- A. Feminism is a hot topic.
- B. Women are like Martians and need a page that speaks their own language.
- C. The Guardian is associated with the women's movement.
- D. Women will become more interesting if they burst out of the kitchen.

19. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the statement “a vested interest makes for undue flexibility”(line 2)?

- A. An interest in vests sometimes makes people unusually flexible.
- B. People change their minds more easily when they stand to gain something.
- C. The ability to change one's opinions is an investment in the future.
- D. The opinions of most people are easily changed.

20. The phrase “in the throes of” in the last paragraph means _____

- A. deviating horn
- B. doing away with
- C. keeping abreast of
- D. struggling with the task of

Part III. Knowledge of target language and culture (15 points)**A. Choose the best answer that completes the statement. (5 points)**

- Which of the following statements is not true?
 - The Northern states had outlawed slavery by 1830.
 - Slavery was finally abolished in the South in 1865.
 - The Northern states did not have racial discrimination.
 - Segregation laws continued to be enforced in Southern states until the 1950s.
- Who wrote the landmark book, *The Feminine Mystique*, published in 1963?
 - Alexis de Tocqueville.
 - Lucretia Mott.
 - Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
 - Betty Friedan.
- Several gifted women played a significant part in the 19th-century literature. Which of the following is an exception?
 - Virginia Woolf.
 - Emily Bronte.
 - Jane Austen.
 - Charlotte Bronte.
- Which literary form flourished in Elizabethan age more than any other form of literature?
 - Novel.
 - Essay.
 - Drama.
 - Poetry.
- What did Frank Whittle do in 1937?
 - He invented the first jet plane.
 - He developed the first jet plane.
 - He made the first powered flight.
 - He made the trans-Atlantic flight.
- _____ was mainly interested in writing about Americans living in Europe.
 - Henry James
 - Mark Twain
 - William Dean Howells
 - Stephen Crane
- Which of the following statements is not true about the Internet?
 - It originated in the United States.
 - Its original purpose was to protect confidential military information of the Pentagon.
 - It demonstrates the great potentials of computerized technologies.
 - It was initiated by four universities in the American West.
- Which of the following does not belong to the white-collar crime?
 - Bribery.
 - Tax evasion.
 - False advertising.
 - Robbery.
- Which of the following continues to have an all-male clergy?
 - The Catholic Church.
 - The Protestant Episcopal Church.
 - The United Methodist Church.
 - Jewish Congregations.
- How long did the Vietnam War last?
 - More than 5 years.
 - About 10 years.
 - About 20 years.
 - More than 25 years.

B. Tell what you know about the following in your own words briefly. (10 points)

- "The Wizard of Menlo Park"
- Unilateralism
- Greensboro sit-in
- Grammar Schools
- The Celts

Part IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: Choose the right word from the list given below for each blank. Note: each word can only be used once. You don't have to change the form of words.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------|--------------|-------------|
| acquired | differs | dwelt | desires | inactive |
| gratified | label | meal | most | motive |
| particular | restless | still | slightest | speak |
| sparingly | that | until | unbelievable | undoubtedly |

1) _____ the desire for food has been, and 2) _____ is, one of the main causes of great political events. But man 3) _____ from other animals in one very important respect, and that is 4) _____ he has some desires which are, so to 5) _____, infinite, which can never be fully 6) _____, and which would keep him 7) _____ even in Paradise. The boa constrictor, when he has had an adequate 8) _____, goes to sleep, and does not wake 9) _____ he needs another meal. Human beings, for the 10) _____ part, are not like this. When the Arabs, who had been used to living 11) _____ on a few dates, 12) _____ the riches of the Eastern Roman Empire, and 13) _____ in palaces of almost 14) _____ luxury, they did not, on that account, become 15) _____. Hunger could no longer be a 16) _____, for Greek slaves supplied them with exquisite viands at the 17) _____ nod. But other 18) _____ kept them active: four in 19) _____, which we can 20) _____ acquisitiveness, rivalry, vanity and love of power.

Part V. Translation(15 points)**A. Translate the following English passage into Chinese, paying attention to accuracy and readability.(6 points)**

As the manager of the Performance sits before the curtain on the boards and looks into the Fair, a feeling of profound melancholy comes over him in his survey of the bustling place. There is a great quantity of eating and drinking, making love and jilting, laughing and the contrary, smoking, cheating, fighting, dancing and fiddling. ... Yes, this is the Vanity Fair; not a moral place certainly; nor a merry one, though very noisy.

B. Translate the following pass into English, paying attention to accuracy and readability. (9 points)

当陈阵在雪窝里用单筒望远镜镜头，套住一头大狼的时候，他看到了蒙古草原狼钢锥一样的目光。阵阵全身的汗毛又像豪猪的豪刺一般竖了起来，几乎将衬衫撑离了皮肉。毕利格老人就在他的身边，陈阵这次已经没有灵魂出窍的感觉，但是，身上的冷汗还是顺着竖起的汗毛孔渗了出来。

Part VI. Composition (40 points)

The eighteenth-century British thinker Edmund Burke made the following observation about the benefits of opposition: "He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper."

In your view, to what extent can we benefit from opposition to our ideas, opinions, or desires. Write an essay of no less than 400 words that defends, challenges, or qualifies Burke's statement about the benefits of opposition. You should present your argument with reasons and examples.

Please write your essay in English on your Answer Sheet.