

汕头大学 2020 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 624

科目名称: 基础英语

适用专业: 英语语言文学

考生须知

答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在
试题纸上的不得分! 请用黑色字迹
签字笔作答, 答题要写清题号, 不
必抄原题。

I. Vocabulary and structure (1-5: 1 point each; 6-15: 1.5 each. Total: 20 points)

Part A: Multiple choice of vocabulary.

1. Research shows that this pesticide is so _____ that it can kill the insects in a few seconds.
A. powerful B. influential C. monstrous D. vigorous
2. The little boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' _____.
A. compromise B. conviction C. command D. consent
3. The law on drinking and driving is _____ stated.
A. extravagantly B. empirically C. exceptionally D. explicitly
4. Critics believe that the control of television by mass advertising has _____ the quality of the programs.
A. lessened B. declined C. affected D. effected
5. I've forgotten his name, but maybe it'll _____ me later.
A. come to B. come through C. come over D. come about

Part B: Choose one word to complete each of the following sentences:

- A. defiled B. detested C. defect D. deplorable E. degrades
6. Animosity between the Shiites and Kurds is nothing new. They've _____ each for over 500 years. Such deep-seated hatred isn't going to disappear overnight, no matter what the UN does.
 7. Our double-sided, high density disks are guaranteed to be 100% _____ free. Should you find anything wrong with any of our disk, return it for a full refund.
 8. European and American nations have agreed not to spoil the pure, natural beauty of the Antarctica. It is their hope that the icy environment will remain as the only land mass not _____ by man.
 9. The actions of one man have brought shame upon us all. It's not right, it's not

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fair—but it's reality. The public views us as a group, and the disgrace of one _____ us all.

10. The United States joins the international community in condemning the shooting down of KAL flight 007. Such reckless disregard for human life is _____ under any circumstances.

Part C: Multiple choice of syntactic knowledge:

11. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a subject-verb relation?
- A. The girl was the first guest *to arrive*. B. This is the best book *to read*.
C. I have no wish *to quarrel with you*. D. This is really nothing *to fear*.
12. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a predicate-object relationship?
- A. *Mr. Brown's suitcase* went missing.
B. *The Prime Minister's arrival* has been reported.
C. I was impressed by *the girl's story*.
D. *The criminal's punishment* will be ten years in prison.
13. Which of the following tag questions is INCORRECT?
- A. Go home with me, will you? B. Nobody goes out, does he?
C. Few people know this place, don't they? D. Everything is done, isn't it?
14. Which of the following reflexive pronouns is used as an object?
- A. The boss himself will interview Nancy. B. He often puts himself forward.
C. I spoke to the manager himself. D. Lucy will perform the operation herself.
15. In the sentence "*All the tasks having been fulfilled ahead of time*, they decided to go on holiday for a week", the italicized phrase is _____.
- A. an independent genitive construction B. a preposition-predicate construction
C. a predicate-object construction D. a subject-predicate construction

II. Reading comprehension (2 points each. Total: 40 points)

Read the following passages and choose/write down the best answer to each question.

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Passage 1 (10 points)

Whom can you trust these days? It is a question posed by David Halpern of Cambridge University, and the researchers at the Downing Street Strategy Unit who take an interest in “social capital”. At intervals they go around asking people in assorted nations the questions: “Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted?”

The results are fascinating. The conclusion that leaps from the figures and into sensational headlines is that social dislocation, religious decline, public scandals, family fragmentation and the fear of crime have made us less trusting. Comparative surveys over 40 years suggest that British trustfulness has halved: in the 1950s 60 percent of us answered “yes, most people can be trusted”, in the 1980s 44 percent, today only 29 percent express tremendous confidence in one another’s probity: levels are actually rising. And the Palme d’Or for paranoid mutual suspicion goes to the Brazilians—with less than 3percent replying “yes”—and the Turks with 6.5 percent. The French, apparently, never trusted one another and still don’t. So we become less Scandinavian and more French (or Turkish) every year.

Regarding Britain, the obvious conclusions are being drawn. Mr. Halpern and others cite reasons why we appear less trustful: the demise of the job-for-life culture, rising divorce, physical mobility, higher immigration, an aggressive commercial ethic and the new isolation of mass media.

This is useful research, but there are a few caveats. The trouble is that you may not get a very thoughtful answer if you merely ask—as they did last year—whether “generally speaking, most people can be trusted”. For the British like to think of themselves as canny, savvy, nobody’s fools, we have a powerful culture of satire and a hypercritical media which gleefully splash news of every private and public betrayal, however trivial. In our fantasy life we court paranoia, lapping up crime thrillers and spy novels. We are fascinated by rogues, from Chaucer's Pardoner to Del Boy. We are bad at risk-assessment, and repeated surveys show that we fear crime far more than is justified.

So we are conditioned to claim that we don’t trust people much. A

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Scandinavian or Dutchman is proud to express trust and affection for his fellow-man. Our national preference is to purse the lips, shake the head and affect an air of judicious canniness.

But if you look at the actual daily workings of British society there is an astonishing degree of unquestioning trust of strangers, simply because we are a technological society. These respondents who tell the researchers that “generally speaking, people cannot be trusted” are in fact blithely trusting distant strangers all day long. For example, every time you get on a train or plane you put your life into the hands of unseen engineers and designers, drivers, pilots and traffic controllers. The list of our trustful ways goes on and on. Twenty minutes’ contemplation of the simple scams uncovered by the BBC Watchdog should suggest that rather than living in a state of constant suspicion, in many areas of life we are relaxed to the point of gullibility.

But ask the bald question, and we think immediately about those who publicly let us down: politicians who broke election promises, pension funds that jeopardized our future while their directors swanned off with bonuses, stars who turned sleazy. This is not entirely healthy. What we say will, in the end, become what we think. US evidence is denser than ours, but broadly speaking it is clear that trust is linked to “social capital”—networks, alliances, local societies, anything that takes people out into common places.

Mr. Halpern’s book will come to more informed conclusions than I can; but my own instinct, from the research and from observation, is to draw only two. Firstly, we’re not quite as cynical as we say we are, and nothing like as cynical as our media. Secondly, the worst crisis of trust is not actually between citizens, but between citizens and their government and institutions. The remedy for that is in the hands of politicians, who ought to police their own ambition and greed and that of their corporate friends. Interference from the top is lousy idea. Example from the top would be much better.

1. The British have lowered trustfulness NOT because of _____.

- A. strained relations in the family B. the increasing social crimes

C. infamous deeds of celebrities D. the society in a state of disorder

2. The author's attitude towards Halpern's research is that of _____.

- A. blanket approval B. slight antipathy
C. strong disapproval D. slight disapproval

3. The following statements about Scandinavians or Britons are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. Scandinavians are generally frank and open
B. Britons are very fond of satirical art
C. Scandinavians pretend to be shrewd
D. Britons might underestimate the hazard

4. How does the author think the British tend to be in many areas of life?

5. What does the author imply at the end of the passage?

Passage 2 (10 points)

I was just a boy when my father brought me to Harlem for the first time, almost 50 years ago. We stayed at the Hotel Theresa, a grand brick structure at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. Once, in the hotel restaurant, my father pointed out Joe Louis. He even got Mr. Brown, the hotel manager, to introduce me to him, a bit paunchy but still the champ as far as I was concerned.

Much changed since then. Business and real estate are booming. Some say a new renaissance is under way. Others decry what they see as outside forces running roughshod over the old Harlem.

New York meant Harlem to me, and as a young man I visited it whenever I could. But many of my old haunts are gone. The Theresa shut down in 1966. National chains that once ignored Harlem now anticipate yuppie money and want pieces of this prime Manhattan real estate. So here I am on a hot August afternoon, sitting in a Starbucks that wot years ago opened a block away from the Theresa, snatching at memories between sips of high-priced coffee. I am about to open up a piece of the old Harlem—the New York Amsterdam News—when a tourist asking directions to

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Sylvia's, a prominent Harlem restaurant, penetrates my day dreaming. He's carrying a book: *Touring Historic Harlem*.

History. I miss Mr. Michaux's bookstore, his House of Common Sense, which was across from the Theresa. He had a big billboard out front with brown and black faces painted on it that said in large letters: "World History Book Outlet on 2,000,000,000 Africans and Nonwhite People." An ugly state office building has swallowed that space.

I miss speaker like Carlos Cooks, who was always on the southwest corner of 125th and Seventh, urging listeners to support Africa. Harlem's powerful political electricity seems unplugged—although the streets are still energized, especially by West African immigrant.

Hardworking southern newcomers formed the bulk of the community back in the 1920's and 1930's when Harlem renaissance artists, writers, and intellectuals gave it a glitter and renown that made it the capital of black America. From Harlem, W. E. B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Paul Robeson, Zora Neal Hurston, and others helped power America's cultural influence around the world.

By the 1970s and '80s drugs and crime had ravaged parts of the community. And the life expectancy for men in Harlem was less than that of men in Bangladesh. Harlem had become a symbol of the dangers of inner-city life.

Now, you want to shout "Lookin' good!" at this place that has been neglected for so long. Crowds push into Harlem USA, a new shopping centre on 125th, where a Disney store shares space with HMV Records, the New York Sports Club, and a nine-screen Magic Johnson theatre complex. Nearby, a Rite Aid drugstore also opened. Maybe part of the reason Harlem seems to be undergoing a rebirth is that it is finally getting what most people take for granted.

Harlem is also part of an "empowerment zone"—a federal designation aimed at fostering economic growth that will bring over half a billion in federal, state, and local dollars. Just the shells of once elegant old brownstones now can cost several hundred thousand dollars. Rents are skyrocketing. An improved economy, tougher law enforcement, and community efforts against drugs have contributed to a 60

percent drop in crime since 1993.

6. At the beginning the author seems to indicate that Harlem _____.

- A. has remained unchanged all these years
- B. has undergone drastic changes
- C. has become the capital of Black America
- D. has remained a symbol of dangers of inner-city life

7. From the passage we can infer that, generally speaking, the author _____.

- A. has strong reservations about the changes
- B. has slight reservations about the changes
- C. welcomes the changes in Harlem
- D. is completely opposed to the changes

8. Which of the following is true about Harlem today?

- A. The life expectancy for men there is less than other parts of the country.
- B. Great black Americans in Harlem make it the capital of black America.
- C. Drugs and crime are a big problem now in Harlem.
- D. Houses are very expensive in Harlem because of its growing economy.

9. What feeling does the author have when he recalls Harlem in the old days?

10. What made Harlem the capital of Black America in the 1920s and 30s?

Passage 3 (10 points)

As someone who has lived without a car for the past three years, I am no fan of freeways or expressways. But forgive me a moment of qualified nostalgia for two overhead urban highways that have met their demise on opposite sides of America.

San Francisco and now Boston have brought down elevated inner-city expressways, part and parcel of urban revitalization programs that have transformed these and many other downtowns over the past two decades. To my mind, these are good steps.

But that doesn't mean there isn't anything nice to say about the departed roadways.

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They were a logical extension of the highway systems that attempted, in part, to keep the country's post-World War II suburban sprawl and its older cities somehow connected.

Those highways provided room to roam after they were beyond the city limits. But up against the denser urban landscapes, the designers often had to resort to tunneling or taking to the air with roadways on stilts.

The erasure of an overhead highway in San Francisco and now in Boston amounts to stunning reclamations of now-prized real estate in each city.

In San Francisco, an elevated freeway that wrapped along the city's eastern edge separated the downtown business district from its waterfront. For a city fed by ocean commerce, it struck many as a travesty.

Today, an enormous public space of benches, sculptures, charming old-world trolley cars, and stalls of produce and crafts has replaced the freeway.

In Boston, as the Big Dig winds down and the Rose Kennedy Greenway begins to take shape, few vestiges are now left of the old expressway that once separated the city's financial district from one of the oldest ethnic neighborhoods in the nation: the Italian North End.

As an inhabitant of each city for many years, I wouldn't want to turn back the clock. But I would like to pause for a moment and admit a certain nostalgia for these past chapters in each city's admirable history.

The North End is one of Boston's most interesting neighborhoods. It was built on European scale. The brick buildings line narrow streets, many of which have trouble accommodating more than one car at a time. In the early morning, the cafes are populated by older men speaking exclusively in Italian—with both hands and mouth.

To get to the North End, you used to have to take a twisted and littered path beneath the expressway. Part of the journey was to feel lost.

But for those who persisted in venturing beneath that dark behemoth, the eventual emergence into the quaint Italian neighborhood had the quality of a revelation: It was an adventure—from dark, dirty, and lost to warm and charming.

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I will miss that journey and have a slightly queasy feeling about what might become of the North End now that it's stripped of its ugly, but formidable, protection from the spit-and-polished downtown.

In San Francisco, I also recall the freeway days with some fondness. The waterfront, having lost much of its ocean commerce to less-costly Oakland, across the San Francisco Bay, had already crept into a state of charming disrepair when the freeway was built in the 1970s.

Old wooden piers reached out into the bay, and the waterfront was populated by authentically bedraggled taverns and seafood joints that served the dwindling number of seafarers and longshoremen who still worked the wharf.

But enough nostalgia.

Each city is writing a new chapter. Space has returned to the people. That is good, even if the shadows from those ugly overhead roadways created a certain sense of urban grit that had its own shades of appeal.

11. Which word can NOT be used as an adjective to describe an overhead highway?

- A. Ugly. B. Protective. C. Elevated. D. Modern.

12. It can be inferred from the passage all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. the author had lived in Boston and San Francisco for many years.
B. the author denies the good points of the departed overhead highways
C. the author recalls the overhead highways with a feeling of nostalgia
D. the overhead highways have made their contribution to the city's transmission

13. From the description in the passage, we learn that _____.

- A. the author doesn't see any cultural meaning in the departed roadways
B. freeways are not broad enough to accommodate cars
C. the author is fond of freeways
D. the freeways disconnected the old cities

14. What rhetorical device is employed in the sentence "Each city is writing a new chapter"(last paragraph)?

15. What's the author's attitude towards the erasure of expressways?

Passage 4 (10 points)

The decline of civility and good manners may be worrying people more than crime, according to *Gentility Recalled*, edited by Digby Anderson, which laments the breakdown of traditional codes that once regulated social conduct. It criticizes the fact that “manners” are scorned as repressive and outdated.

The result, according to Mr. Anderson—director of the Social Affairs Unit, an independent think-tank—is a society characterized by rudeness: loutish behavior on the streets, jostling in crowds, impolite shop assistants and bad-tempered drivers.

Mr. Anderson says the cumulative effect of these—apparently trivial, but often offensive—is to make everyday life uneasy, unpredictable and unpleasant. As they are encountered far more often than crime, they can cause more anxiety than crime.

When people lament the disintegration of law and order, he argues, what they generally mean is order, as manifested by courteous forms social contact. Meanwhile, attempts to re-establish restraint and self-control through “politically correct” rules are artificial.

The book has contributions from 12 academics in disciplines ranging from medicine to sociology and charts what it calls the “coarsening” of Britain. Old-fashioned terms such as “gentleman” and “lady” have lost all meaningful resonance and need to be re-evaluated, it says. Rachel Trickett, honorary fellow and former principal of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, says that the notion of a “lady” protects women rather than demeaning them.

Feminism and demands for equality have blurred the distinctions between the sexes, creating situations where men are able to dominate women because of their more aggressive and forceful natures, she says. “Women, without some code of deference or respect, become increasingly victims.”

Caroline Moore, the first woman fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, points out that “gentleman” is now used only with irony or derision.

“The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the imbecile

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parasite and the villainous one: between Woosteresque chinless wonders, and those heartless, and those heartless capitalist toffs who are... The stock-in-trade of television.”

She argues that the concept is neither class-bound nor rigid; conventions of gentlemanly behavior enable a man to act naturally as an individual within shared assumptions while taking his place in society.

“Politeness is no constraint, precisely because the manners... are no ‘code’ but a language, rich, flexible, restrained and infinitely subtle.”

For Anthony O’Hear, professor of philosophy at the University of Bradford, manners are closely associated with the different forms of behavior appropriate to age and status. They curb the impetuosity of youth and the bitterness of old age.

Egalitarianism, he says, has led to people failing to act their age. “We have vice-chancellors with earrings, aristocrats as hippies... The trendy vicar on his motorbike.”

Dr. Athena Leoussi, sociology lecturer at Reading University, bemoans the deliberate neglect by people of their sartorial appearance.

Dress, she says, is the outward expression of attitudes and aspirations. The ubiquitousness of jeans “displays a utilitarian attitude” that has “led to the cultural impoverishment of everyday life”.

Dr. Leoussi says that while clothes used to be seen as a means of concealing taboo forces of sexuality and violence, certain fashions—such as leather jackets—have the opposite effect.

Dr. Bruce Charlton, a lecturer in public health medicine in Newcastle upon Tyne, takes issue with the excessive informality of relations between professionals such as doctors and bank managers, and their clients. He says this has eroded the distance and respect necessary in such relationships. For Tristram Engelhardt, professor of medicine in Houston, Texas, says manners are bound to morals.

“Manners express a particular set of values,” he says. “Good manners interpret and transform social reality. They provide social orientation.”

16. Rachel Trickett seems to indicate the term “lady” _____.

- A. has acquired a different meaning B. is too old-fashioned to use
C. is preferred by feminists D. victimizes women in society

17. According to Caroline Moore, the media has projected a _____ image of the gentleman.

- A. humorous B. favorable C. negative D. traditional

18. In Anthony O’Hear’s view, a well-mannered person _____.

- A. acts rashly when he is young B. tends to be bad-tempered in old age
C. behaves with a sense of appropriacy D. attaches importance to his status

19. Dr. Bruce Charlton would probably prefer to see a more formal relationship _____.

- A. among doctors B. among managers
C. between doctors and managers D. between doctors and patients.

20. According to the passage, why is the decline of good manners more worrying?

III. Translation (40 points)

Directions: Students are required to do the following translation by applying necessary techniques to meet the criteria of "faithfulness, expressiveness and closeness".

(1) Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (20 points)

1. She developed her thesis in a series of articles.
2. Samples were subject to a series of tests in the lab.
3. Both of the substances are soluble in water.
4. The sailors swarmed into a laughing and cheering ring around the two men.
5. This is the day for our two peoples to rise to the height of greatness which can build a new and a better world.
6. We won't retreat; we never have and never will.
7. A scientist constantly tried to defeat his hypotheses, his theories, and his conclusions.

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8. This digital camera is easy to operate, versatile, compact and has a pleasing modern design.
9. This formula makes it easy to determine the wavelength of sounds.
10. Among the 18 species of penguins, 8 have chosen the environs of the South Pole as their habitats.

(2) *Translate the following sentences into English. (20 points)*

1. 我们对问题要做全面的分析，才能解决得妥当。
2. 没有调查，就没有发言权。
3. 他一开口，总是三句话不离本行。
4. 他们的部队水陆并进，及时抵达前线。
5. 我们必须清楚地了解所牵涉到的问题。
6. 他开车时心不在焉，几乎闯祸。
7. 工作没有经验，出点差错，在所难免。
8. 日子很快过去了，她做工作却丝毫没有放松。
9. 刚才有人在这里讲了一些不该讲的话。
10. 他准备给我一份工作，这使我大吃一惊。

IV. Writing (35 points)

Read the following topic and write an essay of about 300 words.

It is reported that according to the Ministry of Education, China ranks first in the number of Massive Online Open Courses (MOOCs) and viewers in the world. Now the number of such courses has reached 12500, and more than 200 million people have participated. A total of 65 million university students have received credits through MOOCs.

What are the reasons for the mushrooming of MOOCs? In your opinion, how will the traditional classroom-based teaching be influenced by MOOCs? Will it be replaced or enhanced by MOOCs? What suggestions would you give classroom teachers in the face of the rising popularity of MOOCs?

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V. Error correction (15 points)

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash “/” and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example

When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, it [1] an

~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. [2] never

When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it often [3] exhibit

For the last 82 years, Sweden's Nobel Academy has decided who will receive 19 - the Nobel Prize in Literature, thereby determine who [1] _____ will be elevated from the great and the near great to the mortal. But [2] _____ today the Academy is coming under heavy criticism both from the without and from within. Critics contends that the selection of the winners [3] _____ often has less to do with true writing ability than the peculiar internal [4] _____ politics of the Academy and of Sweden itself. According to Ingmar Bjorksten, the cultural editor for one of the country's two major newspapers, the prize continues to represent “what people call a very Swedish exercise: reflecting Swedish tastes.”

The Academy has defended itself for such charges of [5] _____

provincialism in its selection by asserting that its psychological [6] _____

distance from the great literary capitals of the world actually serves to

protecting the Academy from outside influences. This may well be [7] _____

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true, but critics respond that this very distance may also be not responsible for the Academy's inability to perceive accurately authentic trends in the literary world. [8] _____

Regardless of concerns over the selection process, moreover, it seems that the prize will continue to survive both as an indicator of the literature that we most highly praise, and as an elusive goal that writers seek. If for no other reason, the prize will continue to be desirable for the financial rewards that accompany them; not only is The cash prize itself considerable, but it also dramatically increases sales of an author's books. [9] _____ [10] _____