

科目代码: 763 科目名称: 基础英语

适合专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学

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注意: 考生须使用报考点提供的答题纸。所有试题答案必须标明题号, 按序写在答题纸上, 写在本试卷上或草稿纸上者一律不给分。

以下是试题内容:

### Part I Vocabulary (15 points)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this part. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that is nearest in meaning to replace the underlined part.

1. Broke and discouraged, Mart Twain accepted a job as reporter with the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise.  
A) Depressed      B) Damaged      C) Disintegrated      D) Penniless
2. Maggie shows just enough of her thin body enveloped in pink skirt and red blouse for me to know she is there.  
A) wrapped      B) packed      C) trapped      D) settled
3. No one, least of all I, anticipated that my case would snowball into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history.  
A) break      B) expands      C) develop      D) change
4. The joy built upon successful slaughter is not the right kind of joy.  
A) killing      B) tolerance      C) dialogue      D) communication
5. There was not a single house in sight from the train that did not insult and lacerate the eye.  
A) stimulate      B) inspire      C) hurt      D) humiliate
6. Mark Twain went west by stagecoach and succumbed to the epidemic of gold and silver fever in Nevada's Washoe region.  
A) died of      B) gave way to      C) surrendered to      D) suffered from
7. The generator was doused, and the lights went out.  
A) put aside      B) put off      C) put out      D) put up
8. This kind of thing makes one's blood boil, whereas the plight of the human being does not.  
A) makes one extremely angry      B) makes one extremely hot  
C) makes one extremely excited      D) makes one extremely anxious
9. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime.  
A) spot      B) trace      C) pattern      D) model
10. After the preliminary sparring over legalities, Darrow got up to make his opening statement.  
A) prayer      B) argument      C) exposition      D) bombing



**Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)**

**Directions:** In this part there are 4 passages followed by some multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then write down your answer on the *Answer Sheet*.

**Passage 1**

A subject which seems to have been insufficiently studied by doctors and psychologists is the influence of geography and climate on the psychological and physical health of humankind. There seems no doubt that the general character of landscape, the relative length of day and night, and climate must all play a part in determining what kind of people we are.

It is true that a few studies have been made. Where all the inhabitants of a particular area enjoy exceptionally good or bad health, scientists have identified contributory factors such as the presence or absence of substances like iodine, fluoride, calcium, or iron in the water supply, or perhaps types of land that provide breeding places for pests like mosquitoes or rats.

Moreover, we can all generalize about types of people we have met. Those living in countries with long dark winters are apt to be less talkative and less lively than inhabitants of countries where the climate is more equable. And where olives and oranges grow, the inhabitants are cheerful, talkative, and casual.

But these commonplace generalizations are inadequate – the influence of climate and geography should be studied in depth. Do all mountain dwellers live to a ripe old age? Does the drinking of wine, rather than beer, result in a sunny and open character? Is the strength and height of a Kenyan tribe due to their habitual drinking of the cow blood?

We are not yet sure of the answers to such questions, but let us hope that something beneficial to humankind may eventually result from such studies.

1. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) alert readers to the scarcity of natural resources
  - B) call for more research on the influence of geographical environment
  - C) introduce different elements in character cultivation
  - D) draw more attention to the health condition of mankind
2. It can be inferred that proper amounts of iodine, fluoride and calcium can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) benefit people's physical health
  - B) influence the quality of water supply
  - C) help provide breeding places for pests
  - D) strengthen a person's character
3. How does the author evaluate the generalizations of people's types in Para.3?
  - A) Such generalizations help us judge the different characters of people we meet.
  - B) Such generalizations are not inclusive enough to draw a convincing conclusion.
  - C) Such generalizations prove that nature plays an important role in determining social habits.
  - D) Such generalizations show that there are mainly two different types of people on the planet.
4. According to the passage, research into the influence of climate and geography should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) focus on unknown aspects
  - B) be pursued on a larger scale



- C) be carried out among remote tribes
  - D) go ahead in depth
5. Which of the following generalizations of people's type is true?
- A) People who like drinking wine tend to be optimistic.
  - B) People who live in mountain areas tend to have a long life.
  - C) People who live in areas with stable climate tend to be talkative and lively.
  - D) People who like drinking cow blood tend to be strong and tall.

### Passage 2

Foot racing is a popular activity in the United States. It is not only seen as a competitive sport, but also as a way to exercise, to enjoy the campaign of like-minded people, and to donate money to a good cause. Though serious runners may spend months training to compete, other runners and walkers might not train at all. Those not competing to win might run in an effort to beat their own time, or simply to enjoy the fun and exercise. People of all ages, from those less than one year old (who may be pushed in strollers) to those in their 80s, enter this sport. The races are held on city streets, on college campuses, through parks, and in suburban areas, and are commonly 5 to 10 kilometers in length.

The largest footrace in the world is the 12-kilometer Bay to Breakers race that is held in San Francisco every spring. This race begins on the east side of the city near San Francisco Bay and ends on the west side at the Pacific Ocean. In 1993 there were 80,000 people running in this race through the streets and hills of San Francisco. In the front are the serious runners who compete to win, and who might finish in as little as 34 minutes. Behind them are the thousands who take several hours to finish. In the back of the race are those who wear costumes just for fun. In 1993 there was a group of men all of who dressed up like Elvis Presley. There was a group of firefighters who were all tied in a long line and were carrying a fire-hose. One year there was a bridal party in which the bride dressed in a long white gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. They threw flowers to bystanders, and were actually married at some point along the route.

6. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) encourage people to exercise
  - B) describe a popular activity
  - C) make fun of runners in costume
  - D) give reasons for the popularity of footraces
7. The phrase "to a good cause" in line 3 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) because of a good reasoning order to support a sound principle
  - B) to protect a wise investment
  - C) for a good purpose
  - D) to finish an assignment
8. Which of the following is not mentioned in this passage?
- A) Some runners were ready to put out a fire.
  - B) Some runners looked like Elvis Presley.
  - C) Some runners were participating in a wedding.
  - D) Some runners were serious about winning.



9. Which of the following best describe the organization of this passage?

- A) Chronological order.                      B) Specific to general.  
C) Cause and result.                         D) State and example.

10. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?

- A) The couple wanted to choose the best site to get married.  
B) The firefighters were worried about breaking out of fires.  
C) The 12-kilometer Bay to Breakers race is very popular.  
D) All the people have to wear very formal clothes in the race.

### Passage 3

Mass transportation revised the social and economic fabric of the American city in three fundamental ways. It catalyzed physical expansion, it sorted out people and land uses, and it accelerated the inherent instability of urban life. By opening vast areas of unoccupied land for residential expansion, the omnibuses, horse railways, commuter trains, and electric trolleys pulled settled regions outward two to four times more distant from city centers than they were in the pre-modern era. In 1850s, for example, the borders of Boston lay scarcely two miles from the old business district; by the turn of the century the radius extended two miles. Now those who would afford it could live far removed from the old city center and still commute there for work, shopping, and entertainment. The new accessibility of land around the periphery of almost every major city sparked an explosion of real estate development and fueled what we now know as urban sprawl. Between 1890 and 1920, for example, some 250,000 new residential lots were recorded within the borders of Chicago, most of them located in outlying areas. Over the same period, another 550,000 were plotted outside the city limits but within the metropolitan area. Anxious to take advantage of the possibilities of commuting, real estate developers added 800,000 potential building sites to the Chicago region in just thirty years – lots that could have housed five to six million people.

Of course, many were never occupied; there was always a huge surplus of subdivided, but vacant, land around Chicago and other cities. These excesses underscore a feature of residential expansion related to the growth of mass transportation; urban sprawl was essentially unplanned. It was carried out by thousands of small investors who paid little heed to coordinated land use or to future land users. Those who purchased and prepared land for residential purposes, particularly land near or outside city borders where transit lines and middle-class inhabitants were anticipated, did so to create demand as much as to respond to it. Chicago is a prime example of this process. Real estate subdivision there proceeded much faster than population growth.

11. With which of the following subjects is the passage mainly concerned?

- A) Types of mass transportation  
B) Instability of urban life  
C) How supply and demand determine land use  
D) The effects of mass transportation on urban expansion

12. The author mentions all of the following as effects of mass transportation on cities EXCEPT

- A) growth in city area  
B) separation of commercial and residential districts



- C) changes in life in the inner city  
D) increasing standards of living
13. Why does the author mention both Boston and Chicago?  
A) To demonstrate positive and negative effects of growth.  
B) To show that mass transit changed many cities.  
C) To exemplify cities with and without mass transportation.  
D) To contrast their rates of growth.
14. According to the passage, what was one disadvantage of residential expansion?  
A) It was expensive.  
B) It happened too slowly.  
C) It was unplanned.  
D) It created a demand for public transportation.
15. The author mentions Chicago in the second paragraph as an example of a city \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) that is large  
B) that is used as a model for land development  
C) where land development exceeded population growth  
D) with an excellent mass transportation system

**Passage 4**

Every profession or trade, every art, and every science has its technical vocabulary. Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts, and other vocations, like farming and fishery, that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary, is very old. It consists largely of native words, or of borrowed words that have worked themselves into the very fiber of our language. Hence, though highly technical in many particulars, these vocabularies are more familiar in sound, and more generally understood, than most other technicalities. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity, and philosophy have also, in their older strata, become pretty familiar to cultivated persons and have contributed much to the popular vocabulary. Yet every vocation still possesses large body of technical terms that remain essentially foreign, even to educated speech. And the proportion has been much increased in the last fifty years, particularly in the various departments of natural and political science and in the mechanic arts. Here new terms are coined with the greatest freedom, and abandoned with indifference when they have served their turn. Most of the new coinages are confined to special discussions, and seldom get into general literature or conversation.

Yet no profession is nowadays, as all professions once were, a close guild. The lawyer, the physician, the man of science, the divine, associate freely with his fellow-creatures, and does not meet them in a merely professional way. Furthermore, what is called "popular science" makes everybody acquainted with modern views and recent discoveries. Any important experiment, though made in a remote or provincial laboratory, is at once reported in the newspapers, and everybody is soon talking about it – as in the case of the Roentgen rays and wireless telegraphy. Thus our common speech is always taking up new technical terms and making them commonplace.

16. Special words used in technical discussion \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) never last long  
B) are considered artificial language speech



- C) should be confined to scientific fields  
D) may become part of common speech
17. It is true that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an educated person would be expected to know most technical terms  
B) everyone is interested in scientific findings  
C) the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him  
D) various professions and occupations often interchange their dialects and jargon
18. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the terminology of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) farming  
B) sports  
C) government  
D) fishery
19. The author of the article was, no doubt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a linguist  
B) an essayist  
C) a scientist  
D) an attorney
20. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be entertaining  
B) describe a phenomenon  
C) argue a belief  
D) propose a solution

### Part III Blank Filling (10 points)

**Directions:** In this part, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please choose the correct letter for each blank. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever 1 spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much 2 it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and 3 in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling? If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a 4 child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid 5 language. That's why teachers often 6 the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability. I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: "This work is 7! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible." It may have been a sharp 8 of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which 9 some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings.

The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more 10 to seek improvement.



A) priority	B) criticism	C) contained	D) persuade	E) ignored
F) clearly	G) motivation	H) terrible	I) adventurous	J) bright
K) discourage	L) confidently			

#### Part IV Cultural Knowledge (15 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 multiple-choice questions in this part. Choose the best answer to each question. Then write down your answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

- The Declaration of Independence was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Thomas Jefferson B) George Washington  
C) Alexander Hamilton D) James Madison
- In *The Revolution of the Heavenly Orbs*, \_\_\_\_\_ put forward his theory that the sun, not the earth, is the center of the universe.  
A) Ptolemy B) Copernicus  
C) Kepler D) Galileo
- Robinson Crusoe* by \_\_\_\_\_ laid a foundation for British realistic tradition of novels.  
A) Jonathan Swift B) Daniel Defoe  
C) Henry Fielding D) Charles Dickens
- The National Day of the United States falls on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) July 14 B) May 4  
C) June 14 D) July 4
- Which of the following is NOT a work by William Shakespeare?  
A) Hamlet B) Othello  
C) Utopia D) Macbeth
- The novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Henry James B) O. Henry  
C) Harriet B. Stowe D) Mark Twain
- Which of the following is NOT a political division on the island of Great Britain?  
A) England B) Scotland  
C) Ireland D) Wales
- When the Hebrews left the desert and entered the mountainous Sinai, \_\_\_\_\_ climbed to the top of the mountain to receive from God message, which came to be known as the Ten Commandments.  
A) Noah B) Abraham  
C) Joshua D) Moses
- The Divine Comedy*, written by \_\_\_\_\_, is the greatest Christian poem with a profound vision of the medieval Christian world.  
A) Dante B) Virgil  
C) Socrates D) Sophocles
- In Medieval days, a knight was supposed to do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to be loyal to his lord B) to protect the rich  
C) to fight for the church D) to respect women of noble birth



**Part V Translation (45 points)****Section A (20 points)**

**Directions:** Put the following sentences into English.

1. 为了建筑现代化的高楼大厦, 许多古老的建筑物都被拆毁了。
2. 总的来说, 你的报告写得很好, 但还有很大的改进余地。
3. 他企图尽一切办法掩盖事情的真相。
4. 汤姆的聪明丝毫不亚于班上的第一名学生。
5. 大家在几分钟以后才领会到他话中的含义。

**Section B (25 points)**

**Directions:** Put the following paragraph into Chinese.

On a winter day some years ago, coming out of Pittsburgh on one of the expresses of the Pennsylvania Railroad, I rolled eastward for an hour through the coal and steel towns of Westmoreland county. It was familiar ground; boy and man, I had been through it often before. But somehow I had never quite sensed its appalling desolation. Here was the very heart of industrial America, the center of its most lucrative and characteristic activity, the boast and pride of the richest and grandest nation ever seen on earth – and here was a scene so dreadfully hideous, so intolerably bleak and forlorn that it reduced the whole aspiration of man to a macabre and depressing joke. Here was wealth beyond computation, almost beyond imagination – and here were human habitations so abominable that they would have disgraced a race of alley cats.

**Part VI Writing (25 points)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are required to write an essay on the topic **The Place I Like to Visit Most**. You should write at least 250 words and write your essay on the **Answer Sheet**.