

华侨大学 2014 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

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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

From the beginning, Bill Gates knew that microcomputers
would be big business and that it was his destiny to stand at center 1. _____
of this growing industry. Software, much less than hardware, was 2. _____
the key in making microcomputers a success, and Gates knew it. 3. _____
He imagined that some day there would be million of computers on 4. _____
desks and in homes, and he saw Microsoft playing the central role to 5. _____
making this future a reality. His goals for Microsoft in those days 6. _____
was a simple one.

Bill Gates had total confidence that he knew better than

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anyone else how software ought to be developing and that his standards would become the *de facto* standards for the grown industry. He could imagine a world which users would buy personal computers that is used Microsoft operating systems, Microsoft languages, and Microsoft applications.

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)

- The supervisors could have prevented this problem _____ it beforehand.
A. if they knew B. had they known C. if had they known D. whether
- “How is the progress?”
“Two-thirds of the work _____ finished.”
A. are B. is C. to be D. will
- “Who was arrested?”
“None of the men _____ arrested.”
A. was B. has been C. would be D. were
- That is the player _____ we all rely.
A. to whom B. whom C. by whom D. on whom
- A pet can act as a barometer _____.
A. it measures anxiety in a family
B. it measures anxiety which in a family may be

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C. by which anxiety in a family may be measured

D. that which measures anxiety in a family

6. "What do they eat there in Honolulu?"

" _____ eat rice rather than potatoes."

A. Most of people B. The most of people

C. The most people D. Most of the people

7. "The tenor in the opera last night was very good."

"Yes, he's a favorite _____."

A. to me B. to mine C. of me D. of mine

8. "What can I do for you, sir?" "I want _____."

A. a dime's worth of candy B. candy a dime's worth

C. a dime worth of candy D. a dime-worth candy

9. Only one mammal, _____, is known to bear routinely four identical young.

A. it is the armadillo B. which the armadillo

C. being the armadillo D. the armadillo

10. Her grades have improved, but only _____.

A. in a small amount B. very slightly

C. minimum D. some

(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)

11. The rain had not stopped the roads would have been inundated and no travelers,

A

B

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- unless they rode in amphibious vehicles, would be able to pass.
C D
12. Mr. Brown often wore a heavy coat because he was not used to live in such a cold climate.
A B C D
13. The embarrassed professor pleaded not guilty to the charge of drive while
A B C
intoxicated.
D
14. True, the woods were inhabited by Indians, many of those were hostile, and the
A B C
threat of Indian attack would add to the hardships of daily life.
D
15. According to educators, students what are encouraged to study at home will
A B C D
improve their classroom performance.
16. Yesterday the foreman spoke to both of us, Tom and I, about our work record he
A B C
was impressed.
D
17. Greek science preserved for posterity by the Arabs, who introduced to science the
A B C
Arabic system of numbers.
D
18. Life insurance, before available only to young, healthy persons, can now be
A B C
obtained for old people and even for pets.
D
19. Many women find it boring to stay home lonely all day.
A B C D
20. The price of gold on the world market has been rising highest each year.
A B C D

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(III) Rephrase the following sentences, using the appropriate form of the non-finite passive: (2 points)

1. I want other people to leave me alone.
2. She doesn't like them to flatter her.

(IV) Rephrase the following sentences, using the present perfect with *for*: (2 points)

3. It's two months since he earned any money.
4. I was last paid six months ago.

(V) Combine each group of sentences into one sentence, using a non-finite clause: (2 points)

5. One day you will be sitting by the fire. You will take down this book.
6. I had heard that the caves were dangerous. I didn't like to go any further without a light.

(VI) Replace the italicized parts in each of the following sentences by a relative clause: (2 points)

7. The next train to *arrive* was from York.
8. He ate a fungus, *and it made him ill*.

(VII) Rewrite the following sentences by using inversion: (2 points)

9. Jimmy not only passed the exam, but he got good marks for all the courses he had taken.
10. He had hardly begun to speak when I sensed that he was in trouble.

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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

Another movement that originated apart from psychology but has had a profound influence on psychological thinking is the school of psychoanalysis which was founded around the turn of the century by Sigmund Freud. Freud began his career in Vienna in the psychological processes as the result of his experiences with patients who were suffering from hysteria – that is, from paralysis of the legs or arms that seem to have no physical cause. His in-depth studies represent a lifetime of observing and treating many kinds of neurotic patients and also of attempting to analyze his own personality.

Freud himself was rather neurotic in his youth, suffering from feelings of anxiety and deep depression. He retained some neurotic symptoms all his life. He was a compulsive smoker of what were probably false complaints about poor digestion and heart palpitation. However, he managed to overcome his early inclination toward depression and lived a rich professional, family, and social life – an indication that in his case the physician had managed to heal himself, at least in large part.

Freud's greatest insight into the human personality was the discovery of how it is influenced by unconscious processes, especially motives of which we are unaware. At first his idea were bitterly attacked; many people were repelled by his notion that man, far from being a rational animal, is largely at the mercy of his irrational unconscious thoughts. Many were shocked by his emphasis on the role of sexual motives and particularly by his insistence that even young children have intense sexual desires. Over the years, however, the furor has died out. There is considerable controversy over the value of psychoanalytical methods in treating neurotic patients, but even those who criticize psychoanalysis as a form of therapy accept some of Freud's basic notions about personality and its formation.

1. According to the passage, psychoanalysis _____ .
A. originated from psychology

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- B. is part of psychology
C. originated independently of psychology
D. was deeply influenced by psychology
2. The word “compulsive” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____ .
A. obligatory or required B. persistently demanding
C. absolutely necessary D. a strong, irresistible impulse
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Freud suffered from feelings of anxiety and depression.
B. Freud suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation.
C. Freud was nervous about traveling.
D. Freud was rather neurotic hi his youth.
4. Freud’s greatest insight into the human personality was _____ .
A. the psychological examination of the mind
B. the psychoanalysis of human emotions, beauty and love
C. the generally acknowledged concept of sexuality
D. the neglected, hidden but dynamic aspects of our mind and the roles they play in our lives
5. According to Freud, _____ .
A. man is a rational animal
B. man is powerless against his unconscious motives
C. man tends to deny his sexual motives
D. man can cure every disease by psychoanalysis
6. What part of Freud’s theory is generally acknowledged today?
A. Infantile sexuality.
B. Psychoanalytical therapy for neurosis.
C. Depression as a mental disorder.
D. The basic structure of personality.
7. Freud’s psychoanalysis _____ .
A. won immediate acceptance by the general public
B. in no longer popular in medical circles
C. is still creating furor because of its emphasis on the role of sexual motives
D. is still controversial as to its value in treating neurotic patients

Passage 2

There are two widely *divergent* influences on the early development of statistical methods. Statistics had a mother who was dedicated to keeping orderly records of governmental units (state and statistics come from the same Latin root, *status*) and a gentlemanly gambling father who relied on mathematics to increase his skill at playing the odds in games of chance. The influence of the mother on the offspring, statistics, is represented by counting, measuring, describing, tabulating, ordering, and the taking of censuses – all of which led to modern descriptive statistics. From the influence of the father came modern inferential statistics, which is based squarely on theories of probability.

Descriptive statistics involves tabulating, depicting, and describing collections of data. These data may be quantitative, such as measures of height, intelligence, or grade level – variables that are characterized by an underlying continuum – the data may represent qualitative variables such as sex, college major, or personality type. Large masses of data must generally undergo a process of summarization or reduction before they are comprehensible. Descriptive statistics is a tool for describing or reducing to comprehensible form the properties of an otherwise unwieldy mass of data.

Inferential statistics is a formalized body of methods for solving another class of problems that present great difficulties for the unaided human mind. This general class of problems characteristically involves attempts to make predictions using a sample of observations. For example, a school without breakfast has been vaccinated for flu, or whatever. Having a little knowledge of statistics, the superintendent would know that it is unnecessary and inefficient to question each child; proportion for the entire district could be estimated fairly accurately from a sample of as few as 100 children. Thus, the purpose of inferential statistics is to predict or estimate characteristics of a population from a knowledge of the characteristics of only a sample of the population.

8. With what is the passage mainly concerned?
- A. The drawbacks of descriptive and inferential statistics.
 - B. Application of inferential statistics.
 - C. The development and use of statistics.
 - D. How to use descriptive statistics.
9. The word “divergent” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. different
 - B. distributed
 - C. recorded
 - D. prominent

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10. Why does the author mention the “mother” and “father” in the first paragraph?
- A. To point out the parents can teach their children statistics.
 - B. To introduce inferential statistics.
 - C. To explain that there are different kinds of variables.
 - D. To present the background of statistics in a humorous and understandable way.
11. The word “squarely” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by _____ .
- A. solidly
 - B. geometrically
 - C. regularly
 - D. haphazardly
12. The word “unwieldy” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. unmanageable
 - B. unpredictable
 - C. understandable
 - D. unreliable
13. According to the passage, what is the purpose of examining a sample of a population?
- A. To compare different groups.
 - B. To predict characteristics of the entire population.
 - C. To detect differences not observable in the whole population.
 - D. To compile more accurate data.

Passage 3

The process of perceiving other people is rarely translated (to ourselves or others) into cold, objective terms. “She was 5 feet 8 inches tall, had fair hair, and wore a colored skirt.” More often, we try to get inside the other person to pinpoint his attitudes, emotions, motivation, abilities, ideas, and characters. Furthermore, we sometimes behave as if we can accomplish this difficult job very quickly – perhaps with a two-second glance.

We try to obtain information about others in many ways. Berger suggests several methods for reducing uncertainties about others: watching, without being noticed, a person interacting with others, particularly with others who are known to you so you can compare the observed person’s behavior with the known others’ behavior, observing a person in a situation where social behavior is relatively unrestrained or where a wide variety of behavioral responses are called for, deliberately structuring the physical or social environment so as to observe the person’s responses to specific stimuli, asking people who have had or have frequent contact with the person about him or her, and using various strategies in face-to-face interaction to uncover information about another person – questions, self-disclosures and so on. Getting to know someone is a never-ending task, largely because people are constantly changing and the

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methods we use to obtain information are often imprecise. You may have known someone for ten years and still know very little about him. If we accept the idea that we won't ever fully know another person, it enables us to deal more easily with those things that get in the way of accurate knowledge such as secrets and deceptions. It will also keep us from being too surprised or shocked by seemingly inconsistent behavior. Ironically, those things that keep us from knowing another person too well (e.g. secrets and deceptions) may be just as important to the development of a satisfying relationship as those things that enable us to obtain accurate knowledge about a person (e.g. disclosures and truthful statements).

14. The word "pinpoint" (L4, para.1) basically means "_____".
A. interpret B. identify C. obtain D. appreciate
15. What do we learn from the first paragraph?
A. One is usually subjective when assessing other people's personality.
B. One should not judge people by their appearances.
C. The difficulty of getting to know a person is usually underestimated.
D. People are better described in cold, objective terms
16. It can be inferred from Berger's suggestions that _____.
A. in most cases we should avoid contacting the observed person directly
B. face-to-face interaction is the best strategy to uncover
C. people do not reveal their true self on every occasion
D. the best way to know a person is by making comparisons
17. In developing personal relationships, secrets and deception, in the author's opinion, are _____.
A. as significant as disclosures and truthful statements
B. personal matters that should be seriously dealt with
C. barriers that should be done away with
D. things people should guard against
18. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
A. to call the reader's attention to the negative side of people's characters
B. to discuss the various aspects of getting to know people
C. to provide ways of how to obtain information about people
D. to give advice on appropriate conduct for social occasions

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Passage 4

Our generation has made such immense discoveries and achieved such undreamed enrichments of the outside of life that it has lost touch with the inside of life. It has forgotten the true riches and beauties of its spiritual inheritance: riches and beauties that go far beyond our modern chatter about purposes and ideals. The mind's search for more breadth has **obscured** the heart's craving for more depth. Once again man has become the dupe of his own cleverness. And because it is difficult to attend to more than a few things at a time, we leave out a great range of experience which comes in by another route and tells us of another kind of life. Our interest rushes out to the farthest limits of the universe, but we seldom take a **sounding** of the ocean that is our restless mind. We get, therefore, a queer feeling that we are leaving something out. Knowledge has grown; but the quest of the mind, savoring the deep wonder and mystery of life, lingers far behind. Thus the life of the human spirit, which ought to maintain a balance between the world visible and the world invisible, is thrown out of gear. The **wizardry** of supercomputers is no cause for pride so long as the human intellects that direct it remain mired in the Stone Age.

19. The author of this passage implies his concern over man's _____ .
- A. inhumanity to other men
 - B. over-emphasis on the materialistic aspects in life
 - C. explorations in the farthest limits of the universe
 - D. lack of knowledge of the visible world
20. The word "obscured" in sentence 3 is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. reinforced
 - B. shadowed
 - C. observed
 - D. noticed
21. The word "sounding" in sentence 6 is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. significance
 - B. making a sound
 - C. giving an impression
 - D. measuring the depth
22. Which of the following conclusion can best be drawn from the passage?
- A. The soul of men is changeful, unquiet and discontented.
 - B. People spend too much time in idle talk.
 - C. Man is too concerned with things of the spirit.
 - D. Man should search for more breadth in his life.
23. The word "wizardry" in the last sentence is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A. mystery
 - B. witticism
 - C. expertise
 - D. marvel

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24. The author implies that man needs to _____ .
- A. spend more time in travel
 - B. learn to do more than one thing at a time
 - C. search his soul by way of examining his thoughts and feelings, motives and values
 - D. become more social
25. The title that best expresses the ideas of this passage is _____ .
- A. Man's Need for Inner Wisdom
 - B. The Visible World and the Invisible World
 - C. The Heart and Mind of Man
 - D. The Growth of Knowledge

Part IV Linguistics (30 points)

(I) Define the following terms with examples where necessary. (8 points)

1. Gradable Antonyms
2. Textual Function
3. Syntagmatic Relations
4. Conversational Implicature

(II) Read the sentence "The fair will be open when the weather is fair" and talk about the positive use of ambiguity. (8 points)

(III) Tell which of the following statements are true or false. (5 points)

1. The three major sense relations are sameness relation, oppositeness relation and inclusiveness relation. ()
2. The three meanings proposed by Halliday are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and thematic meaning. ()
3. According to Geoffrey Leech, conceptual meaning is more stable, more determinate than associative meaning and is thus close-ended. ()
4. Leech holds that Politeness Principle rescues Cooperative Principle. ()
5. The function of four-letter words like "Shit", "Fuck", and "Damn" is recreational. ()

(IV) In terms of "movement", *come* and *go* are synonyms, but in terms of "direction", they are antonyms. Then how to determine the sense relations? (9 points)

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Part V British and American Literature (30 points)

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

1. Dickens's best-known novels include *Oliver Twist*, _____①_____, and _____②_____, etc.
2. *Samson Agonistes* (1671), written by _____③_____, has been considered one of the author's most important works.
3. _____④_____'s main works include *Silas Marner*, *The Mill on the Floss*, etc.
4. _____⑤_____ is usually considered E. M. Forster's masterpiece.
5. _____⑥_____, the author of *The Importance of Being Earnest*, advocated the idea of "Art for Art's sake".
6. _____⑦_____, a collection of essays, has been considered Henry D. Thoreau's masterpiece in nature writing.
7. *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903) and *The Golden Bowl* (1904) were successful books by _____⑧_____ in the early 20th century.
8. *A Streetcar Named Desire* is a play of psychological realism by _____⑨_____.
9. F. S. Fitzgerald's best-known novel is _____⑩_____.

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

1. Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*
2. Alfred Tennyson's poetry
3. A story or novel by Mark Twain