

华侨大学 2013 年硕士研究生入学考试专业课试卷

(答案必须写在答题纸上)

招生专业 英语语言文学

科目名称 英语综合 科目代码 762

Part I Error Correction (10 points)

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

Example:

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

Wal-mart is one of the largest and most admiring global 1. _____
companies. Relying on long-term opportunities outside of its 2. _____
domestical market to expand sales, Wal-mart is slowly and 3. _____
steadily making their way in many international regions, 4. _____
especially Japan. As of late 2003, if ranked separate, 5. _____
Wal-mart's international division would have been number 6. _____
33 on the Fortune 500 lists. According to John Menzer, 7. _____
"our challenge is to rake up one-thirds of the company's
sales, and take our global scale to the local level." While
Wal-mart has been successfully in making some inroads

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overseas, its success has been far from universal. For an 8. _____
example, in Mexico and the U.K., the company's efforts to offer
the lowest price to customers backfired because of resistance
from established retailers. In Mexico, three of largest 9. _____
retailers constructed a joint buying and operational alliance
to compete for Wal-mart. 10. _____

Part II Grammar (30 points)

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

1. When the façade needed to be renovated, the building committee voted to _____.
A. have done it B. have it done C. be done D. have been done
2. A foreign language _____ a useful tool in serving the people, we should do our best to have a good command of it.
A. being B. to be C. was D. having been
3. The chessmen, _____ from ivory, are displayed in a glass case.
A. which B. which carved C. carved D. carving
4. Of the two houses the family prefers _____.
A. the more isolated one B. the most isolated one
C. the one isolated more D. the isolated one more
5. "What of Michael?"
"After tonight, he would never be the same man _____ he was before."
A. what B. who C. but D. as

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6. Harry will be able to begin soon. He has all _____ he needs now.
A. the equipment B. the equipments C. equipments D. of equipment
7. _____ of kinds of matter in the world.
A. That there are millions B. There are a few million
C. It is millions D. There are millions
8. "I don't feel like staying here."
"_____ you like to leave the party and come to mine?"
A. Won't B. Will C. Wouldn't D. Are
9. "What is the teacher doing now in the classroom?"
"She is _____ a problem to the student."
A. asking B. talking C. describing D. explaining
10. I _____ to Mexico last year, but Dad wouldn't let me.
A. was to have gone B. were to go C. was gone D. went

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

1. Most talc is used in ceramics and roofing because it resists fire good.
A B C D
2. Helen Keller became blind so young that as she grew older she did not remember to be able to see.
A B C
D
3. Without entering the body and cause damage, the CT is far superior to the X-ray or exploratory surgery.
A B C
D

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4. School counselors are convinced that it will be obligatory that all applicants
A B
must have computer training to enter the job market in the future.
C D
5. Westbound travelers found Rocky Mountains the last great barrier before reaching
A B C
the west coast.
D
6. Electricity is the most versatility of all forms of energy.
A B C D
7. Let me give you two of the consequences of which I would guess that one will
A B
shock you while another may perhaps surprise you more favorably.
C D
8. Though many were scornful of the project, all were delightful to be invited to
A B C D
participate.
9. A bone marrow test, what involves extracting fluid from the marrow, may be
A B C
necessary for diagnosing leukemia.
D
10. The book of him used to be one of the best sellers in the shop.
A B C D

(iii) Rewrite the following, using the subjunctive in a “that-clause”. (2 points)

1. I suggested his finishing up that project quickly.
2. He ordered the books to be sent at once.

(iv) Rewrite the following sentences, using the double genitive construction. (2 points)

1. We must read an article by Tom for our next seminar.
2. I cannot stand that temper — the temper Mary has.

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(v) Combine each pair of simple sentences into a complex sentence, using proper subordinators. (2 points)

1. A German is coming to see me. I made his acquaintance in Hamburg last year.
2. The students were trapped in a cave. One of them has already been brought out.

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

1. Kwanza, which has taken root as an Afro-American alternative to Christmas, *originated as an African harvest festival.*
2. *Once thought to be Egyptian,* the Gypsies are really a nomadic people who migrated from India into Europe.

(vii) Rewrite the following sentences using inversion: 2 points

1. I only realized what trouble he was in when I heard his voice trembling.
2. You won't find such a wide variety of goods in any other department store.

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

Since the mid-1970s, when it became clear that the number of births was resolutely

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declining, Japanese governments have made efforts to encourage people to have more babies. But for all that they have increased child benefits and provided day-care centres in the past 30 years, the birth rate has remained stubbornly low. One reason is that in Japan, unlike in the West, marriage is still more or less a prerequisite for having children. Only 2% of births take place out of wedlock. And weddings cost a lot of money. The more elaborate sort may involve renting a chocolate-box “church” and hiring or buying at least three bridal outfits.

Having gone to all that trouble, married couples do, in fact, have an average of slightly more than two children, just above what is needed for births to exceed deaths. The trouble is that fewer and fewer people get married. Women wait ever longer and increasingly do not bother at all. According to the NIPSSR, six out of ten women in their mid-to-late 20s, which used to be the peak child-bearing age, are still unwed.

But the cost of weddings may be the least of the reasons why the Japanese are increasingly putting off marriage or avoiding it altogether. One weightier one is that employment rates among women have increased but private companies implicitly discourage mothers from returning to their old jobs. Toshiaki Tachibanaki, an economist who has written on inequality among Japanese women, finds that about 80% of female civil servants return to their old jobs after having children because they get reasonable maternity benefits and help with childcare. But in private companies they are typically less well looked after, and only about a third go back to work.

It does not help that unemployment is high and incomes are low among the young---especially among young men, who increasingly give up even looking for jobs. One of Japan's most prominent sociologists, Masahiro Yamada of Chuo University, thinks that most young Japanese women still want to be housewives, but are struggling to find a breadwinner who earns enough to support them. He points out that half the young people of prime marrying age—20-34—still live with their parents. In the 1990s he coined the term "parasite singles" to describe them. They seemed to be getting a good deal, saving money on rent and spending it on foreign travel and luxury goods instead. If they wanted privacy, they could always go to one of Japan's ubiquitous (到处存在的) love hotels.

1. The word “prerequisite” in Paragraph One probably means _____.
[A] premise [B] requirement [C] restriction [D] result
2. It can be inferred that the low birth rate may be partially attributed to _____.
[A] the deficiency of child benefits [B] the increase of divorce rate
[C] the high cost of wedding [D] the decline of economy

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3. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- [A] Japanese men tend to be particular about their marriage
 - [B] Japanese women tend to become more independent
 - [C] Japanese women tend to live longer than men do
 - [D] Japanese women prefer to marry in their thirties
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- [A] Women generally enjoy the job security in administrative divisions.
 - [B] Married women prefer to work in private companies for higher salary.
 - [C] Unmarried women postpone their marriage due to various reasons.
 - [D] Some mothers are deprived of the opportunity to return to old jobs.
5. Masahiro Yamada's attitude towards the young people living with their parents seems to be _____.
- [A] disapproving
 - [B] enthusiastic
 - [C] contemptuous
 - [D] worried

Passage 2

An industrial society, especially one as centralized and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependant on certain essential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbors. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and, as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency of the economic system that makes the power of trade unions such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many economic blood supplies. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labor force is highly organized. About 55 per cent of British workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes wage policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedures for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent

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workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which mean that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappearing jobs to the point where the jobs of other union's members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly-paid jobs.

6. Why is the question of trade union power important in Britain?

- [A] The economy is very much interdependent.
- [B] Unions have been established a long time.
- [C] There are more unions in Britain than elsewhere.
- [D] There are many essential services.

7. Because of their out-of-date organization some unions find it difficult to _____.

- [A] change as industries change
- [B] get new members to join them
- [C] learn new technologies
- [D] bargain for high enough wages

8. Disagreements arise between unions because some of them _____.

- [A] try to win over members of other unions
- [B] ignore agreements
- [C] protect their own members at the expense of others
- [D] take over other union's jobs

9. It is difficult to improve the procedures for fixing wage levels because _____.

- [A] some industries have no unions
- [B] unions are not organized according to industries
- [C] only 55 per cent of workers belong to unions
- [D] some unions are too powerful

10. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- [A] There are strains and tensions in the trade union movement.
- [B] Some unions have lost many members.
- [C] Some unions exist in the outdated structure.
- [D] A higher percentage of American workers belong to unions than that of British workers.

Passage 3

Imagine that you could rewind the clock 20 years, and you're 20 years younger. How do you feel? Well, if you're at all like the subjects in a provocative experiment by Harvard psychologist Ellen Langer, you actually feel as if your body clock has been turned back two decades. Langer did a study like this with a group of elderly men some years ago, retrofitting (改建) an isolated old New England hotel so that every visible sign said it was 20 years earlier. The men in their late 70s and early 80s --- were told not to reminisce about the past, but to actually act as if they had traveled back in time. The idea was to see if changing the men's mindset about their own age might lead to actual changes in health and fitness.

Langer's findings were stunning: After just one week, the men in the experimental group (compared with controls of the same age) had more joint flexibility, increased dexterity and less arthritis in their hands. Their mental sensitivity had risen measurably, and they had improved posture. Outsiders who were shown the men's photographs judged them to be significantly younger than the controls. In other words, the aging process had in some measure been reversed.

Though this sounds a bit woo-woeey, Langer and her Harvard colleagues have been running similarly inventive experiments for decades, and the accumulated weight of the evidence is convincing. Her theory, argued in her new book, *Counterclockwise*, is that we are all victims of our own stereotypes about aging and health. We mindlessly accept negative cultural cues about disease and old age, and these cues shape our self-concepts and our behavior. If we can shake loose from the negative clichés that dominate our thinking about health, we can "mindfully" open ourselves to possibilities for more productive lives even into old age.

Consider another of Langer's mindfulness studies, this one using an ordinary optometrist's (视力测定者) eye chart. That's the chart with the huge E on top, and descending lines of smaller and smaller letters that eventually become unreadable. Langer and her colleagues wondered: what if we reversed it? The regular chart creates the expectation that at some point you will be unable to read. Would turning the chart upside down reverse that expectation, so that people would expect the letters to become readable? That's exactly what they found. The subjects still couldn't read the tiniest letters, but when they were expecting the letters to get more legible, they were able to read smaller letters than they could have normally. Their expectation – their mindset – improved their actual vision.

That means that some people may be able to change prescriptions if they change the way they think about seeing. But other health consequences might be more important than that.

Here's another study, this one using clothing as a trigger for aging stereotypes. Most people try to dress appropriately for their age, so clothing in effect becomes a cue for ingrained (根深蒂固的) attitudes about age. But what if this cue disappeared? Langer decided to study people who routinely wear uniforms as part of their work life, and compare them with people who dress in street clothes. She found that people who wear uniforms missed fewer days owing to illness or injury, had fewer doctors' visits and hospitalizations, and had fewer chronic diseases – even though they all had the same socioeconomic status. That's because they were not constantly reminded of their own aging by their fashion choices. The health differences were even more exaggerated when Langer looked at affluent people: presumably the means to buy even more clothes provides a steady stream of new aging cues, which wealthy people internalize as unhealthy attitudes and expectations.

Langer's point is that we are surrounded every day by subtle signals that aging is an undesirable period of decline. These signals make it difficult to age gracefully. Similar signals also lock all of us --- regardless of age – into pigeonholes for disease. We are too quick to accept diagnostic categories like cancer and depression, and let them define us.

That's not to say that we won't encounter illness, bad moods or a stiff back. But with a little mindfulness, we can try to embrace uncertainty and understand that the way we feel today may or may not connect to the way we will feel tomorrow.

11. According to the first paragraph, the experiment is designed by Ellen Langer to show
- [A] how men could rewind the body clock.
 - [B] how the old men traveled back to the past.
 - [C] how the old hotel influences people's mind.
 - [D] how the state of mind influences health.
12. Which of the following is NOT true about the old men in the experimental group during Langer's experiment?
- [A] They look younger than they are.
 - [B] They look much happier than before.
 - [C] Their joints tend to be more flexible.
 - [D] They have fewer diseases than before.
13. The word woo-woeey in the third paragraph probably means
- [A] marvelous
 - [B] incredible
 - [C] impractical
 - [D] mysterious
14. The sentence in the sixth paragraph "Similar signals also for disease" implies that _____.
- [A] We tend to accept that becoming old is inevitable.

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[B] We usually have no doubts about doctor's diagnosis.

[C] Illness often leaves us in a difficult situation.

[D] Fixed ideas about illnesses can worsen the situation.

15. We can infer from the passage that _____.

[A] Rich people tend to be more conscious of getting old.

[B] It is beneficial for human beings to travel back to the past.

[C] An upside-down eye chart is good for people's eyesight.

[D] Men's mindset can wipe out illness like hand arthritis.

Passage 4

For nearly two years, Marisela Escobedo Ortiz led a one-woman campaign to bring the murderer of her 16-year-old daughter to justice. Ms Escobedo was outraged after a three-judge panel ignored overwhelming evidence pointing to her daughter's then boyfriend, a member of a criminal gangs Sergio Barraza, as the killer. The judges' decision was eventually overturned --- but not before Barraza was released and Escobedo herself murdered this past December, while protesting in front of the Chihuahua state governor's office.

Escobedo's death was recorded by a security camera and broadcast throughout the country, outraging the Mexican public and leading to the suspension of the three judges involved in the original trial. Her case is not only representative of the impunity (不受惩罚) with which activists are silenced in Mexico, but also highlights the marked increase in violence toward women as the country has been drawn deeper into its battle with organised crime.

Since President Calderon began to take on Mexico's crime in 2006, the country's drug war has taken a total of 34,612 lives, nearly half of which were claimed solely in 2010. Unbeknown to many, the deaths resulting from organized crime have also coincided with the murder of over 4,000 women since 2006 from causes unrelated to the nation's drug war. While violence toward women is not new to Mexico, the estimated number of female deaths suggests a callous disregard by Mexico's government of this growing phenomenon.

The authorities' negligence is especially evident in Escobedo's native state of Chihuahua, home to the notorious Ciudad Juarez, where according to human rights organizations, femicides rose by 130% between 2009 and 2010, resulting in a total of 446 murdered women only last year. This worsening epidemic has led local authorities throughout the country to downplay the mounting violence by misclassifying murders, attributing deaths to drug violence, or simply under-report the figures.

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This national campaign of misinformation seems to be primarily motivated by electoral politics, as was recently demonstrated by Mexico state governor – and leading presidential candidate for the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) --- Enrique Pena Nieto. Earlier this month, authorities in Mexico state clashed with NGOs seeking to declare a “gender emergency” in the locality after federal prosecutors announced that over 900 women had been murdered in the state during the past five years. This figure would make Mexico state one of the most violent in the nation, and likely damage the closely guarded image of governor Pena Nieto. The government of Pena Nieto succeeded in lobbying national authorities to avoid applying the “gender emergency” designation to his state, prompting the condemnation of domestic and international NGOs.

While Mexico’s authorities might continue to successfully obscure the extent of the country’s increasing violence toward women, the rising death toll and public outrage make this task increasingly difficult. Ms Escobedo’s death, along with that of activist Susana Chavez earlier this month, have already sparked protests throughout Mexico and at Mexican embassies around the world, as well as bringing mounting international criticism.

As Mexico enters its fifth year of conflict and escalating militarization, the country’s ability to ensure basic protections for its citizens --- and, in particular, for those most at risk --- has never been less certain. If Mexico’s political class is intent on improving its reputation for governance, it should focus less on muddling with the figures and more on resolving the nation’s problems.

16. What happened to the three judges?

- [A] They were detained by the judicial department.
- [B] They were prevented from their positions.
- [C] They were threatened by the criminal gangs.
- [D] They justly judged Ms Escobedo’s daughter’s case.

17. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the mounting femicides?

- [A] violence toward women is a common phenomenon occurring in Mexico.
- [B] Mexico’s government kept an indifferent attitude to the violence toward women.
- [C] Mexico’s government has exerted itself to tackle crimes against females.
- [D] The statistics about women victim cases is usually distorted by the government.

18. Which of the following statements contains a metaphor?

- [A] Female deaths suggest a callous disregard by Mexico’s government.
- [B] It should focus less on muddling with the figures.
- [C] This epidemic has led authorities of the country to downplay the mounting violence.

- [D] Ms Escobedo's death has already sparked protests throughout Mexico
19. The authorities' misdeclaration about violence against women was due to all the following EXCEPT _____.
- [A] international criticism.
 - [B] maintenance of governor's reputation.
 - [C] political system.
 - [D] establishment of state image.
20. The sentence in the last paragraph "it should focus less on muddling with the figures..." suggest _____.
- [A] it is wrong and unacceptable to distort the statistics of femicides.
 - [B] there are more and more women involved in the drug violence in Mexico.
 - [C] the government should pay less attention to the figure of female victims.
 - [D] it is no good trying to conceal the serious state of violence against women.

Part IV Linguistics (30 points)

1. Exemplify the differences between the conceptual meaning and thematic meaning proposed by Geoffrey Leech. (10 points)
2. Please tell which of the following statements are true and which are false. (10 points)
 - 1) According to Saussure (1916), the linguistic sign unites not a thing and a name, but a concept and a sound-image. ()
 - 2) According to Malinowski (1923), the magical function refers to language used as a means of control over environment. ()
 - 3) According to Halliday (1978, 1994), words have to have a thematic meaning which is determined by the organization of message in terms of order and emphasis. ()
 - 4) According to Paul Grice (1967), everybody has face wants, i.e. the expectation concerning their public image. ()
 - 5) Ambiguity is a linguistic phenomenon in which one expression allows for more than one understandings or interpretations. ()
 - 6) The intermediate possibilities between a pair of gradable antonyms can be either lexicalized or grammaticalized. ()

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- 7) Depending on contexts, “*Lights, please!*” can be interpreted into “*Turn on the lights, please!*” and “*Turn off the lights, please!*” So it’s a pragmatic ambiguity. ()
- 8) The illocutionary meaning of “Good morning!” is to tell people a morning which is good either in terms of weather or in terms of feelings. ()
- 9) Sounds themselves have no meaning, but become meaningful when combined into larger units like morphemes, words and sentences. ()
- 10) As pointed out by the British philosopher John Austin, sentences are not always uttered just to say things, but rather, they are used to do things. Based on this assumption, Austin advanced the Speech Act Theory which is now generally viewed as one of the basic theories of pragmatics. ()

3. How do you look at the relationships between, for example, *wind* and *wave*, *fire* and *smoke*, *sunset rainbow* and *sunny day*, *flushed face* and *shyness*, etc.? (10 points)

Part V British and American Literature (30 points)

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

1. _____ ① _____’s *The Faerie Queene* is one the most important poetic works in the English Renaissance .
2. A _____ ② _____ is a poem of fourteen lines, usually in iambic pentameter, with rhymes arranged according to a certain definite pattern.
3. The Metaphysical Poets were best represented by _____ ③ _____, and Andrew Marvel, et al.
4. The poetry by _____ ④ _____, an important romantic poet, may be characterized by its supernatural color which is fully revealed in his unfinished lyric “Kubla Khan”.
5. Hester Prynne is the female protagonist in the novel _____ ⑤ _____.
6. Joseph Conrad, a pioneer of modernist fiction in English, is well-known for his novels such as _____ ⑥ _____ and _____ ⑦ _____.

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7. The American Transcendentalists are best represented by Ralph Waldo Emerson and _____^⑧.
8. William Faulkner, the greatest American novelist of modernism, is well-known for his novels such as _____^⑨ and _____^⑩.

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

1. Romance
2. Emily Dickenson' poetry
3. A novel by Hardy