

安徽师范大学

2014 年招收硕士研究生考题

科目名称: 基础英语 科目代码: 652

考生请注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本考题纸上的无效!

Part I Vocabulary knowledge (15 points)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the Corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. These were stubborn men, not easily _____ to change their mind.
A) tilted C) persuaded
B) converted D) suppressed
2. The circus has always been very popular because it _____ both the old and the young.
A) facilitates C) immerses
B) fascinates D) indulges
3. By patient questioning the lawyer managed to _____ enough information from the witnesses.
A) evacuate C) impart
B) withdraw D) elicit
4. George enjoys talking about people's private affairs. He is a _____.
A) solicitor C) gossip
B) coward D) rebel
5. The new secretary has written a remarkably _____ report within a few hundred words but with all the important details included.
A) concise C) precise
B) brisk D) elaborate
6. His face _____ as he came in after running all the way from school.
A) flared C) fluttered
B) fluctuated D) flushed
7. Steel is not as _____ as cast iron; it does not break as easily.

- A) elastic C) adaptable
 B) brittle D) flexible
8. A big problem in learning English as a foreign language is lack of opportunities for _____ interaction with proficient speakers of English.
- A) instantaneous C) verbal
 B) provocative D) dual
9. Within ten years they have tamed the _____ hill into green woods.
- A) vacant C) weird
 B) barren D) wasteful
10. The _____ of our trip to London was the visit to Buckingham Palace.
- A) summit C) peak
 B) height D) highlight
11. Harold claimed that he was a serious and well-known artist, but in fact he was a(n) _____.
- A) alien C) counterpart
 B) client D) fraud
12. We don't _____ any difficulties in completing the project so long as we keep within our budget.
- A) foresee C) infer
 B) fabricate D) inhibit
13. He is looking for a job that will give him greater _____ for career development.
- A) insight C) momentum
 B) scope D) phase
14. The high school my daughter studies in is _____ our university.
- A) linked by C) mingled with
 B) relevant to D) affiliated with
15. The Browns lived in a _____ and comfortably furnished house in the suburbs.
- A) spacious C) wide
 B) sufficient D) wretched
16. A membership card _____ the holder to use the club's facilities for a period of twelve months.
- A) approves C) rectifies
 B) authorizes D) endows
17. They have done away with _____ Latin for university entrance at Harvard.
- A) influential C) compulsory
 B) indispensable D) essential
18. It is no _____ that a large number of violent crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol.
- A) coincidence C) inspiration
 B) correspondence D) intuition
19. One's university days often appear happier in _____ than they actually were at the time.
- A) retention C) return
 B) retrospect D) revere
20. She _____ through the pages of a magazine, not really concentrating on them.

- A) tumbled C) switched
 B) tossed D) flipped
21. Scientists are pushing known technologies to their limits in an attempt to _____ more energy from the earth.
- A) extract C) discharge
 B) inject D) drain
22. The Chinese Red Cross _____ a generous sum to the relief of the victims of the earthquake in Turkey.
- A) administered C) assessed
 B) elevated D) contributed
23. The first sentence in this paragraph is _____; it can be interpreted in many ways.
- A) intricate C) duplicated
 B) ambiguous D) confused
24. They used to quarrel a lot, but now they are completely _____ with each other.
- A) reconciled C) associated
 B) negotiated D) accommodated
25. The local business was not much _____ by the sudden outbreak of the epidemic.
- A) intervened C) hampered
 B) insulated D) hoisted
26. The most important _____ for assessment in this contest is originality of design.
- A) threshold C) warrant
 B) partition D) criterion
27. The woman was worried about the side effects of taking aspirins, but her doctor _____ her that it is absolutely harmless.
- A) retrieved C) reassured
 B) released D) revived
28. We can't help being _____ of Bob who bought a luxurious sports car just after the money was stolen from the office.
- A) skeptical C) suspicious
 B) appreciative D) tolerant
29. He greatly resented the publication of this book, which he saw as an embarrassing invasion of his _____.
- A) privacy C) dignity
 B) morality D) secrecy
30. In fact as he approached this famous statue, he only barely resisted the _____ to reach into his bag for his camera.
- A) impatience C) incentive
 B) impulse D) initiative

Part II. Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Text 1

People do not analyze every problem they meet. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a similar problem. They often accept the opinions or ideas

of other people. Other times they begin to act without thinking; they try to find a solution by trial and error. However, when all these methods fail, the person with a problem has to start analyzing. There are six stages in analyzing a problem.

First the person must recognize that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken, and he cannot read it to class as he usually does. Sam must see that there is a problem with his bicycle.

Next the thinker must define the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must find the reason why it does not work. For instance, he must determine if the problem is with the gears, the brakes, or the frame. He must make his problem more specific.

Now the person must look for information that will make the problem clearer and lead to possible solutions. For instance, suppose Sam decided that his bike does not work because there is something wrong with the gear wheels. At this time, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about gears. He can talk to his friends at the bike shop. He can look at his gears carefully.

After studying the problem, the person should have several suggestions for a possible solution. Take Sam as an illustration. His suggestions might be: put oil on the gear wheels; buy new gear wheels and replace the old ones; tighten or loosen the gear wheels.

Eventually one suggestion seems to be the solution to the problem. Sometimes the final idea comes very suddenly because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a new way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees that there is a piece of chewing gum between the gear wheels. He immediately realizes the solution to his problem: he must clean the gear wheels.

Finally the solution is tested. Sam cleans the gear wheels and finds that afterwards his bicycle works perfectly. In short, he has solved the problem.

1. What is the best title for this passage?
 - A) Six Stages for Repairing Sam's Bicycle
 - B) Possible Ways to Problem-solving
 - C) Necessities of Problem Analysis
 - D) Suggestions for Analyzing a Problem
2. In analyzing a problem we should do all the following except:
 - A) recognize and define the problem
 - B) look for information to make the problem clearer
 - C) have suggestions for a possible solution
 - D) find a solution by trial or mistake
3. By referring to Sam's broken bicycle, the author intends to
 - A) illustrate the ways to repair his bicycle
 - B) discuss the problems of his bicycle
 - C) tell us how to solve a problem
 - D) show us how to analyse a problem
4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A) People do not analyze the problem they meet.

- B) People often accept the opinions or ideas of other people.
- C) People may learn from their past experience
- D) People can not solve some problems they meet.

5. As used in the last sentence, the phrase "in short" means
A) in the long run B) in detail C) in a word D) in the end

Text 2

According to psychologists, an emotion is aroused when a man or animal views something as either bad or good. When a person feels like running away from something he thinks will hurt him, we call this emotion fear. If the person wants to remove the danger by attacking it, we call the emotion anger. The emotions of joy and love are aroused when we think something can help us. An emotion does not have to be created by something in the outside world, it can be created by a person's thoughts.

Everyone has emotions. Many psychologists believe that infants are born without emotions. They believe children learn emotions just as they learn to read and write. A growing child not only learns his emotions but learns how to act in certain situations because of an emotion.

Psychologists think that there are two types of emotion: positive and negative. Positive emotions include love, liking, joy, delight, and hope. They are aroused by something that appeals to a person. Negative emotions make a person unhappy or dissatisfied. They include anger, fear, despair, sadness, and disgust. In growing up, a person learns to cope with the negative emotions in order to be happy.

Emotions may be weak or strong. Some strong emotions are so unpleasant that a person will try any means to escape from them. In order to feel happy, the person may choose unusual ways to avoid the emotion.

Strong emotions can make it hard to think and to solve problems. They may prevent a person from learning or paying attention to what he is doing. For example, a student taking an examination may be so worried about failing that he cannot think properly. The worry drains valuable mental energy he needs for the examination.

1. We learn from the passage that an emotion is created by something .

- A) one thinks bad or good
- B) one feels in danger
- C) one faces in the outside world
- D) one tries to escape from real life

2. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Children learn emotions as they grow up.
- B) Babies are born with emotions.
- C) Emotions fall into two types in general.
- D) People can cope with the negative emotions in life.

3. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to .

- A) explain why people have emotions

- B) show how people avoid the negative emotions
- C) explain what people should do before emotions
- D) define and classify people's emotions

4. We can safely conclude that a student may fail in an exam if

- A) he can not think properly
- B) he can't pay attention to it
- C) he can't pay attention to it
- D) he is not full of energy

5. As used in the last sentence, the word "drains" means

- A) stops
- B) ties
- C) weakens
- D) flows gradually

Text 3

Have you ever been afraid to talk back when you were treated unfairly? Have you ever bought something just because the salesman talked you into it? Are you afraid to ask someone for a date? Many people are afraid to assert themselves. Dr. Alberti, author of *Stand Up, Speak Out, and Talk Back*, thinks it's because their self-respect is low. "Our whole set up is designed to make people distrust themselves," says Alberti. "There's always 'superior' around - a parent, a teacher, a boss - who 'knows better'. There superiors often gain when they chip away at your self-image."

But Alberti and other scientists are doing something to help people assert themselves. They offer "assertiveness training" courses - AT for short. In the AT courses people learn that they have a right to be themselves. They learn to speak out and feel good about doing so. They learn to be more active without hurting other people.

In one way, learning to speak out is to overcome fear. A group taking an AT course will help the timid person to lose his fear. But AT uses an even stronger motive-the need to share. The timid person speaks out in the group because he wants to tell how he feels. Whether or not you speak up for yourself depends on your self-image. If someone you face is more "important" than you, you may feel less of a person. You start to doubt your own good sense.

You go by the other person's demand. But, why should you? AT says you can get to feel good about yourself. And once you do, you can learn to speak out.

1. As used the first line, the phrase "talk back" means

- A) persuade somebody to change his mind
- B) answer showing disagreement
- C) talk and go back
- D) fight bravely

2. The passage mainly discusses the problem that

- A) people are easily cheated when they buy something
- B) people are afraid to speak for themselves
- C) some people think too low of the themselves
- D) some people are afraid of superiors

3. We may infer from the passage that the author's attitude towards the whole set up is .

- A) positive B) negative C) hostile D) appreciative

4. One thing that "Assertiveness Training" does not do is

- A) help people overcome fear
B) show people they have a right to be themselves
C) help people to assert themselves even if others suffer
D) help people to feel good about themselves

5. A best title for this passage is

- A) Assertiveness Training B) Development of Self-respect
C) The Importance of Self-image D) How to Feel Good About Yourself

Text 4

The more women and minorities make their way into the ranks of management, the more they seem to want to talk about things formerly judged to be best left unsaid. The newcomers also tend to see office matters with a fresh eye, in the process sometimes coming up with critical analyses of the forces that shape everyone's experience in the organization.

Consider the novel views of Harvey Coleman of Atlanta on the subject of getting ahead. Coleman is black. He spent 11 years with IBM, half of them working in management development, and now serves as a consultant to the likes of AT & T, Coca Cola, Prudential, and Merck. Coleman says that based on what he's seen at big companies, he weighs the different elements that make for long-term career success as follows: performance counts a mere 10%; image, 30%; and exposure, a full 60%. Coleman concludes that excellent job performance is so common these days that while doing your work well may win you pay increases, it won't secure you the big promotion.

He finds that advancement more often depends on how many people know you and your work, and how high up they are.

Ridiculous beliefs? Not to many people, especially many women and members of minority races who, like Coleman, feel that the scales have dropped from their eyes. "Women and blacks in organizations work under false beliefs," says Kaleel Jamison, a New York-based management consultant who helps corporations deal with these issues. "They think that if you work hard, you'll get ahead that someone in authority will reach down and give you a promotion." She added, "Most women and blacks are so frightened that people will think they've gotten ahead because of their sex or color that they play down their visibility." Her advice to those folks: learn the ways that white males have traditionally used to find their way into the spotlight.

1. According to the passage, "things formerly judged to be best left unsaid" (Para.1) probably refers to "_____".

A) the opinions which contradict the established beliefs

- B) criticisms that shape everyone's experience
- C) the tendencies that help the newcomers to see office matters with a fresh eye
- D) the ideas which usually come up with new ways of management in the organization

2. To achieve success in your career, the most important factor, according to the passage, is to _____.
- A) work as a consultant to your superiors
 - B) project a favorable image to the people around you
 - C) let your superiors know how good you are
 - D) perform well your tasks given by your superiors
3. The reason why women and blacks play down their visibility is that they _____.
- A) know that someone in authority will reach down and give them a promotion
 - B) don't want people to think that their promotions were due to sex or color
 - C) don't want to give people the impression that they work under false beliefs
 - D) believe they can get promoted by reason of their sex or color
4. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) The Importance of Being Visible
 - B) Role of Women and Minorities in Management
 - C) Job Performance and Advancement
 - D) Sex and Career Success

Text 5 The Ivory Tower Obscurity.

Directions: Choose one from the given items for the summary of each paragraph and write the letter of the choice in the underlined space.

1. _____

Recent strife on college campuses has been portrayed as "tenured radicals" trying to undermine the oppressive institutions that employ them. But the opposite argument is more convincing: to a startling degree, American professors on the left have come to embrace their professional roles. They encounter the world not as radical subversives but as secure employees of mainstream institutions.

2. _____

Unlike past American intellectuals, who saw the educated, nonacademic public as their main audience, today's leftist intellectuals feel no need to write for a large public; colleagues, departments, and professional conferences have come to constitute their world. And as their desire to reach a nonprofessional public had atrophied, contempt has arisen in its place. Little in the "culture wars" is more striking than the ease with which these new professors defend professional reputations and language, sophisticated theories, and distinguished friends, and heap scorn on journalists and critics as backward outsiders.

3. _____

Distain for a public prose should stick in the craw of professors on the left. It doesn't. It goes down smoothly, facilitated by a widely accepted proposition: clear language undermines critical thoughts. Although the position can easily be ridiculed, it rests on some undeniable truths. Language is more than an empty vessel; not every argument can be made accessible to a

general audience. Certain insights, information, and subjects require a specialized vocabulary. Humanities professors draw direct parallels between their studies and those in the physical and biological sciences; their research is just as specialized and complex, and needs as much training to grasp. Judith Frank, a feminist professor, complains that a journalist critic “seems to expect the humanities to be utterly transparent to the general population, when the truth is that for those of us who have gone through graduate training, the humanities are a profession, and the people who practice a particular profession are trained in its language.” This might be called pulling rank, showing the unaccredited to the door.

4. _____

Fredric Jameson, one of the deans of Marxist cultural criticism, offers a similar justification: literary and cultural theory is as complex as molecular biology. It is “surprising” how many people take a “bellevue view,” Jameson comments, making “the assumption, which they would never make in the area of nuclear physics, linguistics, symbolic logic, or urbanism, that such cultural problems can still be laid out with all the leisurely elegance of a coffee-table magazine.”

5. _____

In the exact sciences the need for specialized language seems incontestable; papers by bio-mathematicians need to use a vocabulary that limits a general readership. Yet transferring the point to the humanities and social sciences is dicey. Literature, history, and philosophy belong to the common stock of humanity; their importance resides partly in their accessibility to an educated reader. Thoughtful citizens can acquaint themselves with Western philosophy and literature from Plato to William James or from Sophocles to Kafka. The humanities as a whole resist becoming a technical discipline with a technical audience. But many scholars in the field challenge this idea; it suggests to them that their work is inferior to scientific research because it is less complex and more accessible.

6. _____

Academics on the left use another argument to justify their vocabulary. Not only do specialized fields require a specialized idiom but society, especially Anglo-American society, employs simple language in order to resist subversive truths. A “clear” sentence structure represses critical thinking that requires a counter-logic and vocabulary.

- A. *[There is less need to use specified language for humanities.]*
- B. *[Academic language is the common wealth of the American public.]*
- C. *[American university professors adapt themselves to their roles.]*
- D. *[Literary and cultural theory can only be expressed in refined and distinctive words.]*
- E. *[The general public in America prefer simple language.]*
- F. *[Today's leftist intellectuals try to defend their academic identity.]*
- G. *[Intellectuals prefer to express their critical thoughts in uncommon language.]*

Part III. Knowledge of target language and culture (25 points)

Section A [10 points]

Directions: Complete the following with the best choice from the given items after each statement.

1. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

- A. The British constitution includes the Magna Carta of 1215.
 B. The British constitution includes Parliamentary acts.
 C. The British constitution includes decisions made by courts of law.
 D. The British constitution includes one single written constitution.
2. The Emancipation Proclamation to end the slavery plantation system in the South of the U.S. was issued by
 A. Abraham Lincoln. B. Thomas Paine.
 C. George Washington. D. Thomas Jefferson.
3. _____ is best known for the technique of dramatic monologue in his poems..
 A. Will Blake B. W.B. Yeats
 C. Robert Browning D. William Wordsworth
4. _____ refers to the learning and development of a language.
 A. Language acquisition B. Language comprehension
 C. Language production D. Language instruction
5. The word "Motel" comes from "motor+hotel". This is an example of _____ in morphology.
 A. backformation B. conversion
 C. blending D. acronym
6. The capital of Scotland is
 A. Glasgow. B. Edinburgh.
 C. Manchester. D. London.
7. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence and later became the U.S. President?
 A. Thomas Jefferson. B. George Washington.
 C. Thomas Paine. D. John Adams.
8. Ode to the West Wind was written by
 A. William Blake. B. William Wordsworth.
 C. Samuel Taylor Coleridge. D. Percy B. Shelley.
9. The novel Sons and Lovers was written by
 A. Thomas Hardy. B. John Galsworthy.
 C. D.H. Lawrence. D. James Joyce.
10. A special language variety that mixes languages and is used by speakers of different languages for purposes of trading is called
 A. dialect. B. idiolect. C. pidgin. D. register.

Section B [15 points] Directions: Explain the following items briefly.

1. Oxbridge
2. Civil Rights Movement
3. Admass
4. the strife of 1861-1865
5. "the survival of the fittest"

Part IV. Composition (60 points)

Section A [30 points] Directions: Write an essay on the given topic. (500 words)

What is international should be national.

Section B [30 points] Directions: 就下列话题写一篇议论文 (800 汉字)

起于兴趣，成于志趣。