

赣南师范大学

2020年硕士研究生招生考试试题

科目代码: 621 科目名称: 综合英语(含英汉互译)

共 16 页

注: 1、此页为试题纸, 答题必须使用规定答题纸, 答案写在试题纸上无效。

2、本卷满分为 150 分, 答题时间为 3 小时。

Part I: Vocabulary and Expressions (30 分)

Section A: Vocabulary (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

Directions: Choose the One that best completes each sentence from the four choice marked A,B,C, and D.

1. Betty hardly ever goes to D the cinema.
A. neither the theatre or B. either the theatre nor
C. neither the theatre nor D. the theatre or
2. Besides being expensive, the food tastes B.
A. badly B. too much bad C. too badly D. bad
3. Britain's press is unusual C it is divided into two very different types of newspaper: the quality press and the popular press.
A. in how B. in what C. in which D. in that
4. By moving the radar beam around slowly in circles, we can A the surroundings.
A. explore B. expose C. exploit D. expand
5. Cancer is second only B heart disease as a cause of death.
A. of B. to C. with D. from
6. Care should be taken to decrease the length of time that one is C loud continuous noise.
A. subjected to B. filled with C. associated with D. attached to
7. Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs D directed.
A. like B. so C. which D. as

8. Changing from solid to liquid, water takes in heat from all substances near it, and this B produces artificial cold surrounding it.
A. absorption B. transition C. consumption D. interaction
9. Charles can't go to work today because he A a cold.
A. has B. feels C. takes D. thinks
10. Charles has not the least B of giving up his research.
A. intention B. decision C. idea D. hope
11. Columbus' decision to sail west to reach the East A on his belief that the earth was round.
A. existed B. sat C. relaxed D. rested
12. Despite the wonderful acting and well-developed plot the B movie could not hold our attention.
A. three-hours B. three-hour C. three-hours' D. three-hour's
13. Difficulties can A a person's best qualities.
A. bring up B. bring out C. bring about D. bring to
14. Doctors sometimes C old cures when modern medicine doesn't work.
A. fall on B. fall down on C. fall back on D. fall in upon
15. Does brain power B as we get older? Scientists now have some surprising answers.
A. descend B. decline C. deduce D. collapse
16. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true A it comes to classroom tests.
A. when B. since C. before D. after
17. Don't worry. The company will C all your expense.
A. satisfy B. meet C. pay D. submit
18. Eventually, people spread throughout the continent, A the entire species.
A. wiping out B. wiping away C. wiping off D. wiping up
19. Experts say walking is one of the best ways for a person to B healthy.
A. preserve B. stay C. maintain D. reserve
20. Faced with the D difficulties, they are determined to carry on their program.
A. satisfactory B. attributable C. innocent D. Intangible

Section B: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the given words. (共 10 分, 10 题, 每小题 1 分)

1. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority (major).
2. A good teacher should be very Attentive the needs of his/her students in their study. (attention)
3. His ~~treasure~~ characters in his novel has much to be desired. (treat)
4. The boy had only a momentary certainty when he spoke out his mind. (moment)
5. Tourists are much impressed by the hospitality and friendship of the local people. (friend)
6. The room had plain, light-colored walls with matchful curtain. (match)
7. Occasionally (occasion), he would show remarkable creation.
8. Those gentle rolling (roll) hills are a delightful sight.
9. The building is functional (function). There is nothing very decorative in it.
10. Proportionately, female students still surprisingly (surprise) outnumber male students in our university.

Part II: Cloze (20 分)

Section A: (共 10 分, 10 题, 每小题 1 分)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below.

For many people today, reading is no longer relaxation. To keep up their work they must read letters, reports, trade publications, interoffice communications, not to mention newspapers and magazines: a never-ending flood of words. In 1) D a job or advancing in one, the ability to read and comprehend A can mean the difference between success and failure. Yet the unfortunate fact is that most of us are C readers. Most of us develop poor reading 4 B at an early age, and never get over them. The main deficiency A in the actual stuff of language itself: words. Taken individually, words have 6 D meaning until they are put together into phrased, sentences and paragraphs. 7) D, however, the untrained reader does not read groups of words. He laboriously reads one word at a time, often

regressing to ~~words~~ words or passages. Regression, the tendency to look back over ~~19~~ you have just read, is a common bad habit in reading. Another habit which ~~10~~ slows down the speed of reading is vocalization—sounding each word either orally or mentally as one reads.

1. A. applying B. doing C. offering D. getting
2. A. quickly B. easily C. roughly D. decidedly
3. A. good B. curious C. poor D. urgent
4. A. training B. habits C. situations D. custom
5. A. lies B. combines C. touches D. involves
6. A. some B. a lot C. little D. dull
7. A. Fortunately B. In fact C. Logically D. Unfortunately
8. A. reuse B. reread C. rewrite D. recite
9. A. what B. which C. that D. if
10. A. scales B. cuts C. slows D. measures

Section B : (共 10 分, 10 题, 每小题 1 分)

Directions: Choose the right word for each blank from the list given below. The words can be used *Once Only*. Mark the letter for each word on *Answer Sheet*.

A notwithstanding	B. petition	C. rather	D. cheated	E. engaged
F. feeble	G. acquired	H. actually	I. attachment	J. illicit
K. insistence	L. intimate	M. scarcely	N. swayed	O. vigorously

To understand why we should be concerned about how young people read, it helps to know something about the way the ability to read evolved. Unlike the ability to understand and produce spoken language, the ability to read must be painstakingly W by each individual. The "reading circuit" we construct in the brain can be E or robust, depending on how often and how 13 we use them.

The deep reader enters a state of hypnotic trance. When readers are enjoying the experience the most, the pace of their reading D slows. The

combination of fast, fluent decoding of words and slow, unhurried progress on the page gives deep readers time to enrich their reading with reflection and analysis. It gives them time to establish an 5 relationship with the author, the two of them ~~in~~ J in a long and warm conversation like people falling in love.

This is not reading as many young people know it. Their reading is instrumental: the difference between what literary critic Frank Kermode calls “carnal reading” and “spiritual reading”. If we allow our offspring to believe carnal reading is all there is--if we don’t open the door to spiritual reading, through an early 7 on discipline and practice--we will have 6 them of an enjoyable experience they would not otherwise encounter. Observing young people’s 9 B to digital devices, some progressive educators talk about “meeting kids where they are”, molding instruction around their onscreen habits. This is mistaken. We need, 10 AQ, to show them someplace they’ve never been, a place only deep reading can take them.

Part III: Reading Comprehension (共 30 分, 30 题, 每小题 1 分)

Directions: In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of 30 multiple-choice questions. Read the passages and then mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Passage One

In 1939 two brothers, Mac and Dick McDonald, started a drive-in restaurant in San Bernadino, California. They carefully chose a busy corner for their location. They had run their own businesses for years, first a theater, then a barbecue restaurant, and then another drive-in. But in their new operation, they offered a new, shortened menu: French fries, hamburgers, and sodas. To this small selection they added one new concept: quick service, no waiters or waitresses, and no tips.

Their hamburgers sold for fifteen cents. Cheese was another four cents. Their French fries and hamburgers had a remarkable uniformity, for the brothers had developed a strict routine for the preparation of their food, and they insisted on their cooks' sticking to their routine. Their new drive-in became incredibly popular, particularly for lunch. People drove up by the hundreds during the busy noontime. The self-service restaurant was so popular that the brothers had allowed ten copies of their restaurant to be opened. They were content with this modest success until they met Ray Kroc.

Kroc was a salesman who met the McDonald brothers in 1954, when he was selling milk shake-mixing machines. He quickly saw the *unique* appeal of the brothers' fast-food restaurants and bought the right to franchise other copies of their restaurants. The agreement struck included the right to duplicate the menu. The equipment, even their red and white buildings with the golden arches.

Today McDonald's is really a household name. Its names for its sandwiches have come to mean hamburger in the decades since the day Ray Kroc watched people rush up to order fifteen-cent hamburgers. In 1976, McDonald's had over \$ 1 billion in total sales. Its first twenty-two years is one of the most incredible success stories in modern American business history.

1. This passage mainly talks about B.
 - A.the development of fast food services
 - B.how McDonald's became a billion-dollar business
 - C.the business careers of Mac and Dick McDonald
 - D.Ray Kroc's business talent
- 2.Mac and Dick managed all of the following businesses except B.
 - A. a drive-in
 - B. a cinema
 - C. a theater
 - D. a barbecue restaurant
- 3.We may infer from this passage that D.
 - A.Mac and Dick McDonald never became wealthy for they sold their idea to Kroc
 - B.The location the McDonalds chose was the only source of the great popularity of their drive-in

- C. Forty years ago there were numerous fast-food restaurants
D. Ray Kroc was a good businessman
4. The passage suggests that A.
- A. creativity is an important element of business success
B. Ray Kroc was the close partner of the McDonald brothers
C. Mac and Dick McDonald became broken after they sold their ideas to Ray Kroc
D. California is the best place to go into business.
5. As used in the second sentence of the third paragraph, the Word *unique* means A.
- A. special B. financial C. attractive D. peculiar

Passage Two

In 1960-1961, Chad harvested 9800 tons of cotton seed for the first time in its history, and put out the flag a little too soon. The efforts of the authorities to get the peasants back to work, as they had slacked off a great deal the previous year during independence celebrations, largely contributed to it. Also, rains were well spaced, and continued through the whole month of October. If the 1961-1962 total is back to the region of 45,000 tons, it is mostly because efforts slackened again and sowing was started too late.

The average date of sowing is about July 1st. If this date is simply moved up fifteen or twenty days, 30,000 to 60,000 tons of cotton are gained, depending on the year. The peasant in Chad sows his millet first, and it is hard to criticize this instinctive priority given to his daily bread. An essential reason for his lateness with sowing cotton is that at the time when he should leave to prepare the fields he has just barely sold the cotton of the previous season. The work required to sow, in great heat, is psychologically far more difficult if one's pockets are full of money. The date of cotton sales should therefore be moved forward as much as possible, and purchases of equipment and draught animals encouraged.

Peasants should also be encouraged to save money, to help them through the difficult period between harvests. If necessary they should be forced to do so, by having the payments for cotton given to them in installments. The last payment would be made after proof that the peasant has planted before the deadline, the date being advanced to the end of June. Those who have done so would receive extra money whereas the last planters

would not receive their last payment until later.

Only the first steps are hard, because once work has started the peasants continue willingly on their way. Educational campaigns among the peasants will play an essential role in this basic advance, early sowing, on which all the others depend. It is not a matter of controlling the peasants. Each peasant will remain master of his fields. One could, however, suggest the need for the time being of kind but firm rule, which, as long as it cannot be realized by the people, should at least be for the people.

6. In 1960-1961, Chad had a good harvest of cotton because D.
- A. the government greatly encouraged peasants
 - B. rains favored the growth of cotton
 - C. Chad gained independence in the previous year
 - D. Both A and B
7. We learn from the passage that the date of sowing cotton is usually C.
- A. on June 15th
 - B. on July 15th
 - C. on July 1st
 - D. on July 20th
8. As used in the third sentence of the second paragraph, daily bread refers to D.
- A. breakfast
 - B. bread and butter
 - C. rice
 - D. millet
9. In order to help them through the difficult time between harvests the peasants have to B.
- A. sell cotton in advance
 - B. be encouraged to save money
 - C. sow cotton in time
 - D. plant millet first
10. Which of the following is NOT true? B
- A. Educational campaigns are very important to early sowing.
 - B. Of all the advances that the writer hopes for, early sowing is the most important.
 - C. Peasants should remain the masters of their fields.
 - D. Government might as well make good and firm rule for peasants.

Passage Three

When companies do business overseas, they come in contact with people from different cultures. These individuals often speak a different language and have their own particular custom and manners. These differences can create problems.

For example, in France, business meetings begin promptly at the designated time and everyone is expected to be there. Foreign business people who are tardy are often left outside to cool their heels as a means of letting them know the importance of promptness. Unless one is aware of such expected behaviors he may end up insulting the people with whom he hopes

to establish trade relations.

A second traditional problem is that of monetary conversions. For example, if a transaction is conducted with Russia, payment may be made in rubles. Of course, this currency is of little value to the American firm. It is, therefore, necessary to convert the foreign currency to American dollars. How much are these Russian rubles worth in terms of dollars? This conversion rate is determined by every market, where the currencies of countries are bought and sold. Thus there is an established rate, although it will often fluctuate from day to day. For example, the ruble may be worth 0.75 on Monday and 0.72 on Tuesday because of an announced wheat shortage in Russia. In addition, there is the dilemma associated with converting at 0.72. Some financial institutions may be unwilling to pay this price, feeling that the ruble will sink much lower over the next week. As a result, conversion may finally come at 0.69. These "losses" must be accepted by the company as one of the costs of doing business overseas.

A third unique problem is trade barriers. For one reason or another, all countries impose trade barriers on certain goods crossing their borders. Some trade barriers are directly related to exports. For example, the United States permits strategic military material to be shipped abroad only after government permission has been obtained. Most trade barriers, however, are designed to restrict import. Two of the most common import barriers are quotas and tariffs.

11. The best title for the passage would be D
A. How to Succeed in International Trade
B. Monetary Conversion
C. Trade Barriers
D. Unique Problems in International Trade
12. In France, tardy business people C
A. are often insulted
B. often suffer from coldness
C. are often left outdoors waiting
D. are often asked to polish their shoes
13. According to the passage, conversion rates D
A. are always changing
B. are determined by financial institutions
C. are agreed upon by two trading countries
D. vary from day to day
14. The intended audience of this passage is D
A. professors of economics
B. postgraduate students of international trade
C. beginners of business
D. business people
15. Which of the following is likely to be discussed in the next paragraph? D
A. Export trade barriers.

- B. Quotas and tariffs.
- C. Reasons for imposing trading barriers.
- D. Measures to break down trade barriers.

Passage Four

Petroleum products, such as gasoline, kerosene, home heating oil, residual fuel oil, and lubricating oils, come from one source -- crude oil found below the earth's surface, as well as under large bodies of water, from a few hundred feet below the surface to as deep as 25,000 feet into the earth's interior. Sometimes crude oil is secured by drilling a hole through the earth, but more dry holes are drilled than those producing oil. Pressure at the source or pumping forces is from crude oil to the surface. Crude oil wells flow at varying rates, from ten to thousands of barrels per hour. Petroleum products are always measured in 42-gallon barrels.

Petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance: thin, thick, transparent or opaque, but regardless, their chemical composition is made up of two elements: carbon and hydrogen, which form compounds called hydrocarbons. Other chemical elements found in union with the hydrocarbons are few and are classified as impurities. Trace elements are also found, but these are of such minute quantities that they are disregarded. The combination of carbon and hydrogen forms many thousands of compounds which are possible because of the various positions and joining of these two atoms in the hydrocarbon molecule.

The various petroleum products are refined from the crude oil by heating and condensing the vapors. These products are the so-called light oils, such as gasoline, kerosene, and distillate oil. The residue remaining after the light oils are distilled is known as heavy or residual fuel oil and is used mostly for burning under boilers. Additional complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure of the hydrocarbons to produce other products, some of which are used to upgrade and increase the octane rating of various types of gasoline.

16. Which of the following is **NOT** true? **B**
- A. Crude oil is found below land and water.
 - B. Crude oil is always found a few hundred feet below the surface.
 - C. Pumping and pressure force crude oil to the surface.
 - D. A variety of petroleum products is obtained from crude oil.
17. Many thousands of hydrocarbon compounds are possible because **C**
- A. the petroleum products vary greatly in physical appearance
 - B. complicated refining processes rearrange the chemical structure
 - C. the two atoms in the molecule assume many positions
 - D. the pressure needed to force it to the surface causes molecular transformation
18. Which of the following is true? **C**

- A. The various petroleum products are produced by filtration.
 - B. Heating and condensation produce the various products.
 - C. Chemical separation is used to produce the various products.
 - D. Mechanical means such as the centrifuge are used to produce the various products.
19. How is crude oil brought to the surface? **B**
- A. Expansion of the hydrocarbons.
 - B. Pressure and pumping.
 - C. Vacuum created in the drilling pipe.
 - D. Expansion and contraction of the earth's surface.
20. Which of the following is **NOT** listed as light oil? **C**
- A. Distillate oil.
 - B. Gasoline.
 - C. Lubrication oil.
 - D. Kerosene.

Passage Five

The UK is extremely dependent on foreign trade. About 40 per cent of the population's food and a large proportion of the raw materials used by industry have to be imported. In 1980 exports of goods and services were equal to about 25 per cent of the Gross National Product.

In the exports of manufactures, the UK, in recent years, has done less well than her major competitors. The UK's share of the value of the main manufacturing countries' exports fell from 16 percent in 1980 to about 9 per cent in 1999. This was due to the fact that the volume of UK exports increased at an annual average rate of 5 per cent, only about one-half the rate achieved by the main manufacturing countries as a whole and about one-third the rate for Japan.

Changes in the commodity composition of exports have been very small in recent years. The share of manufactured goods has increased slightly while the share of basic materials has declined. There has been a steady decline in the share of textiles and an increase in the share of chemicals in total exports. Over the next decade the possibility of exporting North Sea Oil and the diminishing dependence on imported oil should have a beneficial effect on the UK's visible trade balance.

The most striking change in the geographical distribution of UK exports in recent years has been the swing away from the traditional Commonwealth markets and a growing dependence on the market in Western Europe. Exports to Western Europe accounted for about 34 per cent of UK exports in 1989 but by 2000 this share had grown to nearly 60 per cent. This is much in line with developments in world trade as a whole, because trade between

industrialized countries has been the fastest growing sector of world trade. The other important development is the growing importance of the markets in the oil-exporting countries.

21. The export of manufactures of U.K. during recent years A.
A. has risen. B. has done better than the major competitors.
C. has fallen D. has done less well than developing countries.
22. The export of textiles C.
A. has declined B. has declined sharply
C. has increased slightly D. has increased sharply
23. The export of basic materials B.
A. has increased B. has declined
C. has remained steady D. has little changed
24. What is the most striking change in UK exports? A
A. The swing away from the traditional Commonwealth markets and a growing dependence on the market in Western Europe.
B. Changes in the commodity composition of exports.
C. The increase of the share of manufactured goods and the decline of the share of basic materials.
D. The beneficial effect of the export of oil on the UK's visible trade balance.
25. Which statement is not true? A
A. UK is exporting more to Western Europe.
B. Trade between UK and Western Europe has been the fastest growing sector of world trade.
C. UK will possibly import less oil over the next decade.
D. UK is exporting more chemicals.

Passage Six

Is a quiet revolution under way in the nation's shopping habits? Are we gradually allowing an increasingly select number of large companies to take care of all our basic requirements? The supermarket chains certainly hope so. People don't have the time to shop around any more. If they're happy with the quality of a company's service, then they're likely to buy other product types from them as well, says Jim Austin, an industry analyst.

With the major supermarket brands such as Tesco, J Sainsbury and Asda already offering financial services, credit cards, own-label clothing, mobile phones, and cut-price electrical goods including computers, Austin believes that the supermarkets' diversification is set to continue.

The UK retail food market is saturated, so their only real prospect of growth is either to enter foreign markets or diversify into new markets at home. Tesco and J Sainsbury have done both. Having already bought foreign subsidiaries, both large supermarket chains have set up their own banks in order to offer customers financial services such as personal loans, mortgages and savings accounts.

Together, the two new banks took over £ 2bn of customer deposits within the first year of trading. 'They are winning business by using a lower cost base to offer their customers better interest rates on savings than traditional banks,' says Austin.

However, there are question marks over long-term profitability. The traditional providers say there is bound to come a point when the new banks will eventually want to widen margins and boost profits. "When they start to raise prices, they might create bad publicity, which could hurt their brand," says one observer. "How will a major supermarket react, for instance, when it is faced with having to repossess a regular shopper's home? "

Shoppers, however, do not share these fears. A recent survey of 1,000 people by brand consultants Cook & Pearson concludes that shoppers will continue to buy a wider range of goods and services from supermarkets. Many people said that they would be prepared to buy a supermarket own-label car or even a house from a supermarket-branded estate agent. Interest was also shown in combining a food shopping trip with a visit to a supermarket dentist.

Loyalty schemes are another incentive for customers. "Most supermarkets now offer bonus points with every purchase. These points add up to free air miles or cash discounts, so it really pays to stay loyal to the brand in all its diversified forms, " says Austin.

26. Why are the large UK supermarket chains diversifying?

- B
- A. Because the retail food market in the UK has been occupied by foreign companies.
 - B. Because the retail food market in the UK is saturated.
 - C. Because the retail food market in the UK is quite small.
 - D. Because diversification into new markets can promote the growth of the retail food market in the UK.

27. How are the supermarkets able to attract business in the banking sector?

- C
- A. Because they can offer more services.

- B. Because they can offer more varieties of commodities.
 C. Because they can offer better interest rates.
 D. Because they can offer free car parking for customers.
28. What are the risks involved with brandstretching? A
 A. There may come a point when providers will want to raise prices.
 B. There may come a point when providers lose all their banking business.
 C. There may come a point when customers lose their confidence in the banking sector.
 D. All the UK large supermarkets will have to close all their banking business.
29. How do the large UK supermarket chains encourage brand loyalty? D
 A. By offering free samples of commodities.
 B. By offering a wide range of goods and services.
 C. By offering convenient banking services.
 D. By offering loyalty schemes like bonus points.
30. The headline "Banking on a brand" means D
 A. selling a brand B. purchasing a brand
 C. relying on a brand D. stretching a brand

Part IV: General Knowledge (共 20 分, 20 题, 每小题 1 分)

Directions: There are 20 multiple-choice questions in this section. Choose the best answer to each question.

1. Which of the following sports was NOT invented in Britain first? C
 A. Football B. Tennis C. Archery D. Cricket
2. D particularly happens on the Queen's birthday.
 A. Trooping the Color B. The Eisteddfod
 C. Bonfires D. Masquerades
3. B is reputed as the automobile capital of the world.
 A. Chicago B. Detroit C. New York D. Washington D.C.
4. Which rhetorical device is the most important in *Beowulf*? C
 A. Rhyme B. Alliteration C. Repetition D. Simile
5. In American Literature, the major thread is the focus on the A.
 A. independence B. evolutionism C. individualism D. rationalism
6. B is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication.
 A. Languge B. Language C. Linguistics D. Speech
7. Which of the following is a typical tone language? A

- F
- A. English B. Chinese C. German D. French
8. Which of the following is NOT a derivational morpheme? B
- A. -ian B. -is C. multi- D. -ism
9. *The Raven* is a B written by Edgar Allen Poe.
- A. poem B. novel C. ballad D. play
10. *Lord Jim* is written by C.
- A. Charles Dickens B. Oscar Wilde
C. George Eliot D. Joseph Conrad
11. B has the sole power to interpret the American constitution.
- A. The Supreme Court B. The Senate
C. The President D. The Chief Justice
12. The emblem of the Democratic Party is B.
- A. elephant B. donkey C. bear D. bull
13. The Church of England is linked with the state through D.
- A. the House of Lords B. the House of Commons
C. the Prime Minister D. the Lord Chancellor
14. The national flower of the United States is C.
- A. violet B. tulip C. rose D. daisy
15. Which of the following words is NOT the example of semantic narrowing? A
- A. Tail B. Deer C. Meat D. Corn
16. A is the study of language in relation to the mind.
- A. Psycholinguistics B. Sociolinguistics C. Linguistics D. Semantics
17. The Lost Generation refers to the young people D.
- A. in the post-WWII era B. in the post-WWI era
C. in the post-Cold-war era D. in the post-Vietnam-war era
18. The oldest national newspaper in the world is B.
- A. the Times B. the Financial Times
C. the Observer D. the Washington Post
19. The supreme law-making authority in Britain is D.
- A. Queen B. Cabinet C. Supreme Court D. Parliament
20. Which of the following is the typical case of commissives? A
- A. Believing B. Ordering C. Promising D. Congratulating

Part V: Translation (50 分)

Section A: Chinese To English (25 分)

阴阳理论是中国传统哲学思想之一，被广泛运用于社会生活的多个领域。阴和阳不是对立的，而是一个互补的整体。生命要保持平衡，任何走向极端的事物都不会长久。中国功夫是中国文化的独特元素，也蕴

含着这一哲学思想，刚柔并济，便无人可以攻破他的防守。习武之人应该遵循协调法则，顺应对手的攻击而非直接与之对抗。

Section B: English to Chinese (25 分)

In *The Analects*, family reverence is taken as the root of human feelings, a deep appreciation toward the original state of one's life. By enhancing his primary familiar relationships, a person enhances his family reverence. Humane love starts from close intimate feelings and extends to other people as one begins to love holistically. Family reverence is the root of humaneness (*ren*). If people concentrate their efforts on the root, the way (*Dao*) will grow therefrom. A human's feelings start with family reverence toward intimate people, and spread over all of humanity. In short, Confucius thinks that a human being can only fulfill himself by beginning with family reverence, the starting point of all relationships. We must be aware of this innate feeling so we can nourish and cultivate it.