

安徽师范大学

2018 年硕士研究生招生考试初试试题

科目代码: 652

科目名称: 基础英语

Part I. Vocabulary (20 points)

Directions: There are twenty sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

- No man was allowed to _____ on the livelihood of his neighbor, even if he was the King.
A. wade B. invoke C. muffle D. infringe
- The actor amused the audience by _____ some well-known people. And the audience almost laughed their heads off.
A. embroidering B. rigging C. yelping D. mimicking
- The island is maintained as a _____ where endangered species are well-fed and protected.
A. wetland B. sanctuary C. mire D. heath
- If you _____ something, such as food or drink, you reduce its quality or make it weaker, for example by adding water to it.
A. adulterate B. moor C. vaccinate D. sue
- The mice _____ when the cat came. You know, mice are born afraid of cats.
A. rambled B. lingered C. sauntered D. scampered
- We mustn't get impatient; if we _____ our time, the chance will come. Patience will be rewarded.
A. bide B. jolt C. jut D. bode
- John was given a chance to work in the big company on _____. In other words, he was not yet a regular employee.
A. progeny B. probity C. pro D. probation
- If you _____ to something, you mention it in a very indirect way, or you just beat around the bush.
A. alight B. allude C. allure D. allot
- The person who help others to commit a crime or to do something wrong is called a _____.
A. coroner B. accomplice C. felon D. claimant
- This _____ of Bob Dylan includes some rare recordings of his best songs.
A. anthology B. anthem C. anthropology D. antidote

考生请注意: 答案必须写在答题纸上, 写在本试题纸上的无效!

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11. I watched the birds through my _____ which enabled me to watch them from a distance.
 A. benchmarks B. chromosomes C. binoculars D. radiogenetics
12. To make a Halloween lantern, you first have to _____ out the inside of the pumpkin.
 A. connote B. belie C. accrue D. gouge
13. "Senior citizen" is a(n) _____ for "old person".
 A. mythology B. onset C. euphemism D. pal
14. She accepted his marriage proposal after he _____ her for months with flowers and presents.
 A. wrung B. wriggled C. wonted D. wooed
15. The troops _____ the city, killing and injuring hundreds.
 A. adverted B. bombarded C. sprinted D. interlocked
16. It is not always reliable to judge a person by the _____ he keeps.
 A. company B. companion C. companionship D. accompany
17. He wears a red hat to make himself _____ so as to arrest the driver's attention.
 A. inconspicuous B. ambiguous C. subconscious D. conspicuous
18. Gradually, the balloon _____ out and rose into the air.
 A. swelled B. expanded C. stretched D. enlarged
19. When you take medicine, be careful not to _____ that amount printed on the bottle, for overdose may harm your health.
 A. exceed B. substitute C. surpass D. overcome
20. All railroads have weight and height _____, because of tunnels, bridges and so forth.
 A. boundaries B. restraints C. confinement D. limitations

Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: Read each text carefully and make the best choice based on the information in the text.

There is only one correct answer to each question.

Text 1

Few modern works of social science have aroused so wide an interest as David Riesman's study of the changing American character, *The Lonely Crowd*. Published in 1950, it soon transcended the limited audience for which it was intended. The terminology of the work, especially the phrases "inner-directed" and "other-directed", has become part of the American vocabulary.

The Lonely Crowd presents the hypothesis that there has been a significant change in the character and ideals of the American people over the past few decades. This change is described as a movement from "inner-direction" to "other-direction". This trend implies that the ambitious, competitive character which is highly individualistic and makes great demands on himself is becoming less typical of the American culture, and is yielding to a less assertive and more conciliatory character, attuned to the requirements of the group

either in co-operation or in conformity, and taking direction from the ideals and demands of others.

Mr. Riesman wishes not to be partisan with either form of "direction", although he is aware that most of his readers will find that inner-direction is more attractive than other-direction. He accepts neither as an ideal form of motivation. But as an objective observer of American life, he can note the advantages as well as the dangers of the new tendency. He sees the decrease of inner-direction as implying a lessening of individualism, personal self-definition, and energy. But he is no less aware that the increase of other-direction implies a lessening of raw competitiveness and an increase of cooperativeness and of friendliness.

1. *The Lonely Crowd* is _____ .
 - A. a novel
 - B. a sociological study
 - C. an anthology
 - D. a textbook
2. In general, the inner-directed person _____ .
 - A. is not assertive at all.
 - B. is ready to meet the requirements of the group
 - C. makes great demands on himself
 - D. is becoming more typical of American culture
3. According to the passage, the author of *The Lonely Crowd* believes that _____ .
 - A. inner-directed people are happier
 - B. other-directed is preferable
 - C. inner-directed people are less ambitious
 - D. the idea of inner-direction is more attractive to most people
4. An advantage of the trend to other-direction is _____ .
 - A. self-definition
 - B. energy
 - C. an increase in competition
 - D. increase of friendliness and cooperativeness
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A. *The Lonely Crowd* is about the change of the American character from "other-directed" to "inner-directed".
 - B. *The Lonely Crowd* attracted a larger readership than it had been intended.
 - C. The author of *The Lonely Crowd* was unaware of any potential dangers of the new tendency.
 - D. The author of *The Lonely Crowd* accepted that inner-direction as an ideal form of motivation.

Text 2

Many studies have identified a strong link between suicide and diagnosable mental illness, especially depression. So, because women suffer from depression at a much higher rate than men, they would seem to be at a higher risk of suicide. Yet, women actually commit suicide about one-fourth as often as men.

George E. Murphy, professor of psychiatry at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, says that females may be protected because of the way they think about problems and interact with others. "Women process their experience with friends. They discuss their feelings, seek feedback, and take advice. They are much more likely to tell a physical how they feel and cooperate in the prescribed treatment. As a result, women get better treatment for their depression."

That treatment may help protect them from suicide, but Murphy suggests there is more to it. The approach to problem-solving is what often lands a woman in a psychiatrist's office in the first place, and that approach may be keeping female suicide rates lower.

Murphy believes that women are less inclined to commit suicide because their thinking is more inclusive than that of men. While a man might tend to throw aside seemingly peripheral issues to get to the core of a problem, a woman might take more things into account. She may continue to seek input and process problems long after the point where men decide on a course of action. "She'll consider not just her feelings, but also the feelings of others—her family, the children, even acquaintances—and how these people will be affected by a decision like suicide. A man is much less likely to take those things into account. He makes his decision, and it's about him, so he does not feel the need to share it with anyone else."

1. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
 - A. the relationship between depression and suicide
 - B. men's higher risk of committing suicide
 - C. reasons for women's lower risk of committing suicide
 - D. causes of women's depression
2. One of the reasons that females get better treatment for their depression is that _____.
 - A. they are more concerned about their health
 - B. they need physician's advice and feedback
 - C. they discuss their feelings with a doctor and cooperate with him
 - D. they often urge their friends to sent them to a psychiatrist's office
3. It is implied that a man can reduce his chance of committing suicide if he _____.
 - A. goes straight to the core of a problem
 - B. does not allow himself to be influenced by his acquaintances' advice or suggestions
 - C. consults a psychiatrist regularly and willingly
 - D. considers more things related to a problem

4. When a man suffers from depression, it is typical for him to _____.
- A. process his feelings and seek advice
 - B. consider just his feelings when he makes a decision
 - C. throw aside obviously important issues
 - D. act in a hostile manner towards a psychiatrist
5. The underlined word “peripheral” in the second line of the last paragraph most probably means _____.
- A. perilous, of danger to health
 - B. potential
 - C. problematic
 - D. of secondary or minor importance, marginal

Text 3

With a history that goes back as far as the seventeenth century, Florida has long been a major haunt for writers from all over the United States. Jonathan Dickinson, whose group of Quakers was cast up on the coast near what is now Palm Beach after they were wrecked on route from Jamaica to Pennsylvania, recorded the tragedy in *God's Protecting Providence* in 1699. Not only was this book one of America's first best-sellers, but it was also the first account of the American Indians of the south-eastern coast. Other early writers who followed Dickinson celebrated the rich and various plant and animal life of the region, striking sympathetic chords in the imaginations of Ralph Waldo Emerson and the English poets William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Florida has been visited by many writers who sometimes were so taken by what they saw that they adopted it as their home. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, spent several winters on an orange farm that she and her husband bought in 1867. The Stowe's original intent in buying a home, which is at Mandarin on the Saint Johns Rivers, was to create a model for the employment of former slaves. The original intent had to give way to other considerations. So many spectators flocked to the farm to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Stowe that a charge of 25 cents per person for admission was established.

On his way to report on the Cuban Revolution in 1896, Stephen Crane spent some time in Jacksonville. It was there that Crane met his wife, who at that time ran a popular tavern in the town. On his way to Cuba, Crane's boat sank off the coast of Florida, an incident that provided Crane with the material on which his masterpiece *The Open Boat* is based.

James Weldon Johnson, a prominent Black author, was a native of Florida. He was born in Jacksonville in 1871 and was a songwriter, poet, novelist, teacher and the first Black man to become a lawyer in Florida since the Reconstruction. Johnson also fought successfully to upgrade the quality of education for Black people in Florida.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - A. Early books about Florida
 - B. Florida's literary history
 - C. The first settlers of Palm Beach
 - D. Black American literature
2. The popular book *God's Protecting Providence* primarily dealt with _____.
 - A. Ralph Waldo Emerson's life story
 - B. the beautiful beach
 - C. animal life
 - D. a shipwreck
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Harriet Beecher Stowe was _____.
 - A. a celebrity who attracted a lot of public attention
 - B. a travel writer who went to Florida to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
 - C. an associate of Stephen Crane
 - D. a native of Florida who was devoted to the cause of Civil Rights for Black people
4. When Stephen Crane met his wife, he was a _____.
 - A. soldier
 - B. sailor
 - C. journalist
 - D. tavern-keeper
5. The passage refers to all of the following as occupations of James Weldon Johnson EXCEPT _____.
 - A. playwright
 - B. poet
 - C. educator
 - D. lawyer

Text 4

Pundits who want to sound judicious are fond of warning against generalizing. Each country is different, they say, and no one story fits all of Asia. This is, of course, silly: all of these economies plunged into economic crisis within a few months of each other, so they must have had something in common.

In fact, the logic of catastrophe was pretty much the same in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and South Korean. (Japan is a very different story.) In each case investors—mainly, but not entirely, foreign banks who had made short-term loans— all tried to pull their money out at the same time. The result was a combined banking and currency crisis: a banking crisis because no bank can convert all its assets into cash on short notice; a currency crisis because panicked investors were trying not only to convert long-term assets into cash, but to convert baht or rupiah into dollars. In the face of the stampede, governments had no

good options. If they let their currencies plunge, inflation would soar and companies that had borrowed in dollars would go bankrupt; if they tried to support their currencies by pushing up interest rates, the same firms would probably go bust from the combination of debt burden and recession. In practice, countries split the difference—and paid a heavy price regardless.

Was the crisis a punishment for bad economic management? Like most clichés, the catchphrase “crony capitalism” has prospered because it gets at something real: excessively cozy relationships between government and business really did lead to a lot of bad investments. The still primitive financial structure of Asian business also made the economies peculiarly vulnerable to a loss of confidence. But the punishment was surely disproportionate to the crime, and many investments that look foolish in retrospect seemed sensible at the time.

Given that there were no good policy options, was the policy response mainly on the right track? There was frantic blame-shifting when everything in Asia seemed to be going wrong; now there is a race to claim credit when some things have started to go right. The international Monetary Fund points to Korea’s recovery—and more generally to the fact that the sky didn’t fall after all—as proof that its policy recommendations were right. Never mind that other IMF clients have done far worse, and that the economy of Malaysia—which refused IMF help, and horrified respectable opinion by imposing capital controls—also seems to be on the mend. Malaysia’s Prime Minister, by contrast, claims full credit for any good news—even though neighboring economies also seem to have bottomed out.

The truth is that an observer without any ax to grind would probably conclude that none of the policies adopted either on or in defiance of the IMF’s advice made much difference either way. Budget policies, interest rate policies, banking reform—whatever countries tried, just about all the capital that could flee, did. And when there was no more money to run, the natural recuperative powers of the economies finally began to prevail. At best, the money doctors who purported to offer cures provided a helpful bedside manner; at worst, they were like medieval physicians who prescribed bleedings as a remedy for all ills.

Will the patients stage a full recovery? It depends on exactly what you mean by “full”. South Korea’s industrial production is already above its pre-crisis level; but in the spring of 1997 anyone who had predicted zero growth in Korean industry over the next two years would have been regarded as a reckless doomsayer. So if by recovery you mean not just a return to growth, but one that brings the region’s performance back to something like what people used to regard as the Asian norm, they have a long way to go.

1. What does the underlined word “pundits” at the very beginning of this passage mean?

- A. A group of people who like to predict about the future
- B. A group of people who practice singing and dancing together
- C. A group of people who enjoy making puns in their speaking or writing
- D. A group of people who are frequently called upon to give their expertise to the public

2. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the writer's OPINION?
 - A. Countries paid a heavy price for whichever measure taken.
 - B. Countries all found themselves in an economic dilemma.
 - C. Withdrawal of foreign capital resulted in the crisis.
 - D. Most governments chose one of the two options.
3. The writer thinks that those Asian countries _____.
 - A. well deserved the punishment
 - B. invested in a senseless way at the time
 - C. were unduly punished in the crisis
 - D. had bad relationships between government and business
4. It can be inferred from the passage that IMF policy recommendations _____.
 - A. were far from a panacea in all cases
 - B. were feasible in their recipient countries
 - C. failed to work in their recipient countries
 - D. were rejected unanimously by Asian countries
5. At the end of the passage, the writer seems to think that a full recovery of the Asian economy is _____.
 - A. due
 - B. remote
 - C. imaginative
 - D. unpredictable

Part III. Knowledge of target language and culture (15 points)

Directions: Choose the best answer from the given items.

1. Which of the four statements is NOT a characteristic of London?
 - A. London is a political, economic and cultural center of the country.
 - B. London has a larger population than all other cities in England.
 - C. London is not only the largest city in Britain, but also the largest city in the world.
 - D. London has played a significant role in the economic construction of the country.
2. The Head of State of New Zealand is _____.
 - A. the prime minister
 - B. the Governor-General
 - C. the British monarch
 - D. the Ombudsman
3. The theory of American politics and the American Revolution originated mainly from _____.

- A. George Washington
 - B. Thomas Jefferson
 - C. John Adams
 - D. John Locke
4. Which of the following is NOT guaranteed in the Bill of Rights?
- A. The freedom of religion.
 - B. The freedom of searching a person's home by police.
 - C. The freedom of speech and of the press.
 - D. The right to own weapons if one wishes.
5. Which of the following is generally considered as an important institutional factor that contributed to the success of American business and industry?
- A. Laissez-faire.
 - B. Bountiful resources.
 - C. Vast dimensions.
 - D. Entrepreneurial spirit.
6. In the United States, people go to church mainly for the following reasons EXCEPT for _____.
- A. finding a job in society
 - B. having a place in a community
 - C. indentifying themselves with dominant values
 - D. getting together with friends
7. Whitman's poetry has the following characteristics EXCEPT _____.
- A. fragmented haunting images
 - B. long irregular lines
 - C. celebrating the American spirit
 - D. free-flowing structure
8. Three of the following universities have large endowments from wealthy benefactors. Which is the EXCEPTION?
- A. Harvard University
 - B. the State University of New York
 - C. Yale University
 - D. Princeton University
9. The one group within the counter culture best known for their pursuit of happiness as their only goal in life is called _____.
- A. the "Hippies"
 - B. the "Beat Generation"

- C. the "Me Generation"
D. the "Lost Generation"
10. According to the Good Friday Agreement, Northern Ireland today should be governed by the following jurisdictions EXCEPT _____.
- A. the jurisdiction of the Republic of Ireland
B. the jurisdiction of loyalist ministers
C. the jurisdiction of Great Britain
D. the jurisdiction of Northern Ireland
11. Which of the following kings was executed in 1649 in the civil war?
- A. James I.
B. James II.
C. Charles I.
D. Charles II.
12. Which period of time in British history was described as "private affluence and public squalor"?
- A. The 1940s
B. The 1970s
C. The 1980s
D. The 1990s
13. Several gifted women played a significant part in the 19th-century literature. Which of the following is an EXCEPTION?
- A. Virginia Woolf
B. Emily Brontë
C. Jane Austen
D. Charlotte Brontë
14. Which of the following is a privately funded university in Britain?
- A. The University of Cambridge.
B. The University of Oxford.
C. The University of Edinburgh.
D. The University of Buckingham.
15. A free press is considered very important to the functioning of parliamentary democracy because _____.
- A. it plays a watchdog function, keeping an eye on the government
B. it informs people of current affairs in the world
C. it provides people with subjective reports
D. It publishes short pamphlets for Parliament.

Part IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: Choose the right word from the list given below for each blank. Note: each word can only be used once. You don't have to change the form of words.

<i>accused</i>	<i>acquit</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>condemned</i>
<i>corrupting</i>	<i>defiantly</i>	<i>defining</i>	<i>draw</i>	<i>elucidating</i>
<i>jury</i>	<i>meet</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>penalty</i>	<i>popular</i>
<i>responded</i>	<i>renounce</i>	<i>severity</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>woebegone</i>

Socrates, 1) _____ to death by the people of Athens, prepares to drink a cup of hemlock, surrounded by 2) _____ friends. In the spring of 399 BC, three Athenians citizens had 3) _____ legal proceedings against the philosopher. They had 4) _____ him of failing to worship the city's gods, 5) _____ introducing religious novelties and of 6) _____ the young men of Athens – and such was the 7) _____ of their charges, they had called for the death 8) _____.

Socrates had 9) _____ with legendary equanimity. Though afforded an opportunity to 10) _____ his philosophy in court, he had sided with what he believed to be 11) _____ rather than what he knew would be 12) _____. In Plato's account Socrates had 13) _____ told the 14) _____:

“As long as I 15) _____ breath and have my faculties, I shall never stop practicing philosophy and exhorting you and 16) _____ the truth for everyone that I meet... And so gentlemen... whether you 17) _____ me or not, you know that I am not going to 18) _____ my conduct, not even if I have to die a hundred deaths.”

And so Socrates had been led to 19) _____ his end in an Athenian jail, his death marking a 20) _____ moment in the history of philosophy.

Part V. Translation (15 points)

A. Translate the following English passage into Chinese, paying attention to accuracy and readability. (6 points)

Belief is the great guide of human life. Unfortunately, our belief is often built on the many models in society, one of which is called “*the Law of Attraction*”, saying that we can apply our will and certain techniques to get anything we wish. Yes, we can own luxuries, like the biggest TV, and the latest cell phone. But the risk is that we are playing God!

B. Translate the following Chinese passage into English, paying attention to accuracy and readability. (9 points)

建筑与绘画是姻亲。绘画能使得建筑流动起来、传播各处，却又有其本身的风韵。人的创造，使得建筑与绘画都蕴含了情感、遐思和永久的生命力。因而，哪怕斯人已去，人的创造物，不仅仅是建筑、绘画，只要是作品，都可以成为他们的精神故乡，值得后人细细品味，从中感受到故人对城池的深情，给予了我们绵长的滋养，足以传世。

Part VI. Composition (40 points)

Directions: Read the following passage and write a critical essay in English (400 words).

It is reported that on October 25th, 2017, local time in Saudi Arabia, in a conference called Future Investment Initiative, a female robot named Sophia was granted citizenship. Sophia accepted an interview by a CNBC host, Andrew Ross Sorkin. She responded fluently in English, confidently, humorously and wittily as well. That event marked a climax of related disputes. What if in the very remote future, robots and machines with AI will be able to remember more firmly, calculate more quickly and learn faster than human beings? Is it possible for AI to replace human beings in all possible fields of work and all aspects of social life? Do you think AI will pose a threat to the existence of human beings? How can we human beings take better advantages of AI? Can you imagine in any aspect that human beings will outperform AI? Give your own comments.