

汕头大学 2019 年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 624

科目名称: 基础英语

适用专业: 英语语言文学

考生须知

答案一律写在答题纸上, 答在
试题纸上的不得分! 请用黑色字迹
签字笔作答, 答题要写清题号, 不
必抄原题。

I. Vocabulary and structure (1-5: 1 point each; 6-15: 1.5 points each. Total: 20 points)

Part A: Multiple choice of vocabulary.

1. We watched the ____ Spring Gala show last night, celebrating the Chinese New Year.
A. live B. livable C. living D. lively
2. The new commercial law will not take ____ until next month.
A. action B. place C. office D. effect
3. The fans besieged the pop singer to ask for his ____.
A. signature B. autograph C. endorsement D. subscription
4. The participants of this conference came from all ____ of life across the country.
A. runs B. steps C. lines D. walks
5. I must take off now. ____, if you want any help, just let me know.
A. Accidentally B. Occasionally
C. Incidentally D. Subsequently

Part B: Choose one word to complete each of the following sentences:

- A. impervious B. implacable C. impetus D. indemnity E. infallible
6. Your policy has an _____ of \$2 million in the event of your accidental death.
 7. The campaign to recycle household garbage is devoid of _____ due to the citizens' lack of "Environmental awareness".
 8. Harold is _____ to any amount of logic on his matter. Nothing you say will change his mind and it'll be like talking to a brick wall.
 9. She could never quiet the _____ jealousy of her husband no matter how discreet she was.

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10. We've designed the computer system to be _____ and you'll never lose the data that have been constantly entered to the permanent memory of the hard drive.

Part C: Multiple choice of syntactic knowledge:

11. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
- A. Tom suggested that we leave earlier.
 - B. Tom suggested that we should leave earlier.
 - C. Tom suggested leaving earlier.
 - D. Tom suggested us to leave earlier.
12. Which of the following sentences contains a linking verb-predicative relation?
- A. I took the first place in the competition.
 - B. He became a famous pianist at the age of 15.
 - C. China belongs to the third world.
 - D. They've put up a factory in the village.
13. Which of the following sentences contains a predicative clause?
- A. A prosperity that had never been seen before appears in the countryside.
 - B. The idea that you can do this work well without thinking is quite wrong.
 - C. It is true that he has made a very important discovery in chemistry.
 - D. His suggestion is that we should keep moving forward without hesitation.
14. In the sentence "Father asked us *to pick some apples* on the farm", the italicized phrase is _____?
- A. a subject B. an object C. a complement D. an adverbial.
15. In the sentence "The thought came to him *that maybe the enemy had fled the city*", the italicized part is _____.
- A. the appositive clause B. the attributive clause.
C. the object clause. D. the subject clause.

II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Read the following passages and choose the best answer to each question.

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Passage 1 (10 points)

That title always had grandeur to it. "Miss America." Ah, the simple, arrogant brilliance! It suggests a prom queen who wants to become the Statue of Liberty. Now she's 75 and darned if she isn't fresh as a Hard Copy headline.

When the Atlantic City pageant airs this Saturday on NBC, some ambitious young woman - one of the 50,000 who try out each year - will realize the gossamer dream that last year enveloped Heather Whitestone, the first deaf Miss America. But in the months leading to that night, the pageant has been slapped with unseemly controversy.

A Miss Maryland runner-up charges that she was denied her state title because of vote rigging. Other state runners-up are vexed because a woman who had lost the Miss New Jersey competition four times decamped to Delaware and won the title there. The Virginia delegate was stripped of her title after claims that she inflated her credentials. And throughout America the anguished debate roils on: Should the swimsuit competition be dropped?

Scandal is the coin of contemporary celebrity, and it arouses the interest of the public. What is interesting is how people come to care about the pageants politics: in 1945 the naming of the first Jewish Miss America, Bess Myerson; in 1979 the dumping of Bert Parks, the show's emcee for 25 years; in 1984 the dethroning of Vanessa Williams, the first winner of color, after sexually provocative photos surfaced. Race, belief and age, all have clouded the show. But like the winner at the moment of coronation—brandishing a mile-wide smile as she sobs on the edge of both the runway and hysteria—the pageant proves that pretty can be messy. It serves as a kitsch microcosm of a conflicted country. Miss America is America.

This year Americans can be a part of the pageant, and not just by guessing the winner and trashing the losers. In a plebiscite the I-can't-believe-it's-a-beauty-pageant, pageant is letting viewers decide whether the swimsuit competition will be retained. Before every commercial during the first half of the three-hour show, two phone numbers will appear—one for yes votes, one for no. The tally will be updated throughout the program. Normally the swimsuit competition is the first event of the evening;

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this year it will be the last—unless it is eliminated, which it won't be. Straw polls indicate wide support, and 42 of the 50 contestants are for it. Says Emily Orton, Miss Oregon: "The media can make you feel a lot more naked than a swimsuit. So if you can't be comfortable competing in this, you won't feel comfortable being Miss America."

No question that the contestants must parade as objects—not sex objects, exactly, since the bathing gear they are made to wear is about as revealing as a cassock, but surely as objects—for ogling, for censure, for pity. Lee Meriwether, Miss America in 1955, recalls her agony in a one piece: "I was dying a thousand deaths. I've never had people stare at me like that, and with binoculars! I'll be thrilled if they can get rid of it." Says this year's Miss Montana, Amanda Granrude: "We shouldn't have a woman in a veiled strip show." Even Leonard Horn, who runs the Miss America Organization, says, "I personally cannot rationalize it." Eager to italicize the scholarship program that gives more than \$24 million a year to contestants, Horn sees the swimsuit segment as a tacky relic of Miss America's childhood.

1. According to the passage, the pageant _____.

- A. is also a trick involved in politics
- B. denies the admittance of the dump
- C. allows the contestants to reveal their vanity
- D. is the miniature of the American society

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the swimsuit competition _____.

- A. will be prohibited
- B. will continue to be held
- C. will be more popular
- D. will be held every five years

3. What is the author's attitude towards the pageant?

- A. Approval.
- B. Neutrality.
- C. Disapproval.
- D. Suspicion.

4. Why was the Miss Maryland runner-up deprived of her state title?

_____.

5. What does the first sentence in the third paragraph indicate?

_____.

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Passage 2 (10 points)

Do you ever feel as though you spend all your time in meetings?

Henry Mintzberg, in his book *The Nature of Managerial Work*, found that in large organizations managers spent 22 percent of their time at their desk, 6 percent on the telephone, 3 percent on other activities, but a whopping 69 percent in meetings.

There is a widely-held but mistaken belief that meetings are for “solving problems” and “making decisions.” For a start, the number of people attending a meeting tends to be inversely proportional to their collective ability to reach conclusions and make decisions. And these are the least important elements.

Instead hours are devoted to side issues, playing elaborate games with one another. It seems, therefore, that meetings serve some purpose other than just making decisions.

All meetings have one thing in common: role-playing. The most formal role is that of chairman. He sets the agenda, and a good chairman will keep the meeting running on time and to the point. Sadly, the other, informal role-players are often able to gain the upper hand. Chief is the “constant talker”, who just loves to hear his or her own voice.

Then there are the “can’t do” types who want to maintain the status quo. Since they have often been in the organization for a long time, they frequently quote historical experience as an excuse to block change: “it won’t work, we tried that last year and it was a disaster.” A more subtle version of the “can’t do” type, the “yes, but ...” has emerged recently. They have learnt about the need to sound positive, but they still can’t bear to have things changed.

Another whole sub-set of characters are people who love meetings and want them to continue until 5:30 p.m. or beyond. Irrelevant issues are their specialty. They need to call or attend meetings, either to avoid work, or to justify their lack of performance, or simply because they do not have enough to do.

Then there are the “counter-dependents”, those who usually disagree with everything that is said, particularly if it comes from the chairman or through consensus from the group. These people need to fight authority in

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whatever form.

Meetings can also provide attenders with a sense of identification of their status and power. In this case, managers arrange meetings as a means of communicating to others the boundaries of their exclusive club: who is “in”, and who is not.

Because so many meetings end in confusion and without a decision, another game is played at the end of meetings, called reaching a false consensus. Since it is important for the chairman to appear successful in problem-solving and making a decision, the group reaches a false consensus. Everyone is happy, having spent their time productively. The reality is that the decision is so ambiguous that it is never acted upon, or if it is, there is continuing conflict, for which another meeting is necessary.

In the end, meetings provide the opportunity for social intercourse, to engage in battle in front of our bosses, to avoid unpleasant or unsatisfying work, to highlight our social status and identity. They are, in fact, a necessary though not necessarily productive psychological sideshow. Perhaps it is our civilized way to moderating, if not preventing, change.

6. On role-playing, the passage seems to indicate that chairman _____.

- A. talks as much as participants
- B. is usually a “constant talker”
- C. prefers to take the role of an observer
- D. is frequently outshone by participants

7. Which of the following is NOT a distinct characteristic of the three types of participants?

- A. Submissiveness.
- B. Stubbornness.
- C. Disobedience.
- D. Lack of focus.

8. The passage suggests that a false consensus was reached at the end of a meeting in order to _____.

- A. make room for another meeting
- B. bring an illusory sense of achievement

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C. highlight the importance of a meeting

D. go ahead with the agreed program

9. The author's feeling about meetings is _____.

A. optimistic

B. pessimistic

C. complaining

D. helpless.

10. What does "these" in the last sentence of the third paragraph refer to?

_____.

Passage 3 (8 points)

The winner takes all, as is widely supposed in computing circles. Indeed, geeks have coined a word, "Googearchy", for the way in which search engines encourage web traffic towards the most popular sites. The belief that search engines make popular websites even more fashionable, at the expense of other pages, is now being challenged by research.

The apparently magical ability of search engines such as Google to return relevant websites even when given the sketchiest of clues by the person entering a question relies on the use of mathematical recipes or algorithms (计算程序). Google works by analyzing the structure of the web itself. Each of its billions of pages can link to other pages and can also, in turn, be linked to by others. If a page is linked to many other pages, it is flagged up as being important. Furthermore, if the pages that link to this page are also important, then that page is even more likely to be important. The algorithm has been made increasingly complex over the years, to deter those who would manipulate their pages to appear higher in their rankings, but it remains at the heart of Google's success.

Google is not alone in this. Many search engines take account of the number of links to a website when they return the results of a search. Because of this, there is a widespread belief among computer, social, and political scientists that search engines create a vicious circle that amplifies the dominance of established and already popular websites. Page returned by research engines are more likely to be discovered and consequently linked to by others.

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Not so, according to a controversial new paper that has recently appeared on ArViv, an online collection of physics and related papers. In it, Santo Fortunato and his colleagues at Indiana University in America and Bielefeld University in Germany claim that search engines actually have an egalitarian effect that increases traffic to less popular sites.

The researchers developed a model that described two extreme cases. In the first, people browsed the web only by surfing random links. In the second, people only visited pages that were returned by search engines. The researchers then turned to the real world. To their amazement, they found that the relationship between the two did not lie between the extremes suggested by their model but somewhere completely different. It appears to show that the supposed bias in favor of popular pages is actually alleviated by the combination of search engines and people following random links.

The paper, which was posted on ArViv for comment, has now come under attack. Matthew Hindman, a political scientist at Arizona State University, says that the data used in the research are pretty shoddy. Moreover, he says, the discrepancy between the model and the real world does not necessarily come from the role of the search engine.

Whether Dr. Fortunato's thesis stands the test of time remains to be seen. That it is tested must be a good thing.

11. According to the text, the importance of a page is determined by _____.
A. controlling other pages
B. the number of its links to other pages
C. using mathematical methods
D. the structure of the web itself.
12. What's the meaning of "deter" in the second paragraph?
A. Encourage. B. Dissuade. C. Delay. D. Support.
13. The foremost reason why Google is successful is no other than _____.
A. its magical ability of searching information
B. its higher page rankings and complex websites

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- C. complexity of its algorithms over the years
- D. its heavy web traffic and difficult structure

14. Santo Fortunato and his colleagues seem to suggest that _____.

- A. fair effect is created by increasing traffic to less well known sites
- B. popular websites are made more fashionable by search engines
- C. the situation in favor of popular pages has become more serious
- D. popular pages are more likely to be discovered by random links

Passage 4 (12 points)

Like many campuses, Purdue University has some traditional hot spots for romance - "The Old Pump", where couples used to meet after dark, and a bell tower known as a lucky place to propose marriage.

But engineering major Amy Penner has been so busy volunteering with a women's engineering group and planning her career that she's only dimly aware of them. Her boyfriend has left campus to get a doctorate overseas; asked how much time she spends dating, she says, "That would be zero."

Remember the movie "Love Story" and its star-crossed student lovers? Such torrid campus romances may be becoming a thing of the past. College life has become so competitive, and students so focused on careers, that many aren't looking for spouses anymore.

Replacing college as the top marital hunting ground is the office. Only 14% of people who are married or in a relationship say they met their partners in school or college, says a recent Harris Interactive study of 2,985 adults; 18% met at work. That's a reversal from 15 years ago, when 23% of married couples reported meeting in school or college and only 15% cited work, according to a study of 3,432 adults by the University of Chicago twenty years ago.

Gone are the days when sororities and dorms marked engagements with candle-passing ceremonies while men serenaded beneath the windows.

Even at tradition-steeped Transylvania University, a 228-year-old institution in Lexington, Ky., an old white ash called "The Kissing Tree", cited in 2003 by the Chronicle of Higher Education as one of the most romantic spots on campuses, is no longer an "icon of intimacy", says Richard

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Thompson, a longtime Transylvania professor and dean. Lucie Hartmann, 21, a senior, says “no one utilizes” the spot for romance; like most students, she’s intent on “using college to set a foundation for a career.”

Researchers cite a couple of factors. Young adults are delaying marriage, for one thing. In the past 15 years, men’s median age at first marriage has risen by 1.2 years to 27.5, and by 1.4 years for women, to 25.5, the highest in more than a century, Census Bureau data show.

Also at work is “credential inflation” – an increase in the qualifications required for many skilled jobs, says Janet Lever, a sociology professor at California State University, Los Angeles. Many young adults want the flexibility to relocate freely and immerse themselves in new work and educational opportunities before making room for marriage and family. As a result, students favor “light relationships that aren’t going to compromise where they go to grad school or which job they take,” she says.

Cody Cheetham, 22, a Purdue senior, is looking for a marketing job after she graduates in May and plans on getting an MBA. “A lot of us don’t even know where we’re going to be living six months after we graduate,” she says. “We don’t want to bring another person into the chaos of our lives.”

If you’re a parent, you may be wondering what all this means. Such sordid campus-life portrayals as Tom Wolfe’s “I Am Charlotte Simmons” aside, the news about students’ social lives isn’t all bad. To be sure, the “hookup culture” – the campus trend toward casual sexual behavior, usually linked with alcohol and no expectations of a continuing relationship – is rife. Some 76% of college students have engaged in hookups, which usually stop short of intercourse, according to a study of 4,000 students by Stanford University sociology professor Paula England. Students report having had an average 6.9 hookups and only 4.4 traditional dates by their senior year.

On the bright side, more students are having fun on group dates; also, deep, but platonic, male-female friendships are more common.

Many young adults return to traditional dating after graduation, says Kathleen Bogle, author of a new book, “Hooking Up”, based on a study of 76 students and recent alumni. Young adults “want to find a quality person, a good person”, to marry, says Ms. Bogle, an assistant sociology professor at La

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Salle University in Philadelphia, "and traditional dating is seen as a better way to do that" than hooking up.

With the benefit of hindsight, though, some grads may yearn for the stretches of time on campus for extracurricular activities and studying with the opposite sex. Julia Vasiliauskas broke up with her boyfriend at the University of Rochester in New York soon after her 2003 graduation, then went to grad school and began teaching near Seattle. Now that she feels ready, at 26, to find a partner", I regret that I didn't find that person in college – because now that I'm working, I don't have time."

15. Which of the following is NOT cited as an example of campus romantic spots?
- A. The Old Pump. B. Dorms. C. An old white ash. D. A bell tower.
16. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
- A. College students used to date on campus romantic spots.
B. More young people find their spouses at work.
C. Student couples get engaged in their dorms.
D. College students spend little time dating now.
17. Which of the following does NOT lead to college students' avoidance of campus romance?
- A. Increasing average age for marriage.
B. Keen focus on developing careers.
C. Pressure in looking for jobs.
D. Lack of interest in dating.
18. According to the passage, young adults prefer to find life partners through _____.
- A. hooking up B. traditional dating
C. group dating D. platonic relationship

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19. What type is the movie "Love Story"?

_____.

20. What does the word "rife" in Paragraph 10 mean?

_____.

III. Translation (40 points)

Directions: Students are required to do the following translation by applying necessary techniques to meet the criteria of "faithfulness, expressiveness and closeness".

Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (20 points)

1. To them, he personified absolute power.
2. The design aims at automatic operation, easy regulation, simple maintenance and high productivity.
3. They did their best to help the sick and the wounded.
4. Both the compounds are acids: the former is strong, the latter weak.
5. Radio waves are similar to light waves except that their wavelength is much greater.
6. The result of this experiment is much better than those of previous ones.
7. The pallor of her face indicated clearly how she was feeling at the moment.
8. Independent thinking is an absolute necessity in study.
9. The pressure inside equals the pressure outside.
10. He is physically weak but mentally sound.

Translate the following paragraph into English. (20 points)

1. 徐悲鸿画马画得特别好。
2. 林则徐认为，要成功地制止鸦片贸易，就得首先把鸦片焚毁。
3. 邓小平在十一大上说，一定要少说空话，多做工作。
4. 绝对不许违反这个原则。

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5. 获悉贵国遭受地震，我们极为关切。
6. 这种人闹什么东西呢？闹名誉，闹地位，闹出风头。
7. 他们不顾一切困难和挫折，坚持战斗。
8. 你熟悉这种晶体管的性能吗？
9. 该厂产品的主要特点是工艺精湛，经久耐用。
10. 街上的一切都逐渐消失在灰暗的暮色里。

IV. Writing (35 points)

Read the following topic and write an essay of about 300 words.

Recently, it has been frequently reported that in high-speed trains some passengers took and refused to vacate other people's seats. For instance, it was reported that in September 2018, a women, whose seat was by the aisle, occupied a window seat on a train traveling from Yongzhou to Shenzhen. She even unreasonably insisted her entitlement to the window seat, claiming that "The ticket says my seat is 10D, but it doesn't say 10D is not the window seat."

Why would some people display such uncivilized behaviors? Do you think people in old days behave this way? What are the possible reasons that these kinds of behaviors are frequently reported in traditional and social media? What measures or policy would you suggest to prevent such uncivilized behaviors on trains and other kinds of transport?

V. Error correction (15 points)

The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE error. In each case, only ONE word is involved. You should proof-read the passage and correct it in the following way:

For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a " ^ " sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line.

For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash " / "

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and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

Example

- When Δ art museum wants a new exhibit, it [1] an
never-buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. [2] never
When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it often [3] exhibit

Shopping habits in the United States have changed in the last quarter of the 20th century. Early in the 1900s, most American towns and cities had a Main Street, which was always in the heart of the town. This street was lined both sides with many varied [1] _____ businesses where shoppers can find all sorts of merchandises: [2] _____ clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries. In addition, some shops offer services like drugstores, restaurants, shoes-repair stores, [3] _____ barber or hairdressing shops.

But in 1950s, a change began to take place. Too many [4] _____ automobiles had crowded into Main Street. Too few parking places were available for shoppers. Because the streets were crowded, [5] _____ merchants began to look with interest in the open spaces outside [6] _____ the city limits. Open space is what their car-driven customers [7] _____ needed and open space is what they got when the first shopping centers were built. Shopping centers started as to a collection of small new [8] _____ stores built away from congested city centers. Attracted by hundreds of free parking spaces, customers were drawn away from downtown areas to the outlying malls. And the growing popularity of shopping centers led to turn to the building of bigger and better-stocked [9] _____ stores. By the late 1970s, shopping malls had almost developed into small cities themselves. In addition to provide the convenience of [10] _____ one-shop shopping, malls were transformed into landscaped parks, with benches, fountains, and outdoor entertainment.