

# 聊城大学 2016 年硕士研究生入学考试初试试题

考试科目	[616]基础英语	A 卷
注意事项	1. 本试题满分150分。 2. 答题须用蓝、黑钢笔或圆珠笔书写。答案必须写在答题纸上，写在试题或草稿纸上无效。	

## I. CLOSE (20 points in all, 1 for each)

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_ a child's language development than mothers, a new study \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_.

Researchers \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ of education and child care arrangements. \_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, it was a group of well-educated middle-class families, \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ married parents both living in the home.

When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, recording all of their \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_. The study will appear in the November \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_ of The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.

The scientists \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ the total number of utterances of the parents, the number of different words they used, the \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ of their sentences and other aspects of their speech. \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ the children's speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ on the test were the mother's level of education, the \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect. "It's well \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_ that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. "It \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had already had a strong influence \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ their children's speech development, or it may be that mothers are \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ in a way we didn't measure in the study."

- |                   |                |                |               |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. in          | B. at          | C. on          | D. with       |
| 2. A. reports     | B. informs     | C. assumes     | D. suggests   |
| 3. A. appointed   | B. recruited   | C. enrolled    | D. admitted   |
| 4. A. level       | B. standard    | C. years       | D. degree     |
| 5. A. Moreover    | B. Overall     | C. In all      | D. Luckily    |
| 6. A. and         | B. or          | C. with        | D. without    |
| 7. A. speech      | B. action      | C. expression  | D. response   |
| 8. A. publication | B. version     | C. edition     | D. issue      |
| 9. A. recorded    | B. measured    | C. included    | D. estimated  |
| 10. A. simplicity | B. complexity  | C. easiness    | D. difficulty |
| 11. A. On         | B. In          | C. For         | D. At         |
| 12. A. change     | B. speak       | C. differ      | D. specialize |
| 13. A. videotaped | B. predicted   | C. compared    | D. analyzed   |
| 14. A. values     | B. scores      | C. standards   | D. qualities  |
| 15. A. effect     | B. intensity   | C. quality     | D. strength   |
| 16. A. aware      | B. unaware     | C. sure        | D. unsure     |
| 17. A. understood | B. constituted | C. established | D. informed   |

18. A. should            B. could            C. had to            D. used to  
 19. A. with            B. in            C. at            D. on  
 20. A. contributing    B. cultivating    C. instructing    D. enlightening

**II. READING COMPREHENSION (30 points in all, 2 for each)**

**Directions:** *There are 3 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.*

**Passage 1**

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues-your family-have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. offered greater relaxation than the workplace  
 B. was an ideal place for stress measurement  
 C. generated more stress than the workplace  
 D. was an unrealistic place for relaxation
22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?  
 A. Childless wives            B. Working mothers  
 C. Childless husbands        D. Working fathers
23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. it is difficult for them to leave their office  
 B. their home is also a place for kicking back

- C. there is often much housework left behind  
 D. they are both bread winners and housewives
24. The word "moola" (Line4, Para4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. skills                      B. energy                      C. earnings                      D. nutrition
25. The home front differs from the workplace in that \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut  
 B. home is hardly a cozier working environment  
 C. household tasks are generally more motivating  
 D. family labor is often adequately rewarded

### Passage 2

Open up most fashion magazines and you will see incredibly thin models with impossible hair and wearing unreasonably expensive, impracticably styled clothes. But shouldn't clothes be comfortably durable and make a principle of being simple for the individual who wears them? Why are we constantly told that we need to buy new clothes and add fresh pieces to our collection?

Fashions change year after year so lots of people can make piles of money. If folks are convinced that they need a different look each season, that this year's sweater's length and shoes style are important, they can be persuaded to buy. The fashion industry would have you ignore your shortcomings and just make you feel beautiful and happy. In fact it is not only a phenomenon we can find in people's dressing.

Fashion controls our lives. Fashion controls what we wear, what we eat, what we drink, the way we cut our hair, the makeup we buy and use, the color of the cars we drive. Fashion even controls our ideas.

You don't believe me? How many of your friends are vegetarians? Why are they vegetarians? Because it is fashionable!

Where does fashion come from? Often the reasons are quite logical. Scientists and historians study the fashions of the past and discover the secrets of each fashion.

When girls see an attractive guy, their blood pressure rises and their lips become redder. That's why guys think that girls wearing lipstick are beautiful.

Why do guys shave their heads? In the past soldiers shaved their heads to kill the insects that lived in their hair. Now guys shave their heads so that they look strong and masculine, like soldiers.

People spend a lot of time and money on fashion. But are they wasting their money? Changes in fashion help to develop new technologies. Changes in style create work for people all over the world. Many people work in the fashion industry, particularly in the fashion capitals of London, New York, Paris and Milan.

And finally, fashion makes you feel good, doesn't it? When you are dressed in the latest style, dancing to the most fashionable music, after watching the latest hit film, you feel great, don't you?

26. What's the author's viewpoint about the models and their hairstyles and clothes?  
 A. Unbiased.                      B. Indifferent.                      C. Critical.                      D. Appreciative.
27. It is indicated by the author that clothes should be  
 A. comfortable and durable.                      B. new and fresh.  
 C. expensive and fashionable.                      D. simple and unique
28. The fashion industry makes profits by  
 A. selling the products at high prices.                      B. creating a need in you.  
 C. helping you get rid of your shortcomings.                      D. making you look more beautiful.

29. The author thinks what has been found about fashions by the scientists and the historians is  
A. incredible.      B. amazing.      C. reasonable.      D. creative.
30. The passage mentions the advantages of fashion EXCEPT that  
A. it can help promote technological development.  
B. it enables people to remain up-to-date.  
C. it can create more job opportunities for people.  
D. it can make people achieve a great feeling.

**Passage 3**

As the merchant class expanded in the eighteenth century North American Colonies, the silversmith and the coppersmith businesses rose to serve it. Only a few silversmiths were available in New York or Boston in the late seventeenth century, but in the eighteenth century they could be found in all major colonial cities. No other colonial artisans rivaled the silversmiths' prestige. They handled the most expensive materials and possessed direct connections to prosperous colonial merchants. Their products, primarily silver plates and bowls, reflected their exalted status and testified to their customers' prominence. Silver stood as one of the surest ways to store wealth at a time before neighborhood banks existed. Unlike the silver coins from which they were made, silver articles were readily identifiable. Often formed to individual specifications, they always carried the silversmith's distinctive markings and consequently could be traced and retrieved. Customers generally secure the silver for the silver object they ordered. They saved coins, took them to smiths, and discussed the type of pieces they desired. Silversmiths complied with these requests by melting the money in a small furnace, adding a bit of copper to form a stronger alloy, and casting the alloy in rectangular blocks. They hammered these ingots to the appropriate thickness by hand, shaped them and pressed designs into them for adornment. Engraving was also done by hand. In addition to plates and bowls, some customers sought more intricate products, such as silver teapots. These were made by shaping or casting parts separately and then soldering them together. Colonial coppersmithing also came of age in the early eighteenth century and prospered in northern cities. Copper's ability to conduct heat efficiently and to resist corrosion contributed to its attractiveness. But because it was expensive in colonial America, coppersmiths were never very numerous. Virtually all copper worked by Smiths was imported as sheets or obtained by recycling old copper goods. Copper was used for practical items, but it was not admired for its beauty. Coppersmiths employed it to fashion pots and kettles for the home. They shaped it in much the same manner as silver or melted it in a foundry with lead or tin. They also mixed it with zinc to make brass for maritime and scientific instruments.

31. According to the passage, which of the following eighteenth century developments had strong impact on silversmiths?  
A. A decrease in the cost of silver.  
B. The invention of heat efficient furnaces.  
C. The growing economic prosperity of colonial merchants.  
D. The development of new tools used to shape silver.
32. In colonial America, where did silversmiths usually obtain the material to make silver articles?  
A. From their own mines.      B. From importers.  
C. From other silversmiths.      D. From customers.
33. The passage mentions all of the following as uses for copper in Colonial America EXCEPT

- A. cooking pots                      B. scientific instruments  
C. musical instruments              D. maritime instruments

34. According to the passage, silversmiths and coppersmiths in colonial America were similar in which of the following ways?

- A. The amount of social prestige they had.  
B. The way they shaped the metal they worked with.  
C. The cost of the goods they made.  
D. The practicality of the goods they made.

35. According to the passage, colonial coppersmithing also came of age in the early eighteenth century and prospered in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. southern countries      B. south America      C. North Africa      D. northern cities

### III. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (20 points in all, 1 for each)

**Directions:** There are 20 multiple-choice questions in this section. Select from the four choices of each item the one that best answers the question or completes the statement. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

36. As modern linguistics aims to describe and analyze the language people actually use, and not to lay down rules for "correct" linguistic behavior, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prescriptive      B. sociolinguistic      C. descriptive      D. psycholinguistic

37. Which of the following clusters of words is an example of alliteration?

- A. A weak seat      B. Knock and kick      C. Safe and sound      D. Coat and boat.

38. Which of the following italicized parts is an inflectional morpheme?

- A. *Unlock*      B. *Government*      C. *Goes*      D. *Off-stage*

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is a language phenomenon in which words sound like what they refer to.

- A. Collocation      B. Onomatopoeia      C. Denotation      D. Assimilation

40. The ways in which people address others and refer to themselves (e.g. Your Majesty, Dear Professor) performs a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ function.

- A. interpersonal      B. informative      C. interrogative      D. directive

41. *Paradise Lost* is a masterpiece by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Christopher Marlow      B. John Milton      C. William Shakespeare      D. Ben Johnson

42. *The French Lieutenant's Woman* is the masterpiece of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John Fowles      B. Doris Lessing      C. Muriel Spark      D. Joseph Conrad

43. *Vanity Fair* was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Charlotte Bronte      B. Joseph Conrad      C. Muriel Spark      D. William Thackeray

44. *Waiting for Godot* is a(an) \_\_\_\_\_ by Samuel Beckett.

- A. novel      B. poem      C. play      D. essay

45. William Golding won the Nobel Prize of Literature 1983 and all the following works are written by him EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. *Lord of the Flies*      B. *Madama Butterfly*      C. *The Inheritors*      D. *Darkness Visible*

46. *The Catcher in the Rye* is written by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. J. D. Salinger      B. Jack London      C. Flannery O'Connor      D. Saul Bellow

47. Robert Frost is a famous \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. novelist      B. playwright      C. poet      D. literary critic

48. The period from 1865-1914 has been referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ in the literary history of the United States.

- A. Age of Realism    B. Age of Classicalism    C. Age of Romanticism    D. Age of Renaissance
49. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important person of the transcendental club.  
 A. Hawthorn    B. Whitman    C. Emerson    D. Hemingway
50. James Joyce is the author of all the following novels EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. *Dubliners*    B. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*  
 C. *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*    D. *Ulysses*
51. Which of the following people was not an American President?  
 A. John Hancock    B. John Adams    C. John Q. Adams    D. Jimmy Carter
52. "That government of the people, by the people, for the people, ..." were the words by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Thomas Jefferson    B. Abraham Lincoln    C. Andrew Johnson    D. Theodore Roosevelt
53. \_\_\_\_\_ is a symbol of American theatre and world-class entertainment.  
 A. Broadway    B. Wall Street    C. The Fifth Avenue    D. Times Square
54. During World War II, as a war leader, \_\_\_\_\_ received massive popular support and led his country to final victory in 1945.  
 A. Harold Wilson    B. Edward Heath    C. Franklin Roosevelt    D. Winston Churchill
55. Which name is NOT related to Britain?  
 A. Northern Ireland    B. Scotland    C. Wales    D. Toronto

**IV. PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION (10 points in all, 1 for each)**

**Directions:** *The 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 "L" 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 "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.*

*Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

In the United States there are, strict speaking,   56    
 no national holiday, for each state must, through legislative enactment or executive  
 proclamation,   57    
 appoint the day which each holiday is celebrated. Congress and the president may establish  
 legal holidays   58    
 for the District of Columbia and for federal employees throughout the states and territories;  
 and by long custom, days that receive nationwide observance, such as Christmas, Thanksgiving,  
  59    
 Labor Day, Independence Day, and New Years Day, are uniformly set   60    
 aside by all state as legal, or public holidays. In 1968, federal legislation established Columbia  
 Day   61    
 as a legal holiday for the District of Columbia and for the federal government beginning at  
 1971.   62    
 The law also provided begun in 1971 federal employees would be granted   63    
 three-days weekends by observing Washington's Birthday on the third Monday in February,  
  64    
 Memorial Day on the last Monday in May, Columbus Day on the second Monday in October,  
 and Veteran Day on the fourth Monday on October. By 1971, most the states had also adopted  
 the new dates.   65

## **V. TRANSLATION (40 points)**

### **Section A: Chinese to English (20 points)**

*Translate the following text into English. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

The Internet has launched us into a true information age and is enabling people around the world to interact with each other on a scale previously unimaginable. Whatever evolutionary course the Internet and the Information Superhighway take, the digital convergence of the telecommunications, television, and computer industries has forever altered the way we communicate and compute.

This convergence will enable companies to deliver services that were once beyond their technical limits. WebTV will allow viewers to access the Internet. Big screen, high-definition digital television and DVDs may change the way movies are shot. Satellites will help automobiles find their own way home. Households will receive signals from satellites, microwave towers, fiber or copper lines.

### **Section B: English to Chinese (20 points)**

*Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.*

从 8 岁到 11 岁，我在英格兰巴思的一所教会小学上学。那是一所很小的学校，由 4 个班级组成，每个班大约 25 个孩子，按年龄分班。一般都是由一个老师负责教一个班的全部课程。但是，校长罗纳德·布罗克斯先生偶尔也会到班里来，用大约一个小时的时间讲授他特别喜欢的课程。他对我很感兴趣，并且很快就知道我喜欢破解难题。他经常在我进教室的路上拦住我，从口袋里掏出一张纸条给我，上面通常写着数学或逻辑方面的难题。随着时间的推移，题目难度逐步增大，可我非常喜欢。这些小纸条点燃了我对数学和解题的热爱，这种热爱一直保持到今天。当我找出答案时，我会觉得那种智力活动很有价值，或许更重要的是，那是一种巨大的乐趣。

## **VI. WRITING (30 points)**

*Write a composition of about 300 words on the following topic:*

### **The Advantages and Disadvantages of Living in the 21st century**

*In the first part of your writing you should present your thesis statement, and in the second part you should support the thesis statement with appropriate details. In the last part you should bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.*

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

*Write your composition on your ANSWER SHEET.*