2008年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号：2008014047

（基础英语）

（满分150分）

考生注意：所有答案（包括填空题）按试题序号写在答题纸上，写在试卷上不给分。

I. Give synonyms and antonyms of the following （每一词1分，共40分）

1）Give synonyms (two for each)

a) fame （n） _____ _____

b) to frighten (v) _____ _____

c) absurd (a) _____ _____

d) to quit (v) _____ _____

e) wary (a) _____ _____

f) characteristics (n) _____ _____

g) to display (v) _____ _____

h) emotion (n) _____ _____

i) evidently (ad.) _____ _____

j) profoundly (ad.) _____ _____

2) Give antonyms (two for each)

a) lasting (a) _____ _____

b) virtue (n) _____ _____

c) to disperse (v) _____ _____

d) worthless (a) _____ _____

e) to disclose (v) _____ _____

f) disloyal (a) _____ _____

g) false (a) _____ _____

h) harmony (n) _____ _____

i) harsh (a) _____ _____

j) understanding (n) _____ _____

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable word. (每空1分，共30分)

The Lost Gold Coin

After the First World War, a small group of soldiers (1)_____ the army and returned to their home (2)_____ in France. Most of them lived well, but one of them was (3)_____. His name was Lebeau.

Once (4)_____ year they had supper together in Grandin's house. Grandin was a (5) _____ man.

One evening Grandin showed his friends a large (6)_____ coin at the supper (7)_____. The coin was passed (8)_____ and praised by everyone (9)_____. At the same time they were eating and (10)_____ happily. They were also (11)_____ and laughing.

After supper, Grandin (12)_____ for his gold coin, but (13)_____ could tell where it was. It was lost.

One of the men said that everyone must be (14)_____. One by one they turned out their (15)_____. Only Lebeau (16)_____.

"I did not (17)_____ the gold coin, and I will not be searched," he said.

Grandin was angry. He (18)_____ out of the room. Lebeau left the room and went to his (19)_____.

After that people turned their heads (20)_____ from Lebeau when they met him. He grew (21)_____ and poorer. Soon his wife died.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

(8) _____

(9) _____

(10) _____

(11) _____

(12) _____

(13) _____

(14) _____

(15) _____

(16) _____

(17) _____

(18) _____

(19) _____

(20) _____

(21) _____

A few years later, Grandin (22)_____ his house repaired. The lost coin was found under the (23)_____. Grandin felt (24)_____ and went to (25)_____. "But," he asked, you knew the gold coin was not on your (26)_____. Why did you refuse to be searched?"

(22) _____
(23) _____
(24) _____
(25) _____
(26) _____

"Because I was a (27)_____," Lebeau answered." My pockets were (28)_____ of food at that time. I had taken some food from the table to (29)_____ home to my (30)_____ and hungry children."

(27) _____
(28) _____
(29) _____
(30) _____

III. Proofreading & Error Correction. (每空 2 分，共 20 分)

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 proofread 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 out the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line.

EXAMPLE

When ∧ art museum wants a new exhibit, it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs them on the wall. When a natural history museum wants an exhibition, it must often build it.

1. an
2. never
3. exhibit

Social customs and ways of behaving change. Things, which were considered impolite many years ago, are

acceptable. Just a few years ago, no man who thought of himself a gentleman would make a fool of himself by smoking when a lady was in a room.

Customs also differ from country to country. Does a man walk on the left or the right of a woman in your country? Or doesn't it matter? What about table manners? Should you use both hands when you are eating? Should you leave one in your lap, or on the table?

The Americans and the British share large number of social customs. For example, in both America and England people shake hands if they meet each other for the first time. Also, most Englishmen will open a door for a woman or offer their seat to a woman, and thus will most Americans. Promptness is important in both countries.

The important thing to remember social customs is not to do anything that might make other people feel comfortable-especially if they are your guests. There is an old story about a man who gave a formal dinner party. When the food served, one of the guests started to eat his peas with a knife. The other guests were amused or shocked, but the host calmly picked his knife and began eating in the same way. It would have been bad manners to make his guest feel foolish or uncomfortable.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

IV. Reading Comprehension.(每个选项 2 分，共 44 分)

In this section there are several reading passages followed by a total of twenty multiple-choice questions. Read the passages carefully and then mark your answers on your COLOURED ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

It has been known for many decades that the appearance of sunspots is roughly periodic, with an average cycle of eleven years. Moreover, the incidence of solar

flares and the flux of solar cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation, and X-radiation all vary directly with the sunspot cycle. But after more than a century of investigation, the relation of these and other phenomena, known collectively as the solar-activity cycle, to terrestrial weather and climate remains unclear. For example, the sunspot cycle and the allied magnetic-polarity cycle have been linked to periodicities discerned in records of such variables as rainfall, temperature, and winds. Invariably, however, the relation is weak, and commonly of dubious statistical significance.

Effects of solar variability over longer terms have also been sought. The absence of recorded sunspot activity in the notes kept by European observers in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries has led some scholars to postulate a brief cessation of sunspot activity at that time (a period called the Maunder minimum). The Maunder minimum has been linked to a span of unusual cold in Europe extending from the sixteenth to the early nineteenth centuries. The reality of the Maunder minimum has yet to be established, however, especially since the records that Chinese naked-eye observers of solar activity made at that time appear to contradict it. Scientists have also sought evidence of long-term solar periodicities by examining indirect climatological data, such as fossil records of the thickness of ancient tree rings. These studies, however, failed to link unequivocally terrestrial climate and the solar-activity cycle, or even to confirm the cycle's past existence.

If consistent and reliable geological or archaeological evidence tracing the solar-activity cycle in the distant past could be found, it might also resolve an important issue in solar physics: how to model solar activity. Currently, there are two models of solar activity. The first supposes that the Sun's internal motions (caused by rotation and convection) interact with its large-scale magnetic field to produce a dynamo, a device in which mechanical energy is converted into the energy of a magnetic field. In short, the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is taken to be self-sustaining, so that the solar-activity cycle it drives would be maintained with little overall change for perhaps billions of years. The alternative explanation supposes that the Sun's large-scale magnetic field is a remnant of the field the Sun acquired when it formed, and is not sustained against decay. In this model, the solar mechanism dependent on the Sun's magnetic field runs down more quickly. Thus, the characteristics of the solar-activity cycle could be expected to change over a long period of time. Modern solar observations span too short a time to reveal whether present cyclical solar activity is a long-lived feature of the Sun, or merely a transient