苏 州 大 学

二00八年攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

专业名称: 英语语言文学; 外国语言学及应用语言学　　考试科目:基础英语 (A) 卷

I. Reading Comprehension (I) (30 points)

Passage One

The field of sociology in the United States developed as a result of a social experience which had very little to do with the political and ideological controversies that stimulated sociology in France and Germany. Rather, the discipline evolved as a result of the experiences associated with the problems of an immigrant society caught in the turmoil of rapid industrialization and urban growth. Indeed, it must be emphasized that from its beginning, sociology has had a very practical interest, which was characterized less by political divisiveness than by social reform and social work. This practical emphasis in the discipline has continued to persist to the present. It has only been since World War II, however, that there has existed something in American higher education that could be properly termed a "sociological establishment" or a highly respected academic field of study. Its major strength as an academic discipline resulted from its empirical and sophisticated approach to the identification and solution of practical but highly significant social problems.

Today, what does the academic sociologist do? Professional sociologists are individuals who study and teach about societies, social institutions, and the patterns of human interaction and human behavior. As a scientific discipline, sociology may be divided into three broad, analytical fields: the study of groups; institutional analysis; and the study of the social structure in general. Thus, the content of the rapidly expanding discipline of sociology is based upon culture and society, with emphasis placed upon the study of the various types of interaction and relationships which exist among individuals and human groups. In the study of such areas as social organization and disorganization, sociologists attempt to explain the evolution and change of social institutions and the changing nature of human attitudinal and value systems. Among the selected topics of investigation included within the study of sociology are the changing nature of family life, institutional life, sexual attitudes, crime and violence, religious values, and the entire gamut of interpersonal relationships in politics and government. Indeed, many of the areas which professional sociologists study are, by their very nature, relatively familiar to many of us even though they are not clearly understood. The basic hypotheses of the discipline--- that social life (both group and individual behavior) is patterned; that value and attitudes are learned, reinforced, and shared; that we as individuals are, in many respects, what others consider us to be--- are ideas which most people now instinctively accept in order to live and function as members of society. These topics, which emphasize individual and group behavior processes, then, comprise areas of concern for sociology as one of the behavioral science disciplines.

During these last decades of the twentieth century, advanced Western society will continue to be confronted with crucial social issues in the context of both individual and group behavior patterns resulting from continued rapid technological expansion. The solution to the problem plaguing our complex society will become, to a much greater extent, the primary responsibility of sociology, social psychology, and cultural anthropology, the three major academic disciplines comprising the behavioral sciences. This trend is being witnessed currently by the increasing numbers of behavioral scientists that are being employed by government, by business and industry, by hospitals and other agencies devoted to problems of health care, by welfare agencies, by public educational systems, and by many other types of organizations in which some systematic knowledge of human behavior is required.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
   A distinguish sociology in the United states from sociology in France and Germany
   B compare sociology with social psychology and cultural anthropology
   C. provide a general discussion of modern Western sociology and its significance
   D. show that sociology is the study of social institutions
2. Which of the following statements about sociology would the author be most likely to disagree with?
   A Most sociologists are interested in theoretical rather than practical questions.
   B There is a discernable structure to everyone's behavior.
   C Human behavior can be systematically studied.
   D One's self –image is not encoded genetically.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that social psychology and cultural anthropology _____.
   A. are subareas of sociology
   B. are other names for sociology
   C. will achieve the academic respectability of sociology
   D.may be consulted for solutions to sociological problems
4. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?
   A. The Sociologist in the Twentieth Century
   B. An Overview of Sociology
   C. Sociology and Behavior
   D. Behavioral Sciences
5. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
   A. Sociology theory is rarely based on empirical evidence.
   B. The problems facing sociologists do not change as times change.
   C. The problems of immigrants in a new culture stimulate sociological research.
   D.There are factors in interpersonal relationships that are not of interest to the sociologist.

Passage Two

Just as moral considerations are implicated in the treatment of persons who have actually engaged in *proscribed*（被禁止的）conduct, so too are they implicated in the treatment of persons accused of such conduct. The issue may be simply posed: can the law afford to treat the accused with dignity and compassion, or must dignity and compassion give way to the need for efficiency?

The answer of the courts over the past two decades has been that the law can — indeed must — treat defendants humanely. A number of valuable principles can be derived from the great decisions of our times. Perhaps the most important of these is the insistence that each person should receive equal justice. Of course much still remains to be done before the noble ideal of equal justice will be a reality. For example, the powerful, but not the weak, have effective assistance of counsel from the earliest stages of the criminal process, enjoy freedom from confinement *pending*（悬而未决）their trials and appeals, receive respectful treatment from judges, prosecutors, policemen, and probation officers, and undergo incarceration（监禁）in prisons that are the least restrictive institutions possible.

Those who look to the law to impose external constraints are not especially troubled by such inequalities. They argue that the criminal law cannot be concerned with assuring that each accused fully understands his rights and has an equal opportunity to assert them. The law's mission is to *acquit*（宣判...无罪）the innocent and to convict the guilty, and procedures are important primarily as means to that end. Convictions must not be reversed for "procedural irregularities" if the defendant petitioner was "guilty anyhow". Collateral attacks on unfair procedures should not be entertained unless the petitioner makes a colorable claim of innocence. These views argue that the criminal system has spent too much effort perfecting justice and too little effort protecting swirl and certain punishment of wrongdoers.

I have always found this argument rather puzzling. I cannot understand how it can be that allowing rich defendants certain rights does not reasonably interfere with the efficient operation of the system, but that ensuring poor defendants the same rights would place an intolerable burden on it. Further, I am convinced that those who fear that too much effort has been expended perfecting the quality of justice are living in a world of make-believe. Since most cases are either dismissed by police or prosecutor, or else disposed of by guilty pleas, for most defendants the criminal process is nothing more than a series of discretionary, and often arbitrary decisions. But my disagreements with the attitudes on criminal procedure of those who subscribe to the law-as-external-constraint thesis extend to an even more fundamental level.

6. From the passage, we can learn that the author's attitude towards the inequity between rich defendants and poor defendants is one of _____.
   A. objection　　B. indifference　　C. agreement　　D. compromise
7. The word "discretionary" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".
   A. opposing　　B. sincere　　C. mistaken　　D. arbitrary
8. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. the inequity between the poor and rich helps solve cases
B. the inequity between the poor and the rich cannot be solved
C. more work should be done to improve poor defendants' condition
D. more work should be done to improve the procedures of criminal law

9. According to the passage the following could be accepted by the author except _____.
A. rich and poor people should be legally equal
B. the police should be free to make decisions concerning a law case
C. some measures should be taken to get the procedures of criminal law better
D. giving both rich and poor defendants certain rights does not reduce the efficiency of the law system

10. What will probably follow this passage according to the end of the passage?
A. Punishment in the criminal law.
B. Criminal law and its weak points.
C. The basic reasons supporting his view.
D. Efficiency of the criminal justice system.

Passage Three

The term euthanasia is derived from the Greek word meaning "a good, or peaceful, death". Like abortion, euthanasia has received ever-increasing support, particularly during the last two decades, and its proponents demand profound changes in our individual, social, and moral attitude toward death.

As a framework for discussion of euthanasia in social education, it should be emphasized that two contemporary developments have resulted in forcing the subject of euthanasia to the forefront of social morality and ethics in modern societies. First, advanced technology has reached the level whereby the medical profession possesses a much wider range of choices between life and death. Second is the ever-increasing demands of the individual to maintain and exercise his rights over matters affecting his mental health, physical health, and his right to live or die.

With regard to the former, in technologically advanced societies, mere biological existence can be prolonged indefinitely by artificial life-supporting mechanisms. Sophisticated apparatus, new drugs, and the artificial transplantation of vital organs can give a new lease on life to persons who, in many instances, would rather die. From the standpoint of human rights, the depressing evidence concerning needless human suffering continues to prompt the idea that people, like animals, have the legal and moral right to a merciful death, or euthanasia.

Like abortion, the concept of legalizing the right to a merciful death has raised many significant moral, social, legal, and medical questions. The proposals to legalize voluntary euthanasia, under stringent conditions, have resulted in considerable criticism from organized Christianity. This is not surprising, since the sacredness of human life and personality is a fundamental tenet of the Christian faith. A basic concept for student awareness is that much of the criticism of euthanasia from organized, as well as other segments of society, involves both the relativity of the term and the negative precedent that legalized euthanasia could set for humanity.

Euthanasia, or mercy killing, is an idea that conjures up nearly as much fear as death itself among many. Indeed, it is one thing to translate the Greek word into "the good death"; it is another to be specific about such a benign term. Such questions arise as: Is it something you do to yourself: suicide? Is it something others do to you: murder? Could it be used as an excuse for genocide: the mass killing of the innocent, young or old, who happen to be a "political," "economical" or "racial" burden on a particular society? The racial theories and mass extermination practices of the Nazi period in Germany continue to haunt the Western world, and reinforce the fear of any legislation that could result in a repetition of this tragic era in contemporary history.

In its literal connotation, euthanasia, in the voluntary sense, reflects none of these social tragedies. Its legal and moral interpretation means that any individual who is incurably sick or miserably senile, whose condition is hopeless, and who desires to die, should be enabled to do so; and that he should be enabled to do so without his incurring, or his family incurring, or those who provide or administer the means of death incurring, any legal penalty or moral stigma whatsoever.

It is important for students to realize that the concept of euthanasia, like most contemporary controversial social theme, has been evolving for a long period. Nevertheless, in the United States, as in all societies, the power structures of both state and church have constantly rejected legislation deemed likely to result in the individual right of choice involving matters of life and death. The only way that governing establishments, until recent years, have been able to maintain their sovereignty in such matters has been to keep their inhabitants within the framework of legal and religious patterns that may have served society well at one time, but have now, largely as a result of technological advances, ceased to be useful to humanity. Throughout any discussion of euthanasia, it should continually be stressed that even though we are in many respects a violent society, reacting violently to various forms of official doctrine or human prejudice, we are also a nation in which capital punishment for major crimes is becoming increasingly rare.

11.Which of the following groups does the author imply that this essay's audience comprise?

A. Students

B. Physicians

C. critics of euthanasia

D. proponents of euthanasia

12.According to the passage, the translation of euthanasia into "the good death" is inadequate because _____

A. death is never good.

B. of the Greek tendency to oversimplify.

C. it is implicitly associated with abortion.

D. that translation does not indicate many possible connotations of the term.

13. According to the passage, one of the factors that has established euthanasia as an important social issue is _____

A. the number of individuals who insist upon making their own health decisions

B. its recognized relationship to capital punishment

C. a militant Christian movement against it
D. a change in American lifestyle

14. The primary purpose of this passage is to _____.
A. stress the rights of the individual
B. argue for the social acceptance of euthanasia
C. argue against the social acceptance of euthanasia
D. summarize attitudes, questions, and definitions related to euthanasia

15. The author implies in the final paragraph that the decreased incidence of capital punishment _____.
A. reflects the right of individuals to decide their own fate
B. has weakened national sovereignty
C. reflects changing modern attitudes toward life and death
D. is not favored by the power structure

II. Reading Comprehension (II) (15 points)

Read the following passage and give in **Chinese** *a shortest possible summary of it.*

... Particular languages, it would seem, have a universal substructure, certainly in grammar and vocabulary and perhaps also in phonology, and a non-universal superstructure, which is not only built upon this substructure, but is fully integrated with it.

The universal substructure is determined in part by the genetically transmitted cognitive faculties of the human mind and, no less important, by genetically determined human drives and appetites; and in part by the interaction of these biologically determined cognitive and non-cognitive factors with the physical world as it presents itself to human beings. Whether there is also a language-acquisition faculty as such is so far uncertain. However, the process of language-acquisition is such that the biological transmission of whatever is universal in language is also dependent, for its success, upon the process of cultural transmission.

As to the non-universal superstructure in languages, this is much more obviously a matter of cultural transmission – and in two senses. Not only is this part of linguistic competence transmitted from one generation to the next by means of a particular society's institutions, but what is transmitted is itself an important component in that society's culture. If competence in a particular language implies the ability to produce and understand sentences of that language, then it is unquestionably a part of culture: i.e. social knowledge. For much of the meaning of expressions, including their descriptive as well as their social and expressive meaning, is non-universal and culture-dependent. This point has been made with reference to two very different examples in the preceding two sections. So too, however, has the no less important point that, although it may be impossible to translate all the sentences of one language into the sentences of another without distortion or makeshift compromises, it is usually possible to get someone who does not know the language and culture of the original to understand, more or less satisfactorily, even those culture-dependent expressions which resist translation into any language with which he is familiar.

III. Vocabulary (20 points)

Decide which of the four choices is closest in meaning to the headword:

1. wary
   a. knowing b. cautious
   c. tired d. risky
2. aperture
   a. a small needle b. a big circle
   c. a small hole d. a large cave
3. graphically
   a. vividly b. obviously
   c. extremely d. remarkably
4. stymie
   a. startle b. threaten
   c. stripe d. thwart
5. metaphysical
   a. supernatural b. thoughtful
   c. experimental d. empirical
6. countenance
   a. counteract b. approve
   c. alleviate d. consign
7. unseemly
   a. uncertain b. inappropriate
   c. agreeable d. irresponsible
8. idiosyncratic
   a. peculiar to the individual b. shared by the group
   c. bizarre to the eye d. foolish to the world
9. meander
   a. stray b. stumble
   c. stroll d. stalk
10. celestial
   a. of the sun b. of the earth
   c. of the moon d. of the sky
11. bucolic
   a. curvy b. urban
   c. pastoral d. massive
12. ravishing
   a. entrancing b. shocking
   c. entertaining d. soaking
13. miscellany
   a. a single item b. a collection of various things
   c. a pile of books d. a group of small islands
14. discernible

a. invisible　　b. intangible
c. preferable　　d. perceptible

15. improvise
a. make for　　b. make out
c. make up　　d. make off

16. expedient
a. suited to a purpose　　b. inappropriate to a purpose
c. inconvenient　　d. unbeneficial

17. acrid
a. unpleasantly sharp　　b. horribly wrong
c. comfortably small　　d. amazingly cheap

18. cogent
a. congenial　　b. conducive
c. conceptual　　d. convincing

19. respite
a. continuation　　b. interval
c. persistence　　d. duration

20. natal
a. relating to growth　　b. relating to death
c. relating to birth　　d. relating to life

IV. Corrections (15 points)

Insert ONE word in each line of the following passage.

If there is any misleading concept, it is of 'coeducation': (1)
that because women and men are in the same classrooms, (2)
hearing the same, reading the same books, performing (3)
the same laboratory experiments, they are receiving an education. (4)
They are not, first because the content of the education (5)
validates men even as it invalidates women. Its message (6)
is that men have the shapers and thinkers of the world, (7)
and that this is only natural. The of higher education, including (8)
the so-called sciences, is white and male, racist and, (9)
and this bias is expressed in both subtle and blatant. (10)
So, we understand that inculcating in our society (11)
a culture of democracy is a process that will occur time, (12)
we must set in place short and medium mechanisms (13)
that ensure the of the rights of women and children (14)
and accord them the dignity which they are entitled. (15)

V. Rewriting (20 points)

Rewrite each of the following by using an appropriate expression given.

preside over, strive for, get the hang of, shape up, allow for,
dispose of, dwindle away, lay to rest, feed on, prior to

1. The history of train transport has partly been a history of trying very hard to achieve greater efficiency.
2. It is the responsibility of each laboratory worker to be sure that chemical waste generated from their activities is dealt with properly.
3. His greatest energy was centered in the development of the company of which he was the head up to the hour of his death.
4. The minister resigned, and the government hoped that the scandal would finally be forgotten.
5. We dropped divers into the water approximately 70m away while the whale was eating medium to large krill swarms.
6. Although assembling the forms was slow at first, they learned how to do it near the end of the project.
7. Careful preparations before your departure can affect whether or not you have a successful experience abroad.
8. Taking inflation at 5% into consideration, the cost of the project will be $2 million.
9. The country's foreign currency reserves have gradually become less and less over the past few years.
10. Bad drivers have been warned that they had better improve their behavior or risk losing their licenses.

VI. Cloze (20 points)

Fill in each blank with a proper word or expression given; change the form if necessary.

Passage One:

resignation, behind, high, regular, central, fortunate,
replenish, flat, seed, lick, it, poise, loose

This is a place called "the farm" where I lived once, in a time that was very lonely. ___1___ I was unconscious of my loneliness then, and felt ___2___ only deeply, bewildered, in the half-bright way that a puppy feels pain.

I loved the place, and still do. I was an ordinary farm, a calf-raising, haymaking farm, and very beautiful. Its ___3___ messy pastures ran along one side of the ___4___ portion of a quarter-mile road in the central part of an island, an island in Puget Sound, so that from the ___5___ end of the road you could look west toward the Pacific, to the Sound and its hundred islands, and from the other end---- and from the farm---- you could see east to the water between you and the mainland, and beyond it the mainland's mountains ___6___ smooth with snow.

I like the clutter about the place, the way everything blossomed or ___7___ or rusted; I liked the hundred half-finished projects, the smells, and the way the animals always broke ___8___. It is calming to herd animals. Often a ___9___ rodeo breaks out----- two people

and a clever cow can kill a morning----- but still, it is calming. You laugh for a while, exhausted, and silence is restored, the beasts are back in their pastures, the fences not fixed but disguised as if they were fixed, ensuing the animals' temporary __10__: and a great calm descends, a lack of urgency, a sense of having to invent something to do until the next time you must run and chase cattle.

Passage Two:

accumulate, market, blessing, testimony, fat, front, fade,
affluent, generate, bombard, contrary, average, promise, crush.

The persistent popularity of the antiquated joke wherein one person remarks, "money is the root of all evil," and his friend responds, "I know, I've been rooting for it all my life" is a __1__ to the ambivalences and conflicts __2__ by money in our society. Dow-Jones __3__, tax shelters, investment opportunities, and the like make the __4__ pages of our newspapers, respected magazines, and journals. Get-rich books make the best seller lists and "sweepstake" mailings __5__ us regularly. Casinos, lotteries, the stock market---- all government-supported and –regulated---- transmit the idea that to own a million dollars is wonderful, a fantastic achievement. Thus, people strive aggressively for the __6__ of wealth in order to reach the __7__ goals of serenity and happiness. The fantasy of "miracles" which is created by a fat bank account, however, __8__ in the shadows of disappointments and frustrations once it is obtained. Those who spend a lifetime struggling unsuccessfully for green, silver, and gold usually die in depression and despair. Power, travel, external security, free time, and other __9__ are potentially available to the __10__. The blessings, unfortunately, are often mixed.

VII. Translation (30 points)

Translate the following sentences into proper English with the key words and phrases given below.

enduring nurture represent indulge lay the blame on
with all count preserve speculation precedence

1. 保护城市古迹的委员会已经成立。
2. 参观者对我们古老长城大加赞赏。
3. 他在搞股票投机买卖中亏了许多钱。
4. 很少有人能给听众把相对论阐述清楚。
5. 李教授专心搞科研，难得有机会好好度假
6. 他可以算作本世纪我国最出色的舞蹈家之一。
7. 这项任务必须给予优先于所有其它工作的地位。
8. 我们必须培养年轻人，使他们成长为建设祖国的人才。
9. 我很敬重您，但是，在这个问题上，我不得不提出异议。
10. 这些政客企图把他们自己的卑陋行为推卸到他们的助手身上。

(End)