

基础英语

PART ONE CLOZE (20 Points)

Directions: Fill in each blank in the following passage with a word given.

TEXT 1

continued, listed, while, lending, in, as, include, appearing, lasting, succeeded

Gothic architecture is a style of architecture which flourished during the high and late medieval period. It evolved from Romanesque architecture and was ___1___ by Renaissance architecture.

Originating in 12th-century France and ___2___ into the 16th century, Gothic architecture was known during the period as “the French Style”, with the term Gothic first ___3___ during the latter part of the Renaissance. Its characteristic features ___4___ the pointed arch, the ribbed vault and the flying buttress.

Gothic architecture is most familiar ___5___ the architecture of many of the great cathedrals, abbeys and parish churches of Europe. It is also the architecture of many castle, palaces, town halls, guild halls, universities, and to a less prominent extent, private dwellings.

It is in the great churches and cathedrals and ___6___ a number of civic buildings that the Gothic style was expressed most powerfully, its characteristics ___7___ themselves to appeal to the emotions. A great number of ecclesiastical buildings remain from this period, of which even the smallest are often structures of architectural distinction ___8___ many of the larger churches are considered priceless works of art and are ___9___ with UNESCO as World Heritage Sites.

A series of Gothic revivals began in mid-18th century England, spread through 19th-century Europe and ___10___, largely for ecclesiastical and university structures, into the 20th century.

TEXT 2

fully, major, control, yet, deciding, looking, into, found, or, were

What's more valuable to working mothers than a full-time nanny with magical powers? For one thing, a flexible schedule, according to new research from Baylor University, which found that women who return to work after giving birth are more likely to stay on the job if they have greater ___26___ over their work schedules.

Retaining working moms is a ___27___ issue. According to data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 71 percent of women with children under the age of 18 were working or ___28___ for work, and nearly 60 percent of women with young children ___29___ employed. ___30___, a large number of mothers who return to work after childbirth subsequently leave the labor force.

"The transition back to work is pivotal for a new mother, and this study offers important insight ___31___ the understanding of how a job can either contribute to ___32___ detract from the mother's decision to stay with her employer after she returns to work," said Dawn S. Carlson, study author, at the Hankamer School of Business at Baylor University, Waco.

The study also ___33___ that it isn't all about the flexible schedule. Job security also plays

an important role in ____34____ where to work after having children. When job security is high, workers are not distracted by worry or exhausted by strain. Instead, they are able to engage more ____35____ in responsibilities inside and outside the workplace.

PART TWO READING COMPREHENSION (50 Points)

Section A (30 points, 6 points each)

Directions: *Paraphrase the underlined sentences in the following passages.*

TEXT 1

The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing. The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion.

TEXT 2

No person receives credit for a new idea unless he publishes it for all the world to see and criticize. It is further considered advisable to announce ideas in papers read to colleagues at public gatherings that they might blast the speaker down face to face. Ever after announcement or publication, no observation can be accepted until it has been confirmed by an independent observer, and no theory is considered more than, at best, an interesting speculation until it is backed by experimental evidence that has been independently confirmed and has withstood the rigid doubts of others in the field.

TEXT 3

Scientists may have discovered the secret to avoiding the fiscal cliff: Happiness. Regardless of whether money can buy happiness, being happy may actually make you more money down the road, new research finds. People who express more positive emotions as teenagers and greater life satisfaction as young adults tend to have higher incomes by the time they're 29, according to a study published by the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

TEXT 4

Social progress has done away with the need for backbreaking work and has provided time and leisure for personality development. With it, indeed because of it, today the middle-class family expects each of its members to develop his unique personality, and so does each individual, more or less, himself. This new obligation of the family to provide a setting for the development of a unique personality makes family consensus extremely difficult, if not impossible. Nothing is more problematic for a small group of quite different, unique individuals than to live in close quarters, in close harmony with each other.

TEXT 5

The prolonged controversy concerning scientific misconduct may be better understood if we take care to define our terms, frames of reference, and points of prejudice. Our ignorance of the impact of scientific ethics on the efficiency of doing successful research is equaled only by our failure to study how people get to be good scientists. We probably know as much as is necessary about the incidence of serious misconduct, but know very little about the prevalence of other practices, good or bad. It is necessary to educate the consumer about the idiosyncrasies of science, and the practitioners of science about their art.

Section B (20 points)

Directions: *Write a summary for the following text. The summary is supposed to be about one-third of the text in length.*

In developing a model of cognition, we must recognize that perception of the external world does not always remain independent of motivation. While progress toward maturity is positively correlated with differentiation between motivation and cognition, tension will, even in the mature adult, militate towards a narrowing of the range of perception and in the lessening of the objectivity of perception.

Cognition can be seen as the first step in the sequence of events leading from the external stimulus to the behavior of the individual. The child develops from belief that all things are an extension of its own body to the recognition that objects exist independent of his perception. He begins to demonstrate awareness of people and things which are removed from his sensory apparatus and initiates goal directed behaviors. He may, however, refuse to recognize the existence of barriers to the attainment of his goals, despite the fact that his cognition of these objects has been previously demonstrated.

In the primitive being, goal-directed behavior can be very simply motivated. The presence of an attractive object will cause an infant to reach for it; its removal will result in the cessation of that action. Studies have shown no evidence of the infant's frustration; rather, it appears that the infant ceases to desire the object when he cannot see it. Further indications are that the infant's attention to the attractive object increases as a result of its not being in his grasp. In fact, if he holds a toy and another is presented, he is likely to drop the first in order to clutch the second. Often, once he has the one desired in his hands, he loses attention and turns to something else.

The impact of the socialization process, particularly that parental and social group ideology, may reduce cognitively directed behavior. The tension this produced, as for instance the stress of fear, anger, or extreme emotion, will often be the overriding influence.

PART THREE TRANSLATION (50 Points)

Section A (20 points)

Directions: *Put the following English passage into Chinese.*

It begins to look, more and more disturbingly, as if the gift of language is the single human trait that marks us all genetically, setting us apart from the rest of life.

Language is, like nest-building or hive-making, the universal and biologically specific activity of human beings. We engage in it communally, compulsively, and automatically. We cannot be human without it; if we were to be separated from it our minds would die, as surely as bees lost from the hive.

We are born knowing how to use language. The capacity to recognize syntax, to organize and deploy words into intelligible sentences, is innate in the human mind. We are programmed to identify patterns and generate grammar. There are invariant and variable structures in speech that are common to all of us. As chicks are endowed with an innate capacity to read information in the shapes of overhanging shadows, telling hawk from other birds, we can identify the meaning of grammar in a string of words, and we are born this way. According to Chomsky, who has examined it as a biologist looks at live tissue, language “must simply be a biological property of the human mind.” The universal attributes of language are genetically set; we do not learn them, or make them up as we go along.

Section B (20 points)

Directions: Put the following Chinese passage into English.

近年来有一种观点，把人比喻成木桶，说这个木桶如果有一块短板，它的容积就会就会受到影响，这样的人就会缺乏发展潜力，将来就难以获得成功。我坚决反对把人比喻成木桶的。人不是容器，可以终身学习终身发展的。他今天没有学到的东西明天需要就可以学，谁说这个缺陷会存在一辈子带进棺材？研究表明，人在离开学校后所学的知识远比在学校学得多。今天有不少的学生缺少了学习动力和兴趣，离开学校就不爱读书了，这倒是值得担忧的。

Section C (10 points)

Directions: Put the following ancient Chinese passage into English.

虎求百兽而食之，得狐。狐曰：“子无敢食我也！天帝使我长百兽。今子食我，是逆天帝命也！子以我为不信，吾为子先行，于随我后，观百兽之见我而敢不走乎？”虎以为然，故遂与之行。兽见之，皆走。虎不知兽畏己而走也，以为畏狐也。

PART FOUR WRITING (30 Points)

Directions: Write an article of no less than 500 words on the following topic.

Topic: What kind of people does the society need more, specialists or all-rounders?