2019年军队文职统一考试《专业科目》外国语言文学类—英语试题

一、语法与词汇。根据题目要求，在选项中选出恰当的选项

1 My son failed to come back home last night. This morning the police came to our house and ____ my worst fears that he was injured in a car accident.

A、advocated　　B、confirmed
C、promised　　D、insured

2 In an effort to ____ culture shocks, I think it is necessary to know something about the nature of culture.

A、get off　　B、get by
C、get through　　D、get over

3 Tom likes swimming, but he doesn't like playing basketball. (　)

A、So do I.
B、So it is with me.
C、Neither do I.
D、I do so, too.

4 My grandparents always enjoy the ____ of their relatives.

A、company　　B、accompaniment
C、companion　　D、compassion

5 And much of what I stumbled into by following my ____ and intuition turned out to be priceless alter on.

A、determination　　B、curiosity
C、feeling　　D、imagination

6 The ____ at the military academy is so rigid that some people cannot endure it.

A、convention　　B、confinement
C、principle　　D、discipline

7 The machinery had been wrecked so efficiently that police were sure it was a case of ____.

A、vagabond　　B、sabotage
C、paradox　　D、tachyon

8 The social workers tried to ____ the juvenile delinquents.

A、quarantine　　B、muddle
C、rehabilitate　　D、indent

9 The scents of the flowers was ____ to us by the breeze.

A、intercepted　　B、detested
C、saturated　　D、wafted

10 Tony stops him with news that a plane has ____ over the Mojave Desert.

A、blown down　　B、blown off
C、blown up　　D、blown in

11 He remained calm even ____ of such obvious danger.

A、in the event　　B、in the face
C、in disregard　　D、in defiance

12 Jack is so ____ to his appearance that he never has his clothes pressed.

A、adverse　　B、anonymous
C、indifferent　　D、casual

13 He may also need money to construct irrigation ____ and improve his farm in other ways.

A、vessels　　B、routes
C、paths　　D、channels

14 My investment in that company can no longer be ____ as a source of income.

A、looked on　　B、insisted on
C、reckoned on　　D、capitalized on

15 The injured in the tsunami ____ gook care of by some medical teams.

A、is taken　　B、are being taken
C、are taking　　D、is being taken

16 The three men tried many times to sneak across the border into the neighboring country ____ by the police each time.

A、had been captured
B、being always captured
C、only to be captured
D、unfortunately captured

17 It was not until I came here ____ I realized this place was famous for not only its beauty but also its long history.

A、who　　B、that　　C、where　　D、before

18 ____ that advance seems to be following advance on almost a monthly basis.

A、so rapid is the rate of progress that
B、rapid as the rate of progress is that
C、so rapid is the rate of progress as
D、rapid as the rate of progress as

19 There ____ be any difficulty about passing the road test since you have practiced a lot in the driving school.

A、mustn't　　B、shan't
C、shouldn't　　D、needn't

20 Sunburn can be just ____ a heat burn.

A、as serve
B、sever
C、as severe as
D、severe as

二、基础常识。根据题目要求，在选项中选出恰当的选项

21 The indigenous people in Australia are ____, which have 2.2%of the total population in 2001.

A、Aborigines
B、Maoris
C、Indians
D、Eskimos

22 In England, the most famous of the Catholic conspiracies was ____.

A、the Cobham's plot
B、the murder of Thomas Becket
C、the execution of Mary Queen of Scots
D、the Gunpowder Plot

23 The Hundred Year's War between Britain and France was fought ____.

A、from 1327 to 1453
B、from 1337 to 1453
C、from 1347 to 1453
D、from 1357 to 1453

24 Which of the following statements about American education is WRONG? ( )

A、Elementary and secondary education in America is free and compulsory
B、Private schools are financially supported by religious or nonreligious private organizations or individuals
C、There are more public colleges and universities than the private ones
D、Credits taken at community colleges are normally applicable to requirement for a four-year bachelor's degree

25 Easter is a holiday usually connected to the following except ____.

A、the reunion of a large family
B、the eating of Easter eggs
C、the coming of spring
D、the resurrection of Christ

26 The distinction between parole and langue was proposed by ____.

A、Halliday
B、Chomsky
C、Bloomfield
D、Saussure

27 When a speaker express his intention of speaking,such as asking a person to open the windows,he is performing ____.

A、an illocutionary act
B、a perlocutionary act
C、a locutionary act
D、none of the above

28 English consonants can be classified into stops,fricatives,nasals,etc.In terms of ____.

A、openness of mouth
B、manner of articulation
C、place of articulation
D、Voicing

29 Pragmatics differs from traditional semantics in that is studies meaning not in isolation,but in ____.

A、relationship
B、sentence
C、words
D、context

30 Which of the following is not a novel by Ernest Hemingway?

A、For whom The Bell Tolls
B、The Sun Also Rises
C、The Old Man and The Sea
D、This Side of Paradise

三、阅读理解。根据题目要求，在选项中选出恰当的选项

(一)

Text A

Despite Denmark's manifest virtues, Danes never talk about how proud they are to be Danes. This would sound weird in Danish. When Danes talk to foreigners about Denr
mindedness and self-
indulgence of their countrymen and the high taxes. No Dane would look you in the eye and say, "Denmark is a great country." You're supposed to figure this out for yourself.

It is the land of the silk safety net, where almost half the national budget goes toward smoothing out life's inequalities, and there is plenty of money for schools, day care, ret
Danes love seminars: three days at a study cntre hearing about waste management is almost as good as a ski trip. It is a culture bombarded by English, in advertising, pop
there is no Danish Academy to defend against it--
old dialects persist in Jutland that can barely be understood by Copenhageners. It is the land where, as the saying goes,"
Few have too much and fewer have too little," and a foreigner is struck by the sweet egalitarianism that prevails, where the lowliest clerk gives you a level gaze, where Sir a
--- about 55%of Danish garbage gets made into something new----
and no nuclear poser plants. It's a nation of tireless planner. Trains run on time. Things operate well in general.

Such a nation of overachievers----a brochure from the Ministry of Business and Industry says,"
Denmark is one of the world's cleanest and most organized countries, with virtually no pollution,crime, or poverty. Denmark is the most corruption-
free society in the Northern Hemisphere." So, of course, one's heart lifts at any sighting of Danish sleaze: skinhead graffiti on buildings ("Foreigners Out of Denmark!"), brok

Nonetheless, it is an orderly land. You drive through a Danish town, it comes to an end at a stone wall, and on the other side is a field of barley, a nice clean line:town here,
walkers. People stand on the curb and wait for the red light to change, even if it's 2 a.m. and there's not a car in sight. However, Danes don't think of themselves as a wainti
at-2.a.m-for-the-green-light people----
that's how they see Swedes and Germans. Danes see themselves as jazzy people, improvisers, more free spirited than Swedes, but the truth is (though one should not say
speaking, utterly honest, highly disciplined people will get your goods around to Scandinavia, the Baltic States, and Russia. Airports, seaports, highways, and rail lines are u
maintained.

The orderliness of the society doesn't mean that Danish lives are less messy or lonely than yours or mine, and no Dane would tell you so. You can hear plenty about bitter f

But there is a sense of entitlement and security that Danes grow up with. Certain things are yours by virtue of citizenship, and you shouldn't feel bad for taking what you're e

31 The Author thinks that Danes adopt a ____attitude towards their country.

A、boastful B、modest
C、deprecating D、mysterious

32 Which of the following is NOT a Danish characteristic cited in the passage? ( )

A、fondness of foreign culture
B、equality in society
C、linguistic tolerance
D、persistent planning

33 The author's reaction to statement by the Ministry of Business and Industry is ____.

A、disapproving B、approving
C、noncommittal D、doubtful

34 According to the passage,Dunish orderliness____.

A、sets the people apart from Germans and Swedes
B、spares Danes social troubles besetting other people
C、is considered economically essential to the country
D、prevents Danes from acknowledging existing trouble

35 At the end of the passage the author states all the following except that ____.

A、Danes are clearly informed of their social benefits
B、orderliness has alleviated unemployment
C、Danes take for granted what is given to them
D、the open system helps to tide the country over

(二)

TEXT B

He emerged, all of a sudden, in 1957: the most explosive new poetic talent of the English post-
war era. Poetry specialised, at that moment, in the wry chronicling of the everyday. The poetry of Yorkshire-
bom Ted Hughes, first published in a book called "The Hawk in the Rain"
when he was 27, was unlike anything written by his immediate predecessors. Driven by an almost Jacobean rhetoric, it had a visionary fervour. Its most eye-
catching characteristic was Hughes's ability to get beneath the skins of animals: foxes, otters, pigs. These animals were the real thing all right, but they were also armorial d
symbols of the countryside and lifeblood of the earth in which they were rooted. It gave his work a raw, primal stink.

It was not only England that thought so either. Hughes's book was also published in America, where it won the Galbraith prize, a major literary award. But then, in 1963, Syl
imposed public silence about their relationship in a book of loose-
weave poems called "Birthday Letters". In this new and exhilarating collection of real letter, Hughes return to the issue of his first wife's death, which he calls his "big and un

The analysis is raw, pained and ruthlessly self-
aware. For all the moral torment, the writing itself has the same rush and vigour that possessed Hughes's early poetry. Some books of letters serve as a personalised histor
long notoriety. These letters are filled with his wrestling with the consequences of being the part-private, part-
public creature that he became, desperate to devote himself to his writing, and yet subject to endless invasions of his privacy.

Hughes is an absorbing and intricate commentator upon his own poetry, even when he is standing back from it and good-
humouredly condemning himself for "its fantasticalia, its pretticisms and its infinite verballifications". He also believed, from first to last, that poetry had a special place in the

36 The poetry of Hughes's forerunners is characteristic of ____.

A、Its natural, crude flavor
B、its fantastical enthusiam
C、its penetrating sight
D、its distorted of people's daily life

37 The word "vilified" most porbaby means ____.

A、tortured B、scolded
C、harassed D、tormented

38 According to the third paragraph, Hughes's collection of letters are ____.

A、personal recollection of his life
B、personalized historical chronicle of his literary engagement
C、reflections of his struggle with his devotion and the reality
D、his meditation on the literary world

39 From the letters, we may find the cause of Hughes's internal struggle is ____.

A、his devotion to the literacy world
B、that he is a part-private, part-public creature
C、that he is constrained by the fear of his privacy being invaded
D、his fame and notoriety

40 By "lucky readers" in the last sentence, the auther means ____.

A、children who read poetry
B、children who have a headfull of songs
C、children who have the guardian angel installed behind the tongue
D、children who own blocks of refined and achieved and exemplary language

(三)

TEXT C

Richard, King of England from 1189 to 1199, with all his characteristic virtues and faults cast in a heroic mould, is one of the most fascinating medieval figures. He has been described as the creature and embodiment of the age of chivalry. In those days the lion was much admired in heraldry, and more than one king sought to link himself with its repute. When Richard's contemporaries called him "Coeur de Lion"(The lion heart), they paid a lasting compliment to the king of beasts. Little did the English people owe him for his services, and heavily did they pay for his adventures. He was in England only twice for a few short months in his ten years' regin; yet his memory has always English hearts, and seems to prsent throughout the centuries the pattern of fighting man. In all deeds of prowess as well as in large schemes of war

Richard shone. He was tall and delicately shaped strong in nerve and sinew, and most dexterous in arms. He rejoiced in personal combat, and regarded his opponents without malice as necessary agents in his fame. He loved war, not so much for the sake of glory or political ends, but as other men love science or poetry, for the excitement of the struggle and the glow of victory. By this his whole temperament was toned; and united with the highest qualities of the military commander, love of war called forth all the powers of his mind and body.

Although a man of blood and violence, Richard was too impetuous to be either treacherous on habitually cruel. He was as ready to forgive as he was hasty to offend; he was oen-handed and munificent to profusion; in war circumspect in design and skillful in execution; in political a child, lacking in subtlety and experience. His political alliances were formed upon his likes and dislikes; his political schemes had neither unity nor clearness of purpose. The advantages gained for him by military geoids were flung away through diplomatic ineptitude. When, on the journey to the East, Messina in sicily was won by his arms he was easily persuaded to share with his polished, faithless ally, Philip Augustus, fruits of a victory which more wisely used might have foiled the French King's artful schemes. The rich and tenable acquisition of Cyprus was cast away even more easily than it was won. His life was one magnificent parade, which ended, left only an empty plain.

In 1199, when the difficulties of raising revenue for the endless war were at their height, good news was brought to King Richard. It was said there had been dug up near the castle of Chaluz, on the lands of one of his French vassals, a treasure of wonderful quality; a group of golden images of an emporor, his wife, sons and daughters, seated round a table, also of gold, had been unearthed. The King claimed this treasure as lord paramount. The lord of Chaluz resisted the demand, and the King laid siege to his small, weak castle. On the third day, as he rode daringly, near the wall. Confident in his hard-tried luck, a bolt from a crossbow struck him in the left shoulder by the neck. The wound, already deep, was aggravated by the necessary cutting out of the arrow-head. Gangrene set in, and Coeur de Lion knew that he must pay a soldier's debt. He prepared for death with fortitude and calm, and in accordance with the principles he had followed. He arranged his affairs; he divided to be his heir, and made all present swear fealty to him. He ordered the archer who had shot the fatal bolt, and who was now a prisoner, to be brought before him. He pardoned him, and made him a gift of money. For seven years he had not confessed for fear of being compelled to be reconciled to Philip, but now he received the offices of the Church with sincere and exemplary piety, and died in the forty-second year of his age on April 6, 1199, worthy, by the consent of all men, to sit with King Arthur and Roland and other heroes of martil romance at some Eternal round Table, which we trust the Creator of the Universe in His comprehension will not have forgotten to provide.

The archer was flayed alive.

41 "little did the English people own him for his service"(Paragraph One) means that the English ____.

A、received little protection from him
B、paid few taxes to him
C、gave him little respect
D、had no real cause to feel grateful to him

42 To say that his life was a "magnificent parade" (Paragraph Two) implies that to some extent it was ____.

A、an empty show
B、lived too pompously
C、impressive and admirable
D、spent chiefly at war

43 Richard's behavior as death approached showed ____.

A、bravery and self control
B、wisdom and correctness
C、Devotion and romance
D、chivalry and charity

44 The point of the last short paragraph is that Richard was ____.

A、cheated by his own successors
B、determined to take revenge on his enemies
C、more generous to his enemies than his successors
D、unable to influence the behavior of his successors

45 Which of the following phrase best describes Richard as seen by the author?

A、an aggressive king, too fond of war
B、a brave king with minor faults
C、A Competent but cunning solider
D、a kind with political skills

(四)

TEXT D

Examinations Exert a Pernicious Influence on Education

We might marvel at the progress made in every field of study, but the methods of testing a person's knowledge and ability remain as primitive as ever they were. It really is extraordinary that after all these years, educationists have still failed to device anything more efficient and reliable than examinations. For all the pious claim that examinations text what you know, it is common knowledge that they more often do the exact opposite. They may be a good means of testing memory, or the knack of working rapidly under extreme pressure, but they can tell you nothing about a person's true ability and aptitude.

As anxiety-makers, examinations are second to none. That is because so much depends on them. They are the mark of success of failure in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day. It doesn't matter that you weren't feeling very well, or that your mother died. Little things like that don't count: the exam goes on. No one can give of his best when he is in mortal terrow, or after a slppeless night, yet this is precisely what the examination system expects him to do. The moment a child begins school, he enters a world of vicious competition where success and failure are clearly defined and measured. Can we wonder at the increasing number of 'drop-outs': young people who are written off as utter failures before they have even embarked on a career? Can we be surprised at the suicide rate among students?

A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system does anything but that. What has to be learnt is rigidly laid down by a syllabus, so the student is encouraged to memorize. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely, but to restrict his reading; they do not enable him to seek more and more knowledge, but induce cramming. They lower the standards of teaching, for they deprive the teacher of all freedoms. Teachers themselves are often judged by examination results and instead of teaching their subjects, they are reduced to training their students in exam techniques which they despise. The most successful candidates are not always the best educated; they are the best trained in the technique of working under duress.

The results on which so much depends are often nothing more than a subjective assessment by some anonymous examiner. Examiners are only human. They get tired and hungry; they make mistakes. Yet they have to mark stacks of hastily crawled scripts in a limited aount of time. They work under the same sort of pressure as the candidates. And their word carries weight. After a judge's decision you have the right of appeal, but not after an examiner's. There must surely be many simpler and more effective ways of assessing a person's true abilities. Is is cynical to suggest that examinations are merely a profitable business for the institutions that run them? This is what it boils down to in the last analysis. The best comment on the system is this illiterate message recently scrawled on a wall: 'I were a teenage drop-out and now I are a teenage millionaire.'

46 The main idea of this passage is ____.

A、examinations exert a pernicious influence on education
B、examinations are ineffective
C、examinations are profitable for institutions
D、examinations are a burden on students

47 The author's attitude toward examinations is ____.

A、detest
B、approval
C、critical
D、indifferent

48 The fate of students is decided by ____.

A、education
B、institutions
C、examinations
D、students themselves

49 According to the author, the most important of a good education is ____.

A、to encourage students to read widely
B、to train students to think on their own
C、to teach students how to tackle exams
D、to master his fate

50 Why does the author mention court? ( )

A、Give an example
B、For comparison
C、It shows that teachers' evolutions depend on the results of examinations
D、It shows the results of court is more effectise

四、英汉互译。英汉互译

51 请把下段文字翻译成英语：

我们要积极拓展两国互利合作，要秉持共赢理念，不断提高合作水平。当前，要着力加强宏观经济政策协调，同有关各方一道，推动20国领导人杭州峰会取得积极成果，向国际社会传递信心，为世界经济注入动力。要全力争取早日达成互利共赢的中美投资协定，要深化两国在气候变化、发展、网络、反恐、防扩散、两军和执法等领域交流合作，加强双方在重大国际和地区以及全球性问题上的沟通和协调。我们要妥善管控分歧和敏感问题，双方存在一些分歧是难以避免的，双方应该以务实和建设性的态度管控好。

52 请把下段文字翻译成汉语：

If people mean anything at all by the expression
"untimely death", they must believe that some deaths run on a better schedule than others. Death in old age is rarely called untimely-
a long life is thought to be full one. But with the passing of a young person, one assumes that the best years lay ahead and the measure of that life was still to be take

History denies this, of course. Among prominent summer deaths, one recalls those of Marilyn Monroe and Jame Deans, whose lives seemed equally brief and comple