

河北大学 2005 年博士入学考试试题

卷别: A

学科、专业	研究方向	考试科目	考试时间
		外英语	

I. Listening Comprehension (10 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers. Then choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. 2 days B. Saturday C. 3 days D. Friday
2. A. At a museum B. In a classroom C. In a store D. In a library
3. A. His roommate stays awake all night B. He wants to play his recorder at night
C. The present room is too expensive D. He needs a quieter place to live in
4. A. English people like to wear blue clothes at Christmas
B. Christmas is a family reunion for the British people
C. An Englishman does not get homesick if he is away from home
D. An Englishman feels very unhappy if he is away from home at Christmas
5. A. He had chosen a ski area beyond his ability
B. He knew that he could easily ski down the slope
C. He had his mouth full of food
D. He looked down his ski coach
6. A. The car repair B. A car order C. An insurance claim D. A bank loan
7. A. The model B. The lens C. The price D. The flash attachment
8. A. Mail an invitation to the Smiths B. Obtain clothing for the Smiths
C. Have a party for the Smiths D. Ask the Smiths to tell where they live
9. A. He cannot tell the truth B. He cannot drive
C. He has to search for his compartment D. He has not yet found a room to rent
10. A. Go to the party B. Review her lesson
C. Ride with George D. Go to the market

II. Structure and Vocabulary (20points)

Directions: In each question decide which of the four choices given below will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put the letter of your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

1. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay

them ____.

A. off B. aside C. out D. down

2. A man who could ____ such treatment was a man of remarkable physical courage and moral strength.

A. bear upon B. insist on C. stand up to D. persist in

3. If this method doesn't ____, we shall have to think of another way.

A. come off B. come about C. come out D. come on

4. The ____ of a chemical compound when brought into contact with another gives us clues to its composition.

A. deed B. behavior C. characteristics D. correspondence

5. The chairman of the committee was delighted by the almost full ____ of its members at the conference.

A. dependence B. absence C. attendance D. enrollment

6. The police are supposed to protect the people and their properties, ____ evil conducts, guide traffic and so on.

A. suppress B. depress C. frustrate D. condemn

7. John was proved innocent, for it was just a(n) ____ to have found him on the murder spot.

A. coincidence B. accident C. occasion D. incident

8. Nobody yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will ____ down the economy.

A. knock B. drag C. settle D. put

9. It would have taken hours to work the sum out, so I ____ my pocket calculator.

A. turned over B. turned to C. turned in D. turned out

10. The founding of the United Nations ____ people's longing for peace.

A. declared B. announced C. manifested D. implied

11. The plan was ____ when it was discovered just how much the scheme would cost.

A. released B. desert C. resigned D. abandoned

12. Now and then I saw the captain ____ the horizon for approaching ships.

A. scanning B. scrutinizing C. exploring D. sweeping

13. Some economical people take food tins with them and carry the ____ of the dinner home after a meal in a restaurant.

A. remains B. remainder C. left-over D. rest

14. These classical literary works are ____ of his originality as a writer.

A. exemption B. exemplification C. examination D. execution

15. The neighbors do not consider him quite ____ as most evenings he awakes

them with his drunken singing.

- A. respectful B. respected C. respectable D. respective
16. "They had a quarrel with my brother yesterday." "_____ come?"
A. What B. How C. Why D. Where
17. We resumed our work after the break with _____ energy.
A. relieved B. refined C. renewed D. reinforced
18. The shop lifter ran into the crowd and _____ from the sight of policemen.
A. vanished B. escaped C. melted D. periled
19. Last year, the West European States had a _____ to talk about the political union.
A. convention B. congress C. assembly D. conference
20. There exists in the United States at this time a powerful group of persons who are specializing in _____ of crime on an organized scale.
A. quest B. thirst C. hunter D. excess

III. Reading Comprehension (15points)

Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage One

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7-8 hours' sleep alternately with some 16-17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The case, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls insistently for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a.m. one week, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. the next, and 4 p.m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

One answer would seem to be longer periods on each shift, a month, or even three months. Recent research by Bonjer of the Netherlands, however, has shown

that people on such systems will revert to their normal habits of sleep and wakefulness during the weekend and that this is quite enough to destroy any adaptation to night work built up during the week.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a corps of permanent night workers whose nocturnal (夜间发生的) wakefulness may persist through all weekends and holidays. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by Brown. She found a high incidence of disturbed sleep, digestive disorder and domestic disruption among those on alternating day and night shifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these symptoms among those on permanent night work.

1. Why is the question "no mere academic one"?
 - A. Because Bonjer's findings are different from Brown's.
 - B. Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.
 - C. Because some people can change their sleeping habits easily.
 - D. Because shift work in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits
2. According to the passage, the main problem about night work is that _____.
 - A. people hate the inconvenience of working on night shifts
 - B. your life is disturbed by changing from day to night routines and back
 - C. not all industries work at the same hours
 - D. it is difficult to find a corps of good night workers
3. According to the passage, the best solution to the problem seems to be _____.
 - A. not to change shifts from one week to the next
 - B. to make periods on each shifts longer
 - C. to employ people who will always work at night
 - D. to find ways of selecting people who adapt quickly
4. In Paragraph2, "the third" means _____.
 - A. the third week
 - B. the third shift
 - C. a third of the time
 - D. the third routine
5. In the last sentence of Paragraph2, "another" means _____.
 - A. another routine
 - B. another shift
 - C. another week
 - D. another person

Passage Two

Man has become master of the earth's surface. He is constantly probing into the earth's depths and into the atmosphere's upper reaches. Yet it is doubtful whether man, with all of its intelligence and forcefulness, holds his planetary seat with greater assurance than a vast tribe of small, many legged animals that pass

their lives at his feet — the spiders.

Spiders are among the marvels of science. They dwell at higher altitudes than any other creature of their size or larger. On the mountain sides of Mount Everest, at an altitude of twenty-two thousand feet — five hundred feet above the vegetation line — lives a species of black spider only a quarter of an inch long. This is an incredible environment for creatures so delicately constructed. To protect themselves from the cold of night, they take shelter in openings where the twenty-four-hour variation in temperature is only twelve degrees, as against forty-four on the outside.

Spiders inhabit other unlikely places — rabbit burrows, flowers, anthills, and the deserted nests of eagles. They have been found soaring through the air five miles above the earth. One species has been discovered in an African cavern more than two thousand feet underground.

6. The author thinks that spiders _____.
 - A. rival man as master of the earth
 - B. are as firmly established on the earth as man
 - C. are more forceful than man
 - D. are more firmly established on the earth than man
7. The writer is amazed by the black spider's _____.
 - A. delicate construction
 - B. ability to live in such varied environments
 - C. unusual intelligence
 - D. ability to withstand extreme cold
8. Spiders “hold their planetary seat with assurance” because they are _____.
 - A. more numerous than any other species
 - B. able to adapt to hostile environments
 - C. masters of the earth's surface
 - D. all of the above
9. The species of black spiders discovered on Mount Everest is _____.
 - A. the smallest species of spiders
 - B. the highest-altitude dweller among creatures of that size or larger
 - C. the only creature that lives at that altitude
 - D. capable of surviving in any environment
10. From this passage, we may conclude that _____.
 - A. spiders have adapted to many unlikely environments
 - B. on the whole spiders are delicate creatures
 - C. a species of black spiders can live anywhere
 - D. spiders are the greatest marvel of natural science

Passage Three

During the past few years, scientists the world over have suddenly found themselves productively engaged in task they once spent their lives avoiding — writing, any kind of writing, but particularly letter writing. Encouraged by electronic mail's surprising high speed, convenience and economy, people who never before touched the stuff are regularly, skillfully, even cheerfully tapping out a great deal of correspondence.

Electronic networks, woven into the fabric of scientific communication these days, are the route to colleagues in distant countries, shared data, bulletin boards and electronic journals. Anyone with a personal computer, a modem and the software to link computers over telephone lines can sign on. An estimated five million scientists have done so with more joining every day, most of them communicating through a bundle of interconnected domestic and foreign routes known collectively as the Internet, or net.

E-mail is starting to edge out the fax, the telephone, overnight mail and of course, land mail. It shrinks time and distance between scientific collaborators, in part because it is conveniently asynchronous (异步的) (writers can type while their colleagues across time zones sleep; their message will be waiting). If it is yet speeding discoveries, it is certainly accelerating communication.

Jeremy Bernstein, the physicist and science writer, once called E-mail the physicist's umbilical cord. Lately other people, too, have been discovering its connective virtues. Physicists are using it; college students are using it, everybody is using it, and as a sign that it has come of age, the New Yorker has celebrated its liberating presence with a cartoon — an appreciative dog seated at a keyboard, saying happily, "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

11. The reason given below about the popularity of E-mail can be found in the passage except_____.
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. direct and reliable | B. time-saving in delivery |
| C. money-saving | D. available at any time |
12. How is the Internet or net explained in the passage?
- A. Electronic routes used to read home and international journals.
- B. Electronic routes used to fax or correspond overnight.
- C. Electronic routes waiting for correspondence while one is sleeping.
- D. Electronic routines connected among millions of users, home and abroad.
13. What does the sentence "If it is not yet speeding discoveries, it is certainly accelerating communication" most probably mean?
- A. The quick speed of correspondence may have ill-effects on discoveries.

- B. Although it does not speed up correspondence, it helps make discoveries.
 - C. It quickens mutual communication even if it does not accelerate discoveries.
 - D. It shrinks time for communication and accelerates discoveries.
14. What does the sentence "On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog." imply in the last paragraph?
- A. Even dogs are interested in the computer.
 - B. E-mail has become very popular.
 - C. Dogs are liberated from their usual duties.
 - D. E-mail deprives dogs of their owners' love
15. What will happen to fax, land mail, overnight mail, etc. according to the writer?
- A. Their functions cannot be replaced by E-mail.
 - B. They will co-exist with E-mail for a long time.
 - C. Less and less people will use them.
 - D. They will play a supplementary function to E-mail.

IV. Translate the following passage into Chinese (10points)

The clusters of graceful palms, reflected deep in the placid expanse of the backwater, were silhouetted inky black against the sunset sky, aflame with clouds that were the color of gold and fire -- and blood!

A slow breeze caused gentle ripples in the otherwise mirrorlike perfection of the inland sea. The distant melody of a fisherman's flute -- now a clear, shrill bird-like note, now a mere whisper -- seemed to enhance, rather than shatter, the all-pervading stillness.

V. Writing (15points)

Directions: For this part, you are asked to write a composition on the topic *How to Keep Balance between Economic Development and Environmental Protection*. You should write at least 200 words.

How to Keep Balance between Economic Development and Environmental Protection