

北京科技大学

2008年硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

试题编号: _____ 618 _____ 试题名称: _____ 基础英语 _____ (共 9 页)

适用专业: _____ 外国语言学及应用语言学 _____ 英语语言文学 _____

说明: 所有答案必须写在答题纸上, 做在试题或草稿纸上无效。

Part I Vocabulary (30 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Section A

Directions: There are fifteen incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1. They have made a plan to _____ 10 million gallons of water from the lake.
A. attract B. contract C. abstract D. subtract
2. The girl likes the natural flowers instead of the _____ one.
A. artificial B. false C. fake D. imitative
3. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the telephone in the office for personal affairs.
A. may we use B. we may use C. we could use D. did we use
4. The secret agent concealed her real mission; therefore many local people were _____ into thinking that she was a good person.
A. betrayed B. driven C. deceived D. convinced
5. I suffered from mental _____ because of stress from my job.
A. damage B. release C. relief D. fatigue
6. There was once a town in this country where all life seemed to live in _____ with its surroundings.
A. coincidence B. harmony C. uniform D. alliance
7. He was punished _____ he should make the same mistake again.
A. unless B. provided C. if D. lest
8. We should concentrate on sharply reducing interest rates to pull the economy out of _____.
A. rejection B. restriction C. retreat D. recession
9. He _____ his job in order to engage in full-time writing.
A. upheld B. resigned from C. undertook D. took over
10. Vitamins are complex _____ that the body requires in very small amounts.
A. matters B. materials C. particles D. substances
11. The problems requiring immediate solution will be given _____ at the meeting.
A. priority B. urgency C. superiority D. emergency
12. He was _____ to steal the money when he saw it lying on the table.
A. dragged B. tempted C. elicited D. attracted

13. We welcome rain, but a(n) _____ large amount of rainfall will cause floods.
A. extensively B. extremely C. specially D. constantly
14. Radar is used to extend the _____ of man's senses for observing his environment, especially the sense of vision.
A. validity B. liability C. capability D. intensity
15. It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.
A. consistent B. continuous C. considerate D. continual

Section B

Directions: *There are ten sentences in this section with one word or phrase underlined in each sentence. From the four choices given, choose one that best explains or defines the underlined part in each sentence.*

16. I find his idea as to how to deal with it extremely abhorrent.
A. superficial B. dangerous C. distasteful D. illogical
17. The concept of upward social mobility has been an abiding feature of American life.
A. enduring B. unaffected C. intriguing D. observable
18. In the autumn, the northern mountains are ablaze with shades of red, yellow, and orange.
A. radiant B. abloom C. decorated D. beautiful
19. They voted to abolish the office of second vice president.
A. decorate B. create C. improve D. eliminate
20. Although South Carolina's mineral resources are abundant, not all of them can be mined lucratively.
A. molten B. plentiful C. diverse D. precious
21. Current demographic trends, such as the fall in the birth rate, should favor an accelerated economic growth in the long run.
A. fashionable D. rapid C. modern D. contemporary
22. That highway gave access to the Fragrance Hill.
A. ascendancy B. approach C. exit D. asset
23. The findings of the two scientists shed light on secrets of DNA.
A. pay attention to B. give faith to C. help to make clear of D. gain insight into
24. The highly acclaimed dance school founded by Katherine Dunham in New York City was an influential center of Black dance.
A. promoted B. significant C. visible D. praised
25. It is said that the accommodations of this hotel are limited to 300 persons.
A. epoch B. lodgings C. fiasco D. dilemma

Section C

Directions: *Each of the following five sentences below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence.*

26. It can not be denied that the existing resources on earth will be depleted, but scientists are _____ to concede the inevitability of that day, _____ that new energies can be found in the near future.
- A. bound...assuming
B. unprepared...skeptical
C. hesitant...convinced
D. likely...realizing
E. eager...hypothesizing
27. Scientists have _____ for years that turbulence within the gaseous clouds found throughout the Milky Way stymies star formation, but some of the forces behind this disturbance remain _____.
- A. doubted...insufferable
B. posited...unknown
C. argued...relative
D. assumed...exoteric
E. conveyed...insuperable
28. His specialty is bringing to the forefront the strange and _____ acts of depravity that only the impassive and imperturbable subconscious is _____ to grasp and reckon with.
- A. withering...surprised
B. orthodox...avid
C. silly...unqualified
D. unseemly...reluctant
E. macabre...suited
29. Although he had been many times given the caveat emptor, Feldman purchased paintings and _____ in quantity, often without _____ them first.
- A. baubles...rejecting
B. supplies...appraising
C. antiques...examining
D. collectibles...shipping
E. trinkets...criticizing
30. At the present time, unfortunately, several governments grant permission to rapacious animal poachers, with few conditions attached and _____ compensation for those whose _____ are exploited.
- A. little...sciences
B. diminutive...ideas
C. significant...resources
D. scanty...environments
E. inappropriate...laws

Part II Proofreading and error correction (20 minutes, 20 points, 2 points each)

Directions: *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 proof-read 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 an 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

During the early years of this century, wheat was seen as the very lifeblood of Western Canada. People on city streets watched the yields and the price of wheat in almost as much feeling as if they were growers. The marketing of wheat became an increasing favorite topic of conversation.

- [1] _____
 [2] _____

War set the stage for the most dramatic events in marketing the western crop. For years, farmers mistrusted speculative grain selling as carried on through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Wheat prices were generally low in the autumn, so farmers could not wait for markets to improve. It had happened too often that they sold their wheat soon shortly after harvest when farm debts were coming due, just to see prices rising and speculators getting rich. On various occasions, producer groups asked firmer control, but the government had no wish to become involving, at least not until wartime when wheat prices threatened to run wild.

- [3] _____
 [4] _____
 [5] _____
 [6] _____
 [7] _____

Anxious to check inflation and rising life costs, the federal government appointed a board of grain supervisors to deal with deliveries from the crops of 1917 and 1918. Grain Exchange trading was suspended, and farmers sold at prices fixed by the board. To handle with the crop of 1919, the government appointed the first Canadian Wheat Board, with total authority to buy, sell, and set prices.

- [8] _____
 [9] _____
 [10] _____

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 40 points, 2 points each)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Read each passage carefully and finish the exercises following each passage as you are required.

Passage One

[1] I remember meeting him one evening with his pushcart. I had managed to sell all my papers and was coming home in the snow. It was that strange hour in downtown New York when the workers were pouring homeward in the twilight. I marched among thousands of tired men and women whom the factory whistles had unyoked. They flowed in rivers through the clothing factory districts, then down along the avenues to the East Side.

[2] I met my father near Cooper Union. I recognized him, a hunched, frozen figure in an old overcoat standing by a banana cart. He looked so lonely that the tears came to my eyes. Then he saw me, and his face lit with his sad, beautiful smile — Charlie Chaplin's smile.

[3] "Arch, it's Mikey," he said. "So you have sold your papers! Come and eat a banana."

[4] He offered me one. I refused it. I felt it crucial that my father sell his bananas, not give them away. He thought I was shy, and coaxed and joked with me, and made me eat the banana. It smelled of wet straw and snow.

[5] "You haven't sold many bananas today, pop," I said anxiously.

[6] He shrugged his shoulders.

[7] "What can I do? No one seems to want them."

[8] It was true. The work crowds pushed home morosely over the pavements. The rusty sky darkened over New York buildings, the tall street lamps were lit, innumerable trucks, street cars and elevated trains clattered by. Nobody and nothing in the great city stopped for my father's bananas.

[9] "I ought to yell," said my father dolefully. "I ought to make a big noise like other peddlers, but it makes my throat sore. Anyway, I'm ashamed of yelling, it makes me feel like a fool."

[10] I had eaten one of his bananas. My sick conscience told me that I ought to pay for it somehow. I must remain here and help my father.

[11] "I'll yell for you, pop," I volunteered.

[12] Arch, no," he said, "go home; you have worked enough today. Just tell momma I'll be late."

[13] But I yelled and yelled. My father, standing by, spoke occasional words of praise, and said I was a wonderful yeller. Nobody else paid attention. The workers drifted past us wearily, endlessly; a defeated army wrapped in dreams of home. Elevated trains crashed; the Cooper Union clock burned above us; the sky grew black, the wind poured, the slush burned through our shoes. There were thousands of strange, silent figures pouring over the sidewalks in snow. None of them stopped to buy bananas. I yelled and yelled, but nobody listened.

[14] My father vied to stop me at last. "Nu," he said smiling to console me. "that was wonderful yelling, Mikey. But it's plain we are unlucky today! Let's go home."

[15] I was frantic, and almost in tears. I insisted on keeping up my desperate yells. But at last my father persuaded me to leave with him.

1. "unyoked" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
A. sent out B. released C. dispatched D. removed
2. Which of the following in the first paragraph does NOT indicate crowds of people?
A. Thousands of. B. Flowed. C. Pouring. D. Unyoked.
3. Which of the following is intended to be a pair of contrast in the passage?
A. Huge crowds and lonely individuals.
B. Weather conditions and street lamps.
C. Clattering trains and peddler's yells.
D. Moving crowds and street traffics.
4. Which of the following words is NOT suitable to describe the character of the son?
A. Compassionate. B. Responsible. C. Shy. D. Determined.
5. What is the theme of the story?
A. The misery of the factory workers.
B. How to survive in a harsh environment.
C. Generation gap between the father and the son.
D. Love between the father and the son.

Passage Two

[1] For about three centuries we have been doing science, trying science out, using science for the construction of what we call modern civilization. Every dispensable item of contemporary technology, from canal locks to dial telephones to penicillin, was pieced together from the analysis of data provided by one or another series of scientific experiments. Three hundred years seems a long time for testing a new approach to human interliving, long enough to settle back for critical appraisal of the scientific method, maybe even long enough to vote on whether to go on with it or not. There is an argument.

[2] Voices have been raised in protest since the beginning, rising in pitch and violence in the nineteenth century during the early stages of the industrial revolution, summoning urgent crowds into the streets any day these days on the issue of nuclear energy. Give it back, say some of the voices, it doesn't really work, we've tried it and it doesn't work, go back three hundred years and start again on something else less chancy for the race of man. The principal discoveries in this century, taking all in all, are the glimpses of the depth of our ignorance about nature. Things that used to seem clear and rational, matters of absolute certainty — Newtonian mechanics, for example — have slipped through our fingers, and we are left with a new set of gigantic puzzles, cosmic uncertainties, ambiguities; some of the laws of physics are amended every few years, some are canceled outright, some undergo revised versions of legislative intent as if they were acts of Congress.

[3] Just thirty years ago we call it a biological revolution when the fantastic geometry of the DNA molecule was exposed to public view and the linear language of genetics was decoded. For a while, things seemed simple and clear, the cell was a neat little machine, a mechanical device ready for taking to pieces and reassembling, like a tiny watch. But just in the last few years it has become almost unbelievably complex, filled with strange parts whose functions are beyond today's imagining.

[4] It is not just that there is more to do, but that there is everything to do. What lies ahead, or what can lie ahead if the efforts in basic research are continued, is much more than the conquest of human disease or the improvement of agricultural technology or the cultivation of nutrients in the sea. As we learn more about fundamental processes of living things in general we will learn more about ourselves.

6. What can't be inferred from the first paragraph?
 - A. Scientific experiments in the past three hundred years have produced many valuable items.
 - B. Modern civilization depends on science so man supports scientific progress unanimously.
 - C. For three hundred years there have been people holding hostile attitude toward science.
 - D. Three hundred years is not long enough to settle back critical appraisal of scientific method.
7. The principal discovery in this century shows _____.
 - A. that man has overthrown Newton's laws of physics
 - B. that man has solved a new set of gigantic puzzles
 - C. that man has lost many scientific discoveries
 - D. that man has given up some of the once accepted theories
8. In the past few years, scientists have found _____.
 - A. that man has much to learn about DNA
 - B. that the exposure of DNA to the public is unnecessary
 - C. that the tiny cell in DNA is a neat little machine
 - D. that man knows nothing about DNA
9. The writer's main purpose in writing this passage is to tell that science _____.
 - A. has greatly improved man's life
 - B. is just at its beginning
 - C. has made profound progress
 - D. has done too little to human beings
10. The writer's attitude towards science is probably _____.
 - A. indifferent
 - B. critical
 - C. approving
 - D. neutral

Passage Three

[1] The fox really exasperated them both. As soon as they had let the fowls out, in the early summer mornings, they had to take their guns and keep guard; and then again as soon as evening began to mellow, they must go once more. And he was so sly. He slid along in the deep grass; he was difficult as a serpent to see. And he seemed to circumvent the girls deliberately. Once or twice March had caught sight of the white tip of his brush, or the ruddy shadow of him in the deep grass, and she had let fire at him. But he made no account of this.

[2] The trees on the wood-edge were a darkish, brownish green in the full light — for it was the end of August. Beyond, the naked, copper-like shafts and limbs of the pine trees shone in the air. Nearer the rough grass, with its long, brownish stalks all a gleam, was full of light. The fowls were round about — the ducks were still swimming on the pond under the pine trees. March looked at it all, saw it all, and did not see it. She heard Banford speaking to the fowls in the distance, and she did not hear. What was she thinking about? Heaven knows. Her consciousness was, as it were, held back.

[3] She lowered her eyes, and suddenly saw the fox. He was looking up at her. His chin was pressed down, and his eyes were looking up. They met her eyes. And he knew her. She was spellbound — she knew he knew her. So he looked into her eyes, and her soul failed her. He knew her, he was not daunted.

[4] She struggled. Confusedly she came to herself, and saw him marking off, with slow leaps over some fallen boughs, slow, impudent jumps. Then he glanced over his shoulder, and ran smoothly away. She saw his brush held smooth like a feather. She saw his white buttocks twinkle. And he was gone, softly, soft as the wind.

[5] She put her gun to her shoulder, but even then pursed her mouth, knowing it was nonsense to pretend to fire. So she began to walk slowly after him, in the direction he had gone, slowly, pertinaciously. She expected to find him. In her heart she was determined to find him. What she would do when she saw him again she did not consider. But she was determined to find him. So she walked abstractedly about on the edge of the wood, with wide, vivid dark eyes, and a faint flush in her cheeks. She did not think. In strange mindlessness she walked hither and thither...

[6] As soon as supper was over, she rose again to go out, without saying why.

[7] She took her gun again and went to look for the fox. For he had lifted his eyes upon her, and his knowing look seemed to have entered her brain. She did not so much think of him: she was possessed by him. She saw his dark, shrewd, unabashed eyes looking into her, knowing her. She felt him invisibly master her spirit. She knew the way he lowered his chin as he looked up, she knew his muzzle, the golden brown, and the grayish white. And again she saw him glance over his shoulder at her, half inviting, half contemptuous and cunning. So she went, with her great startled eyes glowing, her gun under her arm, along the wood edge. Meanwhile the night fell, and a great moon rose above the pine trees.

11. At the beginning of the story, the fox seems to be all EXCEPT _____.
A. cunning B. fierce C. defiant D. annoying
12. As the story proceeds, March begins to feel under the spell of _____.
A. the light B. the trees C. the night D. the fox
13. Gradually March seems to be in a state of _____.
A. blankness B. imagination C. sadness D. excitement
14. At the end of the story, there seems to be a sense of _____ between March and the fox.
A. detachment B. anger C. intimacy D. conflict
15. The passage creates an overall impression of _____.
A. mystery B. horror C. liveliness D. contempt

Passage Four

[1] An industrial society, especially one as centralized and concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain essential services: For instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, the harbors. The area of dependency has widened to include removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and, as the economy develops, central computer and information services as well. If any of these services ceases to operate, the whole economic system is in danger.

[2] It is this economic interdependency of the economic system which makes the power of trade union such an important issue. Single trade unions have the ability to cut off many countries' economic blood supply. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries, in part because the labor force is highly organized. About 55 percent of Britain workers belong to unions, compared to under a quarter in the United States. For historical reasons, Britain's unions have tended to develop along trade and occupational lines, rather than on an industry-by-industry basis, which makes a wages policy, democracy in industry and the improvement of procedure for fixing wage levels difficult to achieve.

[3] There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of them arising from their outdated and inefficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of their industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between unions. In traditional trades which are being pushed out of existence by advancing technologies, unions can fight for their members' disappointing jobs to the point where the jobs of other union members are threatened or destroyed. The printing of newspapers both in the United States and in Britain has frequently been halted by the efforts of printers to hold on to their traditional highly-paid jobs.

[4] Trade unions have problems of internal communication just as managers in companies do, problems which multiply in very large unions or in those which bring workers in very different industries together into a single general union. Some trade union officials have to be re-elected regularly; others are elected, or even appointed, for life. Trade union officials have to work with a system of 'shop steward' in many unions, "shop steward" being workers elected by other workers as their representatives at factory or work's level.

16. The reason why the question of the power of trade union is important in Britain is that _____.
- A. unions have been established for a long time
 - B. the economy is very interdependent
 - C. there are more unions in Britain than any other countries
 - D. there are many essential services
17. Because of their out-of-date organization some trade unions _____.
- A. get new members to join
 - B. bargain for high enough wages
 - C. learn new technologies
 - D. change as industries change
18. When disagreements arise between unions, some of them _____.
- A. try to win over members of other unions
 - B. ignore agreements
 - C. protect their own members at the expense of others
 - D. take over other unions' jobs
19. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. Most trade unions are organized inefficiently.
 - B. Most unions are less powerful than employers' organizations.
 - C. Most unions don't have enough members.
 - D. Most unions are equal in size of influence.
20. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A. The Structure of Britain Trade Unions
 - B. A Centralized and Concentrated Society
 - C. The Power of trade Unions in Britain
 - D. British Trade Unions and Their Drawbacks

Part IV Translation (40 minutes, 30 points, 15 points each)

Directions: There are two passages here. Put the first one into Chinese and the second one into English.

[1] "Time" says the proverb "is money". This means that every moment well-spent may put some money into our pockets. If our time is usefully employed, it will either turn out some useful and important piece of work which will fetch its price in the market, or it will add to our experience and increase our capacities so as to enable us to earn money when the proper opportunity comes. There can thus be no doubt that time is convertible into money. Let those who think nothing of wasting time, remember this; let them remember that an hour misspent is equivalent to the loss of a banknote; and that an hour utilized is tantamount to so much silver or gold; and then they will probably think twice before they give their consent to the loss of any part of their time.

[2] 第二天早上，天空阴暗多云，海面波涛起伏，但后来太阳出来了。风雨过后，更觉得空气清新，大海在闪闪发光。早饭后我到外面走走，经过市场，我看见售货摊上有从海里打来的鲜鱼卖。我朝着海边走去，看见在阳光下发着亮光的渔船回来了。它们满载着刚打的鱼，一条接一条地驶近岸边。我在那儿站了很久，看着渔夫们把鱼搬到岸上来。突然我听见有人在清冷的空气中说话。这是个老渔夫深沉有力的嗓音。原来刚才回来的第一条渔船是他的。我们攀谈起来，他对我说：“这是一条旧船了。原是我父亲的，我父亲是这个地方最好的渔夫。我呢？除了这条船外，一无所有。……哦！对了，还有这片土地，这片大海，也是我们的。”我永远忘不了他眼睛里的自豪感。

Part V Writing (40 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: Do you like ads or not? Some people believe that advertising makes a positive contribution to modern life, while some insist that most ads be deceiving. State and develop your own view on this topic by writing an essay of more than 300 words.