

北京科技大学

2011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 10 页)

适用专业: 外国语言文学 (包括外国语言学及应用语言学和英语语言文学)

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. Part of Doraemon's particular appeal is that he is ready to take _____ every situation — and likely, somehow, to get it wrong.
A. down B. on C. out D. away
2. When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them _____.
A. off B. aside C. out D. down
3. His _____ should not be confused with miserliness; he has always been willing to assist the poor.
A. frugality B. diffidence C. intolerance D. intemperance
4. She decided to accept his offer of marriage after he _____ her for months with flowers and expensive presents.
A. wrung B. wiggled C. wonted D. wooed
5. During his years in Congress he has _____ with the chemical, drug and power companies on behalf of the ordinary person's right to breathe clean air.
A. tussled B. actuated C. capsized D. fidgeted
6. Most banks offer _____ facilities to students, to help them when they run short of money.
A. oversight B. overdraft C. overdose D. overseeing
7. Much of what he said was beyond her comprehension, but she understood the _____ of his remarks.
A. tack B. tact C. tanner D. tenor
8. He is an exceedingly insular man, _____ as to seem inaccessible to the scrutiny of a novelist.
A. such a deep private B. so deep a private C. privately deep so D. so deeply private
9. It involves the study of the human heart which leads us through devious mazes of passion, _____ it is difficult to find our way.
A. into which B. through which C. from which D. out of which
10. The future of this company is _____: many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.
A. at odds B. in trouble C. in vain D. at stake

11. It's naïve to expect that any society can resolve all the social problems it is faced with _____.
A. for long B. in and out C. once for all D. by nature
12. Life insurance is financial protection for dependents against loss _____ the bread-winner's death.
A. at the cost of B. on the verge of C. as a result of D. for the sake of
13. I'm very glad to know that my boss has generously agreed to _____ my debt in return for certain services.
A. take away B. cut out C. write off D. clear up
14. Life is a candle _____ to burn ever brighter.
A. being meant B. meaning C. to mean D. meant
15. While in London, we paid a visit to the hospital founded _____ the nurse Florence Nightingale.
A. in line with B. in favor of C. in honor of D. in place of

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. Nick had retained her hand, and continued to scrutinize her with a strange sense of foreboding.
A. doubt B. inspect C. prospect D. retaliate
17. At first, John thought that Jenny was full of hot air, but soon he realized that she was not building castle in the air.
A. telling lies B. daydreaming C. irritated D. talking nonsense
18. Very large animals, with their relatively low metabolic rates, can survive well on a sporadic food supply.
A. scanty B. infrequent C. concentrated D. relative
19. Scientists discovered that this particular variety of rabbit was susceptible to a fatal virus disease.
A. dangerous B. promoting C. dubious D. responsive
20. Peter's request to his employer to have the next day off met with a blunt refusal.
A. was politely turned down B. was politely refused
C. was obscurely turned down D. was flatly refused
21. Jeeps increasingly became a vital part of Postal Service fleet because they were strong and agile.
A. nimble B. attractive C. preferred D. cheaper
22. The British, the French and the Dutch are old sparring partners who know each other's little ways.
A. cooperative B. generous C. quarrelsome D. ambitious
23. Researchers have discovered that dolphins are able to mimic human speech.
A. import B. imitate C. impair D. humor
24. The criminal insinuated that he had been roughly treated by the arresting officer.
A. suggested indirectly B. denied positively
C. argued convincingly D. stated flatly

25. London's Victoria and Albert Museum, according to newspapers, is getting ready to unveil a big exhibition of potter drawings.

- A. display B. demonstrate C. organize D. authorize

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. This new government is faced not only with _____ its economy but also with implementing new rural development programs to _____ the flow of farm workers to the city.

- A. managing ... stem
B. offsetting ... harness
C. bolstering ... transmit
D. challenging ... measure

27. Physicists rejected the innovative experimental technique because, although it _____ some problems, it also produced new _____.

- A. clarified ... data
B. eased ... interpretations
C. resolved ... complications
D. caused ... hypotheses

28. It is no accident that most people find Davis' book disturbing, for it is _____ to undermine a number of beliefs they have long _____.

- A. calculated ... cherished B. annotated ... assimilated
C. intended ... denied D. anxious ... misunderstood

29. Several surgeons cautioned against _____ the new procedure, _____ that patients had been kept in dark too long about its possible catastrophic consequences.

- A. eschewing ... pondering B. adopting ... complaining
C. publicizing ... adding D. revising ... advocating

30. To believe that a culture's achievement can be measured by the _____ of its written material requires one to accept that a page of junk mail is as _____ as a page of great literature.

- A. volume ... valuable B. nature ... readable
C. quality ... prevalent D. timelessness ... understandable

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

This book is about adult learning and some factors that can influence it. Our present behavior is largely the consequence of our past learning. Indeed learning is sometimes defined as the process which leads to relative permanent changes in our potential for performance as the result of our past interaction to the environment. It would be possible to write this book as a series of case studies illustrating the way in which limited number of adult learners have assimilated new ideas and skills into their already existing repertoire of behavior and try to come to an understanding of the process of adult learning in this way. Thus, this approach would be only limited use to the teacher or administrator faced with attempting to foster the learning of many unique individuals each with different past learning experiences and backgrounds. For this book to be useful to people engaged in the business of fostering learning it must attempt to do generalizations both about the nature and progress of adult learning and about those factors internal and external to the learner, which are likely to advance their development.

To generalize about adult learning, we should first understand adult. Adult is one phase in the human life cycle that covers a lengthy section of the life span. It is a phase that sees the individual to pass through many stages in biological and environmental terms. What we were in the past very largely determines what we are now and in turn will very largely determine what we will become.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

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

Directions: *There are four passages in this part. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions following each passage as you are required.*

Passage One

[1] Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in tile history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of pre-industrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great many other purposes. Tribes living

today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many properties of each. To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of “knowledge” at all.

[2] Unfortunately the more industrialized we become, the further away we move from direct contact with plants, and the less distinct our knowledge of botany grows. Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid. When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain grasses could be harvested and that their seeds could be planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them followed the marvel of agriculture, cultivated crops. From then on humans would increasingly take their living from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild, and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away.

1. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?
 - A. They probably had extensive knowledge of plants.
 - B. They thought there was no need to cultivate crops.
 - C. They did not enjoy the study of botany.
 - D. They placed great importance on the ownership of property.
2. What does the author’s comment “This is logical”(Para.1) mean?
 - A. There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestor’s knowledge of plants.
 - B. It is not surprising that early humans had detailed knowledge of plants.
 - C. It is reasonable to assure that our ancestors behaved very much like people in pre-industrial societies.
 - D. Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very detailed.
3. According to the passage, general knowledge of botany has begun to fade because _____.
 - A. people no longer value plants as a useful resource
 - B. botany is not recognized as a special branch of science
 - C. research is unable to keep up with the increasing numbers of plants
 - D. direct contact with a variety of plants has decreased
4. By mentioning “a rose, an apple, or an orchid”(Para. 2) the author’s purpose is _____.
 - A. to make the passage more poetic
 - B. to cite examples of plants that are attractive
 - C. to give botanical examples that all readers will recognize
 - D. to illustrate the diversity of botanical life
5. According to the passage, the first great step toward the practice of agriculture was _____.
 - A. the invention of agricultural implements and machinery
 - B. the development of a system of names for plants
 - C. the discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted
 - D. the changing diets of early humans

Passage Two

[1] A patent is an exclusive right given to an inventor for his or her invention. In other words,

a patent is a monopoly right given to the inventor for the invention. A patent confers on the inventor the right to price and to sell the invention in any way he or she desires. In the United States, patents are granted by the Patent Office for 17 years. Although economists generally condemn monopoly as a form of market organization since monopoly imposes costs on the economy, patents present a more subtle case for monopoly theory. Specifically, can patent monopolies be justified?

[2] In general, economists complain about the costs of monopoly because they believe that the same industry could be organized competitively. A patent monopoly grant for 17 years presents a different problem. That is, the purpose of the patent system is to encourage invention. The issue is not monopoly versus competition but, more fundamentally, invention versus no invention. Is the world better off with the invention, even though it is monopolized for 17 years? In other words, what are the costs and benefits of a patent?

[3] Consider the simple case of a new consumer product with a positive demand, such as a camera utilizing a new exposure process. The costs of the patent monopoly are simply the deadweight costs of monopoly measured by the lost consumers surplus from the 17-year patent monopoly. This cost must be assessed carefully in the context of an invention, however. What are the benefits of the patent system? First, there is the increase in consumer well-being brought about immediately by a desirable invention. In 17 years, the patent monopoly ends, and a second source of benefits arises: The price of cameras will fall to a competitive level, and consumers will reap the benefits of the camera at a lower price. In sum, theory of monopoly helps us to assess the costs and benefits of the patent. One can quibble about patent monopolies, arguing, for example, that they are granted for too long a time. In the end, the patent system creates goods and services and technologies that did not previously exist. In this respect it is a valuable system for the economy. The patent system also underscores the importance of property rights to ideas as a source of economic growth and progress.

6. The first paragraph mainly _____.
- A. focuses on business monopoly
 - B. tells us about the patent system in America
 - C. discusses a special form of market organization
 - D. defines what a patent is
7. The second paragraph suggests strongly _____.
- A. the contradictory nature of the patent system
 - B. the importance of the patent system
 - C. the benefits of the patent system
 - D. the monopoly of the patent system
8. The costs of the patent monopoly _____.
- A. are measured by how much the consumers have lost in 17 years
 - B. are measured by what the consumers have lost in 17 years
 - C. can be determined by the lost consumers surplus from the 17 year patent monopoly
 - D. should be determined in the context of an invention
9. What benefit can the patent system offer when the patent expires?
- A. An increase in consumer well-being.
 - B. A reduced price for consumers.

- C. Higher productivity.
D. The promotion of a desirable invention.
10. The patent system is valuable for the economy in that _____.
A. it creates goods and services and technologies that did not exist previously
B. it gives an incentive to the inventor to publicize his research findings
C. it highlights the importance of property rights to ideas
D. it is a source of economic growth and progress

Passage Three

[1] People living today in the northwestern state of Washington who have many sources of news in addition to newspapers must stretch their imaginations to understand the importance of the press during much of the state's history. Beginning in 1852 with *The Columbian* the first paper in Washington Territory, newspapers served to connect settlers in frontier communities with each other and with the major events of their times.

[2] Unlike many mid-century papers, *The Columbian*, published every Saturday in Olympia, one of Washington's larger towns, was "neutral in politics," meaning that it was not the organ of a particular political party or religious group. For its first few years, it was the only newspaper in the territory, but during the following decades, enterprising Washingtonians founded many other papers. Few of these papers lasted long. Until the turn of the century, most were the production of an individual editor, who might begin with insufficient capital or fail to attract a steady readership. Often working with no staff at all, these editors wrote copy, set type, delivered papers, oversaw billing, and sold advertising. Their highly personal journals reflected their own tastes, politics, and were known as the "Oregon style"—graphic, torrid, and potentially libelous.

[3] Early newspapers were thick with print, carrying no illustrations or cartoons. Advertising was generally confined to the back pages and simply listed commodities received by local stores. Toward the end of the century, newspapers in Washington began to carry national advertising, especially from patent medicine companies, which bought space from agencies that brokered ads in papers all over the country. By 1900, Washington boasted 19 daily and 176 weekly papers. Especially in the larger cities, they reflected less the personal opinions of the editor than the interests of the large businesses they had become. They subscribed to the Associated Press and United Press news services, and new technology permitted illustrations. Concentrating on features, crime reporting, and sensationalism, they imitated the new mass-circulation papers that William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer were making popular throughout the United States.

11. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Ways in which various newspapers were advertised in Washington
B. The history of newspapers in Washington
C. Editors of the first Washington newspapers
D. The illustrations in early Washington newspapers
12. What does the passage imply about early Washington newspapers?
A. People relied on them as their primary source of news.
B. They contained important historical articles.
C. They were not as informative as today's newspapers.
D. They rarely reflected the views of any particular religion.

13. According to the passage, which of the following was true of early Washington newspapers?
- A. Most were owned by part-time editors who worked at other jobs.
 - B. Most were run by editors who had little or no earlier newspaper experience.
 - C. Most received financial support from the town in which they were published.
 - D. Most stayed in business for only a short while.
14. What does the author mention as typical of early newspaper editors from Washington?
- A. Their capital grew rapidly.
 - B. Their political opinions changed with time.
 - C. They had many types of responsibilities.
 - D. They were generally members of the same political party.
15. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about advertising in Washington newspapers of the mid-nineteenth century?
- A. It contained information about patent medicines.
 - B. It focused on local rather than national products.
 - C. It was printed on entire pages distributed in local stores.
 - D. It was the only part of the paper containing cartoons.

Passage Four

[1] Many of the most flexible examples of tool use in animals come from primates (the order that includes humans, apes, and monkeys). For example, many wild primates use objects to threaten outsiders. But there are many examples of tool use by other mammals, as well as by birds and other types of animals.

[2] Tools are used by many species in the capture or preparation of food. Chimpanzees use sticks and poles to bring out ants and termites from their hiding places. Among the most complex tool use observed in the wild is the use of stones by Ivory Coast chimpanzees to crack nuts open. They select a large flat stone as an anvil (a heavy block on which to place the nuts) and a smaller stone as a hammer. Stones suitable for use as anvils are not easy to find, and often a chimpanzee may carry a haul of nuts more than 40 meters to find a suitable anvil. The use of tools in chimpanzees is especially interesting because these animals sometimes modify tools to make them better suited for their intended purpose. To make a twig more effective for digging out termites, for example, a chimp may first strip it of its leaves.

[3] Surprisingly, there is also a species of bird that uses sticks to probe holes in the search for insects. One of the species of Galapagos finch, the woodpecker finch, picks up or breaks off a twig, cactus spine, or leaf stem. This primitive tool is then held in the beak and used to probe for insects in holes in trees that the bird cannot probe directly with its beak. Birds have been seen to carry twigs from tree to tree searching for prey.

[4] Tools may also be used for defense. Hermit crabs grab sea anemones with their claws and use them as weapons to repel their enemies. Studies have demonstrated that these crabs significantly improve their chances against predators such as octopus by means of this tactic. Also, many species of forest-dwelling primates defend themselves by throwing objects, including stones, at intruders.

16. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. Primates are superior to other animals in using tools.

- B. The use of stones as tools is similar across different animal species.
C. Birds and primates use tools that are different from those of sea animals.
D. Many animals have developed effective ways of using tools.
17. Why does the author mention ants and termites in paragraph 2?
A. To give an example of food that chimpanzees collect by using tools
B. To emphasize that ants and termites often hide together in the same place
C. To identify an important part of the chimpanzee diet
D. To point out a difference between two closely related species
18. According to the passage, Ivory Coast chimpanzees are among the most remarkable of animal tool users because they _____.
A. use tools to gather food
B. use more than one tool to accomplish a task
C. transport tools from one place to another
D. hide their tools from other animals
19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the behavior of the woodpecker finch?
A. It uses its beak as a weapon against its enemies.
B. It uses the same twig to look for food in different trees.
C. It uses twigs and leaves to build its nest.
D. It avoids areas where cactus grows.
20. Forest primates and certain sea animals are mentioned in the passage as examples of animals that use tools for _____.
A. self-protection
B. food preparation
C. hunting prey
D. building nests or home plants to grow

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

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

[1] The mobile phone is set to become one of the central technologies of the 21st century. Within a few years, the mobile phone will evolve into a multi-functional communicator capable of transmitting and receiving not only sound, but also video, still images, data and text. A whole new era of personal communication is on the way.

Thanks in part to the growth of wireless networks, the telephone is converging with the personal computer and the television. Soon lightweight phones outfitted with high-resolution screens will be connected to satellites enabling people to talk, send and receive e-mail, or take part in video conferences anytime, anywhere. These phones might also absorb many of the key functions of the desktop computer. Mobile devices are expected to be ideal for some of the new personalized services that are becoming available via the Internet, such as trading stocks, gambling, shopping and buying theater and airline tickets.

[2] 当夜幕无声地落下，将一切远山近景从你的视野里抹去的时候；当热闹的晚会结束，

欢声笑语已经消逝的时候，什么都没有留下，只有思想还在活动。你能清楚地感觉到，这便是宁静。

不要害怕，宁静不是孤独寂寞的同义词。在宁静的氛围里，你的思想有了自由驰骋的空间，你可以细心坐下梳理你的思绪，检讨你的过失。

如果静思太久，觉得孤独了，不妨翻开你喜爱的书，书会使你轻松让你充实。在静静的空间里读一本好书，如同冬日里围坐一盆炭火与挚友谈心。平日，因工作太忙，或交际太繁，你难得与古今中外的智者交谈。而今，你却可以凝神倾听他们的教诲了。在静心的阅读中，你的学识逐渐得到增长。你也可以依随自己的爱好，去干任何一件感兴趣的事。静静地听一段音乐，专注地画几笔画，认真摆一盘残局，甚至翻翻往日影集，想念一番遥远的朋友。这些，无一不是人生的快乐。

Part V Writing (40 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: *As social beings, we are influenced by people in our life in different ways. Who is the one that has influenced you the most? How did he/she exert influence on you? Do you think that is good or bad? Please compose an essay of more than 300 words on this topic.*