

北京科技大学

2012 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; 请用蓝色或黑色钢笔或签字笔答题。

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.

- No one appreciated his work during his lifetime, but _____ it is clear that he was a great artist.
A. in the aftermath B. by the time C. in retrospect D. in this eventuality
- He was facing charges on forgery in a court of law but he hired a good attorney to _____.
A. get off B. get through C. get by D. get away
- The campers _____ their tent in a sheltered valley.
A. established B. installed C. pitched D. fixed
- This is _____ work. It calls for a good eye and a steady hand.
A. precise B. precision C. exact D. exactness
- I'm rather concerned how he will take _____ his school.
A. on B. up C. off D. to
- I don't doubt _____ the plan will be well received.
A. that B. which C. if D. whether
- Over a very large number of trials, the probability of an event _____ is equal to the probability that it will not occur.
A. occurring B. occurred C. occurs D. occur
- We will not be held responsible for any damage which results _____ rough handling.
A. from B. off C. in D. to
- Now a single cell phone is able to store a large _____ of information about an individual life.
A. deal B. number C. amount D. account
- The long service of decades of the to-be-retired with the company was _____ a present each from the President.
A. confirmed by B. recorded in C. acknowledged with D. appreciated for
- Buildings in the southeast of the UK are going to have to be constructed _____ those in Scotland if the report findings are correct.
A. as B. like C. likely D. are like
- We cannot see any possibility of business _____ your price is on the high side of the

prevailing market trend.

- A. which B. since C. that D. though
13. If _____ out successfully, the plan will completely change the traffic conditions in the city.
A. carried B. is carried C. having been carried D. to carry
14. We are conscious of the extent _____ work provides the psychological satisfaction that can make the difference between a full and empty life.
A. to which B. in which C. at which D. by which
15. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important _____ of American life.
A. fashions B. frontiers C. facets D. formats

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. So engrossed in his efforts would Gaugin become that he barely noticed the passing of time.
A. delighted in B. frustrated by C. expanded by D. involved in
17. Rain abates in the fall throughout most of the Appalachian Mountain region.
A. pours B. accumulates C. lessens D. evaporates
18. When a hurricane is about to occur, the National Weather Bureau issues a warning.
A. adjacent B. gigantic C. perilous D. imminent
19. Relaxation therapy teaches one not to fret over small problems.
A. worry about B. get involved in C. get angry about D. look for
20. Mark Anthony's eulogy of Caesar at his funeral is memorably recorded in a play by Shakespeare.
A. prayer B. praise C. biography D. denunciation
21. We regret being unable to entertain your request for providing free boarding to 15 sportsmen for two weeks.
A. receive B. comply C. coincide D. consider
22. The ancient Jewish people regarded themselves as the salt of the earth, the chosen few by God to rule the world.
A. outcast B. elite C. nomad D. disciple
23. Soon comics were so prevalent as to attract the attention of serious critics.
A. successful B. prosperous C. widespread D. persuasive
24. The progress of civilization itself can be measured by its range of mathematics.
A. considered B. decided C. assessed D. found out
25. The artist spent years on his monumental painting, which covered the whole roof of the church, the biggest in the country.
A. archaic B. sentimental C. outstanding D. entire

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 four lettered sets of words. Choose the set

of words for the blanks that best fit the meaning of the sentence.

26. To list Reilly's achievements in a fragmentary way is _____, for it distracts our attention from the _____ themes of her work.

- A. unproductive ... disparate B. misleading ... integrating
C. pragmatic ... comprehensive D. logical ... important

27. That many of the important laws of science were discovered during experiments designed to _____ other phenomena suggests that experimental results are the _____ of inevitable natural forces rather than of planning.

- A. analyze ... foundations B. disprove ... predecessors
C. alter ... adjuncts D. illuminate ... consequence

28. The availability of oxygen is an essential _____ for animal life, while carbon dioxide is equally _____ for plant life.

- A. choice ... optional B. duplication ... selective
C. conversion ... exchangeable D. condition ... necessary

29. Old beliefs die hard: even when jobs became _____, the long-standing fear that unemployment could return at a moment's notice _____.

- A. vacant ... perished B. easier ... changed
C. plentiful ... persisted D. protected ... subsided

30. Politeness is not a _____ attribute of human behavior, but rather a central virtue, one whose very existence is increasingly being _____ by the faddish requirement to "speak one's mind."

- A. superficial ... threatened B. pervasive ... undercut
C. worthless ... forestalled D. precious ... affected

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 ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, 1. an
it ~~never~~ buys things in finished form and hangs 2. never
them on the wall. When a natural history museum
wants an exhibition, it must often build it. 3. exhibit

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market

basket of consumer good and services. The CPI affects nearly all Americans because of the many ways which it is used. Its three major uses are: Firstly, as an economic indicator, the CPI is the most widely used measurement of inflation and is sometimes viewed as an indicator of the effectiveness of government economic policy. It provides informations about price changes in the nation's economy to government, business, labor, and other private citizens, and is used by them as a guide to make economic decisions. Secondly, as a deflator of other economic series. The CPI and its components are used to adjusting other economic series for price changes and to translate these series into inflation-free dollars. An interesting example of these is the use of the CPI as a deflator of the value of the consumer's dollar to find its purchasing power. The purchasing power of the consumer's dollar measures the change in the value to the consumer of goods and services that a dollar will buy at different dates. By other words, as prices increase, the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar declines. Third, as a means of adjusting dollar values. The CPI is often used to adjust consumer's income payments; to adjust income eligibility levels for government assistance; and to automatically provide cost-of-living wage adjustments to millions of American workers.

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

"What does the middleman do but add to the price of goods in the shops?" Such remarks are aimed at the intermediate operations between manufactures and final customers. This practice usually attracts a lot of attention from the public and the press and the operation most talked about is what is often called wholesaling.

The wholesaler buys goods in large quantities from the manufacturers and sells them in smaller parcels to retailers, and for this service his selling price to the retailer is raised several percent higher. But his job is made more difficult by retail demand not necessarily running level with manufacturers' production. Because he adjusts or regulates the flow of goods by holding stock until required, he frees the manufacturer, to some extent, from the effect on production of changing demand and having to bear the whole risk.

The manufacturer can then keep up a steady production flow, and the retailer has no need to hold heavy stocks, who can call on the wholesaler for supplies any time. This wholesale function is like that of a valve in a water pipe. The middleman also bears part of the risk that would otherwise fall on the manufacturer and also the retailer.

The wholesaler provides a purely commercial service, for which he is too well rewarded. But the point that is missed by many people is that the wholesaler is not just someone adding to the cost of goods. It is true one could eliminate the wholesaler but one would still be left with his

function: that of making sure that goods find their way to the people who want them.

1. "Middleman" in the passage almost equals to all the following in meaning except _____.
A. go-between B. intermediary C. manufacturer D. wholesaler
2. The wholesaler obtains higher selling prices for _____.
A. small parcels he sells B. goods he buys in bulk
C. the service he provides D. the information he offers
3. A middleman's work may become difficult because _____.
A. manufactures run their production on a much higher level
B. market demand may not be the same as industrial production
C. retailers are not necessary in running their retailing business
D. retailers demand lower levels than those demanded by manufacturers
4. What function of the wholesaler is compared to a valve?
A. Controlling the flow of goods.
B. Pushing up demand from retailers.
C. Bearing part of the risk for manufacturers.
D. Selling goods to retailers.
5. The author quite possibly believes that the function of the wholesaler is _____.
A. good but too costly B. necessary but harmful
C. removable but necessary D. acceptable but unnecessary

Passage Two

Every group has a culture, however uncivilized it may seem to us. To the professional anthropologist, there is no intrinsic superiority of one culture over another, just as to the professional linguist, there is no intrinsic hierarchy among languages.

People once thought of the languages of backward groups as undeveloped. While it is possible that language in general began as a series of grunts and groans, it is a fact established by the study of "backward" languages that no spoken tongue answers that description today. Most languages of uncivilized groups are, by our most severe standards, extremely complex. They differ from Western languages not in their sound patterns or grammatical structures, which usually are fully adequate for all language needs, but only in their vocabularies, which reflect the objects and activities known to their speakers. Even in this aspect, two things are to be noted. First, all languages seem to possess the machinery for vocabulary expansion, either by putting together words already in existence or by borrowing them from other languages and adapting them to their own system. Second, the objects and activities requiring names and distinctions in "backward" languages, while different from the West, are often surprisingly numerous and complicated. A Western language distinguishes merely between two degrees of remoteness ("this" and "that") . But some languages of the American Indians distinguish between what is close to the speaker, or to the person addressed, or removed from both, or out of sight, or in the past, or in the future.

6. Every group of human beings has _____.
A. its own set of ideas, beliefs and ways of life
B. an extremely complex and delicate language
C. its own elegant music, literature, and other arts

- D. the process of growing crops or raising animals
7. To the professional linguists, _____.
A. there is no intrinsic superiority of cultures
B. there is no intrinsic hierarchy of languages
C. all languages came from grunts and groans
D. all languages are most severe and standard
8. According to this passage, to learn a foreign language would require one to _____.
A. do more activities
B. learn about a new culture
C. meet more people
D. need more names
9. The author's attitude shown in this passage toward "backward" languages is _____.
A. restrained B. subjective C. objective D. resolute
10. This passage is on the whole _____.
A. narrative B. instructive C. prescriptive D. argumentative

Passage Three

Is test anxiety destructive? Can we make test anxiety work for us? The answer to both of these questions is yes. Test anxiety often interferes with student performance but this same test anxiety, if channeled correctly, can help improve performance.

In order to lessen the destructive elements of test anxiety, the approach should be to develop improved confidence and knowledge. As your knowledge of the course material increases, your confidence in your ability to succeed will increase. As your confidence increases, your anxiety will go down, allowing your knowledge to come through more efficiently. The way you prepare for a test can reduce anxiety during the test.

You will be surprised how confident you will feel if you know the material. Studies of memory show if you want to be able to recall information from text or lecture you have to review that material several times. It is important to know your own abilities and operate accordingly. If you know that you learn best by listening, prepare a tape of significant material and listen to the tape.

Study partners or study groups are often useful for self-testing. Experience in stressful situations tends to lessen anxiety in those situations. One way to help yourself retrieve material is through the use of mnemonic codes. Learn a code that lets you remember complex material. Developing an outline for an essay question that you know will be on the test or memorizing a formula are forms of code development.

Students are often frustrated by the sheer volume of material that has to be studied in college. Many instructors conduct reviews, give hints, identify what is important to study, use handouts or overhead transparency outlines. These materials should be at the top of your study list. If the instructor took the time to identify them, you should assume that they will play an important part of the test. While knowledge acquired during test preparation can help reduce anxiety, it is another thing to take the test itself. Following are a few suggestions to help reduce anxiety during the test.

When I arrive at a test, I often find students flipping test pages at the last minute trying to cram it all in at the end. You would be better off trying to relax, meditating a little, and clearing your mind to allow yourself the ability to concentrate on the question that are coming.

As soon as the instructor gives you the signal to start, dump out formulas, codes, outlines from your memory onto the test answer sheets so that you will not have to worry about whether you will remember the codes long enough until you get to the appropriate test question.

You can build your confidence if you go through the test and answer all of the questions that you know first. Go back and work on those questions that need greater analysis, or that need to be worked out or need to be guessed at and your anxiety will not kick in until later in the test.

For those of you whose anxiety increases as study and preparation increase, your goal should be to start concentrating on things that take your mind off the test, i.e., television, books, hobbies, movies, etc. Meditation and aerobic exercise have proven to be very useful methods for reducing undesirable effects of stress.

The solution to reducing the destructive influences of stress is to plan to study. Map out a schedule of when you will study each day. Identify the specific topics that you will study each day. Identify the areas of the material that you have had problems with and study those. Your plan should include reading the text material, reviewing notes and homework assignments, identifying the material that needs further explanation, developing codes for memory material and testing yourself. Once you have studied adequately, your confidence will be fairly high, your knowledge will be satisfactory to do well on the test and the stomach butterflies will help you focus on the task at hand.

I'd wish you good luck on finals, but you and I both know that the more effectively you study, the luckier you will get.

11. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned as a good side of the test anxiety?
- A. It can help improve performance if channeled correctly.
 - B. It motivates us to study and prepare for exam.
 - C. It can help us to concentrate.
 - D. It can always ensure a good score in the test.
12. Which of the following test preparation ways cannot help one reduce anxiety during the test?
- A. You should know your own abilities and operate accordingly and learn as much as you can.
 - B. Study partners or study groups are useful for self-testing.
 - C. You can retrieve materials by using mnemonic codes.
 - D. You should pay more attention to the materials identified by the teacher.
13. What should be at the top of your study list when you prepare a test?
- A. The most complex materials.
 - B. The questions asked by students.
 - C. The materials reviewed and hints given by the teacher.
 - D. The materials mastered by most students.
14. The suggestions to help reduce anxiety during the test are _____.
A. relaxing, mnemonic codes and easy questions first
B. relaxing, dumping and easy questions first
C. relaxing, easy questions first and extreme anxiety
D. aerobic exercise, relax and dumping
15. According to the passage, useful means for reducing undesirable effects of stress are _____.
A. knowledge and confidence
B. learning ability and instructor's hints

- C. meditation and aerobic exercise
- D. rest and meditation

Passage Four

No revolutions in technology have as visibly marked the human condition as those in transport. Moving goods and people, they have opened continents, transformed living standards, spread diseases, fashions and folk around the world. Yet technologies to transport ideas and information across long distances have arguably achieved even more: they have spread knowledge, the basis of economic growth.

The most basic of all these, the written word, was already ancient by 1000. By then China had, in basic form, the printing press, using carved woodblocks. But the key to its future, movable metal type, was four centuries away. The Chinese were hampered by their thousands of ideograms. Even so, they quite soon invented the primitive movable type, made of clay, and by the 13th century they had the movable wooden type. But the real secret was the use of an easily cast metal.

When it came, Europe – aided by simple Western alphabets – leapt forward with it. One reason why Asia's civilizations, in 1000 far ahead of Europe's, then fell behind was that they lacked the technology to reproduce and diffuse ideas. On Johannes Gutenberg's invention in the 1440s were built not just the Reformation and the Enlightenment, but Europe's agricultural and industrial revolutions too.

Yet information technology on its own would not have got far. Literally: better transport technology too was needed. That was not lacking, but there the big change came much later: it was railways and steamships that first allowed the speedy, widespread dissemination of news and ideas over long distances. And both technologies in turn required people and organizations to develop their use. They got them: for individual communication. The postal service: for wider publics, the publishing industry.

Throughout the 19th century, the postal service formed the bedrock of national and international communications. Crucial to its growth had been the introduction of the stamp, combined with a low price, and payment by the sender. Britain put all three of these ideas into effect in 1840.

By then, the world's mail was taking off. It changed the world. Merchants in America's eastern cities used it to gather information, enraging far-off cotton growers and farmers, who found that the New Yorkers knew more about crop prices than they did. In the American debate about slavery, it offered abolitionists a low-cost way to spread their views, just as later technologies have cut the cost and widened the scope of political lobbying. The post helped too to integrate the American nation, tying the newly opened west to the settled east.

Everywhere, its development drove and was driven by those of transport. In Britain, travelers rode by mail coach to posting inns. In America, the post subsidized road-building. Indeed, argues Dan Schiller, a professor of communications at the University of California, it was the connection between the post, transport and national integration that ensured that the mail remained a public enterprise even in the United States, its first and only government-run communications medium, and until at least the 1870s, the biggest organization in the land.

The change has not only been one of speed and distance, though, but of audience. About 200 years ago, a man's words could reach no further than his voice, not just in range but in whom they reached. But, for some purposes, efficient communication is mass communication, regular, cheap,

quick and reliable. When it became possible, it transformed the world.

16. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Transporting goods and people is the most important technology in the history of mankind.
 - B. Technology in transporting goods and people has changed human conditions more than anything else.
 - C. Technology in spreading information has changed human conditions more than transportation technology.
 - D. Technology in spreading information can't change the economic development of society.
17. Johannes Gutenberg's invention probably refers to _____.
A. printing technology
B. transportation technology
C. the Reformation and the Enlightenment
D. industrial revolution
18. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the postal service?
A. American abolitionists were not happy about it.
B. The stamp was invented in Britain.
C. It helped the independence of America.
D. In the 1840s it was the major means of national communications in Britain.
19. In the United States, the postal service belongs to _____.
A. a private company B. the government
C. road-building enterprises D. national integration
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true about mass communication?
A. It can reach no further than human voice.
B. It can reach a large audience.
C. It is rapid and efficient.
D. It can be trusted.

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

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

[1] It may seem an exaggeration to say that ambition is something that can hold many of the society's disparate elements together, but it is not an exaggeration by much. Remove ambition and the essential elements of society seem to fly apart. Ambition, as opposed to mere fantasizing about desires, implies work and discipline to achieve goals, personal and social, which society cannot survive without. Ambition is intimately connected with family, for men and women not only work for themselves, but partly for their families; husbands and wives are often ambitious for each other, but harbor some of their most ardent ambitions for their children. Yet to have a family nowadays — with birth control readily available, and inflation a good economic argument against having children — is nearly an expression of ambition in itself. Finally, though ambition was once the domain chiefly of monarchs and aristocrats, it has, in more recent times, increasingly become the domain of the middle class. Ambition and futurity — a sense of building for tomorrow — are inextricable. Working, saving, planning — these, the daily aspects of ambition — have always

been the distinguishing marks of a rising middle class. The attack against ambition is not incidentally an attack on the middle class and what it stands for.

[2] 世界是千变万化的，疑问是层出不穷的，答案是丰富多彩的，对问题评述的标准不同，答案就不同。生活在丰富多彩也可以说是纷繁复杂的社会中，我们作为微小的个体，无法改变也无法干涉别人的思想，那么我们对自身思想的修正又做得如何呢？我们都能鉴定自己的人生目标，控制自己的行为吗？

我们面对同一件事时，脑海里常常有两个“自己”在斗争，自己与自己的斗争常常成为生活中最大的困扰。面对利益，一个“自己”说：“你做了就足够了，名利是给别人看的，不论安不安在你的身上，你就是你，永远只做最真实的你。”这时另一个“自己”却不甘心：“我做出了成绩，就该得到表扬，就该得到承认！”于是你本已平心静气放弃了名利，又在不甘心的驱使下伸出了手。

我们不正是这样经常“自己”困扰自己吗？就如同用自己的左脚绊住右脚，重重地摔在人生的竞技场上。

Part V Writing (40 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: When it comes to the definition of happiness in our modern society, different people might give different answers. What's your interpretation of happiness? How do you pursue the happiness in your eyes? Please compose an essay in about 350 words.