

北京工业大学 2007 年硕士研究生入学考试试题

★所有答案必须做在答题纸上，做在试题纸上无效！

Part One: Vocabulary (20 points, 1 point each)

This section contains 20 items. Choose the one word which would best keep the meaning of each underlined word in the original sentence. Write your answers on ANSWER SHEET.

1. He suffered amnesia from the accident.
A. loss of memory B. anarchy C. reminiscence D. misery
2. His cheerful appearance belied his feelings.
A. reveal B. conceal C. express D. show
3. Mr. Shell is said to have contravened the regulation.
A. obeyed B. denied C. violated D. exposed
4. His lack of education was a serious detriment to his career.
A. advantage B. detest C. favor D. disadvantage
5. Ruth was filled with elation at having won the prize.
A. happiness B. exaltation
C. sadness D. satisfaction
6. They were famishing for food.
A. eating to one's heart content B. refusing
C. suffering extreme hunger D. longing
7. The pirates harried the towns along the coast.
A. plundered B. halted
C. donated D. dangled
8. This serum is supposed to make you immune from further infection.
A. unsusceptible B. susceptible
C. immaculate D. perilous
9. His life was in jeopardy.
A. jaunt B. liability
C. danger D. lode
10. The heat made everyone quite languid.
A. praiseworthy B. sluggish
C. cheerful D. warm
11. I can't put up with his malevolent remarks.
A. malicious B. spiteful
C. malignant D. evil

★ 所有答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题纸上无效!

fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Few MacArthur Prize fellows, winners of the MacArthur award for creative accomplishment, had good things to say about their precollegiate schooling if they had not been placed in advanced programs. Anecdotal reports support this. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. So did Winston Churchill, who almost failed out of Harrow, an elite British school. About Oliver Goldsmith, one of his teachers remarked, "Never was so dull a boy." Often these children realize that they know more than their teachers, and their teachers often feel that these children are arrogant, inattentive, or unmotivated.

Some of these gifted people may have done poorly in school because their gifts were not scholastic. Maybe we can account for Picasso in this way. But most fared poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school unchallenging and consequently lost interest. Yeats described the lack of fit between his mind and school: "Because I had found it difficult to attend to anything less interesting than my own thoughts, I was difficult to teach." As noted earlier, gifted children of all kinds tend to be strong-willed nonconformists. Nonconformity and stubbornness (and Yeats' level of arrogance and self-absorption) are likely to lead to conflicts with teachers.

When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers. A writing prodigy studied by David Feldman and Lynn Goldsmith was taught far more about writing by his journalist father than his English teacher. High-IQ children in Australia studied by Miraca Gross had much more positive feelings about their families than their schools. About half of the mathematicians studied by Benjamin Bloom had little good to say about school. They all did well in school and took honors classes when available, and some skipped grades.

1. The main point the author is making about school is that _____.
 - A. they should satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds
 - B. they are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students
 - C. they should organize their classes according to the students' ability
 - D. they should enroll as many gifted students as possible
2. The author quotes the remarks of one of Oliver Goldsmith's teachers _____.
 - A. to provide support for his argument
 - B. to illustrate the strong will of some gifted children
 - C. to explain how dull students can also be successful
 - D. to show how poor Oliver's performance was at school
3. Pablo Picasso is listed among the many gifted children who _____.

★ 所有答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题纸上无效!

We work hard at something we love, we are slow to panic over the daily emergencies, and we are nimble at solving problems as they arise. Some hazards to completing a successful vintage are expected: rain just before harvesting can cause mold; electricity unexpectedly interrupted during the cold fermentation of white wine can damage it; a delayed payment from a major client when the money is needed.

There are outside influences that disrupt production and take patience, good will and perseverance. (For example) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulates every facet of the wine business. A winery's records are audited as often as two or three times a year and every label - newly written for each year's vintage - must be approved

(But) The greatest threat to the winery, and one that almost made us lose heart, came out of a lawyer's imagination. Our little winery was served notice that we were named in a lawsuit accusing us of endangering the public health by using lead foils on our bottles (it was the only material used until recently) "without warning consumers of a possible risk." There it was, our winery's name listed with the industry's giants

I must have asked a hundred times: "Who gets the money if the lawsuit is successful?" The answer was, and I never was able to assimilate it, the plaintiffs and their lawyers who filed the suit! Since the lawsuit was brought in behalf of consumers, it seemed to me that consumers must get something if it was proved that a lead foil was dangerous to them. We were told one of the two consumer claimants was an employee of the firm filing the suit!

There are attorneys who focus their careers, on lawsuits like this. It is an immense danger to the small businessman. Cash reserves can be used up in the blink of an eye when in the company of lawyers. As long as it's possible for anyone to sue anybody for anything, we are all in danger. As long as the legal profession allows members to practice law dishonorably and lawyers are congratulated for winning big money in this way, we'll all be plagued with a corruptible justice system.

6. The phrase "cinched up our belts", in the first paragraph, suggests that the couple
- thought creating a winery would be easy.
 - wore clothing that was too big.
 - strapped their belongings together and moved.
 - prepared for the difficult work ahead.
7. The grapes are harvested on a date that
- may vary.
 - is traditionally set.
 - depends on the official approval.
 - is determined by availability of pickers.
8. According to the author, the life of vintners is most controlled by

★所有答案必须做在答题纸上，做在试题纸上无效！

also saw a decline in traditional religious beliefs and values. As a result, it became necessary to rethink fundamental ideas about values, religion, science, community, and individuality. Pragmatists regarded all theories and institutions as tentative hypotheses and solutions. According to their critics, the pragmatist's refusal to affirm any absolutes carried negative implications for society, challenging the foundations of society's institutions.

11. What is this passage primarily about?

- A. The evolution of philosophy in the second half of the 19th century.
- B. The three most important American pragmatists of the late 19th century.
- C. The differences between pragmatism and traditional western philosophy.
- D. American pragmatism.

12. Which of the following is true?

- A. Idealism was an important part of the pragmatic approach.
- B. "Pragmatism" was also known as "traditional western philosophy".
- C. Pragmatism continued the empiricist tradition.
- D. Pragmatism is best understood independently of its historical and cultural context.

13. According to the passage, pragmatism was more popular in America than Europe, because _____.

- A. Americans had greater acceptance of the theory of evolution
- B. it epitomized the American faith in know-how and practicality
- C. Europe had a more traditional society based on a much longer history
- D. industrialization and material progress was occurring at a faster pace in America at that time

14. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- A. revolutionary thought shifted more towards ideologies in science, politics and sociology
- B. pragmatists regarded all theories and institutions as tentative hypotheses and solutions
- C. Josiah Royce was not a pragmatist
- D. pragmatism was based on the theory of evolution

15. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Josiah Royce considered Charles Peirce to be challenging the foundations of society's institutions.
- B. Charles Peirce considered Josiah Royce to be too influenced by the theory of evolution.
- C. John Dewey would not have developed his system of thought called, "experimental

★ 所有答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题纸上无效!

naturalism" or "instrumentalism" without the pioneering work of Charles Peirce and William James.

D. Josiah Royce was a revolutionary thinker.

Passage D

The decline of civility and good manners may be worrying people more than crime, according to *Gentility Recalled*, edited by Digby Anderson, which laments the breakdown of traditional codes that once regulated social conduct. It criticizes the fact that "manners" are scorned as repressive and outdated.

The result, according to Mr. Anderson—director of the Social Affairs Unit, an independent think-tank—is a society characterised by rudeness: loutish behaviour on the streets, jostling in crowds, impolite shop assistants and bad-tempered drivers.

Mr. Anderson says the cumulative effect of these—apparently trivial, but often offensive—is to make everyday life uneasy, unpredictable and unpleasant. As they are encountered far more often than crime, they can cause more anxiety than crime.

When people lament the disintegration of law and order, he argues, what they generally mean is order, as manifested by courteous forms of social contact. Meanwhile, attempts to re-establish restraint and self-control through "politically correct" rules are artificial.

The book has contributions from 12 academics in disciplines ranging from medicine to sociology and charts what it calls the "coarsening" of Britain. Old-fashioned terms such as "gentleman" and "lady" have lost all meaningful resonance and need to be re-evaluated, it says. Rachel Trickett, honorary fellow and former principal of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, says that the notion of a "lady" protects women rather than demeaning them.

Feminism and demands for equality have blurred the distinctions between the sexes, creating situations where men are able to dominate women because of their more aggressive and forceful natures, she says. "Women, without some code of deference or respect, become increasingly victims."

Caroline Moore, the first woman fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, points out that "gentleman" is now used only with irony or derision.

"The popular view of a gentleman is poised somewhere between the imbecile parasite and the villainous one: between Woosteresque chinless wonders, and those heartless capitalist toffs who are ... the stock-in-trade of television."

She argues that the concept is neither class-bound nor rigid; conventions of gentlemanly behaviour enable a man to act naturally as an individual within shared assumptions while taking his place in society.

"Politeness is no constraint, precisely because the manners ... are no 'code' but a language,

★ 所有答案必须做在答题纸上, 做在试题纸上无效!

rich, flexible, restrained and infinitely subtle.

For Anthony O' Hear, professor of philosophy at the University of Bradford, manners are

both the impetuosity of youth and the bitterness of old age.

Egalitarianism, he says, has led to people failing to act their age. "We have vice-chancellors with earrings, aristocrats as hippies ... the trendy vicar on his motorbike."

Dr. Athena Leoussi, sociology lecturer at Reading University, bemoans the deliberate neglect by people of their sartorial appearance.

Dress, she says, is the outward expression of attitudes and aspirations. The ubiquitousness of jeans "displays a utilitarian attitude" that has "led to the "cultural impoverishment of everyday life".

Dr. Leoussi says that while clothes used to be seen as a means of concealing taboo forces of sexuality and violence, certain fashions-such as leather jackets-have the opposite effect.

Dr. Bruce Charlton, a lecturer in public health medicine in Newcastle upon Tyne, takes issue with the excessive informality of relations between professionals such as doctors and bank managers, and their clients. He says this has eroded the distance and respect necessary in such relationships. For Tristram Engelhardt, professor of medicine in Houston, Texas, says manners are bound to morals.

"Manners express a particular set of values," he says. "Good manners interpret and transform social reality. They provide social orientation. "

16. According to the passage, the decline of good manners is more worrying because ____.
- A. it leads to more crime in society
B. people view manners as old-fashioned
C. rudeness on the street cannot be stemmed out
D. it an seriously affect our daily life
17. Rachel Trickett seems to indicate the term "lady" ____.
- A. has acquired a different meaning B. is too old-fashioned to use
C. is preferred by feminists D. victimizes women in society
18. According to Caroline Moore, the media has projected a ____ image of the gentleman.
- A. humorous B. favourable C. negative D. traditional
19. In Anthony Q'Hear's view, a well-mannered person ____.
- A. acts rashly when he is young B. tends to be bad-tempered in old age
C. behaves with a sense of appropriacy D. attaches importance to his status