

## 河北大学 2008 年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

## Part 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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a line through the center.

1. A. Plan his budget carefully. B. Give her more information.  
C. Ask someone else for advice. ~~D. Buy a gift for his girlfriend.~~
2. A. She'll have some chocolate. B. She'll take a look at the menu.  
C. ~~She'll go without dessert.~~ D. She'll prepare the dinner.
3. A. The man can speak a foreign language.  
B. The woman hopes to improve her English.  
~~C. The woman knows many different languages.~~  
D. The man wishes to visit many more countries.
4. ~~A. Go to the library.~~ B. Meet the woman.  
C. See Professor Smith. D. Have a drink in the bar.
5. A. She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.  
B. The man shouldn't be late for his class.  
C. The man can come back sometime later.  
~~D. She can pass on the message for the man.~~
6. A. She has a strange personality. B. He's got emotional problems  
~~C. His illness is beyond cure.~~ D. His behavior is hard to explain.
7. A. The tickets are more expensive than expected.  
~~B. The tickets are sold in advance at half price.~~  
C. It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.  
D. It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
8. A. He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.  
~~B. He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.~~  
C. He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.  
D. He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.
9. A. At 10:30 B. At 10:25 ~~C. At 10:40~~ D. At 10:45
10. A. The man no longer smokes.  
B. The man is under pressure from his wife.  
C. The man usually follows his wife's advice.  
~~D. The man refuses to listen to his doctor's advice.~~



## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

I .Each of the follow sentences has an underlined word or phrase. Below which sentence are four other word or phrases marked A, B, C and D. You are to choose the ONE word of phrase which , if substituted for the underlined word or phases, would best keep the meaning of the original sentence. (10 points).

11. It is something offered at a low or advantageous price.  
 A. advancing B. profitable  
 C. attractive D. ~~high~~
12. A technician will examine your blood under a microscope-counting the white cells in a small marked-off area.  
 A. indicating B. ~~separated by a line-drawing~~  
 C. noticeable D. having visible trace
13. How do you go about identifying people's needs?  
 A. change to the opposite direction B. concentrate on  
 C. begin to work at D. ~~notice~~
14. People often say the right words, but their eyes betray their true feelings.  
 A. ~~hide~~ B. represent  
 C. reveal D. turn against
15. We tried, in short time, to catch up on our respective lives over the last two decades.  
 A. come up from behind B. ~~bring to date~~  
 C. be interested in D. be eager to tell each other about
16. A mutation (which is always possible) happens to suit a new environment, and the 'odd' creature survives because it is better fitted.  
 A. fixed in place B. made suitable or competent  
 C. ~~in good health.~~ D. of the right size or shape
17. The repeated actions of preparing, sorting, filling, distributing, and keeping track of records and publications can be as troublesome as calculating.  
 A. following the way of B. pursuing  
 C. ~~seeking after~~ D. keeping oneself informed about
18. All plants and animals that have been studied carefully (including the human) seem to have built-in clocks.  
 A. making a fix part B. fixing to a part as a whole  
 C. internally fixed D. ~~causing to become one part of sth.~~
19. The International Monetary Fund is concerned with short-term credit and the cooperative management of foreign exchange rates.  
 A. advance or loan B. ~~trust or believe~~  
 C. money or cash D. ~~pay or debt~~
20. The lending nations subscribe toward its capital stock in proportion to their economic



importance.

- A. with reference to  
C. in the measure of

- ~~B. at the rate of~~  
D. in comparison with

II. For each of the follow incomplete sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D, You are to choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. (10 points)

21. Contrast may make something appear more beautiful than it is when \_\_\_\_\_ alone.  
A) seen  
B) is seen  
C) ~~to be seen~~  
D) having been seen
22. The football game comes to you \_\_\_\_\_ from New York.  
A) lively  
B) alive  
C) live  
D) living
23. None of us expected the chairman to \_\_\_\_\_ at the party. We thought he was still in hospital.  
A) turn in  
B) ~~turn over~~  
C) turn up  
D) turn down
24. The mother didn't know who \_\_\_\_\_ for the broken glass.  
A) blamed  
B) ~~be blamed~~  
C) to blame  
D) would blame
25. He \_\_\_\_\_ to his customers and halved the price.  
A) leaked  
B) drew  
C) quoted  
D) ~~yielded~~
26. Tryon was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to \_\_\_\_\_ storming into the boss's office.  
A) prevent  
B) ~~prohibit~~  
C) turn  
D) avoid
27. All flights \_\_\_\_\_ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.  
A) having been canceled  
B) ~~had been canceled~~  
C) having canceled  
D) were canceled
28. The author of the report is well \_\_\_\_\_ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.  
A) informed  
B) ~~acquainted~~  
C) enlightened  
D) acknowledged
29. The boy spent as much time watching TV as he \_\_\_\_\_ studying.  
A) ~~does~~  
B) had  
C) was  
D) did
30. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated \_\_\_\_\_ instead of mechanically.  
A) manually  
B) artificially  
C) ~~automatically~~  
D) synthetically



### PART III Reading Comprehension (15 points)

**Directions:** There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You are required to decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

Questions 31) to 35) are based on the following passage.

A moment's drilling by the dentist may make us nervous and upset. Many of us cannot stand pain. To avoid the pain of a drilling that may last perhaps a minute or two, we demand the needle—a shot of novocaine—that deadens the nerves around the tooth.

Now it's true that the human body has developed its millions of nerves to be highly aware of what goes on both inside and outside of it. This helps us adjust to the world. Without our nerves—and our brain, which is a bundle of nerves—we wouldn't know what's happening. But we pay for our sensitivity. We can feel pain when the slightest thing is wrong with any part of our body. The history of torture is based on the human body being open to pain.

But there is a way to handle pain. Look at the Indian fakir who sits on a bed of nails. Fakirs can put a needle right through an arm, and feel no pain. This ability that some humans have developed to handle pain should give us ideas about how the mind can deal with pain.

The big thing in withstanding pain is our attitude toward it. If the dentist says, this will hurt a little, it helps us to accept the pain. By staying relaxed, and by treating the pain as an interesting sensation, we can handle the pain without falling apart. After all, although pain is an unpleasant sensation, it is still a sensation, and sensations are the stuff of life.

31) The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how to suffer pain      B) how to avoid pain
- C) how to handle pain      D) how to stop pain

32) The sentence "But we pay for our sensitivity" in the second paragraph implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) we should pay a debt for our feeling
- B) we have to be hurt when we feel something
- C) our pain is worth feeling
- D) when we feel pain, we are suffering it

33) When the author mentions the Indian fakir, he suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Indians are not at all afraid of pain
- B) people may be senseless of pain
- C) some people are able to handle pain
- D) fakirs have magic to put needles right through their arms

34) The most important thing to handle pain is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how we look at pain      B) to feel pain as much as possible
- C) to show an interest in pain      D) to accept the pain reluctantly



35) The author's attitude towards pain is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) pessimistic    B) optimistic    C) radical    D) practical

Questions 36) to 40) are based on the following passage.

The poverty line is the minimum income that people need for an acceptable standard of living. People with incomes below the poverty line are considered poor. Economists study the causes of poverty in order to find solutions to the problem.

As the general standard of living in the country rises, the poverty line does, too. Therefore, even with today's relatively high standard of living, about 10 percent of the people in the United States are below the poverty line. However, if these people had stable jobs, they could have an acceptable standard of living. Economists suggest several reasons why poor people do not have jobs.

For one thing, more than half of the poor people in the United States are not qualified to work. Over 40 percent of the poor people are children. By law, children less than 16 years old cannot work in many industries. A large number of poor people are old. Many companies do not hire people over 65 years old, the normal retirement age.

Some poor adults do not look for jobs for a variety of personal reasons: they are sick, they do not have any motivation, they have family problems, or they do not believe that they can find a job.

Other poor people look for a job but cannot find one. Many poor adults never went to high school. Therefore, when they look for jobs, they have few skills that they can offer.

At the present time, the government thinks it can reduce poverty in the country in the following ways.

First, if the national economy grows, businesses and industries hire more workers. Some of the poor who are qualified to look for jobs may find employment. Then they will no longer be below the poverty line.

Second, if society invests in the poor, the poor will become more productive. If the government spends money on social programs, education, and training for poor people, the poor will have the skills to offer. Then it is more likely that they can find jobs.

Finally, if the government distributes society's income differently, it raises some poor people above the poverty line. The government collects taxes from the non-poor and gives money to the poor. These payments to the poor are called welfare. In 1975 over 18 million people in the United States received welfare.

Some economists are looking for better solutions to the poverty problem. However, at the present time, many people depend on welfare for a minimally acceptable standard of living.

36) The author's main purpose to write this article is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to define what the poverty line is  
B) to explain why young people live below the poverty line  
C) to find solutions to the problem of poverty  
D) to show sympathy for those poor people

37) Which of the following is NOT true?

- A) Ten percent of the Americans live a poor life.  
B) Poor people are those who live below the poverty line.



- C) The poverty line rises as the general standard of living rises.  
 D) The poverty line tends to be at the same level.
- 38) More than 40 percent of the poor people are children. This is mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they do not have enough motivation  
 B) they are so young that they are deprived of chances to work  
 C) they fail to get enough education  
 D) they are very poor in health
- 39) Most of the American poor people are not qualified for employment because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they do not have any motivation to work  
 B) they are not very self-confident  
 C) they are too young or too old to work  
 D) they have physical and family problems
- 40) We may conclude from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) better solutions to the poverty problem are not yet found  
 B) welfare will enable people to be rich  
 C) poor people are bound to go out of the poverty line if they have chances to do business  
 D) employment is the best solution to the poverty problem

Questions 41) to 45) are based on the following passage.

People do not analyze every problem they meet. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a similar problem. They often accept the opinions or ideas of other people. Other times they begin to act without thinking; they try to find a solution by trial and error. However, when all these methods fail, the person with a problem has to start analyzing. There are six stages in analyzing a problem.

First the person must recognize that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken, and he cannot ride it to class as he usually does. Sam must see that there is a problem with his bicycle.

Next the thinker must define the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must find the reason why it does not work. For instance, he must determine if the problem is with the gears, the brakes, or the frame. He must make his problem more specific.

Now the person must look for information that will make the problem clearer and lead to possible solutions. For instance, suppose Sam decided that his bike does not work because there is something wrong with the gear wheels. At this time, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about gears. He can talk to his friends at the bike shop. He can look at his gears carefully. After studying the problem, the person should have several suggestions for a possible solution. Take Sam as an illustration. His suggestions might be: put oil on the gear wheels; buy new gear wheels and replace the old ones; tighten or loosen the gear wheels.

Eventually one suggestion seems to be the solution to the problem. Sometimes the final idea comes very suddenly because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a new way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees that there is a piece of chewing gum between the gear wheels. He immediately realizes the solution to his problem: he must clean the gear wheels.



Finally the solution is tested. Sam cleans the gear wheels and finds that afterwards his bicycle works perfectly. In short, he has solved the problem.

- 41) What is probably the best title for this passage?
- A) Six Stages for Repairing Sam's Bicycle.
  - B) Possible Ways to Problem-solving.
  - C) Necessities of Problem Analysis.
  - D) ☒ Suggestions for Analyzing a Problem.
- 42) In analyzing a problem we should do all the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) ☒ recognize and define the problem
  - B) look for information to make the problem clearer
  - C) have suggestions for a possible solution
  - D) find a solution by trial or mistake
- 43) By referring to Sam's broken bicycle, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) illustrate the ways to repair his bicycle
  - B) discuss the problems of his bicycle
  - C) tell us how to solve a problem
  - D) ☒ show us how to analyze a problem
- 44) Which of the following is NOT true?
- A) ☒ People seldom analyze the problem they meet.
  - B) People often accept the opinions or ideas of other people.
  - C) People may learn from their past experience.
  - D) People can not solve some problems they meet.
- 45) As used in the last sentence, the phrase "in short" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in the long run
  - B) in detail
  - C) in a word
  - D) ☒ in the end

#### Part IV Translation(10 points)

**Directions:** Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. You translation should be written clearly on Answer Sheet.

46.

When Iraq invaded Kuwait, I was on a course of study in Taiwan. On the way home, my plane stopped off at Dhahran Airport for refueling. At that time, the airport was silent and deserted. It is hard to believe that it is now at the center of a savage and brutal war.

(1) When the war began on January 18<sup>th</sup>, the authorities believed that the multi-national force was irresistible and that the war would be short and swift. But now, the situation seems quite the reverse; the war is like to take at least several months before it blows itself out.

(2) No matter how long the war lasts, it is undeniably a great tragedy. The region is now bristling with bombers, warships and soldiers. (3) Saddam Husein has already begun to make random bombing attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia. He has even brazenly threatened to use missiles charged with biological or chemical warheads.

(4) Recently the problem of environmental pollution has emerged with the large oil slick that Saddam has intentionally created. This threatens all the wildlife in the area.

(5) Whether or not the Gulf War is a just war is a hotly debated question. Although most people agree with the deployment of soldiers in the region, a considerable number of people do not want Britain to get involved. Some believe that military intervention might be the only to force Saddam Husein to withdraw from Kuwait. Yet others maintain that if only sanctions had been applied for a little longer, then this would have achieved the same result. Whatever the case may be, in my opinion, Europe and America should not have given up so hastily all hope of peaceful settlement of the crisis.



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**Part V. Composition (15 points)**

Directions: Write a short composition of about 150 words on the following topic.

Topic: **Smoking and Health**