

2011年博士考试英语

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary (15%)

1. He _____ his children nothing and gave them everything they wanted, which spoiled the children.
A) disagreed B) rejected C) declined D) denied
2. The new apartment house that was built a few months ago is large enough to _____ over two hundred people.
A) accommodate B) settle C) live D) share
3. Despite _____, it did a great deal of good work inside the trade union.
A) mistakes and weaknesses
B) of mistakes and weaknesses
C) it had mistakes and weaknesses
D) there were mistakes and weaknesses
4. She isn't rich; _____ that she will ever be.
A) and I imagine B) and do I imagine C) nor I imagine D) nor do I imagine
5. It is an almost universal truth _____ the more we are promoted in a job, the less we actually exercise the skills we initially used to perform it.
A) that B) which C) what D) as
6. Think carefully before you answer his questions. You may be trapped _____ vital information.
A) giving away B) to give away C) into giving away D) give away
7. Marianne was tempted to turn the large rooms into traditional French-style salons, _____ Howard was in favor of a typically English look.
A) when B) which C) where D) while
8. The school has very good teachers, but when it comes _____ its buildings, the school is poor.
A) to renovate B) to renovating C) for renovating D) as renovate
9. That book is worth at least \$15, but we could let you have it _____ \$10.
A) for B) by C) at D) on
10. Though he worked part time after class, his exam results are _____ above average.
A) away B) too C) very D) way
11. Tommy talks about pyramids as though he _____ them himself.
A) sees B) has seen C) is seeing D) had seen
12. Non-gaseous substances which _____ naturally as pure elements, such as gold, are rare and are often highly valued.
A) happen B) occur C) perceive D) assume
13. _____ the government's record on unemployment, their chances of winning the election look poor.
A) Give B) Giving C) Given D) To give
14. A sacred site might be a mountain that is _____ some significance to a tribe.
A) with B) by C) of D) at
15. He said it was important that every member _____ his subscription by the end of the month.
A) send B) sent C) had sent D) would sent

Part II Reading Comprehension (25%)

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage, hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through the hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized (分散的) nursing administration. Every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse-managers instead of head nurses. In addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice presidents of the hospital. She is also a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.

16. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital?
- A) The doctor gets more active professional support from the primary nurse.
 - B) Each patient is taken care of by a primary nurse day and night.
 - C) The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.
 - D) The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.
17. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient
 - B) in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view
 - C) in most hospitals nurses get low salaries
 - D) compared with other hospitals nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital
18. A primary nurse can propose different approach of treatment when _____.
- A) the present one is refused by the patient
 - B) the patient complains about the present one
 - C) the present one proves to be ineffective
 - D) the patient is found unwilling to cooperate
19. The main difference between a nurse-manager and a head nurse is that the former _____.
- A) is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital
 - B) has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses

C) can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient

D) has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses

20. The author's attitude towards the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital is _____.

A) negative B) neutral C) critical D) positive

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The quality of university life is declining under strain from the higher education, leading independent schools in British complained. The warning followed survey of the impressions of campus life gained by students of school. Poor interviewing of the applicants, infrequent contacts with tutors, worries over student safety, and even complaint over the food were all seen as symptoms of the pressure on universities. Head teachers said that standards could well drop if the squeeze on universities budgets continued. A survey was carried out because of fears that the level of green area in universities had declined. A great number of student suicides had raised concerns among head teachers.

Although most of the 6,000 students surveyed were enjoying university life, almost a third were less than satisfied with their course. About one in 10 had serious financial problems and some give alarming accounts of conditions around their halls of their residence. Incidents mentioned included a fatal stabbing and shooting outside a hall of residence, the petrol bombing of cars near another residence, and two racist attacks. Nine percent of women and seven percent of men rated security as unsatisfactory in the area where they lived. Stanford University had the lowest satisfaction rating. Lancaster and Kinston universities were rated the safest.

The survey confirmed head teachers' fears about contact between students and tutors slipping, with a quarter of the students seeing their tutors only every three weeks. New students, used to regular contact with their teachers, found it hard to adapt to the change. Interview techniques were a cause for concern, with the school calling for more training of the university staff involved in admissions. Some headmasters complained that interviews were increasingly "odd". One greeted an applicant by throwing him an apple. Another interview lasted only three minutes. About a quarter of the students found the workload at university heavier than they had expected. Imperial College London, Oxford, and Cambridge universities registered by far the highest workload. There were differences between subjects, with architectures, engineering, veterinary science, medicine and some science subjects demanding the most work. Veterinary science was nevertheless the most popular subject, followed by physiotherapy and history of art. General engineering, economics, computing and sociology were the least popular. The survey also confirmed that previous concerns about possible racial prejudice in admissions to medical courses. Applicants with names suggesting an ethnic minority background had been rejected with qualifications as good as successful white candidates.

21. According to the passage, the main problem existing in the interview of admission is that _____.

A) the interviewers often greeted the applicants by throwing an apple

B) the interviewers spent only a few minutes interviewing an applicant

C) the interviewers were not knowledgeable to interview the applicants

D) the interviewers lack enough training and interview techniques

22. From the passage, we can learn that _____.

A) most students surveyed were satisfied with university life

B) many head teachers were killed by the students in university

- C) veterinary science was popular for its workload was light
 D) students were worried about the squeeze on university budgets
23. From the passage, we can see that the author's description of the quality of university life in British is _____.
- A) objective
 B) subjective
 C) pessimistic
 D) arbitrary
24. Among the following, which is the proper statement of the status of the students' security?
- A) Fatal stabbing and shooting often happened outside the hall of residence
 B) The students in British were so worried about their security in university
 C) Students were often watchful against people around their halls of residence
 D) The status of students' security in Stanford University might be awful
25. From the passage, we can infer that in high school, students _____.
- A) were never worried about their security
 B) had regular contact with their tutors
 C) were often dissatisfied with their course
 D) were worried about their entrance exam

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Many stray dogs and cats wander in the streets of the cities. Usually they end up in animal shelters, where staffs must find ways to dispose of them. One legitimate disposal route has been the research lab. But in California, animal rights groups recently have been learning(leaning) hard on animal shelters, effectively cutting off much of the supply.

About 30 years ago, Los Angeles voters defeated a proposal to prohibit the release of the animals for the laboratory use. But today, with new proposals being submitted to city councils and country boards, the result could be well different. And the new proposals are much more sweeping. They would create review boards for all animal experimentation. A group of California investigators even have organized a committee for animal research in medicine.

"Most scientists don't realize the danger," says Caltech neurobiologist John M. Allman, who uses monkeys to study the organization of the brain. "Such movements in the past—in this country, at least—have largely been the efforts of small, fragmented and relatively ineffective groups. But this new movement is carefully orchestrated, well organized, and well financed." It is easy to look at the history of animal experimentation and compile a catalog of horrors. But the day is long past when a researcher can take any animal and do anything he pleases to it with a total disregard for its welfare and comfort. "People don't realize," says Allman, "that we are already extensively reviewed. In my work I must follow the ethical codes laid down by the National Institute of Health and the American Physiological Society, among others. And we might have a surprise visit at any time from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's inspectors. It's the USDA field veterinarians who do the enforcing. Believe me, these inspections are anything, but routine, and these fellows have a great deal of power. Because their reports can adversely affect federal funding, their recommendations are, in reality, orders."

It is important that the animal rights advocates do not impose their solutions on society. It would be tragic indeed—when medical science is close to learning so much more that is very useful to our health and welfare—if already regulation-burdened and budget-restrained researchers were

further hampered.

I wonder about those purists who seek to halt all animal experimentation on moral grounds: Do they also refuse, for themselves and others, to accept any remedy—or information—that gained through animal experimentation? And do they have the right to make such decisions on behalf of all patients in cancer wards?

26. According to Para.2, which of the following statements is true?

- A) People in Los Angeles voted against sending animals to lab 30 years ago.
- B) People in Los Angeles voted for sending animals to animal shelters 30 years ago.
- C) People in Los Angeles hold the same attitudes toward the laboratory use of animals as 30 years ago.
- D) The attitude of people in Los Angeles toward the laboratory use of animals has changed in the past 30 years.

27. What does the word "orchestrated" in Para.3 most probably mean?

- A) Arranged.
- B) Performed.
- C) Held.
- D) Formed.

28. The following organizations may have strong influence on animal experimentation in Los Angeles except _____.

- A) National Institute of Health
- B) American Physiological Society
- C) U.S. Department of Agriculture
- D) City Council

29. If animal rights advocates realize their ideas on the experimentation, what will happen?

- A) The scientists are sure to gain more research results.
- B) It may help the scientists to gain more financial aid.
- C) The government may choose their regulation of the experimentation.
- D) The development of medical science may slow down.

30. What's the author's attitude towards people who oppose animal experimentation?

- A) Supportive.
- B) Opposite.
- C) Indifferent.
- D) Unclear.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge, there is no corresponding increase in wisdom. But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define "wisdom" and consider means of promoting it.

There are several factors that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion: the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time: you study the makeup of the atom from a disinterested desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race.

Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase augments (增强) our capacity for realizing our purposes, and therefore

augments our capacity for evil, if our purposes are unwise.

31. Disagreement arises when people try to decide _____.
- A) how much more wisdom we have now than before
 - B) what wisdom is and how to develop it
 - C) if there is a great increase of wisdom in our age
 - D) whether wisdom can be developed or not
32. According to the author, "wisdom" is the ability to _____.
- A) carefully consider the bad effects of any kind of research work
 - B) give each important problem some careful consideration
 - C) acquire a great deal of complex and special knowledge
 - D) give suitable consideration to all the possible elements in a problem
33. Lowering the infant death-rate may _____.
- A) prove to be helpful everywhere in the world
 - B) give rise to an increase in population in Europe
 - C) cause food shortages in Asia and Africa
 - D) raise the living standard of the people in Africa
34. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that _____.
- A) it's extremely difficult to consider all the important elements in a problem
 - B) success in medical research has its negative effects
 - C) scientists may unknowingly cause destruction to the human race
 - D) it's unwise to be totally absorbed in research in scientific medicine
35. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) It is unwise to place the results of scientific research in the hands of a powerful mad man.
 - B) The more knowledge one has, the wiser one becomes.
 - C) Any increase of knowledge could lead to disastrous results without the guidance of wisdom.
 - D) Wisdom increases in proportion to one's age.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds, and above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love for the natural world and my enthusiasm had led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle, because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might be honored with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world

do not make a scientist: one of the outstanding and essential qualities required is self-discipline, a quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but hard training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

36. The first paragraph tells us the author ____.
- A) was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
 - B) lost his hearing when he was a child
 - C) didn't like his brothers and sisters
 - D) was born to a naturalist's family
37. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because ____.
- A) he didn't live very long with them
 - B) the family was extremely large
 - C) he was too young when he lived with them
 - D) he was fully occupied with observing nature
38. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was ____.
- A) a scientist as well as a naturalist
 - B) not a naturalist but a scientist
 - C) no more than a born naturalist
 - D) first of all a scientist
39. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he ____.
- A) has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
 - B) lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
 - C) just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
 - D) comes up with solutions in a most natural way
40. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be ____.
- A) full of ambition
 - B) knowledgeable
 - C) full of enthusiasm
 - D) self-disciplined

Translate the following sentences into Chinese (25%)

41. Let's hope our educators answer students' cries for career education, but at the same time let's ensure that students are prepared for the day when they realize their short-sightedness. There is a lot more to life than job.
42. The Olympics remains the most pure example of competition for the sake of competition itself. Athletes sacrifice their careers and bodies risking injury, defeat and complete failure to compete for nothing more than honor for their country and themselves.
43. Once you turn on a new leaf, you can't expect to change completely right away. You are bound to fluctuate at times. The key is to be satisfied with gradual improvement, expecting and accepting the occasional slips that come with any change.
44. To be a healthy person physically and psychologically, one should lead a balanced life. Those little things—reading mystery novels, playing volleyball, spending time with family and friends—may seem relatively insignificant means to a healthy end. But, they can be at least rewarding. 2分 分
45. Excluding someone because he or she has a disability that does not affect performance is equivalent to wrongs such as hiring based on race. Everyone deserves to have the opportunity to do a good job, and as a result have a sense of pride in being a part of society.

Part IV Writing (15 points)

46.

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **We Need to Turn to Education for Prosperity**. You should write at least 150 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 教育的作用和意义。
2. 从劳动力素质、技术应用等方面阐述教育促进国家繁荣。
3. 国家正大力发展教育以促国家的繁荣。