

# 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: 247 试题名称: 英语(二外) (共 9 页)

适用专业: 外国语言文学

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 (10 points, 0.5 point each)

#### Section A (5 points)

*Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

1. That part of the city has long been \_\_\_\_\_ for its street violence.  
A) notorious C) historical  
B) responsible D) illegal
2. The detective and his assistant have begun to \_\_\_\_\_ the mysterious murder.  
A) come through C) make over  
B) look into D) see to
3. No one can function properly if they are \_\_\_\_\_ of adequate sleep.  
A) stripped C) deprived  
B) ripped D) contrived
4. Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ indicates that human beings hand their languages down from one generation to another.  
A) translation C) transmission  
B) transition D) transaction
5. The little girl was \_\_\_\_\_ by the death of her dog since her affection for the pet had been real and deep.  
A) sustained C) oppressed  
B) suppressed D) grieved
6. A visitor to a museum today would notice \_\_\_\_\_ changes in the way museums are operated.  
A) cognitive C) rigorous  
B) conspicuous D) exclusive

7. If you treat a child with consistent care and kindness you are bound to get some trust and affection in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) reply C) regard  
B) respect D) response
8. All of us know that every time she tried to argue with her husband, Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ crying her eyes out.  
A) looked up C) took up  
B) picked up D) ended up
9. Many ecologists believe that lots of major species in the world are on the \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction.  
A) fringe C) verge  
B) margin D) border
10. Although she's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ talented dancer, she still practices several hours every day.  
A) traditionally C) exceptionally  
B) additionally D) rationally

**Sections B (5 points)**

**Directions:** There are 10 questions in this part. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. Mary is enormously fond of literature in all its diverse forms.  
A) poetic C) varied  
B) superficial D) contemporary
12. It is often the case that some superficially unrelated events turn out to be linked in some aspects.  
A) practically C) beneficially  
B) wonderfully D) seemingly
13. It stands to reason to say that a girl takes after her father while a son his mother.  
A) looks after C) learns from  
B) cares for D) looks like
14. South Carolina's mineral resources are abundant, but not all of them can be lucratively mined.  
A) profitably C) conveniently  
B) safely D) extensively
15. The Red Cross's primary concern is to preserve and protect human life.  
A) sole C) main  
B) only D) brief

16. The doctor keeps his patients' health records confidential; only his nurse and the patient can see them.  
 A) provincial C) secret  
 B) hazardous D) abstruse
17. There is always excitement at the Olympic Games when a previous record of performance is surpassed.  
 A) matched C) maintained  
 B) exceeded D) announced
18. He has no incentive to make permanent improvement in spoken English.  
 A) ability C) opportunity  
 B) knowledge D) motive
19. Don't meddle in my affairs, and in fact I can handle them properly by myself.  
 A) interfere C) involve  
 B) interest D) attend
20. The rosemary plant is an emblem of fidelity and remembrance.  
 A) thoughtfulness C) tenderness  
 B) faithfulness D) happiness

## Part II Cloze (10 points, 0.5 point each)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet..

The United States is well-known for its network of major highways designed to help a driver get from one place to another in the shortest possible time. 21 these wide modern Roads are generally 22 and well maintained, with 23 sharp curves and many straight 24, a direct route is not always the most 25 one. Large highways often pass 26 scenic areas and interesting small towns. Furthermore, these highways generally 27 large urban centers which means that they become crowded with 28 traffic during rush hours, 29 the "fast, direct" way becomes a very slow route.

However, there is 30 always another route to take 31 you are not in a hurry. Not far from the 32 new "superhighways", there are often older, 33 heavily traveled roads which go through the countryside. 34 of these are good two-lane roads; others are uneven roads 35 through the country. These secondary routes may go up steep slopes, along high 36, or down frightening hillsides to towns 37 in deep valleys. Through these less direct routes, longer and slower, they generally go to places 38 the air is clean and the scenery is beautiful, and the driver may have a 39 to get a fresh, clean 40 of the world.

- |                 |             |           |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|
| 21. A) Although | B) Because  | C) Since  | D) Therefore   |
| 22. A) stable   | B) splendid | C) smooth | D) complicated |
| 23. A) little   | B) few      | C) much   | D) many        |

- |                   |                |                 |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 24. A) selections | B) separations | C) series       | D) sections    |
| 25. A) terrible   | B) possible    | C) enjoyable    | D) profitable  |
| 26. A) to         | B) into        | C) over         | D) by          |
| 27. A) lead       | B) connect     | C) collect      | D) communicate |
| 28. A) large      | B) fast        | C) light        | D) heavy       |
| 29. A) when       | B) for         | C) but          | D) that        |
| 30. A) yet        | B) still       | C) almost       | D) quite       |
| 31. A) unless     | B) if          | C) as           | D) since       |
| 32. A) relatively | B) regularly   | C) respectively | D) reasonably  |
| 33. A) and        | B) less        | C) more         | D) or          |
| 34. A) All        | B) Several     | C) Lots         | D) Or          |
| 35. A) driving    | B) crossing    | C) curving      | D) traveling   |
| 36. A) rocks      | B) cliffs      | C) roads        | D) paths       |
| 37. A) lying      | B) laying      | C) laid         | D) lied        |
| 38. A) there      | B) when        | C) which        | D) where       |
| 39. A) space      | B) period      | C) chance       | D) spot        |
| 40. A) view       | B) variety     | C) visit        | D) virtue      |

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40points, 2points each)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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.

#### Passage One

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in *streaming* (把...按能力分班) pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and the not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups: this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyze and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work: it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.



41. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) critical C) approving  
B) questioning D) objective
42. By "held back" (Line 1) the author means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A) made to remain in the same classes C) drawn to their studies  
B) forced to study in the lower classes D) prevented from advancing
43. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) personal qualities and social skills C) learning ability and communicative skills  
B) total personality D) intellectual ability
44. Which of the following is NOT MENTIONED in the third paragraph?  
A) Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.  
B) Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.  
C) Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.  
D) Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.
45. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class  
B) recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities  
C) offer advice on the proper use of the library  
D) emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

## Passage Two

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective word of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of

authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

46. Normally a student would at least attend \_\_\_\_\_ classes each week.  
A) 36                      B) 20                      C) 12                      D) 15
47. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to live in a different university  
B) to take a particular course in a different university  
C) to live at home and drive to classes  
D) to get two degrees from two different universities
48. American university students are usually under pressure of work because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) their academic performance will affect their future careers  
B) they are heavily involved in student affairs  
C) they have to observe university discipline  
D) they want to run for positions of authority
49. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they hate the constant pressure strain of their study  
B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university  
C) such positions help them get better jobs  
D) such positions are usually well paid
50. The student organizations seem to be effective in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university  
B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations  
C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court  
D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

### Passage Three

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Suppose we build a robot to explore the planet Mars. We provide the robot with seeing detectors to keep it away from danger. It is powered entirely by the sun. Should we program the robot to be equally active at all times? No. The robot would be using up energy at a time when it was not receiving any. So we would probably program it to cease its activity at night and to wake up at dawn the next morning.

According to the evolutionary theory of sleep, evolution equipped us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking for the same reason. The theory does not deny that sleep provides some important restorative functions. It merely says that evolution has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be inefficient and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of trouble we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well when we are in familiar, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will nose into the tent.

The evolutionary theory accounts well for differences in sleep among creatures. Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? Surely cats do not need five times as much repair and restoration as horses do. But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, they cannot afford to sleep too long or too deeply, because their survival depends on their ability to run away from attackers.

51. The author uses the example of the robot in space exploration to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the differences between robots and men
- B) the reason why men need to sleep
- C) about the need for robots to save power
- D) about the danger of men working at night

52. Evolution has programmed man to sleep at night chiefly to help him \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) maintain a regular pattern of life
- B) prevent trouble that comes looking for him
- C) avoid danger and inefficient labor
- D) restore his bodily functions

53. According to the author, we cannot sleep well when we \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are worrying about our safety
- B) are overworked
- C) are in a tent
- D) are away from home

54. Cats sleep much more than horses do partly because cats \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) need more time for restoration
- B) are unlikely to be attackers
- C) are more active than horses when they are awake
- D) spend less time eating to get enough energy

55. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Evolution has equipped all creatures with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking.
- B) The study of sleep is an important part of the evolutionary theory.
- C) Sleeping patterns must be taken into consideration in the designing of robots.
- D) The sleeping pattern of a living creature is determined by the food it eat

#### Passage Four

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Cars account for half the oil consumed in the U.S., about half the urban pollution and one fourth the greenhouse gases. They take a similar *toll of* (损耗) resources in other industrial nations and in the cities of the developing world. As vehicle use continues to increase in the coming

decade, the U.S. and other countries will have to deal with these issues or else face unacceptable economic, health-related and political costs. It is unlikely that oil prices will remain at their current low level or that other nations will accept a large and growing U.S. contribution to global climatic change.

Policymakers and industry have four options: reduce vehicle use, increase the efficiency and reduce the emissions of conventional gasoline-powered vehicles, switch to less harmful fuels, or find less polluting driving systems. The last of these—in particular the introduction of vehicles powered by electricity—is ultimately the only sustainable option. The other alternatives are attractive in theory but in practice are either impractical or offer only marginal improvements. For example, reduced vehicle use could solve traffic problems and a host of social and environmental problems, but evidence from around the world suggests that it is very difficult to make people give up their cars to any significant extent. In the U.S., mass-transit ridership and *carpooling* (合伙用车) have declined since World War II. Even in Western Europe, with fuel prices averaging more than \$1 a liter (about \$4 a gallon) and with easily accessible mass transit and dense populations, cars still account for 80 percent of all passenger travel.

Improved energy efficiency is also appealing, but automotive fuel economy has barely made any progress in 10 years. Alternative fuels such as natural gas, burned in internal-combustion engines, could be introduced at relatively low cost, but they would lead to only marginal reductions in pollution and greenhouse emissions (especially because oil companies are already spending billions of dollars every year to develop less polluting types of gasoline).

56. From the passage we know that the increased use of cars will \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) consume half of the oil produced in the world  
 B) have serious consequences for the well-being of all nations  
 C) widen the gap between the developed and developing countries  
 D) impose an intolerable economic burden on residents of large cities
57. The U.S. has to deal with the problems arising from vehicle use because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) most Americans are reluctant to switch to public transportation systems  
 B) the present level of oil prices is considered unacceptable  
 C) other countries will protest its increasing greenhouse emissions  
 D) it should take a lead in conserving natural resources
58. Which of the following is the best solution to the problems mentioned in the passage?  
 A) The designing of highly efficient car engines.  
 B) A reduction of vehicle use in cities.  
 C) The development of electric cars.  
 D) The use of less polluting fuels.
59. Which of the following is practical but only makes a marginal contribution to solving the problem of greenhouse emissions?  
 A) The use of fuels other than gasoline.  
 B) Improved energy efficiency.



- C) The introduction of less polluting driving systems.
- D) Reducing car use by carpooling.

60. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) The decline of public transportation accounts for increased car use in Western Europe.
- B) Cars are popular in Western Europe even though fuel prices are fairly high.
- C) The reduction of vehicle use is the only sustainable option in densely populated Western Europe.
- D) Western European oil companies cannot sustain the cost of developing new-type fuels.

## Part IV Translation (20 points)

### Section A (10 points)

**Directions:** Put the following paragraph into Chinese. Write your Chinese version in the proper space on the Answer Sheet.

Whether you die at a young age or when you are older is less important than whether you have fully lived the years you had. One person may live more in eighteen years than another does in eighty. By living, we do not mean frantically accumulating a range and quantity of experience valued in fantasy by others. Rather, we mean living each day as if it is the only one you have. We mean finding a sense of peace and strength to deal with life's disappointments and pain while always striving to discover vehicles to increase and sustain the joys and delights of life.

### Section B (10 points)

**Directions:** Put the following paragraph into English. Write your English version in the proper space on the Answer Sheet.

当代人最渴望的是安全感。但是，如果一个人依赖的是身外之物，如金钱、权力、名誉以及诸如此类的东西，那他就不会也不可能感到安全。只有把握自己、知足常乐的人才会真正感到安全。

## Part V Writing (20 points)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 200 words with the title "On-line Shopping". Your composition should be based on the following outline:

- 1) On-line shopping has become more and more popular among young people.
- 2) On-line shopping has both advantages and disadvantages compared with traditional shopping.
- 3) What are your suggestions to those on-line buyers?

**Please write this composition on the Answer Sheet.**