

# 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: 240 试题名称: 单独考试英语 (共 10 页)

适用专业: 全校各专业单考生

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 (20 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 point each)

#### Section A

**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 and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

- The beauty of the place is more than I can describe. I am sure whoever sees it will \_\_\_\_\_ its charm.  
A. appeal to                      B. stick to                      C. keep to                      D. yield to
- The weather today will \_\_\_\_\_ between fine and cloudy. There will be no rain.  
A. alter                      B. change                      C. differ                      D. alternate
- I don't feel like going to that party; \_\_\_\_\_, I have a bad cold, so I shouldn't go.  
A. in addition                      B. because  
C. in the event that                      D. on account of the fact that
- All the spectators \_\_\_\_\_ with excitement when our football team beat the guest team.  
A. shouted                      B. cried                      C. laughed                      D. exclaimed
- They just \_\_\_\_\_ pushed by the demands for residential, business, or industrial space.  
A. spread on                      B. spread out                      C. spread over                      D. spread to
- The design of the kitchen is very \_\_\_\_\_, the icebox is next to the stove and there is not sufficient cupboard space.  
A. unsatisfactory                      B. special                      C. original                      D. unexpected
- In Canada the cereal grain rye is often \_\_\_\_\_ as a winter crop because it prevents erosion and supplies pasture grass in the spring.  
A. yielded                      B. planted                      C. harvested                      D. grown
- Standing on the seashore, we could just see the ship on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. distance                      B. vision                      C. horizon                      D. view
- When they're arguing, they talk so \_\_\_\_\_ that the people in the next flat can hear every word.  
A. aloud                      B. loudly                      C. harshly                      D. sharp
- I could tell she was surprised from the \_\_\_\_\_ on her face.

- A. appearance      B. sight      C. look      D. view

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, there are ten sentences with one word or phrase underlined each. Choose one of the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word.

11. Because of the bad weather all the football games have been canceled.  
 A. carried out      B. carried on      C. called away      D. called off
12. The purpose of the experiment is to find a way to produce a softer, lighter and more elastic material for the special purpose.  
 A. stretchable      B. adaptable      C. inflexible      D. useful
13. Peter suffered a light blow on his head as he got out of the car.  
 A. pump      B. bump      C. hump      D. stump
14. In the excitement of the rehearsal, the director forgot to give the actors a break for coffee.  
 A. practice      B. performance      C. play      D. presentation
15. There's a newsagent's just up the road - they probably sell cigarettes.  
 A. along      B. near      C. to      D. north
16. They have always been on good terms with their next neighbours.  
 A. friendship      B. relationship      C. connection      D. condition
17. On the Christmas day in question, we could not get to Grandmother's house, as we do every year.  
 A. in doubt      B. in dispute  
 C. being argued about      D. being talked about
18. The laws of the regional government restrain the people from committing acts of violence.  
 A. prevent      B. protect      C. limit      D. force
19. He was left several thousand pounds by an uncle a year or so ago, but it has all been made away with.  
 A. deposited      B. squandered      C. lent      D. stolen
20. There is very little rain in this region of the country; accordingly, we often have crop failures.  
 A. therefore      B. for      C. anyhow      D. moreover

## Part II Cloze Test (20 minutes, 10 points, 1 point each)

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply--all these were important \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. But they were not enough.

Something \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ was needed to start the industrial process. That "something special" was men--\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ individuals who could invent machines, find new sources of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ inventors than scientists. A man who is a pure scientist is primarily interested in doing his research \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_. He is not necessarily working so that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is usually trying to make something that has a concrete \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories of science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, of one of many other objectives.

Most of the people who \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had little or no training in science might not have made their inventions \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years before.

- |                   |                 |                |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. cases      | B. reasons      | C. factors     | D. situations |
| 22. A. else       | B. near         | C. extra       | D. similar    |
| 23. A. generating | B. effective    | C. motivating  | D. creative   |
| 24. A. employed   | B. created      | C. operated    | D. controlled |
| 25. A. less       | B. better       | C. more        | D. worse      |
| 26. A. happily    | B. occasionally | C. reluctantly | D. accurately |
| 27. A. plan       | B. use          | C. idea        | D. means      |
| 28. A. single     | B. sole         | C. specialized | D. specific   |
| 29. A. proposed   | B. developed    | C. supplied    | D. offered    |
| 30. A. as         | B. if           | C. because     | D. while      |

### Part III Reading Comprehension (60 minutes, 40 points)

#### Section A (30 points, 1.5 points each)

**Directions:** In this part there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer and mark your choice on the Answer Sheet.

#### Passage One

**Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage:**

The ocean is constantly in motion-not just in the waves and tides that characterize its surface but in great currents that swirl between continents, moving (among other things) great quantities of heat from one part of the world to another. Beneath these surface currents are others, deeply hidden, that flow as often as not in an entirely different direction from the surface course.

These enormous "rivers"-quite inconstant, sometimes shifting, often branching and eddying in a manner that *defies* explanation and prediction--occasionally create disastrous results. One example is El Nino, the periodic catastrophe that plagues the west coast of South America. This coast normally is caressed by the cold, rich Humboldt Current. Usually the Humboldt hugs the shore and extends 200 to 300 miles out to sea. It is rich in life. It fosters the largest commercial fishery in the world and is the home of one of the mightiest game fish on record, the black marlin. The droppings of marine birds that feed from its waters are responsible for the fertilizer (guano) exports that undergird the Chilean, Peruvian, and Ecuadorian economies.

Every few years, however, the Humboldt disappears. It moves out from the shore or simply sinks, and a flow of warm, exhausted surface water known as El Nino takes its place. Simultaneously, torrential rains assault the coast. Fishes and birds die by the millions. Commercial fisheries are closed. The beaches reek with death. El Nino is a stark demonstration of man's dependence on the sea and why he must learn more about it.

There are other motions in the restless sea. The water masses are constantly "turning over" in a cycle that may take hundreds of years, yet is essential to bring oxygen down to the creatures of the deeps, and nutrients (fertilizers) up from the sea floor to the surface. Here the floating phytoplankton (the plants of the sea) build through photosynthesis the organic material that will start the plants, rather than being rooted in the soil, are separated from solid earth by up to several vertical miles of saltwater. Sometimes, too, there is a more rapid surge of deep water to the surface, a process known as upwelling.

Internal waves, far below the surface, develop between water masses that have different densities and between which there is relative motion. These waves are much like the wind-driven waves on the surface, though much bigger. Internal waves may have heights of 300 feet or more and be 6 miles or more in length.

31. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?

- A. EL Nino's Disastrous Effects
- B. Motions In The Sea
- C. Underwater Exploration
- D. Vast Ocean, a Quite Place

32. The word "defies" (Line2, Para.2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. denies
- B. promotes
- C. makes...impossible
- D. requires

33. The author mentions EL Nino most probably in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give an example of ocean currents that have catastrophic impact
- B. compare one type of motion in the restless sea with another
- C. indicate the inadequacy of scientific knowledge to explore the ocean
- D. support the contention that the characteristics of the motions in the sea remain to be discovered

34. According to the passage, which of the following features is characteristic of an EL Nino?
- A. Cold coastal water near Peru.
  - B. Warm ocean current.
  - C. Random occurrence.
  - D. Worldwide effects.
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true about Humbolt Current?
- A. It is cold coastal water.
  - B. It is rich in nutrients.
  - C. It fosters fishing industry.
  - D. It brings oxygen down to the deep water.

### Passage Two

Questions 36-40 are based on the following passage:

Even Florence Nightingale thought that all the noise in hospitals was harmful.

"Unnecessary noise is the most cruel abuse of care which can be inflicted on either the sick or the well," she wrote in her 1859 book, "Notes on Nursing."

Victorian hospitals are now museums, but a new study has found that Nightingale's observation is even more accurate for the high-tech hospitals of today. As the decibel levels in hospitals have steadily increased during the last five decades, so has the suffering of patients and staff.

Researchers from Johns Hopkins University took a look at the problem of noise in hospitals and found that the contemporary version of the "cruel abuse of care" translates into stressed workers, raises the risk of medical errors because instructions aren't properly heard, and can even interfere with healing and recovery.

Add to these problems the results of two other recent studies that link excessive noise to a higher risk of heart attacks and high blood pressure, and our cacophonous environment begins to look like a serious public health problem.

The study began when a vice president at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore asked Eileen Busch-Vishniac and James West--not medical doctors but acoustics experts--to evaluate the noise levels in the pediatric intensive care unit and make recommendations to address the problem.

Their investigation then broadened to look at the levels throughout the hospital. The team made 24-hour sound measurements of every area, including operating rooms and patient waiting rooms, and developed a "sound picture" of the environment.

The picture was almost deafening. The Johns Hopkins researchers first performed an analysis of all the previous research on the subject and found that in 1995 the World Health Organization had issued noise guidelines for hospitals that put the preferable noise levels in patients' rooms at 35 decibels. They learned that few, if any, hospitals achieve that level of peace.

Johns Hopkins was consistent with the average noise levels in hospitals everywhere, which have risen dramatically since 1960, from 57 decibels to 72; evening levels have similarly soared from 42 decibels to 60.

Busch-Vishniac, a professor of mechanical engineering at Hopkins, points out that the problem is epidemic. "Whether you are in Islamabad, Athens, Nairobi or all over the U.S., we found the measurements were the same everywhere," she says.

36. What can be inferred from Paragraph 1 and 2?

- A. Nightingale was an expert on nursing during Victoria Period.
- B. Sound has a negative effect on human health.
- C. The decibel levels in hospitals have consistently risen since Nightingale's day.
- D. Patients suffer more from noise in hospitals than hospital staff.

37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "translate" in Paragraph 3?

- A. interpret
- B. render
- C. explain
- D. relieve

38. The studies show that excessive noise is likely to have the following results except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increasing tension
- B. inducing diseases
- C. affecting the result of medical treatment
- D. impairing workers' hearing

39. With regard to the study done by researchers from Johns Hopkins University, we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. this was the first time for researchers to investigate noise in hospitals.
- B. it was first conducted in an intensive care unit for children.
- C. It was done by some medical doctors at the request of the vice president of the hospital.
- D. It was conducted in every area except operating rooms and patient waiting rooms.

40. From the article, we know \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. John Hopkins Hospital has much higher noise levels than most hospitals in America
- B. many hospitals meet the WHO's guidelines about noise levels in patients rooms
- C. the result of the study shows the decibel level of the Johns Hopkins University is high
- D. the noise level in John Hopkins Hospital is consistent anywhere and anytime.

### Passage Three

Questions 41-45 are based on the following passage:

Mark Twain pointed out that if work were so pleasant, the rich would keep it for themselves. But however much people may think they dislike work, everyone has a deep psychological need for it. Everyone wants to be

valued, and wages and salaries are the visible proof that we matter.

Not all kinds of work qualify, however. No matter how worthwhile or demanding they might be, bringing up children, housework and voluntary employment are not usually seen as "proper jobs". The only "proper" job is one that provides paid employment. Being paid for a job in our society means higher personal status.

Of course we would also prefer work to be useful, pleasant and interesting-and also well paid. But you don't really have to enjoy your work to get pleasure from it. The fact that we have to overcome some difficulties, that we have to deal with doing routine tasks, in some way gives us pleasure.

For example, having to be in a particular place at a particular time, working as part of a team towards a common goal, gives us a sense of purpose. The modern workplace also provides somewhere where people can assert their identity or create a new one.

Without work many people become untidy and lazy, and find they are unable to enjoy the leisure time which is available to them. When some people retire from work, they lose their sense of value and purpose. For most of their lives their personality, self-image and status have been defined by work; without it they lose their appetite for life.

People who suddenly lose their jobs can find the situation particularly difficult. At a single stroke they lose all the advantages and status that a paid job provides. In a culture dominated by work, they are seen by those with jobs as incompetent or lazy. It is little wonder that stress and illness occur more frequently among the unemployed.

Employment is now changing, however. Information technology has already significantly altered the world of work. For many, the idea of a job for life is no longer realistic. Many people fear they will lose their jobs, and some are being persuaded to accept the possibility of part-time work. Even the workplace itself may become a thing of the past with more and more people working at home. This means that we may no longer be able to depend on work to define ourselves and our position in society, and that we will have to find new ways to give our lives a sense of value and purpose.

41. Mark Twain pointed out that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the rich should work more
- B. work is not such a pleasurable thing
- C. the rich should keep all the work for themselves
- D. work makes people rich

42. People have a deep psychological need for work because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they want to be rich
- B. they like being told what to do
- C. everyone needs money
- D. they want to be valued and work proves this value

43. People don't have to enjoy their work to get pleasure from it because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the salary makes them happy
  - B. they get used to the routine
  - C. coping with problems can be satisfying
  - D. they know their work is still useful
44. People who have no work often \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. enjoy their leisure time
  - B. develop a better self-image
  - C. have difficulty coping with the change
  - D. take an interest in new activities
45. The arrival of information technology has \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. enhanced people's interest in work
  - B. made work more stressful
  - C. made the workplace unnecessary
  - D. made people change their attitude to work

#### Passage Four

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage:

Banks are closely concerned with the flow of money into and out of the economy. They often cooperate with governments in efforts to stabilize economies and to prevent inflation. They are specialists in the business of providing capital. Banks originated as places to which people took their valuables for safe-keeping, but today the great banks of the world have many functions in addition to acting as guardians of valuable private possessions.

Banks normally receives money from their customers in two distinct forms: on current account, and on deposit account. With a current account, a customer undertakes to leave his money in the bank for a minimum specified period of time. Interest is paid on this money. The bank in turn lends the deposited money to customers who need capital. This activity earns interest for the bank, and this interest is almost always at a higher rate than any interest which the bank pays to its depositors. In this way the bank makes its profit.

We can say that the primary function of a bank today is to act as an intermediary between depositors who wish to make interest on their savings, and borrowers who wish to obtain capital. The bank is a reservoir of loanable money, with streams of money flowing in and out. For this reason, economists and financiers often talk of money being "liquid," or of the "liquidity" of money. Many small sums which might not otherwise be used as capital are tendered usefully simply because the bank acts as a reservoir. The system of banking rests upon a basis of trust. Innumerable acts of trust build up the system of which bankers, depositors and borrowers are part. They all agree to behave in certain predictable ways in relation to each other, and in relation to the rapid fluctuations of credit and debit. Consequently, business can be done and checks can be written without any legal tender visibly changing hands.

46. Which of the following is **NOT** true of the functions of banks?
- A. A bank is a place for people to deposit valuables.
  - B. A bank serves to facilitate the flow of money.
  - C. A bank helps stabilize economy and prevent inflation.
  - D. A bank serves to gather all the personal possessions for later use.
47. How do banks make profits?
- A. By paying interest to current account holders.
  - B. By charging borrowers interest higher than the interest paid to depositors.
  - C. By charging governments for their role of capital intermediary.
  - D. By making money "liquid"
48. Which of the following is **NOT** covered in the passage?
- A. The function of banks
  - B. Capital flow mode in banks
  - C. The management of banks
  - D. The basis for the banking system
49. The following best describe the functions of a bank EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a warehouse
  - B. an agency
  - C. a protector
  - D. an accountant
50. \_\_\_\_\_ plays a fundamental role in the operation of the banking system.
- A. Law
  - B. Trust
  - C. Moral
  - D. Account

**Section B (10 points, 2 points each)**

**Directions:** Read the following passage and complete the sentences with the information from the passage in **NO MORE THAN 10 words** for each sentence.

To other Europeans, the best-known quality of the British, and in particular of the English, is "reserve". A reserved person is one who does not talk very much to strangers, does not show much emotion, and seldom gets excited. It is difficult to get to know a reserved person: he never tells you anything about himself, and you may work with him for years without ever knowing where he lives, how many children he has, and what his interests are. English people tend to be like that. If they are making a journey by bus, they will do their best to find an empty seat; if by train, an empty compartment. If they have to share the compartment with a stranger, they may

travel many miles without starting a conversation. If a conversation does start, personal questions like "How old are you?" or even "What is your name?" are not easily asked, and it is quite possible for two people to know each other casually for years without ever knowing each other's name. Questions like "Where did you buy your watch?" or "What is your salary?" are almost impossible. Similarly, conversation in Britain is in general much more quiet and restrained than, say, in Africa, and loud speech is considered ill-bred.

This reluctance to communicate with others is an unfortunate quality in some ways, since it tends to give the impression of coldness, and it is true that the English (except perhaps in the North) are not noted for their generosity and hospitality. On the other hand, they are perfectly human behind their barrier of reserve, and may be quite pleased when a friendly stranger or foreigner succeeds for a time in breaking the barrier down. We may also mention at this point that the people of the North and West, especially the Welsh, are much less reserved than those of the South and East.

Closely related to English reserve is English modesty. Within their hearts, the English are perhaps no less conceited than anybody else, but in their relations with others they value at least a show of modesty. Self-praise is felt to be ill-bred. If a person is, let us say, very good at tennis, and someone asks him if he is a good player, he will seldom reply "yes", because people will think him conceited. He will probably give an answer like, "I'm not bad", or "I *think* I'm quite good", or "Well, I'm very keen on tennis" (i.e. I'm very fond of it), or "Well, I managed to reach the finals in last year's local championships." Even a definite achievement like the last-mentioned will often be stated in such a manner as to suggest that it was only due to an incomprehensible piece of good luck. This self-deprecation is typically English, and mixed with their reserve, it often produces a sort of general air of indifference which appears to foreigners as a pose, difficult to understand and even irritating.

The famous English sense of humour is similar. Its starting point is self-deprecation, and its great enemy is conceit. Its ideal is the ability to laugh at oneself-at one's own faults, one's own failures and embarrassments, even at one's own ideals. Here perhaps we are departing somewhat from the world of everyday people and straying into realms of literature and philosophy, but the quality is observable in individuals, and the criticism, "He has no sense of humour" is very commonly heard in Britain, where humour is so highly prized. Prince Philip, during a visit to Ghana in 1959, both praised it and illustrated it when he talked of "God's greatest gift to mankind-a sense of humour". It is an attitude to life rather than the mere ability to laugh at jokes. This attitude is never cruel or disrespectful or malicious. The English do not laugh at a cripple or a madman, a tragedy or an honourable failure. Sympathy or admiration for artistic skill are felt to be stronger than laughter.

Since reserve, a sense of modesty, and a sense of humour are part of his own nature, the typical Englishman tends to expect them in others. He secretly looks down on more excitable nations, and likes to think of himself as more reliable than they. He distrusts exaggerated promises and shows of affection, especially if they are expressed in flowery language. He is even more distrustful of any kind of self-praise. This applies not only to what other people may tell him about themselves orally, but to the letters they may write to him. To those who are fond of these kinds of exaggeration, therefore, the Englishman may appear disconcertingly cold and skeptical, and they

may be bewildered when his sense of humour is aroused by airs of dignity and importance.

51. Why is it difficult to get to know a reserved person?
52. How is conversation in Britain different from that in Africa?
53. Why do foreigners often think that the British are cold and indifferent?
54. What is the typical English sense of humour?
55. Why is humour so important to the British people?

#### Part IV Translation (40 minutes, 20 points)

##### Section A

**Directions:** Translate the following passage from English into Chinese.

Some teachers seem to be good teachers. But they are not, even though their students have no special fault to find with them. They are not good teachers because they have no social vision, no social urge, no fight. They know their respective fields well. They have orderly minds. Their courses are well planned and efficiently taught. Yet something keeps them from being a great teacher like Socrates. This kind of teacher is more interested in the subject being taught than in students or social progress. A good teacher never ceases to think of the fates and sorrows of fellow beings. A good teacher is always eager to bring about a social structure in which people will be free to be themselves.

##### Section B

**Directions:** Translate the following passage from Chinese into English.

要给予学生成长的机会。不要按某种固定的模式给他们定型。要让他们自己探求知识，而不是把已寻求到的知识告诉他们。要让他们学会忍耐，而不是强迫他们忍耐。要让他们逐步成长，而不是给他们的成长制定严格的时间表。最重要的是，不要硬逼他们做他们力不能及的事情，用从别人的经历得来的知识把他们压垮。经历是教不会的，只有通过个人的求索慢慢学会。

#### Part V Writing (40 minutes, 20 points)

**Directions:** Read the question below. You have 40 minutes to plan, write, and revise your essay. Typically, an effective response will contain a minimum of 200 words.

Some people think studying in a university is worthwhile only because you can get a degree. Do you agree or disagree with the statement? Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.