

北京大学
2005 年博士研究生入学考试试题
考试科目：英语

考试时间：2005 年 3 月

研究方向：各研究方向

招收专业：全校各专业

Part Two: Structure and Written Expression

Directions: In each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (20%)

41. That Pacific island attracts shoals of tourists with its rich _____ of folk arts.
A. heritage B. heredity C. heroism D. hermitage
42. As for the missing funds, the company manager, when demanded to give an explanation, could not even come up with a _____ one.
A. plaintive B. pervasive C. perpetual D. plausible
43. The government's policies in the past five years have shown a (n) _____ in emphasizing the necessity of improving the peasants' livelihood.
A. exaltation B. coherence C. agony D. behavior
44. The Chinese world diving champion was _____ from the national team, which news has been front-page report in the country for several days.
A. displayed B. dispersed C. disarmed D. dismissed
45. A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system _____.
A. into its appearance B. off its appearance C. by its appearance D. to its appearance
46. _____ of the Pennsylvania Gazette, Benjamin Franklin tried hard to make the periodical popular.
A. As owner and editor B. While was owner and editor
C. Having being owner and editor D. To be owner and editor
47. _____ the First World War, the United States became the dominant force in the motion-picture industry.
A. It was during the advent under B. With the advent of
C. To follow the advent in D. Upon the advent at
48. He had no alternative but _____ to fight in the Middle East.
A. to go B. go C. going D. went
49. Shall we request that the manager _____ our suggestion again?
A. consider B. considers C. should consider D. must consider
50. He has little trouble _____ the tires of his car.
A. to fix B. fix C. fixing D. with fixing
51. John wishes now that he _____ the Spring Festival at home.
A. spent B. had spent C. has spent D. did spend
52. The hostess _____ the maid _____ the table for dinner while we arrived after a three-hour drive from the town.
A. told, to make B. was telling, to do C. told, to lay D. was telling, to set
53. Mrs. James _____ a divorce from her husband, for she can no longer _____ his stormy temper.

- A. is seeking, put up with B. seeks, put down with
C. is seeking, put up for D. seeks, put down for
54. Before she could shout “look _____” to the old man, he was run _____ by a car coming from his left.
A. back, on B. out, over C. up, down D. ahead, at
55. In the north of the country, the sun always shines _____ the vast prairie land in summer.
A. brightly on B. bright on C. bright in D. brightly in
56. That grand-sized pine tree _____ the horizon.
A. stands up well against B. stands out good to
C. stands out well against D. stands up good to
57. “The effect of this medicine _____ by midnight,” the doctor told Emma “You had better not try to read tonight.”
A. will wear off B. wears off C. will have worn off D. will be worn off
58. _____, the guest speaker was ushered into the auditorium hall to give the lecture.
A. Being shown around the campus B. Having shown to the campus
C. After been shown around the campus D. Having been shown around the campus
59. The new computer virus _____, the system was restored to its normal operation.
A. having removed B. being removed
C. had been removed D. was removed
60. Surveys show that _____ less sleep than we think, _____ too much sleep could even harm our health.
A. not only do we need, but that B. not only we need, but also
C. not only we need, but that D. not only do we need, but also

Part Three: Reading Comprehension

I. Directions: Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Pat your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

Passage One

Cell Phone Hegemony

I recall how annoying it was years ago when smoking everywhere was legal in California. Many complained about the restrictions when they arrived, but I didn't, because I seriously hated watching shoppers smoking through the tomatoes and lettuce in the vegetable section of the store.

People forget how sickening that used to be, especially with the butts all over the grocery store floor. Tossing a burning smoke on the ground, stomping it with your foot, and leaving it to be swept up by somebody else later was somehow OK.

But laws were passed, and you could finally shop without having to buy broccoli while gagging on a nearby Winston.

Grocery stores are now filled with drips talking on cell phones about their sisters. I believe these obnoxious chatterers are all rebellious smokers getting back at us. This is worse than smoking! How did these phones come to dominate our lives like this, and does anyone even try to Resist?

Cell phones now rule the world's collective unconscious in untold ways. What astonishes me about all this is the sociology that has crept up on us. Why do we have this incessant need to chat on cell phones all day long? Test out this thesis. Make a note of a friend who calls you from both a

cell phone and a land-line at different times. Time the calls and note the content. The cell phone calls will always be longer and more inane---- without exceptions!

61. In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the pronoun “they” in “when they arrive” refers to_____.

- A. restrictions B. shoppers C. complaints D. people

62. In the third paragraph, “gagging on a nearby Winston” means_____.

- A. near the broccoli counter in the shop was the counter that sold cigarettes
 B. while buying vegetables, one very often inhaled cigarette smoke in the shop
 C. there were many people in the shop who were smoking Winston brand cigarettes
 D. years ago, the majority of the shoppers smoked when buying things

63. According to the 4th paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. People like to talk in grocery stores endlessly about their sisters and family matters.
 B. The obnoxious users of cell phone in public places remind us of the smokers in grocery stores years ago.
 C. Smokers were angry when laws were passed to forbid smoking in groceries, and they now talked loudly in the shops on cell phone to rebel and revenge.
 D. People who now talk incessantly on cell phone in grocery stores are those who liked to smoke there before.

64. What do you think is the water’s purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To tell the reader that the use of cell phones is as bad as smoking.
 B. To call for a ban on the use of cell phones in the public.
 C. To emphasize the immoral effect of the cell phone on our consciousness.
 D. To draw public attention to the problems caused by the use of cell phones.

Passage Two

English as a World Language

English is a victim of its own success. Newspapers in England have noticed that the incorrect use of clichés are marring the smooth flow of a great language whose ability to imbibe and absorb has been one important reason for its success. This success also stems from the language’s unique position of being the only one spoken in most parts of the world. Really, English has no boundaries. Even in countries such as Japan and China, which were not colonized by Britain, English is making a determined “conquest”.

Unfortunately, such a conquest is not always welcome because a language sometimes doubles as a political weapon. In fact, it has always led a troubled life. It has been disliked, even hated, largely because the people who originally spoke English conquered, colonized and terrorized half the world, or just about. The animosity to the language continues, at least in some places. The bitterness that the French, for instance, have for English is a good example of a language being given a quasi-political role in society.

Fortunately, this aversion does not run as deep as it did some years ago, and there is a growing realization that English is the lingua franca. Many nations, such as China and Japan, have been making serious efforts to promote the language.

But there might be a serious problem if every state or continent were to have its own version of English. As is pointed out by the newspapers of England, with too many variations of the language, a time may come when one group of English-speaking people may not be able to understand another. This is happening Hear the way Singaporeans speak English. Listen to the

Australians pronouncing “e”; it sounds like “a”. And very possibly, in the future nobody will try to correct school boys and girls for getting their English wrong.

- 65 In this passage, the success of English refers to the fact that _____.
- A. it has become the most widely used language in the world
 - B. it has made a conquest in Japan and China, which were not colonized by Britain
 - C. it has beaten other languages such as French
 - D. each state or continent has its own version of English
- 66 The bitterness of the French people toward the English language shows _____.
- A. what a political role languages can play in society
 - B. how people can attach political significance to which language they speak
 - C. languages in fact always fail to play a political role in society
 - D. some people like to give languages roles to play
- 67 In the future, nobody will try to correct children when they speak wrong English, because
- A. people all want to promote the learning of English
 - B. English will change to be that spoken by Singaporeans and Australians
 - C. people will not be able to understand each other
 - D. too many versions of English will make it impossible to tell what is correct English

Passage Three

Affluenza

For many people, economic growth and an increase in possessions are signs of progress, but for anti-consumer groups overconsumption and materialism are sicknesses. A recent Public Broadcasting Service coined the term affluenza, which describes consumption of material goods in a strongly negative way.

Af-flu-en-za (noun) combines two words: affluence and fluenza. According to anti-consumer and environmental fights organizations, the high consumption life styles of affluence cause people to be less happy even though they are acquiring more “things”. The major negative effect on the environment is that overconsumption is depleting the world’s natural resources, anti-consumer groups argue. Furthermore, the groups observe that an artificial, ongoing and insatiable quest for things and the money to buy them has replaced the normal desire for an adequate supply of life’s necessities, community life, a stable family, and healthy relationships. For example, today’s families are replacing items much more frequently than in the past. Many Americans now treat clothing as “disposable”, discarding clothes when fashion changes, and creating a boom in thrift stores, and yard sales. The U.S.A.’s largest export is now used clothes. About 2.5million tons of unfashionable old clothes and rags are sold to Third World countries every year.

68. A coined word is a word that_____.
- A. combines two words together
 - B. is often made by putting words or parts of words together
 - C. is made in the way coins are produced
 - D. gives an old word a new meaning
69. In the word ‘affluenza’ is implied the meaning that _____.
- A. too much money is a disaster
 - B. a life of affluence is like a fluenza
 - C. overconsumption is like an epidemic brought by affluence
 - D. affluence is a negative thing

70. According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Consuming insatiably will hasten the exhaustion of natural resources.
- B. A superficial pursuit of material things will bring problems to family relationships.
- C. One positive thing about overconsumption of Americans is that large exports of used clothes are sent to Third World countries.
- D. Americans nowadays are replacing their cars, TV sets and furniture very frequently.

II. Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then explain in your own English the exact meaning of the numbered and underlined parts. Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (15%)

America Loses a Great Public Thinker

Arthur Miller's death last week meant more than the loss of an outstanding playwright. It was the loss of a great public thinker who believed strongly that the essence of America--its greatness was in its promises. (71) Miller knew what ignorance and fear and the madness of crowds, especially when exploited by sinister leadership, could do to those promises. (72) His greatest concerns, "were with the moral corruption brought on by bending one's ideals to society's dictates, buying into the values of a group when they conflict with the voice of personal conscience." (73) The individual in Miller's view, had an abiding moral responsibility for his or her own behavior, and for the behavior of society as a whole. He said that "I felt that as improbable as it might seem, there were moments when an individual conscience was all that could keep a world from falling."

Miller saw some of the differences in two sharply defined eras: the Depression-wracked 1930s and the prosperous postwar 1950s. It was perhaps around 1936, people who used to mind no politics began thinking for the first time of common action as a way out of their impossible conditions. (74) By the early '50s the agony of the Depression was gone. McCarthyism was in flower. After the 50's, however, Americans became more practical and pragmatic. The dean of the University of Michigan was complaining that his students' highest goal was to fit in with corporate America rather than to separate truth from falsehood. (75) "They become experts at grade-getting, but there's less speculating about the wrongs of the world and ideal solutions something no employer was interested in." Now Miller is gone, and if we are not wise enough to pay attention, his uncomfortable truths will die with him.

Part Four: Cloze Test

Directions: Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

Superstition is a difficult question. We cannot quite say that superstition in Britain is dead. Its history is both 76 long and too recent for that, and indeed you will find many relics of it in modern Britain. But they are only relics connected chiefly with vague notions of good luck and 77 luck. It is unlucky, for instance, to walk under a ladder, or to spill salt, or break a mirror, or to have 78 to do with number 13; whereas a horseshoe brings good 79, and people jokingly 'touch wood' 80 prevent the return of a past misfortune. There are still many strange country remedies against sickness 81 are obviously superstitious. But the real measure of superstition is fear. In this 82 there is no superstition in Britain. British people as a whole do 83 believe in evil influences or evil spirits. Sickness and misfortune are not the 84 of witchcraft, but of dirt or chance or foolishness or inefficiency. Witches belong 85 to history books.

Part Five: Proofreading

Directions: This part consists of a short passage, in this passage, there are altogether 10

mistakes, one in each numbered and underlined sentence or part of a sentence. You may have to change a word, add a word or just delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out with a slash (/) and write the correct word near it. If you add a word, write the missing word between the words (in brackets) immediately before and after it. If you delete a word, cross it out with a slash (/). Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

Examples:

eg. 1 (86) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET: (86) begun began

eg. 2 (87) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre whenthe curtain went up.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET: (87) (Scarcely) had (they)

eg. 3 (88) Never will I not do it again.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET: (88) not

(86) Each day, 50,000 shiny, fire-engine-red Gala apples work the way through a sprawling factory in Swedesboro, N. J. (87) Inside, 26 machines wash them, core them, peel them, seedthem, slice them, chill them. At the end of the line, (88) they are dunked in a solution of calcium ascorbate and now deposited into little green bags featuring a jogging Ronald McDonald. From there, (89) the bags make their way in refrigerated trucks to refrigerated containers in distribution centers, and then to thousand of McDonald's restaurants up and down the Eastern Seaboard. (90) No more than 14 days before leaving the plant, the fruit will take the place of French fries in some child's Happy Meal.

The apple slices, called Apple Dippers, are a symbol of how McDonald's is trying to offer healthier food to its customers (91) and to answer the many critics who contend that most of its menu is poor nutritional quality. (92) McDonald's has also not introduced a variety of "premium" salads, which will soon be joined by a salad of grapes, walnuts-and, of course, apples.

(93) Yet it still remains to be seen these new offerings will assuage the concerns of public health officials and other critics of McDonald's highly processed fat-and calorie-laden sandwiches, drinks and fries. (94) So far, however, they have not-at least not have entirely. But this much is already clear: just as its staple meals of burger and fries have made McDonald's the largest single buyer of beef and potatoes in the country, (95) its new focus on fresh fruits and vegetables is making the company a minor player in \$80 billion American produce industry.

Part Six: Writing

Directions: Write a short composition of about 250 to 300 words on the topic given below And write the composition on the ANSWER SHEET. (15%)

Topics: Is English Language Teaching Overemphasized in Chinese Education?

北京大学 2005 年博士研究生入学考试试题参考答案

试题详解

Part two Structure and Written expression

- 41 A heritage 传统, 遗产 heredity 遗传, 形质遗传 heroism 英雄主义 hermitage 偏僻的寺院
- 42 D plaintive 悲哀的, 哀伤的 pervasive 颠倒的, 曲解的 perpetual 永久的 plausible 似是而非的
- 43 B exaltation 提升, 提高 coherence 一致 agony 苦恼 behavior 举止, 行为
- 44 D displayed 显示的 dispersed 被驱散的 disarmed 解除武装的 dismissed 使(或让)离开
- 45 C distinguish from sb / sth by sth 由于...显得和...不同
- 46 A As owner and editor of the Pennsylvania Gazette, 在句中作 Benjamin Franklin 的同位语
- 47 B With the advent of 随着...的到来, 在句首做状语
- 48 A have no alternative but to do 固定用法, 别无选择, 只能做某事
- 49 A 选项 A consider 前省略了 should
- 50 C have trouble doing sth 做某事有困难, 固定用法
- 51 B 虚拟语气, 用完成时表希望
- 52 D tell sb to do sth, 叫某人去做某事; 表示一个动作发生时正在进行的动作应该用 -ing 形式
- 53 A put up with 容忍, 此处最合题意, 因为无法容忍丈夫的脾气故而寻求离婚
- 54 B look out, 小心; run down, 撞倒, 撞翻
- 55 A 副词 brightly 在此处修饰动词 shine, shine on the prairie, 照在草原上
- 56 C stand up against 抵抗, 反对, 同...对抗 stand out to sth 无此搭配 stand out against sth 突出, 显眼 stand up to sth 经得起磨损
- 57 B 一般现在时表示普遍规律
- 58 D be shown around the campus 这一动作发生在 was ushered in to the auditorium hall 之前, 故应用完成时的被动语态
- 59 B the new computer virus being removed 在句子中是独立主格结构, 从全句的意思来看是病毒被清除, 故应用被动态
- 60 A not only...but also...为固定搭配, 此处应用倒装, 此外 but 后面接的是句子, 故而用 that 连接

Part three Reading comprehension

Passage one

- 61 A 以前没有法律禁止在公共场所吸烟, 当各种限制出现后, 有些人对此颇有微词, 可见 they 此处所指为 restrictions
- 62 B Winston 指的是英国首相丘吉尔, 其形象就是不停地吸雪茄, 此处将周围的吸烟者比作丘吉尔, 颇为形象
- 63 B 从文中可看出, 如今到处都是用手机闲聊的人, 此情景颇似以往的吸烟者所带来的困扰
- 64 D 作者只是对用手机闲聊的情况感到不满和震惊, 而其他人却不以为意, 因此他的主要意图是想通过文章引起人们的注意

Passage two

- 65 A 第一段中已指明原因, 即使是英国未曾殖民的地方, English is making a determined "conquest", 英语作为一种语言得到了广泛的应用

66 B 第二段中道出了原委，操英语的人在征服世界过程中取得了比法国人大得多的胜利，因此法国人对英国乃至英语颇有敌意，并人为地赋予政治意义

67 D 第四段第一句指出，太多版本的英语会带来大麻烦，说英语的人可能互相听不懂，以致人们不清楚哪种英语才是正统，因而不再去纠正孩子们讲英语时的错误了

Passage three

68 B coined word 此处指的是以前不存在，人为地生造出来的词，四个选项中 B 与之最为相近，将词或词的一部分结合在一起组成新的词，并赋予之新的意义

69 C 第二段第一句，affluenza 含有 affluence 富足，和 fluenza 流感之意，体现了太过富足会带来如同流行性疾病一般的后果

70 C 将不用的衣物卖到第三世界国家这一行为绝对不是什么光彩的事，在文中也未对此大加褒扬

II Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then explain the exact meaning of the numbered and underlined parts

71 As a great thinker Miller understood what kind of damage the ignorance, fear and the madness of crowds would do to the essence of America, if evil leaders take advantage of them.

72 What he worried about is that if individual are forced by society to sacrifice their dreams and cater to the tastes of masses, which run against personal conscience, the moral would deteriorate.

73 Miller held the idea that the moral of individual influences not only his or her own behavior, but also that of the society

74 In 1950s, the shadow of the Depression was left. But McCarthyism----a hostile attitude toward anything that's "red" or "communist", was in its full swing.

75 Those students are good at getting high scores, but they seldom think about the problems this world is facing and the way to solve them, which is no boss's business.

Part four Cloze test

76 too 77 bad 78 anything 79 luck 80 to 81 which 82 sense 83 not 84 result 85 only

Part five Proofreading

86 (work the way) out (through)

87 and (chill them)

88 now deposited into----then deposited into

89 thousand of----- thousands of

90 before leaving the plant----after leaving the plant

91 (is) of (poor nutritional quality)

92 has also not introduced-----has also introduced

93 how (these new offerings)

94 So far, however, they have not----- So far, they have not

95 a minor player----- a major player

Part six Writing

Is English language teaching overemphasized in Chinese education?

After more than 20 years of speedy development, China has made great achievement in almost every aspects, especially in foreign trades. At the very beginning, language barriers hindered the scale and volume of foreign trades and even brought about many disputes and losses. As the result, the proportion of foreign language teaching, especially English, in China's educational system has increased annually.

Concerned about our large population and the education degree people received, we find that the number of those who can understand English is relatively small, let alone those who can speak fluent English. So from this point, combined with my own experience, I think our emphasis on English language teaching is very necessary and it's far from enough.

For example, most of college students, if they're not majored in English, can barely organize very simple sentences and their listening comprehension is very poor. Most of the time, they can only say "hello" when they encounter a native English speaker. And one of the reasons that caused this situation is that teachers used to apply more Chinese rather than English in the class. Besides, students after class seldom practice English, so their chance of touching English is too rare. And the situation is far from being ameliorated. As a result, the English standard of students is very low.

Now the situation is undergoing slow improvement as many graduates who studied abroad now became college English teachers. With their hardworking, English language teaching has made progress. But we are still far from achieving our aim of bringing up enough students fluent in foreign languages.

So, I think English language teaching in Chinese education is not overemphasized. On the contrary, it should be more strengthened.