

北京外国语大学硕士研究生入学考试样题

科目名称： _____

(考试时间 3 小时，满分 100 分。其中前 80 题的答案填涂在客观题标准答题卡上；其它题答在答题纸上。所有试题答在试题页上无效。)

I. Choose the most appropriate word to complete each of the following sentences. (1X20 = 20%)

1. But for this _____ to work, there should be a message correlation mechanism.
[A] approach [B] way [C] method [D] means
2. He showed now sign of pain _____ to his death.
[A] before [B] preceding [C] prior [D] following
3. What is more, Pakistan s chronic instability and its failure, whether by design or incompetence, to _____ extremism make Pakistan as hard a partner for China to trust as for America.

9. Unlike great thinkers and great artists, the most effective political leaders must often _____ to public opinion abandon principle for the sake of compromise.

[A] yield [B] classify [C] contend [D] comply

10. It is not unusual for me to take a project from an idea through implementation and training, but this was a rare opportunity to specify _____ everything involved in the project.

[A] simultaneously [B] absolutely [C] basically [D] virtually

11. They are racing against time to restore power and cooling systems to the six reactors at Fukushima and Daiichi and try to _____ the biggest nuclear catastrophe since Chernobyl in 1986.

[A] dwindle [B] entail [C] avert [D] compensate

12. When management has a legal problem, it turns to its lawyers and _____ takes their advice.

[A] steadily [B] invariably [C] unavoidably [D] interminably

13. Many of these programs have developed integrated materials to _____ the mastery of English.

[A] facilitate [B] incur [C] inhibit [D] falsify

14. Authorities said on Monday more downpours are forecast to _____ central and southern China over the next several days.

[A] dissolve [B] distort [C] cripple [D] batter

15. The full version will provide a detailed comparison of the five options presented in the summary report including one plan that would _____ in a trip to Mars orbit.

[A] accomplish [B] culminate [C] furnish [D] fabricate

16. _____ and rather shy, he had always dreaded speaking in public.

[A] Incurable [B] Inflexible [C] Inarticulate [D] Irreversible

17. The terms of the deposit _____ upon the bank the right to repay the deposit before the maturity at its discretion.

[A] confer [B] contribute [C] confide [D] confront

18. The following ten creatures were once dismissed by science as products of folklore, imagination, or _____, but are now formally recognized as their own species.

[A] conception [B] perception [C] reception [D] deception

19. They gain numbers and prominence, but they also have to contend with resistance and _____ from those who feel threatened.

[A] hospital [B] hostility [C] hospitality [D] hostage

20. The following subsections ____ on each of the identified service specifications shown previously in Figure 2.

[A] elaborate [B] disparate [C] associate [D] subordinate

II. There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A][B][C][D]. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. (0.5X20 = 10%)

21. Please buy me ____ dictionary that you may come across during your stay in Beijing.

[A] the smaller, more recently published, and less expensive
[B] the smaller, most recently published, and less expensive
[C] the smallest, most recently published, and less expensive
[D] the smallest, most recently published, and least expensive

22. We saw the man jumping into the boat and ____ into water.

[A] plunging [B] to plunge [C] plunged [D] to be plunged

23. It was to the saving-boat ____ he owed his life.

[A] what [B] which [C] that [D] why

24. ____ a research student, I would at least master two foreign languages.

[A] Should I become [B] I should become
[C] Would I become [D] Have I become

25. Nearly all trees have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually ____.

[A] new seeds generated [B] by generating new seeds
[C] generate new seeds [D] new seeds generated there

26. Truth and honesty ____ always best policy.

[A] are [B] is [C] have been [D] become

27. Watts and kilowatts are the units ____ electric power is measured.

[A] in which [B] at which [C] from which [D] in that

28. Petroleum is to industry ____ blood is to man.

[A] that [B] as if [C] what [D] which

29. ____ with prices keeping on rising.

[A] Unrest will be prevailing [B] Unrest will be prevailed
[C] Unrest will be widely spread out [D] There will be widespread unrest

30. The same thing, happening in war time, ____ great disaster.
[A] will amount to [B] would amount to
[C] would have amounted to [D] amounted to
31. The old writer could not sleep at night, his wrongs and sorrows ____ him no peace.
[A] gave [B] have given [C] being given [D] giving
32. I appreciate ____ me during the debate.
[A] of your support [B] you to support
[C] your supporting [D] to your supporting
33. To be qualified for the job, _____.
[A] one needs to have profound knowledge in electronics
[B] profound knowledge in electronics is needed
[C] it is required that one has profound knowledge in electronics
[D] profound knowledge in electronics is important
34. Under no circumstances should we employ people who ____ experience in this area.
[A] are lack of [B] lack [C] are lacking of [D] lacking
35. Consumer confidence, while certain to improve _____ the prices remain stable, does not determine consumer spending.
[A] now that [B] so that [C] such that [D] and that
36. They enjoyed varied cuisine and _____ in New York.
[A] going to the excellent theater [B] to go to the excellent theater
[C] themselves to the excellent theater [D] the excellent theater
37. Our director is a man whom everyone ____ up to.
[A] stands [B] puts [C] lives [D] looks
38. I consent ____ the proposal.
[A] to [B] with [C] at [D] for
39. Now, with forest ____ 33% of the residential quarter, their 25-year effort has paid off.
[A] covered [B] to cover [C] covers [D] covering
40. ____ the end of next month, we shall have finished five units.
[A] Since [B] At [C] In [D] By

III. Read the passages below and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices given. (1.5X20 = 30%)

Passage 1

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Clothes play a critical part in the conclusions we reach by providing clues to who people are, who they are not, and who they would like to be. They tell us a good deal about the wearer's background, personality, status, mood, and social outlook.

Since clothes are such an important source of social information, we can use them to manipulate people's impression of us. Our appearance assumes particular significance in the initial phases of interaction that is likely to occur. An elderly middle class man or woman may be alienated by a young adult who is dressed in an unconventional manner, regardless of the person's education, background, or interests. People tend to agree on what certain types of clothes mean. Adolescent girls can easily agree on the lifestyles of girls who wear certain outfits, including the number of boyfriends they likely have had and whether they smoke or drink. Newscasters, or the announcers who read the news on TV, are considered to be more convincing, honest, and competent when they are dressed conservatively. And college students who view themselves as taking an active role in their interpersonal relationships say they are concerned about the costumes they must wear to play these roles successfully. Moreover, many of us can relate instances in which the clothing we wore changed the way we felt about ourselves and how we acted. Perhaps you have used clothing to gain confidence when you anticipated a stressful situation, such as a job interview or a court appearance.

In the workplace, men have long had well-defined precedents and role models for achieving success. It has been otherwise for women. A good many women in the business world are uncertain about the appropriate mixture of "masculine" and "feminine" attributes they should convey by their professional clothing. The variety of clothing alternatives available to women has also been greater than that available for men. Male administrators tend to judge women more favorably for managerial positions when the women display less "feminine" grooming—shorter hair, moderate use of make-up, and plain tailored clothing. As one male administrator confessed, "An attractive woman is definitely going to get a longer interview, but she won't get a job."

41. According to the passage, the way we dress ____.

- A) provides clues for people who are critical of us
- B) indicates our likes and dislikes in choosing a career
- C) has a direct influence on the way people regard us
- D) is of particular importance when we get on in age

42. From the third paragraph of the passage, we can conclude that young adults tend to believe that certain types of clothing can ____.

- A) change people's conservative attitudes towards their life styles

- B) help young people make friends with the opposite sex
- C) make them competitive in the job market
- D) help them achieve success in their interpersonal relationships

43. The word "precedents"(Line 1, Para.4) probably refers to ____.

- A) early acts for men to follow as examples
- B) particular places for men to occupy especially because of their importance
- C) things that men should agree upon
- D) men's beliefs that everything in the world has already been decided

44. According to the passage, many career women find themselves in difficult situations because ____.

- A) the variety of professional clothing is too wide for them to choose
- B) women are generally thought to be only good at being fashion models
- C) men are more favorably judged for managerial positions
- D) they are not sure to what extent they should display their feminine qualities through clothing

45. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Dressing for effect.
- B) How to dress appropriately.
- C) Managerial positions and clothing.
- D) Dressing for the occasion.

Passage 2

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America breakthroughs such as the telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine? Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, "spatial" thinking about things technological.

Why mention the elementary schools? Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

Acute foreign observers related American adaptiveness and inventiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, "with a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy

A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our

patent system and for years ran parallel with it. This approach, originated abroad, offered inventors medals, cash prizes and other incentives.

In the United States, multitudes of premiums for new devices were awarded at country fairs and at the industrial fairs in major cities. Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American worker took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology. As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, "A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, nonverbal process . . . The designer and the inventor . . . are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist."

This nonverbal "spatial" thinking can be just as creative as painting and writing. Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc. Like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea. "

When all these shaping forces — schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking — interacted with one another on the rich U. S. Mainland, they produced that American characteristic, emulation. Today that word implies mere imitation. But in earlier times it meant a friendly but competitive striving for fame and excellence.

46. The word "spatial" in Paragraph 7 probably means ____.

- A) verbal B) visual C) technical D) in order sequence

47. According to the passage, in the premium system, which operated before the patent system, inventors ____.

- A) were given medals and money
B) were asked to sell their inventions to the government
C) were asked to publicize their inventions
D) were sent abroad to work

48. It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics _____.

- A) shed light on school management
B) was brought about by home training
C) owed a lot to the technological development
D) benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge

49. When Robert Fulton wrote "the mechanics should sit down among levers ... like a

poet among the letters of the alphabet" he meant that ____.

- A) a new arrangement a mechanic made was realization of a new idea
- B) his mind should be filled with wonderful thoughts just like a poet
- C) a mechanic should do some reading and painting
- D) a mechanic should create images in his work

50. Which of the following is not a factor mentioned in the passage that contributes to American inventions?

- A) Excellent elementary schools.
- B) Labor force welcoming technological advance.
- C) The practice of giving premium to inventors. ,
- D) Government support for inventions.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Whatever the heritage that Americans of our time will leave, we will undoubtedly be marked by one of the strangest facts of our history: that matters once understood to make the most difference for human contentment are taken lightly, and matters once understood as trivial have the greatest claim on our attention. We can see this very clearly in our approach to the family. Divorce has become so endemic in our society that a whole knowledge has risen up around it: that divorce is a temporary crisis; that so many children have experienced their parents' divorce that children nowadays do not worry much about it; that in fact it makes things easier, and it is itself a mere ritual of passage; that if the parents feel better, so will the children.

Judith Wallerstein, who has spent her life studying and counseling families undergoing divorce, points out that such dinner-party notions amount to a set of rationalizations for the increasingly common decisions to end marriages, even those involving children. In her prolific research and writing on the subject, Wallerstein has nearly single-handedly exploded the myths deemed to be the truth about divorce. Her latest book is a powerful and moving examination of the subject, and it should be read by anyone interested in what makes some marriages and some families work so much better than others — indeed, by anyone trying to decide whether to marry in the first place.

Every American can recite the statistic: about one out of every two marriages will end in divorce. But not everyone can appreciate the extent of the human suffering behind the numbers. An honest appraisal is hard to come by. The prevalence of divorce means that we are all invested in it. Nearly everyone who has not experienced it knows someone who has. To criticize divorce seems a mean-spirited attack on those who have already endured enough, often corroding either a bad marriage or a bad divorce and, if they are lucky, going on to find console and even happiness elsewhere. Moreover, our inherited moral imagination and our common sense about the family,

funneled as it now is through pop psychology and impoverished portrayals on television, prompt us to reduce the criticism of divorce to a reactionary attempt to roll back precious freedoms from the strictures of the past.

51. It can be inferred from Para.1 that most people's attitude towards divorce probably is ____.

- A) serious B) indifferent C)appreciative D)critical

52. The phrase "dinner-party notions" (Line 2, Para. 2) refers to a belief that_____.

- A) divorce is an abnormal phenomenon that can hurt children's feeling greatly
B) divorce is a basic freedom with which everyone can make his own decision
C) both parties concerned should be rational in dealing with the problem of divorce
D) it is reasonable to choose to divorce when necessary just like they choose to marry

53. As for Judith Wallerstein, all of the following are true **EXCEPT**_____.

- A) she is a prestigious expert on the divorce problem.
B) she has put forward a series of new theories on divorce, which are contradictory to traditional ideas.
C) she provides lots of tips for those who want to succeed in divorce.
D) she provides lots of tips for those who are interested in the divorce problem.

54. Which of the following is NOT the author's viewpoint on divorce?

- A) Almost half of Americans experience divorce once or more during their whole life.
B) People are still not quite sure of the consequences caused by divorce.
C) It is immoral to criticize other people's choice of divorce.
D) It is the responsibility of government and society to deal with the problem of the high divorce rate.

55. Which of the following can serve as the best title for this passage?

- A) Divorce: A Serious Social Problem in America.
B) Dinner-party Notions.
C) Be Rational on Divorce.
D) Changing Our Mind on Divorce.

Passage 4

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon

dioxide(CO₂) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined in the presence of chlorophyll and with energy derived from light to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas water vapor to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10 000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at SOT, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10 000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates.

56. A growing plant needs water for all of the following **except** ____.

- A) forming sugars
- B) sustaining woody stems
- C) producing carbon dioxide
- D) keeping green

57. The essential function of photosynthesis In terms of plant needs is ____.

- A) to form sugars
- B) to derive energy from light
- C) to preserve water
- D) to combine carbon dioxide with water

58. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that ____.

- A) a plant needs more water than is found in its composition
- B) a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs
- C) carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development
- D) the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss

59. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.
- B) Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plant is synthesized.

- C) The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.
- D) Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.

60. This passage is mainly about ____.
- A) the role of water in a growing plant
 - B) the functions of carbon dioxide and water
 - C) the process of simple sugar formation
 - D) the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide

IV. Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A] [B] [C] and [D] below the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (0.5X20 = 10%)

Competition is a common phenomenon in our social life. We compete when we play

