

# 北京师范大学 2008 年考博英语试题

English Entrance Examination Non-English Doctoral Candidates

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听力和阅读答案填涂在机读卡上,翻译和写作答案写在答题纸上.

## Part 1 Listening Comprehension (15%)

### Section A

**Directions:** Listen to the beginning of five news reports. Look at the five statements for this part on your test paper and decide if you think each statement is true or false while you are listening to the reports. If you think the answer is true. Mark A, if you think the answer is false. mark B on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. The stock market in New York took a dive today due to the constant decline of its exports for three months.
2. 50 people were killed in a traffic accident on highway 27 today.
3. A diamond necklace was stolen from a department store last Saturday and police didn't find out who did the theft yet.
4. The singer Elton John's fans were disappointed because the outdoor concert was put off due to the heavy rain.
5. The President hotel was on fire yesterday. Luckily. All the guests safely escaped.

### Section B

**Directions:** You will hear two talks. At the end of each talk you will hear some questions. Both the talks and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center

### Talk One

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the talk you've just heard.**

6. A. How to Safely Shop Online  
B. Why Shopping Online Is Not Worth the Risk  
C. Shopping Online, Never Do It  
D. The internet Shopping
7. A. you can buy better quality products online.  
B. It is easy to compare prices and products online.  
C. It is always cheaper than buying products in a store.  
D. It is exciting to fight against internet crime.
8. A. The reputation of online companies.  
B. The popularity, of the internet  
C. The ease of internet shopping  
D. The difficulty of internet shopping.

9. A. Use the most recent internet Browser.  
B. Use the most recent software.  
C. Use the most recent server.  
D. Use the most recent technology.
10. A. Shopping Online is harmful to society.  
B. It is easy to ensure safety when buying something on the Internet.  
C. It is impossible to safely shop online so we should not do it.  
D. Shopping online is very popular.

### **Talk Two**

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the talk you've just heard.**

11. A. A Little stressful.  
B. Friendly.  
C. More stressful.  
D. Home sick.
12. A. The shock of the first day in a new culture.  
B. The tear a person has of moving to another culture.  
C. The stress that comes from traveling.  
D. The feeling of being confused and overwhelmed in another culture
13. A. Occasionally interacting with foreigners  
B. Eating food from another culture.  
C. Constantly dealing with a different language and different culture  
D. Realizing how expensive things are in a different culture
14. A. They feel exhausted impatient and irritable  
B. They feel tired depressed and shy  
C. They feel relaxed excited and pleasant  
D. They feel fatigued suspicious and uncertain
15. A. Differences in food.  
B. Differences in climate  
C. Differences in language  
D. Differences in lifestyles

### **Part 11 Reading Comprehension (30%)**

Directions: Read the following passages carefully and then select the best answer from the four choices marked A,B,C, and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around aerobic exercise. Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to capitalize on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobic, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthralling. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activities and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000; National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives..

16. The word "spas" (Sentence 2, Paragraph 1) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A. sports activities
  - B. places for physical exercise
  - C. recreation centers
  - D. athletic training programs
17. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for \_\_\_\_.
- A. the promotion of aerobic exercise
  - B. endurance and muscular development
  - C. the improvement of women
  - D. better performance in aerobic dancing
18. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?
- A. Positive.
  - B. Indifferent
  - C. Negative
  - D. Cautious

19. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. how well they could do in athletics
- B. what their health condition was like
- C. what kind of fitness center was suitable for them
- D. whether they were fit for aerobic exercise

20. Recent studies have suggested that weight training \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has become an essential part of people's life
- B. may well affect the health of the trainees
- C. will attract more people in the days to come
- D. contributes to health improvement as well

2

Fungi, of which there are over 100,000 species, including yeasts and other single-celled organisms as well as the common molds and mushrooms, were formerly classified as members of the plant kingdom. However, in reality they are very different from plants and today they are placed in a separate group altogether. The principal reason for this is that none of them possesses chlorophyll, and since they cannot synthesize their own carbohydrates. They obtain their supplies either from the breakdown of dead organic matter or from other living organisms. Furthermore the walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugar-like polymer called chitin the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made. The difference between the chemical composition of the cell walls of fungi and those of plants is of enormous importance because it enables the tips of the growing hyphae, the threadlike cells of the fungus, to secrete enzymes that break down the walls of plant cells without having any effect on those of the fungus itself. It is these cellulose-destroying enzymes that enable fungi to attack anything made from wood, wood pulp, cotton, flax, or other plant material.

The destructive power of fungi is impressive. They are a major cause of structural damage to building timbers, a cause of disease in animals and humans, and one of the greatest causes of agricultural losses. Entire crops can be wiped out by fungal attacks both before and after harvesting. Some fungi can grow at  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while others can grow at  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ , so even food in cold storage may not be completely safe from them. On the other hand, fungi bring about the decomposition of dead organic matter, thus enriching the soil and returning carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. They also enter into a number of mutually beneficial relationships with plants and other organisms. In addition, fungi are the source of many of the most potent antibiotics used in clinical medicine, including penicillin.

21. What does paragraph one mainly discuss?
- A. differences between simple and complex fungi
  - B. functions of chlorophyll in plants
  - C. functions of sugar in the walls of fungal cells
  - D. differences between fungi and plants
22. Which of the following is mentioned as a major change in how scientists approach the study of fungi?
- A. Fungi are no longer classified as plants.
  - B. Some single-celled organisms are no longer classified as fungi
  - C. New methods of species identification have been introduced
  - D. Theories about the chemical composition of fungi have been revised.
23. The skeletons of shrimps, spiders and insects are mentioned in paragraph one because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can be destroyed by fungi
  - B. have unusual chemical compositions
  - C. contain a material found in the walls of fungal cells
  - D. secrete the same enzymes as the walls of fungal cells do
24. Fungi have all the following characteristics EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. They grow hyphal
  - B. They secrete enzymes
  - C. They synthesize cellulose
  - D. They destroy crops
25. The passage mentions “penicillin” (last line) as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a medicine derived from plants
  - B. a beneficial use of fungi
  - C. a product of the
  - D. a type of fungi that grows at extreme temperatures

By far the most important United States export product in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was cotton favored by the European textile over flax or wool because it was easy to process and soft to touch. Mechanization of spinning and weaving allowed significant centralization and expansion in the textile industry during this period and at the same time the demand for cotton increased dramatically. American producers were able to meet this demand largely because of the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitey in 1793. Cotton could be grown throughout the South, but separating the fiber—or lint—from the seed was a laborious process Sea island cotton was relatively easy to process by hand, because its fibers were long and seeds were concentrated at the base of the flower, but is demanded

long growing season, available only along the nation's eastern seacoast. Short-staple cotton required a much shorter growing season, but the shortness of the fibers and their mixture with seeds meant that a worker could hand-process only about one pound per day. Whitney's gin was a hand-powered machine with revolving drums and metal teeth to pull cotton fibers away from seeds. Using the gin, a worker could produce up to 50 percent of lint a day. The later development of larger gins powered by horses, water or steam multiplied productivity further.

The interaction of improved processing and high demand led to a rapid spread of the cultivation of cotton and to a surge in production. It became the main American export, dwarfing all others. In 1802 cotton composed 14 percent of total American exports by value. Cotton had a 36 percent share by 1810 and over 50 percent share in 1830. In 1860 61 percent of the value of American exports was represented by cotton.

In contrast, wheat and wheat flour composed only 6 percent of the value of American exports in that year. Clearly, cotton was king in the trade of the young republic. The growing market for cotton and other American agricultural products led to an unprecedented expansion of agricultural settlement, mostly in the eastern half of the United States—west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Mississippi River.

26. The main point of the passage is that the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries were a time when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the European textile industry increased its demand for American export products
- B. Cotton became the most important American export product
- C. Cotton became a profitable crop but was still time-consuming to process
- D. Mechanization for spinning and weaving dramatically changed the textile industry

27. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as reasons for the increased demand for cotton EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cotton's softness
- B. cotton's ease of processing
- C. a shortage of flax and wool
- D. the growth that occurred in the textile industry

28. According to the passage, one advantage of Sea island cotton was its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. abundance of seeds
- B. adaptability to different climates
- C. long growing season
- D. long fibers

29. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about cotton-production in the United States after the introduction of Whitney's cotton gin?

- A. More cotton came from Sea Island cotton plants than before.
- B. More cotton came from short-staple cotton plants than before.
- C. Most cotton produced was sold domestically.
- D. Most cotton produced was exported to England.

30. According to the passage, the Mississippi River was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one of the boundaries of a region where new agricultural settlement look place
- B. a major source of water for agricultural crops
- C. the primary route by which agricultural crops were transported
- D. a main source of power for most agricultural machinery

4

Why do some new products succeed, bringing millions of dollars to innovating Companies, while others fail, often with great losses? The answer is not simple, and certainly we cannot say that “good” products succeed while “bad” products fail Many products that function well and seen to meet consumer needs have fallen by the wayside Sometimes, virtually identical products exist in the market at the same time with one emerging as profitable while the other fails, MeNeal Laboratories Tylenol has become successful as an aspirin substitute, yet Bristol-Meyers entered the lest market at about the same time with Neotrent, also a substitute for aspirin, which quickly failed

The nature of the product is a factor in its success of failure, but the important point is the consumer’s perception of the products need-satisfying capability, Any new product conception should be aimed at meeting a customer need, and the introductory promotion should seek to communicate that need-satisfying quality and motivate the customer to try may be sought

Here the company walks a tightrope A new product is more likely to be successful if it represents a truly novel way of solving a customer problem but this very newness, if carried too far, may ask the customer to team new behavior patterns, The customer will make the change if the perceived benefit is sufficient but inertia is strong and customers will often not go to the effort that is required, During the late sixties and early seventies Bristol-Meyers met with new product failures that exemplify both of these problems, In 1967 and 1968 the company entered the market with a \$5 million advertising campaign for Fact toothpaste, and an \$11 million campaign to prorate Resolve, Both products failed quickly, not because they didn’t work or because there was no construer need but apparently because consumers just could see no reason to shift from an already satisfactory product to a different one that promised no new benefit.

31. The first sentence of the first paragraph is a question to which the answer is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. that the good products succeed while the bad fail
- B. that the “good” are not really good but the “bad” are actually bad.
- C. that new products will succeed if they function well and fail if they don’t
- D. not given in the paragraph

32. What are Tylenol and Neotrend?

- A. They are names of twp drug manufacturers.
- B. They are probably two new brands of medicine which serve as a substitute for
- C. Tylenol is a drug manufacturer whereas Neotrend is a new substitute medicine for aspirin.
- D. They are probably the names of chemists who invented the new medicine

33. The success or failure of a product seems to be determined by a number of factors, one of which the author emphasizes is the customer's perception of the product's \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. quality and price
  - B. usefulness and durability
  - C. need-satisfying capability
  - D. appearance and inner packing
34. What does the author mean when he says "the company walks a tightrope" (Sentence 1, paragraph 3)?
- A. The company has both the chance to succeed and to fail in dealing in a new product
  - B. The company has to study customer's behavior before a new product is introduced.
  - C. The company has to find a new way to solve customers problems before a new product is put on the market.
  - D. The company has to make a great effort to overcome the customer's inertia
35. Bristol-Meyers failed in promoting Fact toothpaste and Resolve because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. these products were too expensive as compared with their direct competitors
  - B. both products failed to meet the customers' needs
  - C. the customers could see no sense of a radical change of their habits
  - D. the company forgot an English saying: "You cannot teach an old dog new tricks"

With the release of *The Piano* a powerfully emotional story set in nineteenth-century New Zealand about a woman's sexual awakening, the New Zealand -born Jane Campion has established herself as one of the most talented female filmmakers to come upon the scene in recent years. The film not only received praiseful reviews from critics and moviegoers but won the Cannes Film Festival's top prize the *Palme d'Or*, making Campion the first woman ever to be so honored. Campion's success is notable also because she is a relative newcomer to the film world: the forty-year-old director has made just three features (including *The Piano*), a television movie, and a handful of shorts dating from her student days.

Although Campion's films appear at first glance to have little in common—her first feature, *Sweetie*, is a very honest (some would say cruelly unfeeling) portrait of a dysfunctional family and her second, *An Angel at My Table*, is a sympathetic biography of the New Zealand novelist Janet Frame—each reflects her feeling for strong-willed, often misunderstood women who refuse, or are unable to give themselves up to their respective societies' definitions of womanhood. According to David Sterritt writing in the *Christian Science Monitor*, *The Piano* "gain much of its effectiveness from Campion's directing style, which combines the dreamlike atmosphere of her early film *Sweetie* with the sensitivity to feelings that made her last movie, *An Angel at My Table*, so extraordinary." Also contributing to the film's success was Campion's ability to induce fine performances

from her character, ‘She directs actors differently from anyone I’ve ever known ,’ Sam Neil told Paul Freeman in an interview for the Chicago Tribune “I always felt that there

was a big safety net under the and that I was permitted to take as many risks as I wanted to “Genevieve Lemon, who had played the title role in Sweetie and took the supporting role of Nessie in The Piano, agreed Campion is already at work on her next project an adaptation of Henry Jaures’s novel The Portrait of a lady.

36. The passage is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. presenting the interrelationships between Campion’s three movies
  - B. commenting on Jane Campion as a filmmaker and her recent movie, The Piano
  - C. explaining why The Plano was a success
  - D. criticizing Jane Campion and her three movies
37. According to the passage, Campion’s three movies share which of the following characteristics?
- A. All of them seem to be quite commonplace at first glance.
  - B. All of them deal with stories that took place in New Zealand.
  - C. All of them describe a woman who is rebellious against the traditional view of female
  - D. Each movie minors the time when the movie was produced.
38. It can be concluded that Campion is regarded as one of the most talented filmmakers in recent years because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the movie that has brought such great honor to her is just the third feature she has produced
  - B. she is only 40 years old
  - C. she is the first woman who has received such honors
  - D. she began her movie production from her student days
39. It can be inferred from the passage that Campion’s directing style of the third movie \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is a simple combination of those in her two early movies
  - B. contributed greatly to the success of the movie
  - C. is much of an imitation of previous ones
  - D. is quite creative
40. The author implies that Campion is different from other filmmakers in that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she is especially good at making the actors perform to the best of their ability
  - B. she is quite able to assure the actors of their success
  - C. she tends to encourage the actors to take as many risks as possible
  - D. she always places a big safety net under the actors when directing the movies

Like any other constantly repeated action, speaking has to be learned but once it is learned, it becomes a generally unconscious and apparently automatic process.

As far as we can determine human beings do not need to be forced to speak most babies seem to possess a sort of instinctive drive to produce speechlike noises. How to speak and what to say are another matter altogether. These actions are learned from the particular society into which the baby is born; so that, like all conduct that is learned from a society—from the people around us—speech is a patterned activity.

The meandering babble and chatter of a young child are eventually channeled by imitation into a few orderly grooves that represent the pattern accepted as meaningful by the people around him. Similarly, a child's indiscriminate practice of putting things into his mouth becomes limited to putting food into his mouth in a certain way.

The sounds that a child can make are more varied and numerous than the sounds that any particular language utilizes. However, a child born into a society with a pattern of language is encouraged to make a small selection of sounds and to make these few sounds over and over until it is natural for him to make these sounds and no others.

41. For an adult the process of speaking usually involves\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. conscious selection of sounds
- B. imitation of those around him
- C. a drive to make noises
- D. unconscious actions

42. The selection says that most babies have an instinctive drive to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. express ideas in words
- B. make speechlike noises
- C. convey meaning
- D. imitate sounds around them

43. Conduct that is learned from a society may be called\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. instinctive drive
- B. selection
- C. automatic activity
- D. patterned activity

44. The most important factor in a child's learning to speak probably is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. repetition
- B. selection
- C. instinct
- D. imitation

45. The sounds that a child is able to make are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not as varied as those used in language
- B. more varied and numerous than those in any language
- C. far fewer than those needed to form a language

D. completely different from the sounds of language

Part III Translation and Writing (55%)

Section A Translation (40%)

Translate the following into Chinese

1) He was taken to the huge medieval fortress at the harbour's mouth, He found prison life fairly enduring. His cell was damp and dark, and the food was bad and insufficient; but his sister soon obtained permission to send him all the necessities of life from home. He was kept in solitary confinement and failed to obtain any explanation of the cause of his arrest. Nevertheless the tranquil frame of mind in which he had entered the fortress did not change. Not being allowed books, he spent his time in prayer and devout meditation, and waited without impatience for the further course of events.

2) Industrial engineering involves the application of engineering principles and techniques of scientific management to the maintenance of a high level of productivity at optimum cost in industrial enterprises. In the 1880s, F. W. Taylor considered the father of modern industrial engineering pioneered in the scientific measurement of work. After numerous work studies he presented his company with a formula for obtaining maximum production, which was later applied to many manufacturing concerns. The industrial science, Among his responsibilities are the selection of tools and materials for production that are most efficient and least costly to the company. The industrial engineer may also determine the sequence of production and the design of facilities or factories.

Translate the following into English:

美国人以两个特殊的日子向父母表示敬意：这便是每年五月第二个星期日的母亲节和六月第三个星期日的父亲节。人们用各种形式来庆贺这两个特殊的日子。在母亲节那天，人们佩戴康乃馨 (carnation)：很多人还通过参加宗教仪式来向父母致意，在这两天，许多家庭在家中或到餐馆去聚会：这是充满欢乐、美好情感和美好回忆的日子。

Section B Writing (15%)

Read the following passage carefully and then write a summary of it in English in about 120 words.

The Scientific Method

In the course of the Scientific Revolution, attention was paid to the problem of establishing the proper means to examine and understand physical realm. This creation of a scientific method was crucial to the evolution of science in the modern world. Curiously enough it was an Englishman with few scientific credentials who attempted to put forth a new method of acquiring knowledge that made an impact on English scientists in the seventeenth century and other European scientists in the eighteenth century. Francis Bacon (1561-1626), a lawyer and lord chancellor, rejected Copernicus and Kepler and misunderstood Galileo. And yet in his unfinished work *The Great Instauration* (The Great Restoration), he called for his contemporaries "to commence a total

reconstruction of sciences, arts, and all human knowledge, raised upon the proper foundations, “did not doubt humans ability to know the natural world, but he believed that they had proceeded incorrectly “The entire fabric of human reason which we employ in the inquisition of nature is badly put together and built up, and like some magnificent structure without foundation.”

Bacon’s new foundation—a correct scientific method—was to be built on inductive principles. Rather than beginning with assumed first principles from which logical conclusions could be deduced. He urged scientists to proceed from the particular to the general. From carefully organized experiments and systematic, thorough observations correct generalizations could be developed Bacon was clear about what he believed his method could accomplish. His concern was more for practical than for pure science. He stated that “ the true and lawful goal of the sciences is none other than this is it human life be endowed with new discoveries and power. “He wanted science to contribute to the “mechanical arts” by creating devices that would benefit industry, agriculture, and trade Bacon was prophetic when he said that “I am laboring to lay the foundation, not of any seat or doctrine, but of human utility and power, ”And how would this “ human power” be used? To “conquer nature in action” The control and domination of nature became a central proposition of modern science and the technology that accompanied it. Only in the twentieth century did some scientists ask whether this assumption might not be at the heart of the modern ecological crisis.