

北京大学国家发展研究院 2017 年校外双学位入学考试英语试题

Part I Reading Comprehension (40 minutes) 60%

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. Write your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

Questions 1 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Just the thought of calorie counting for weight loss may give you such a bad feeling that you give up before you even start a new weight loss program. It can seem 1 to have to analyze everything you eat to keep track of every bite you put in your mouth.

The labels on the foods we buy provide a lot of information about the nutritional analysis of food, but in the end, all we really want is something that tastes good and that satisfies our cravings and hunger. Being forced to 2 our food into the basic nutritional components can take away a lot of the pleasure we 3 from eating.

It can also slow down how fast we eat, and make us think about what we eat before we put it into our mouths. While we may not like the sound of that initially, when we think about it, 4 counting for weight loss may be exactly what we need to do to maintain awareness of what we eat every day.

While calorie counting for weight loss may seem like a lot of work at first, it may help you to bring 5 to what you are eating. That is a great first step to taking back 6 of your health. It can also give you the information you need to make more 7 choices on what to eat. This is especially helpful when you are eating out in restaurants or when you are traveling.

Keep in mind that you don't have to spend the rest of your life analyzing every bite you eat. Once you have a basic understanding of the nutritional analysis of food, calorie counting for weight loss will seem like second 8.

To get started, keep a journal of everything you eat for a few days or a week, without attempting to make any changes to your normal 9. Then use a tool such as the USDA Nutrient database to look up the nutritional analysis of each food. It will give you the calories and nutrients, as well as a complete listing of the vitamins, minerals and other components of what you are eating. If you are still eating 10 foods, this is a great resource, because it lists many popular processed and restaurant foods.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) cutting | I) controlling |
| B) nature | J) derive |
| C) irritating | K) inflation |
| D) overwhelming | L) split |
| E) trimmed | M) diet |
| F) awareness | N) calorie |
| G) processed | O) control |
| H) intelligent | |

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by writing the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.*

A Scientist Looks at Tomorrow

A)

A writer who offers to forecast the future ought to begin by showing his credentials (凭证); my credentials are that I am an optimist and a scientist. I know that it is not usual for a prophet (预言家) to be an optimist—most prophets prefer to play the part of Jeremiah and Cassandra. But then, that is because most prophets have not been scientists; they have not really been in favor of progress. Certainly the political world will be very different fifty years from now, but I shall not discuss politics, or even social life, except in one way—the way in which they will be shaped by the scientific discoveries and inventions that can be foreseen now.

B)

There are three outstanding scientific changes which, I believe, will dominate the next fifty years. One is a change in the use of energy, set in motion by the discovery that men can tap the energy in the atomic nucleus. The second is a change in the control of energy, precipitated (促成) by the development of those electronic devices that go under the general name of automation. And the third is what I call the biological revolution—the discovery, still unfamiliar to us, that men can remake their biological environment.

C)

One result of the addition of nuclear power to our other resources of power is to increase the amount of energy at the command of men the world over. Since I have already made these calculations, I should like to quote them:

D)

“Today, every man, woman, and child in the United States commands the amount of mechanical energy each year that would be generated, roughly, by ten tons of coal; this is approximately equal to the work that would be done by a hundred slaves. By contrast, Athens at her richest provided for the average member of a citizen’s family no more than five slaves.

E)

“In most parts of the world, people still command only a fraction of the American standard; in India, for example, the average use of energy amounts to the equivalent of about half a ton of coal a year, or five slaves. This figure will rise steeply in the next fifty years; we can expect that the energy used in the poorest countries will reach at least the equivalent of twenty slaves a head each year.”

F)

This is an important effect of the coming of nuclear energy; yet, to my mind, it is not the most important. What is most important is that energy will be more evenly distributed in the future. It will no longer be necessary to concentrate industry where either coal or oil is plentiful. True, it will still be proportionately cheaper to build a large nuclear power station than a small one, but there is no longer an inherent difficulty in situating a power station far from the supply of fuel.

G)

Nuclear energy will also be essential in the growing of food on a world scale. If energy is cheap, it is possible to make a substitute for any material we need, from industrial diamonds to vitamins. We can count on finding a decent standard of living, in food as well as in energy, for all the six billion people who will be alive fifty years from now. And nuclear energy can be used for the irrigation and exploitation of marginal lands, including brackish lands now poisoned by salt water.

H)

Automation, too, will greatly influence life in the next fifty years. In one sense, an automatic machine is still a machine, and automation is no more than the logical use of machine. In fact, though, automation implies such a difference in outlook, and such a change in the conception of the place of the machine itself, that it must be discussed fundamentally.

I)

Two hundred years ago, the West discovered that a man's output of work can be multiplied many times if the repetitive tasks are done by a machine. Machines were invented that could mimic those actions which a man must carry out laboriously and monotonously, time and time again, in order to finish a piece of work. The wealth of the West, and its high standard of living, derive directly from the revolution in manufacture---the Industrial Revolution---which these machines created. But only in recent years have we come to see that any repetitive task—whether it is muscular or whether it demands more delicate skills of calculation and judgment—is really best handled by a machine. This is the real nature of automation: the discovery that repetition is a machine task, even if the repetition is in adding up a ledger or controlling the distillation of a chemical.

J)

The social implications of such automation are profound; they, more than anything else I have forecast, will shape the community of the future, so I want to turn boldly to make a social prophecy: I believe that the combined effect of nuclear energy and of automation will be to revolutionize the way in which men run their industries. Today industries are concentrated in large cities because we find it convenient to generate energy on a large scale, and because we have to have large labor forces. Our industrial civilization has herded people together in huge complexes of cities, but the next fifty years may reverse this trend and begin to dissolve the ugly concentration of the Ruhr and the Clyde, of Pittsburgh and Tokyo.

K)

Automation and nuclear energy will provide the means to create a social revolution: to create lively and efficient small communities that can hold their own in the industrial world. I am not the first prophet, or the first dreamer, to hope that the monstrous cities of today, like glaciers of an industrial ice age, will begin to melt away. When social reformers in the past have longed for small, self-sufficient communities, they have usually wanted to found them on agriculture—to go back to the land literally—but this is quite unrealistic. It is not necessary to retreat from the disaster of the metropolis into the inertia of the village; the small town of the future can be as well equipped, physically and intellectually, as the largest modern city.

L)

The third fundamental change that will shape the future is what I have called the biological revolution. We are just beginning to learn that we can mold our biological environment as well as our physical one, but during the next fifty years this will be the most exciting and, I believe, the

most influential work in science. There is the practical progress in the attack on organisms that damage us—from the pests that damage our food supply to the microbes that invade our bodies. And I should pay tribute to the searching work being done in the study of biological processes on the smallest, molecular scale. This has already given us a new understanding of the nature and dynamics of life. In the long run this fundamental knowledge may have the greatest effect of all in medicine.

M)

I began by saying that I am an optimist and a scientist; now you see that the two go together. There is ground for pessimism in world affairs, but perhaps we can prevent the leaders of nations from being proudest of those scientific inventions that make the loudest bang. Science has better uses for its fundamental discoveries. I have shown you the rich future that should grow out of the very discoveries. I have shown you the rich future that should grow out of the very discoveries that people dread most, nuclear energy, automation, and biological advance. What people fear is the reach, the power of these discoveries; but that power can be as great in peace as in war? We can use it to create the future that science promises—a future in which men can lead intelligent and healthy lives in cities of a human size, and a future I think are truly worth living for.

11. In the future, industries will not just be concentrated in large cities as they are today.
12. Nuclear energy will play an essential role in growing food worldwide because it can help to increase lands that can be irrigated and exploited.
13. Lively and efficient small communities that are well equipped physically and intellectually will go side by side with big cities in the future.
14. Most prophets look at tomorrow pessimistically because they are not able to foresee scientific discoveries and inventions.
15. People in underdeveloped countries will be using more and more energy in the future.
16. The revolution in manufacture has helped to bring about the wealth of the West.
17. Developments in the biological sciences are revolutionary because they will improve the quality of our life dramatically.
18. The essence of automation lies in the fact that it frees man from doing repetitive work.
19. Three great changes in science will have fundamental influences on our life in the next half century.
20. We shouldn't be afraid of the discoveries in science, and instead, we should look on the bright side of the future.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Greece, economically, is in the black. With very little to export other than such farm products

as tobacco, cotton and fruit, the country earns enough from 'invisible earnings' to pay for its needed, growing imports. From the sending out of things the Greeks earn only \$285 million; from tourism, shipping and the remittances (汇款) of Greeks abroad, the country takes in an additional \$375 million and this washes out the almost \$400 million by which imports exceed exports.

It has a balanced budget. Although more than one drachma (希腊货币单位) out of four goes for defense, the government ended a recent year with a slight surplus --- \$66 million. Greece has a decent reserve of almost a third of a billion dollars in gold and foreign exchange. It has a government not dependent on coalescing (联合) incompatible parties to obtain parliamentary majorities.

In thus summarizing a few happy highlights, I don't mean to minimize the vast extent of Greece's problems. It is the poorest country by a wide margin in Free Europe, and poverty is widespread. At best an annual income of \$60 to \$70 is the lot of many a peasant, and substantial unemployment plagues the countryside, cities, and towns of Greece. There are few natural resources on which to build any substantial industrial base. Some years ago I wrote here:

"Greek statesmanship will have to create an atmosphere in which home and foreign savings will willingly seek investment opportunities in the backward economy of Greece. So far, most American and other foreign attempts have bogged down (使停顿) in the Greek government's red tape and shrewdness about small points."

Great strides have been made. As far back as 1956, expanding tourism seemed a logical way to bring needed foreign currencies and additional jobs to Greece. At that time I talked with the Hilton Hotel people, who had been examining hotel possibilities, and to the Greek government division responsible for this area of the economy. They were hopelessly deadlocked (使陷于僵局) in almost total differences of opinion and outlook.

Today most of the incredibly varied, beautiful, historical sights of Greece have new, if in many cases modestly, tourist facilities. Tourism itself has jumped from approximately \$31 million to over \$90 million. There is both a magnificent new Hilton Hotel in Athens and a completely modernized, greatly expanded Grande Bretagne, as well as other first-rate new hotels. And the advent of jets has made Athens as accessible as Paris or Rome --- without the sky-high prices of traffic-choked streets of either.

21. Which title below best expresses the ideas of this passage?

- A) The value of tourism in Greece.
- B) Greek income and expenditures
- C) Greek import and export.
- D) The improving economic situation in Greece.

22. Many Greek peasants earn less than _____.

- A) at most \$60 a week
- B) a little more than \$1 a week
- C) a little more than \$1 a day
- D) about \$10 a month

23. The Greek Government spends _____.

- A) more than 25% of its budget on military terms
- B) more than it collects
- C) a third of a billion dollars in gold
- D) less than 25% of its budget on military terms

27. The word “docile” in the second paragraph probably means _____.
- A) diligent B) dominant C) easily controlled D) good-looking
28. The stereotypes about Asian Americans _____.
- A) always focus on their achievement in education
 B) are not always related to their sexuality and physical traits
 C) are more positive than those of other groups in America
 D) contain more prejudice against Asian American women
29. The Asian American women view Asian American men as _____.
- A) reliable and independent
 B) easygoing and traditional
 C) polite and ambitious
 D) dependable and polite
30. It can be inferred from the article that _____.
- A) the stereotype of Asian Americans as “model minority” reflects the true state of their living conditions
 B) the role played by the media in maintaining stereotypes is as not significant as people think
 C) the stereotypes of Asian Americans have made Asian American men less confident in their physical traits
 D) the Asian American women’s positive view of American whites is related with the concept of “yellow peril”

Part II Cloze (10 minutes) 10%

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

Success does not come easily to a small business. The United States Small Business Administration says fifty percent of small businesses 31 in the first year and ninety-five percent fail within five years.

Many 32 believe one way to 33 their chance of success is to 34 an already 35 business 36 a franchise (特许经营权). A franchise provides a name and products that people know. One of the 37 franchising companies in the world, 38, is McDonald’s.

A person who wants to start a 39 must pay a 40. This amount of money depends on 41 the franchising company 42 the new business to earn. To open a McDonald’s franchise costs at least 500,000 dollars 43 fees. Franchise fees for some other companies are only a few thousand dollars, 44, store space, goods and other things needed to operate a franchise may cost 45.

Franchise buyers 46 pay a percentage of their earnings every year 47 the right to operate the business. They also must agree to pay for marketing efforts. A 48 of earnings 49 national advertising. Another percentage may go to local advertising.

Franchises are a very big kind of small business. Like any other kind of business, 50, there is no guarantee of success.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 31. A) succeed | B) fail | C) prosper | D) run |
| 32. A) governments | B) officials | C) owners | D) employees |
| 33. A) improve | B) choose | C) require | D) take |
| 34. A) acquire | B) invest | C) sell | D) buy |
| 35. A) established | B) recognized | C) failed | D) existed |
| 36. A) through | B) in | C) by | D) for |
| 37. A) failed | B) declined | C) existed | D) best known |
| 38. A) for example | B) though | C) nevertheless | D) whatsoever |
| 39. A) career | B) business | C) franchise | D) profession |
| 40. A) promise | B) money | C) fee | D) price |
| 41. A) how much | B) whether | C) if | D) how |
| 42. A) requires | B) orders | C) believes | D) expects |
| 43. A) for | B) in | C) by | D) at |
| 44. A) Therefore | B) Additionally | C) However | D) Thereby |
| 45. A) less | B) a lot | C) a lot more | D) much less |
| 46. A) agree to | B) don't have to | C) refuse to | D) hope to |
| 47. A) in | B) with | C) as | D) for |
| 48. A) lot | B) little | C) share | D) percentage |
| 49. A) spends on | B) goes to | C) pays | D) buys |
| 50. A) in addition | B) for example | C) though | D) on the contrary |

Part III Error Correction (10 minutes) 10%

Directions: *This part consists of 20 sentences in each of which there is an underlined part that indicates a grammatical error. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices. Choose the one that can replace the underlined part so that the error is corrected. Mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

51. It is surprising that her casual remark about the mission cause a political storm.
 A) caused B) have caused C) should cause D) should have caused
52. You haven't washed the clothes! We have a washerwoman to do that sort of thing.
 A) shouldn't have washed B) mustn't have washed
 C) cannot have washed D) needn't have washed
53. Don't look at me that way as if I has been the murderer.
 A) am B) was C) were D) had been
54. I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, where something occurred, which attracted my attention.
 A) unless B) until C) when D) while

55. I worked up the courage to show my father a short story I wrote in how I fancied to be the dark Russian manner.
 A) which B) what C) that D) if
56. I regret informing you that we are unable to offer you employment.
 A) to be informing B) having informed C) to inform D) to have informed
57. The earthquake destroying their house, they had to live in a friend's house.
 A) having been destroying B) had destroyed
 C) having destroyed D) destroyed
58. He used to be on the swim team before he quit for making time for his computer business.
 A) making B) to make C) be making D) make
59. Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection left to the nation.
 A) has left B) is to leave C) leaves D) is to be left
60. If we are blind to this, we shall commit gravest the imaginable error.
 A) the imaginable gravest error B) imaginable the gravest error
 C) the gravest imaginable error D) the gravest error imaginable
61. Both parent and child feel that other presence would upset and change the normal routine.
 A) the others' B) other's C) others' D) the other's
62. Eating much ice-cream is time-consuming, costly and it makes you fat.
 A) fattening B) fatter C) you become fat D) to make you fat
63. We will ship the goods on Monday according to your order less we hear from you by February 20.
 A) nevertheless B) unless C) lest D) until
64. We appreciate your letter dated May 25 to our request for a 8 % reduction in price.
 A) 8% B) a 8.00% C) a eight percent D) an 8 percent
65. It was now clear that no such weapons were manufactured and none been found in Iraq.
 A) was found B) are found
 C) has been found D) have been found out
66. The government has hardly taken measures to crack down on these crimes when new ones occurred.
 A) Hardly had the government taken B) The government took hardly
 C) Hardly the government had taken D) The government is hardly taking
67. Our company will provide you with free transportation as you requested and in charge of the installation.
 A) installation with a charge B) in the installation
 C) freely installation D) installation in charge
68. Doctors warned sun-starved tourists who received too much sunlight that they were at seriously risk than others of contracting skin cancer.
 A) seriously more B) more seriously C) grander D) greater
69. The engineers are going through with their highway project, in spite that the expenses have risen.
 A) just because the expenses have risen B) even though the expenses have risen
 C) as though the expenses have risen D) now that the expenses have risen
70. During many sectors are foundering, the \$ 21 billion videogame-software industry is booming, adding game developers at a rate of \$2,500 a year in the United States alone.

A) When

B) Where

C) Whether

D) While

Part IV Translation (30 minutes) 10%

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

姚洋教授认为,美国的教育体系是为天才设计的,从某种程度上给人赋予了极大的价值,同时也给受教育者带来了这样的错觉:每个人都是第一名。但实际上,并不是每个人都能成为社会精英。顾名思义,精英只是少数,社会上大多数人还是从事普通的工作。这样看来,美国缺乏的正是一种技工教育的模式。这就与中国形成了鲜明的对比,中国与之不同的地方正是技工学校的存在。

Part V Writing (30 minutes) 10%

Directions: *In this part, you are to write a composition on the topic **Is Failure a Bad Thing?** You should write 150-180 words according to the suggestions given below in Chinese and write it on the Answer Sheet. (10%)*

1. 有些人消极看待失败
2. 有些人积极看待失败
3. 你自己对失败的态度