

北京大学国家发展研究院 2018 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 the corresponding letter as your answer on the *Answer Sheet*.*

Questions 1 to 10 are based on the following passage.

It happened twenty years ago, but I can never forget the horrible scene. I was lying in bed enjoying mom's story, when terrible screams 1) _____ in the darkness of the night. I got up, 2) _____ out, and found a neighbor's house was on fire. Then I went back immediately, telling mom what's going on. Mom 3) _____ a barrel, filled it with water, and ran out to help. I ran along and nearly 4) _____ with someone. Mother 5) _____ me to go back home, but I wouldn't listen to her. Many neighbors were out there helping too. I saw a man with flames on him 6) _____ out of the house. Then he was put into an ambulance and 7) _____ to hospital. A few minutes later, the fire was put out. The house did not 8) _____ but was badly damaged. They finally 9) _____ two other victims out of the house, both of whom were announced dead. Later, mom told me that someone had broken in and set the fire and that the 10) _____ had been arrested.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) staggering | I) grabbed |
| B) collapse | J) criminal |
| C) erupted | K) gestured |
| D) chase | L) swing |
| E) hauled | M) dashed |
| F) collided | N) propelled |
| G) tumbling | O) confront |
| H) rushed | |

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*.*

From the Heart of Someone Who is Physically Disabled

A)

People should be more educated about the handicapped, not just the mentally handicapped, but the physically handicapped, as well. Speaking from experience, I know what it's like to be

misunderstood and also how frustrating it can be when you are physically handicapped. Many people have the wrong idea about those of us who are handicapped, and how we should be treated. In writing this article, I hope to clear up some common misunderstandings about handicapped persons.

B)

The phrase more commonly used today, instead of Physically Handicapped, is Physically Challenged. There is no difference between the two phrases. The more I think about it, however, the more I prefer the phrase, Physically Disabled, over the other two. One common misunderstanding about handicapped persons, is whether or not, a person is mentally handicapped, and/or physically disabled.

C)

Many able-bodied people seem to think that, just because someone has something physically wrong with him/her that he/she is mentally handicapped as well. That is not always true, and is certainly not the case with me! These people seem to think that being mentally handicapped has to go together with being physically disabled, without any exceptions. When this happens, the physically disabled person feels very hurt or very angry because of this. There are also people who think, that they have to be really nice to physically disabled persons, because they are in a wheelchair. They think they have to be really careful about what they say. Others think that, just because someone is physically disabled he/she can't speak for him/herself, and that someone else has to speak for him/her. It is true, that people who are handicapped, either physically or mentally, sometimes can't verbally express themselves, but they have other ways of communicating with people. One example, is Bliss Symbolics, put together in some type of folder. This form of communication is a series of drawings, with the words of what each drawing is, underneath the picture or symbol. Some people use sign language, even if their hearing is not impaired (损害). Today, even computers play a big part in how a person communicates, especially when they can't communicate verbally. So you see that most handicapped persons can speak for themselves and should be allowed to do so. Come over and talk to us. I'm sure you'll be pleasantly surprised!

D)

It may be that there is a misunderstanding between the parents, or other family members, of a physically disabled person. It is sometimes hard for that person, to express his or her feelings, because of the close relationships of family members, who help the one who is physically disabled. It is because of the relationship of those involved in this way, with the physically disabled person that problems such as these may arise. The problem may lie with the person, or people in the family, who help the physically disabled person. That's why it's so nice, when physically challenged people can have friends outside of their homes, with whom they can talk, too.

E)

Subjects and feelings, difficult to talk about, will be different in every situation. Family members may feel resentful, when the one in the wheelchair, has to be looked after by them. A family may develop guilt feelings. They may also feel that the individual in the wheelchair should get to know other people, or maybe, even live somewhere else. They can't always do something about it. They might feel differently than they do. The physically disabled person may even have his or her own ideas about the situation, in which they find themselves unable to express their opinion, for fear of hurting someone else's feelings.

F)

Sometimes parents get upset, especially, when the handicapped sibling tries to express his or her feelings about something, that he or she feels should be expressed. It is usually a different view point from that of their parents. Physically disabled people have their own viewpoints on things that should be talked about. We don't want to be a burden to anyone, but many times, we have to be helped. We often have little, or no say, in how we should be looked after.

G)

It is because of these frustrations, what we are trying to say sometimes comes out all wrong. This is when feelings get hurt and it wasn't intended to be that way at all. I think that it is very important that parents and children talk about their feelings with each other, especially when it involves a brother or sister who is handicapped. The physically disabled member of the family may feel "stuck in the middle" because of trying to look at things from both sides.

H)

Sometimes, when physically disabled persons want to try out new things, their parents are at a loss at what to do about it. They are reluctant to let their "special" child go, because they are afraid of what might happen to them. Physically disabled people must also learn through their mistakes. Their parents cannot always shield them from hurts. Certain things happen to us in order to make us grow.

D)

I think that sometimes parents are scared to ask for help, when it comes to looking after a child such as this. I also think that there are plenty of people out there who want to get to know a physically disabled person, but do not know how to act towards a person such as myself. Shall I tell you how to act? Be yourself! Act normal! It really frustrates me when people act phony (虚伪) towards me, like a big shot because they talked to a person in a wheelchair! Don't kid yourself. I know a phony person when I see one! I don't take very kindly to them! If someone is shy, or feels awkward towards me, I usually talk first. Another thing that helps to "break the ice" and gets them to talk is, if I joke around about myself. After that, they are not afraid of me anymore. There's a big difference between those people who are shy and those people who feel that they know everything about how they should treat physically disabled people. They are the ones who wonder why they didn't get a smile out of that "poor" person!

J)

There may be plenty of people in this world, who look after the physically disabled. I think that people from our Reformed circles should get more involved with this sort of thing. I also think that sometimes, the mentally handicapped people get a lot done for them, and that the physically disabled person doesn't get enough done for him/her. Many people don't realize it, but it is sometimes very difficult to look after someone in a wheelchair. Quite often, the task of looking after handicapped people is done by too few. It ties the same family members or friends down too much. We might appreciate their help more, if we saw a different face once in a while.

K)

There are also people outside of the home, who do spend time with us. These people, seem to have a natural instinct about how it is, we would like to be treated. They're the kind of people we, as physically disabled people, like making friends with. Just come over, and talk to us, you may be pleasantly surprised! I am very grateful for what my family and friends do for me. Not every physically disabled or able-bodied person, for that matter, is as fortunate as I am, to have people, such as these, in my life. There are many people I would like to thank. The people, I'd like to

mention in particular, are those who work at Anchor Home, and the Red Cross/VON Homemakers. It is my hope, that in reading this, many more able-bodied people will take an interest in working with those of us, who are handicapped. More things are being done today for people, like myself, than ever before! There should also be more programs made available for us. These days, more and more people are thinking better of those of us, who are physically disabled than, they were a long time ago. More things are being done for them. They are allowed to be in the open now, and are not just being shoved aside (推到一边) and forgotten about.

11. Like able-bodied people, physically disabled people grow through their mistakes as well.
12. There can be unpleasant feelings arising from taking care of the physically disabled person on the part of his/her family members.
13. Physically disabled people are getting more and more care and attention from social groups.
14. Although physically handicapped people don't want to bring trouble to anybody, they need help constantly.
15. Due to their misunderstandings, able-bodied people often treat the handicapped person in the wrong way.
16. Parents often prevent their physically disabled kid from attending challenging activities.
17. Friends outside the home can be more helpful to the physically disabled person in solving some of his/her emotional problems.
18. People should not look at the physically disabled person as different if they want to talk with him/her.
19. What sometimes frustrates the parents is that their handicapped child often views things differently from them.
20. It should not be taken for granted that mental disability goes hand in hand with physical disability.

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 center.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Communications technologies are far from equal when it comes to conveying the truth. The first study to compare honesty across a range of communication media has found that people are twice as likely to tell lies in phone conversations as they are in emails. The fact that emails are automatically recorded—and can come back to haunt you—appears to be the key to the finding.

Jeff Hancock of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, asked 30 students to keep a communications diary for a week. In it they noted the number of conversations or email exchanges they had lasting more than 10 minutes, and confessed to how many lies they told. Hancock then worked out the number of lies per conversation for each medium. He found that lies made up 14 per cent of emails, 21 per cent of instant messages, 27 per cent of face-to-face interactions and an astonishing 37 per cent of phone calls.

His results, to be presented at the conference on human-computer interaction in Vienna, Austria, in April, have surprised psychologists. Some expected e-mailers to be the biggest liars, reasoning that because deception makes people uncomfortable, the detachment of e-mailing would make it easier to lie. Others expected people to lie more in face-to-face exchanges because we are most practiced at that form of communication.

But Hancock says it is also crucial whether a conversation is being recorded and could be reread, and whether it occurs in real time. People appear to be afraid to lie when they know the communication could later be used to hold them to account, he says. This is why fewer lies appear in email than on the phone.

People are also more likely to lie in real time—in an instant message to phone call, say—than if they have time to think of a response, says Hancock. He found many lies are spontaneous responses to an unexpected demand, such as: “Do you like my dress?”

Hancock hopes his research will help companies work out the best ways for their employees to communicate. For instance, the phone might be the best medium for sales where employees are encouraged to stretch the truth. But, given his result, work assessment, where honesty is a priority, might be best done using email.

21. Hancock’s study focuses on _____.
- A) the consequences of lying in various communications media
 - B) the success of communications technologies in conveying ideas
 - C) people’s preference in selecting communications technologies
 - D) people’s honesty levels across a range of communications media
22. Hancock’s research finding surprised those who believed that _____.
- A) people are less likely to lie in instant messages
 - B) people are unlikely to lie in face-to-face interactions
 - C) people are most likely to lie in e-mail communication
 - D) People are twice as likely to lie in phone conversations
23. According to the passage, why are people more likely to tell the truth through certain media of communication?
- A) They are afraid of leaving behind traces of their lies.
 - B) They believe that honesty is the best policy.
 - C) They tend to be relaxed when using those media.
 - D) They are most practiced at those forms of communication.
24. According to Hancock, the telephone is a preferable medium for promoting sales because _____.
- A) salesmen can talk directly to their customers
 - B) salesmen may feel less restrained to exaggerate
 - C) salesmen can impress customers as being trustworthy
 - D) salesmen may pass on instant messages effectively
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A) honesty should be encouraged in interpersonal communications
 - B) more employers will use e-mails to communicate with their employees

- C) suitable media should be chosen for different communication purposes
- D) email is now the dominant medium of communication within a company

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick II in the thirteenth century, it may be hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue: he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy-bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling, grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

26. The purpose of Frederick II's experiment was _____.
- A) to prove that children are born with ability to speak
 - B) to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
 - C) to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
 - D) to prove that a child could be starved and damaged without learning a language
27. The reason why some children are backward in speaking is most probably that _____.
- A) they are exposed to too much language at once
 - B) they are incapable of learning language rapidly at an early age
 - C) their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
 - D) their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them

28. What is particularly remarkable about a child is that _____.
- A) he is born with the capacity to speak
 - B) he has a brain more complex than an animal's
 - C) he can produce his own sentences
 - D) he knows how to play with a toy without being taught
29. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
- A) The faculty of speech is inborn in human beings.
 - B) The child's brain is highly selective.
 - C) Most children learn their language in definite stages.
 - D) A child owes his speech ability to good nursing.
30. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will _____ in future.
- A) have a high IQ
 - B) be less intelligent
 - C) be insensitive to verbal signals
 - D) not necessarily be backward

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.*

A symbol is a shorthand way of conveying a 31, often representing something quite 32. Common 33 everyday symbols in your life include street 34, traffic 35 and advertising symbols. There are symbols all around you.

When Cook landed at Botany Bay in 1770, he 36 raised the British flag. The original 37 settlement grew under its colors into a nation. But with the 38 of the Commonwealth of Australia, the need for a new, national flag was 39. A number of private firms, supported by the federal government, invited suggestions for its 40.

Thirty thousand 41 were received. They were 42 at a special exhibition in Melbourne in September 1901. Five of them were considered of equal 43 and, 44, the first prize was shared by five people, among them three youths living in Perth, Melbourne, Sydney—and Auckland, New Zealand. A huge flag, 45 all the features suggested by the five winners was hoisted 46 the Melbourne Exhibition Building on the day the awards were 47.

This was the birth of the Australia flag which, with 48 adjustments, has remained the same ever since. As a symbol of a British settlement, it made use of the Union Jack, in the form of British Blue Ensign (英海军预备舰队旗). But most conspicuously it displayed the five stars of Southern Cross. An additional large, white star was placed on the hoist. This 49 to nothing in the sky. It is symbolic of the Australia Commonwealth, its seven points representing the six states and 50.

31. A) communication B) content C) message D) note

32. A) profound B) simple C) complicated D) easy
 33. A) and B) but C) or D) yet
 34. A) marks B) pictures C) signals D) signs
 35. A) symbols B) lights C) signs D) tickets
 36. A) happily B) hurriedly C) naturally D) quickly
 37. A) penal B) separate C) individual D) isolated
 38. A) coming B) establishment C) happening D) settling
 39. A) felt B) had C) met D) wanted
 40. A) appearance B) design C) face D) shape
 41. A) applications B) entries C) examples D) forms
 42. A) demonstrated B) shown C) displayed D) illustrated
 43. A) efforts B) merit C) result D) shape
 44. A) however B) also C) whereas D) therefore
 45. A) incorporating B) connecting C) relating D) involving
 46. A) above B) across C) beyond D) over
 47. A) announced B) declaimed C) declared D) informed
 48. A) a little B) rare C) slight D) seldom
 49. A) applies B) conforms C) corresponds D) refers
 50. A) areas B) territories C) lands D) fields

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. We demanded that we are informed of any change in the plan.
 A) informed B) would be informed C) be informed D) had been informed
52. In order for one to achieve the desired results in this experiment, it's necessary that he can work as fast as possible.
 A) has worked B) works C) work D) will work
53. The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he injures himself.
 A) injure B) had injured C) injured D) would injure
54. His wife's assertion proved false since his poems were destined never to be published.
 A) now that B) for C) because D) that
55. The time of the day whether you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak.
 A) then B) which C) when D) that
56. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, by which obtaining water is not the least.
 A) for which B) to which C) of which D) in which
57. I enjoyed the work at the factory very much, especially that it kept me closely in touch with both workers and management.
 A) in that B) for that C) in which D) for which

58. As anyone who enters public life must be willing to sacrifice much of their privacy, they should not have to sacrifice all of it.
 A) If B) While C) Unless D) Since
59. Mark often attempts to escape having fined whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
 A) having been fined B) to have been fined
 C) to be fined D) being fined
60. There's a man at the reception desk who seems very angry and I think he means to making trouble.
 A) making B) to make C) to have made D) having made
61. Having been believed the earth to be flat, many feared that Columbus would fall off the edge of the earth.
 A) Having believed B) Believing C) Believed D) Being believed
62. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it was necessary for all planes to land for refueling.
 A) would be B) has been C) had been D) would have been
63. Peter had more talent than anyone who usually played tennis.
 A) always B) ever C) once D) still
64. No matter is insurance more important than in the management of a business.
 A) Nowhere B) No matter where C) Nothing D) No matter what
65. I walked too much yesterday and muscles of my leg are still aching now.
 A) my leg's muscles B) my muscles of leg
 C) my leg muscles D) my muscles of the leg
66. After all their differences, the couple were developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
 A) But for B) For all C) Above all D) Except for
67. When he arrived, he found no one than the aged and the sick at home.
 A) none but B) none other than C) nothing but D) no other than
68. At 60, your brain possesses almost four times as much information as it has at age 21.
 A) was B) did C) had D) had been
69. The chemical composition of water is H₂O, whether is it solid, liquid, or water vapor.
 A) be it B) it be C) is it D) it is
70. There does arise the problem of deciding between the expression which is theoretically correct and for which the usage of centuries seems to justify.
 A) that B) that which C) in which D) which

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.*

使用因特网可能会导致心理健康程度下降。与不大上网的人相比，即使是一周仅上网几小时，他们也更容易感觉到沮丧和孤独。

上网使网民减少了和家人及朋友共度的时光，这也许可以解释他们心理健康状况下降的原因。和面对面的交谈相比，这种见不着面、看不见人的“虚拟”的交流可能会使人从心理上缺乏满足感，人们通过这种交流结下的友谊也不会太深。

Part V Writing (30 minutes) 10%

Directions: *In this part, you are to write a composition on the topic **Is It Good for College Students to Keep Pets in their Dorm Rooms?** You should write 150-180 words according to the suggestions given below in Chinese and write it on the **Answer Sheet**. (10%)*

1. 有些大学生喜欢在宿舍养宠物；
2. 在宿舍养宠物的优缺点；
3. 你的态度及原因。