

名师版

考博英语辅导丛书（名师版）

根据全国各大知名高校入学考试真题编写

2016

考博英语

真题精解与全真模拟试卷

梁莉娟 郑玉全 ◎ 主编



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真题精解与全真模拟试卷

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本书核心意义在于给考生提供“多而新”的考博英语真题，并用“精而美”的解析方式帮助考生举一反三。本书包含北京大学、清华大学、北京师范大学、浙江大学、武汉大学、山东大学等19所高校的最新2~3年真题，同时根据每个学校的命题题型和规律各配上一套高质量模拟题，难度与各校真题相仿或者略高于真题，旨在帮助考生按考试规定设置强化测试并且进行全解点睛。本书同时启用网络课堂，将其作为图书的延伸，其他在书中没有提及的高校真题、考前模拟试题和真题精解名师课堂都会以网络课堂的形式超值赠送，旨在帮助考生高效圆梦。

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目前,我国博士研究生教育是控制规模的,形成 10:1 的录取比例。近几年的部分高校选拔方式也有所变革,不再通过学校组织的统考选拔博士生,而是实行“申请制”,即院系对递交入学申请的学生进行筛选,合格者接受能力测试。据介绍,此举意在选拔出科研能力强而不是应试能力强的博士生。

换言之,从应届和历届硕士毕业生中间,通过入学考试和复试选拔优秀的考生,这一选拔和录取工作的主导渠道的地位正在逐渐被弱化。这些年学历吃香,学位“升值”,使得博士生的报考和入学日益具备“热”和“急”的态势。这些无疑强化了这样一个信号:通过参加自主命题统考而获得博士生入学资格的难度将越来越大,而获取博士学位的刚性需求和紧迫性也越来越高。对于必须参加考试获得入学机会的考生来讲,不少人对专业课信手拈来,信心满满,可对英语考试却一筹莫展,谈“英”色变。很多考生因为英语成绩未达到所报考院校最低录取分数线,而与自己理想的院校失之交臂。这甚至让不少已经有“意中学生”的博士生导师扼腕叹息,但也是无能为力。但是,从另一方面来讲,攻读博士学位的学生,一方面应该具有扎实的专业理论基础和较强的科研能力,同时从学习和研究的国际化和全球化的角度出发,要求学生有较高的外语水平,这也是完全无可厚非的。分析了这么多,我们能下的结论就是:在当下,要想在各个院校自主命题的考试中拔得头筹,英语考试就是我们必须攻克的课题。那么如何应对呢?

目前我国博士研究生英语入学考试没有统一的考试大纲,但各个院校命题特点大同小异,即水平测试和能力测试并重。近年来,各招生院校命题在保持重点题型的前提下,不同程度地尝试一些新的题型。这对于习惯了四六级标准化考试应试思维的考生来讲,难免有些不适应。此时,有一套深度把握国内博士研究生命题思路、熟谙国内高层次考生特点的备考工具书是十分必要且重要的。“考博英语辅导丛书(名师版)”包括《2016 考博英语 15000 词巧战一本通》《2016 考博英语真题题型全解与仿真实战》《2016 博英语阅读理解精点 100 篇与名校真题阅读部分全解》《2016 考博英语真题精解与全真模拟试卷》四本书,从词汇、全项指导、真题以及阅读题型专项讲解来帮助考生一次通关。

本丛书有以下几个特点:

一、博士作者团队,博导顾问团队

鉴于博士生命题难度较高,本套丛书均为英语博士执笔,他们来自于中国人民大学、北京师范大学、中央民族大学、首都师范大学、国际关系学院等著名高校,在校为青年骨干,承担诸多重大课题研究、考试命题研究及阅卷工作。而郭英剑教授和陈世丹教授等博士生导师的参与,使本系列丛书更加具有含金量和指导性。本丛书不以“研究组”等团体组织命名主编,以便读者查找并联系分册的作者及服务团队,让作者更好地为图书质量和后续服务负责。

二、编写体例独特,涵盖内容全面

本丛书分成词汇、全项指导、真题以及阅读题型专项来帮助考生攻克考试。词汇按考查频次和使用频率进行分类,词条解释简洁明了,速记方式简单好用,精讲一语中的,例句多取自于各校真题,同时还提供重点词汇的真题演练,体例清楚独特,高效实用;全项技能则对所有重点题型(听力、词汇、语法、完型、改错、阅读理解、英语解释、翻译、写作、摘要)分层次、有重点地讲解和练习,严格筛选讲解内容,把握内在逻辑,摒弃市面上同类图书冗长且毫无价值的

“流水帐”似的讲解；真题则是选择接近30所名校的最新入学试题，并配以同等难度的模拟题，试题新而全，解析准而精，以便考生把握真题难度和自我强化练习；阅读理解则按词、句、篇章的层次，为考生总结核心阅读词汇，讲解常见阅读句式，提炼有效解题步骤，考生使用后常有茅塞顿开的感觉。

三、名校技术支持，网络课堂增值

考博英语并非全国统考，自主命题的方式使得尽管题型大同小异，但也都各有特色，因此要想在四本书有限的空间里展现作者所有想说的话是不可能的。所以，我们借用了环球卓越的网络课堂，将海量学习资料、考前模拟试卷以及纸媒不能详尽之事，用多媒体方式为考生们展现出来。考生们按照图书赠课的要求按流程登陆，便可使用。

作为考试辅导书，本丛书力求精辟精准，但因时间有限，难免有遗漏或者不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

初萌 梁莉娟 张秀峰 张瑞红

2015年4月于北京



前言

目前,我国国内博士研究生英语入学考试采取的是各招生单位自主命题、自行组织考试的办法。根据当下的招生形式的变化和政策导向,各院校博士研究生入学考试的难度越来越大。考生之间的竞争,某种程度落于英语成绩的竞争。由于没有统一的考试大纲,各院校英语试题题型各不相同,各有特色但大同小异。到目前为止,各院校曾采用的主流题型有听力、词汇、语法、完形(有选择题形式和填空题形式)、改错、阅读理解、英语解释、简答、翻译、写作、摘要写作等。多数院校会从这些题型中选出5~7种来进行组合,听力、词汇和语法、阅读理解、翻译、写作是很多院校的重点题型,也有部分院校只采用2~3种主观题型来进行水平和能力测试。

本书收集了19所著名高校最新的博士研究生入学英语试题,是市面同类书真题最新、最全的一本。真题部分收录了近三年高校博士研究生入学考试英语试题,并对答案进行了精解。同时按照各高校的命题题型和难度编写了高仿真模拟试题,以便广大考生全面把握命题趋势和方向。题型涉及听力、词汇与句法、阅读理解(多种题型)、英译汉、汉译英、摘要习作、提纲式作文等,这些题型对报考国内所有招收博士研究生的院校都有较高的参考价值。

本书有以下特点:

一、多所高校,最新真题,同类最强

本书收录了19所高校的入学考试真题,包括热门高校如北京大学、清华大学、浙江大学、中科院等,也包含了新兴学校如中南大学、武汉大学等,还有地方性联考的试题比如湖北省联考试题。每所学校尽可能提供2011-2014年真题,但鉴于本书篇幅所限,不得已忍痛割爱,将部分真题舍弃。然而,为了帮助考生更全面地了解所报考高校命题的全貌,我们特意启用环球卓越网络课堂,将本书中删掉的真题,悉数放置于网络课堂中,读者可免费下载。

二、解析全面,讲述到位,细致入微

本书除了真题搜集得“新而全”,每套题的解析更是“精而美”。为了帮助考生更好地理解真题,本书解析时特加上了每道题的题干翻译,解析力求精辟到位,对考生有举一反三的作用。模拟试题高度仿真,解析也以同样的方式呈现给考生。

三、网络课堂,海量赠送,全面服务

尽管本书篇幅有限,但未尽之事不能以此为由而被省略。在著名辅导机构环球卓越的技术和平台支持下,本书将在书中未能悉数呈现的高校考博真题均放置于网络课堂中,并赠送真题精解名师讲解视频、2016考前名校模拟试卷等,旨在为考生提供全方位的服务和帮助,帮助考生圆梦博士梦。

另外,作者团队随时提供在线答疑,答疑邮箱为1694553921@qq.com。

感谢中央民族大学的郭英剑教授、中国人民大学的陈世丹教授、北京师范大学的章燕教授、中科院友国研究员等著名高校的学界权威对作者团队的支持,感谢广大学员和众多年轻教师在本书编写过程中提供的建议和帮助。由于时间仓促,难免有错误及遗漏之处,欢迎批评指正。

梁莉娟

2015年8月



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2012 年北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题

Part One Listening Comprehension

(略)

Part Two Structure and Written Expression (15%)

Directions: For each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

11. A Survey has found that three quarters of men quite enjoy their food shopping experience and are happy to _____ their way around the aisles searching out products.
A. drive B. steer C. navigate D. voyage
12. We've seen a _____ trend of consumers saying will spend more, from holiday shopping to 2012 travel plans, and spending plans for Feb 14 are no exception.
A. consistent B. persistent C. insistent D. resistant
13. Nearly a third of parents say they feel _____ into their homes but cannot afford to move to a bigger property, a report reveals today.
A. squealed B. squeezed C. squared D. sneezed
14. Going through a tricky divorce would be enough to put anyone off marriage for life. But a new study shows that men are much more likely to _____ a stressful and complicated break-up than women.
A. get on B. get off C. get over D. get in
15. Being born in the summer could give you a sunny disposition for life. And a winter birthday might cast a permanent shadow _____ your happiness, scientists believe.
A. through B. cross C. beneath D. over
16. Couples blessed with strength and aggression _____ looks are better off having boys, as these characteristics are of more use to males.
A. other than B. rather than C. rather too D. in spite of
17. Iran's police are _____ on the sale of Barbie dolls to protect the public from what they see as pernicious western culture eroding Islamic values.
A. putting down B. breaking down C. cracking down D. looking down
18. Business and government managers often promote "clean desk" policies to avoid disorganized offices and messy desks, _____ boosting work efficiency and productivity.
A. for the purpose of B. for good of C. for purpose of D. for the fun of
19. New research suggests gossip could actually lower _____ and help people overcome the frustration of seeing someone doing something wrong and getting away with it.
A. press B. bless C. cress D. stress
20. Brides are increasingly shunning summer weddings and getting married during winter _____ to cut costs amid the economic gloom, figures suggest.



- A. instead B. otherwise C. instead D. rather than
21. In the age of Google, our minds are adapting _____ we are experts at knowing where to find information even though we don't recall what it is.
- A. so much B. so that C. such that D. so what
22. _____ 2.6 million people starting diets on New Year's Day, research suggests that by the end of the week 92 percent of dieters gave up, shunning exercise and gorging on comfort food.
- A. In spite B. Although C. While D. Despite
23. Experiments suggest that season of birth dramatically affects the speed _____ the body clock ticks.
- A. at which B. for which C. on which D. in which
24. Scientists on Tuesday pushed the hands of the infamous "Doomsday Clock" forward one minute from last year, signaling their _____ pessimism about the efforts of world leaders to handle global threats.
- A. increase B. increased C. increasingly D. increasing
25. Retirees looking to stretch their pensions might consider spending their golden years in Ecuador, Panama or Mexico, _____ cost of living is low and the weather is warm, according to a new index.
- A. which B. when C. where D. whose

Part Three: Cloze Test (15%)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and choose ONE best word for each numbered blank. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

The world's greatest snow-capped peaks, which run in a chain from the Himalayas to Tian Shan 26 the border of China and Kyrgyzstan, have lost no ice 27 the last decade, new research shows.

The discovery has stunned scientists, who 28 that around 50bn tons of meltwater 29 each year and not being replaced by new snowfall.

The study is the first to so survey all the world's icecaps and glaciers and was made 30 by the use of satellite data. Overall, the contribution of melting ice outside the two largest caps — Greenland and Antarctica — is much 31 than previously estimated, with the lack of ice loss in the Himalayas and the other high peaks of Asia 32 most of the discrepancy.

Bristol University glaciologist Prof. Jonathan Bamber, who was not part of the research team, said: "The very unexpected result was the negligible mass loss from high mountain Asia, which is not 33 different from zero."

The melting of Himalayan an glaciers caused 34 in 2009 when a report from the UN's intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change mistakenly stated that they would disappear by 2035, instead of 2350. 35, the scientist who led the new work is clear that while greater uncertainty has been discovered in Asia's highest mountains, the melting of ice caps and glaciers around the world 36 a serious concern.

"Our results and those of everyone else show we are losing a huge amount of water into the oceans every year," said Prof John Wahr of the University of Colorado. "People should be just as worried

about the melting of the world's ice as they were before. ”

His team's study, published in the journal *Nature*, concludes that between 443-629bn tons of meltwater overall are added to the world's oceans each year. This is 37 sea level by about 1.5mm a year, the team reports, 38 the 2mm a year caused by expansion of the warming ocean.

The scientists are careful to point out that lower-altitude glaciers in the Asian mountain ranges — sometimes dubbed the “third pole” — are 39 melting. Satellite images and reports confirm this. But over the study period from 2003-10 enough ice was added to the peaks to 40 .

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 26. A. on | B. in | C. across | D. over |
| 27. A. from | B. as | C. upon | D. over |
| 28. A. believed | B. had believed | C. have believed | D. were believing |
| 29. A. were being shedding | B. were shedding | C. were being shed | D. were shed |
| 30. A. impossible | B. possible | C. unavailable | D. available |
| 31. A. shorter | B. smaller | C. fewer | D. less |
| 32. A. in charge of | B. responsible for | C. liable for | D. caused by |
| 33. A. significantly | B. meaningfully | C. informatively | D. expressively |
| 34. A. agreement | B. consensus | C. controversy | D. difference |
| 35. A. Besides | B. Furthermore | C. Despite | D. However |
| 36. A. resumes | B. remains | C. keeps | D. lasts |
| 37. A. rising | B. arising | C. raising | D. rearing |
| 38. A. including | B. adding up to | C. additionally | D. in addition to |
| 39. A. definitely | B. necessary | C. exactly | D. particularly |
| 40. A. replace | B. refund | C. compensate | D. balance |

Part Four Reading Comprehension (20%)

Directions: Each the following four passages is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question or unfinished statement, four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Mark your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage 1

The United Nations Population Fund has picked October 31 as the day the world will be home to 7 billion people.

For better and worse, it's a milestone.

And there will be more milestones ahead. Fourteen years from now, there are expected to be 8 billion people on the planet. Most of the growth will occur in the world's poorer countries. Proportionally, Europe's population will decline, while Africa's will increase. At around the same time, India will overtake China as the most populous nation on Earth.

The growing global population is just one side of the coin. A recent report from the World Health Organization signaled the seriousness of the human population explosion: more than 3 billion people — about half the world's population — are malnourished. Never before have so many, or such a large proportion, of the world's people been malnourished.



And in a growing number of countries there is a seemingly unstoppable march toward sub-replacement fertility, whereby each new generation is less populous than the previous one, and population aging.

As a result of declining fertility and increasing longevity, the populations of more and more countries are aging rapidly. Between 2005 and 2050, a rise in the population aged 60 years or over will be visible, whereas the number of children (persons under age 15) will decline slightly.

Population aging represents, in one sense, a success story for mankind, but it also poses profound challenges to public institutions that must adapt to a changing age structure.

The latest national census in China shows the number of elderly people in the country has jumped to more than 13.3 percent of the population, an increase of nearly 3 percentage points on the percentage from the previous census in 2000. A quarter of the country's population will be over 65 by 2050, according to the National Population and Family Planning Commission.

The growing number of elderly is a challenge that the government needs to tackle, we can't rely on the ever-increasing population to support them or maintain the nation's economic growth. Better solutions are needed, such as raising retirement ages to reflect the greater longevity and working capability of today's older adults and making adjustments so pension programs are more accessible.

It was heartening to hear the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security spokesperson announced in Beijing on Tuesday that the government will take retirement policy seriously and proactively.

Shanghai began testing a flexible retirement system last October. Eligible employees in the private sector are allowed to postpone retirement until the age of 65 for men and 60 for women. Public servants, however, will continue to retire under the present system age 60 for men and 55 for women.

41. According to the passage, India will _____ in 14 years.
 - A. be a poorer country
 - B. be the most populous country
 - C. decline in population
 - D. increase investment in Africa
42. What problem will result from the global population explosion?
 - A. Population aging.
 - B. Increasing longevity.
 - C. Declining fertility.
 - D. Expanding malnourishment.
43. Population on aging represents the following EXCEPT _____.
 - A. rapid economic development
 - B. challenge to public in institutions
 - C. success story of mankind
 - D. changing age structure
44. Today's older adults enjoy _____.
 - A. more working years
 - B. more accessible pension programs
 - C. greater longevity
 - D. greater government support
45. What is the author's attitude toward the spokespersons announcement?
 - A. Angered.
 - B. Delighted
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Disappointed.

Passage 2

The United Nations declared last Friday that Somalia's famine is over. But the official declaration means little to the millions of Somalis who are still hungry and waiting for their crops to grow.

Ken Menkhaus, professor of political science at Davidson College, said it was profoundly

disappointing to be discussing another Somali famine, after he worked in the country during the 1991-1992 one. Each famine, he said, has distinct characteristics, and this one unfolded in slow motion over the past couple of years. That's at least partly because the Somali diaspora sent money home that delayed the worst effects.

Menkhaus was among four experts on Somalia and famine who spoke at the Radcliffe Gym Monday evening. Who gathered for the event, "Sound the Horn: Famine in the Horn of Africa." Paul Farmer, Kolokotronis University Professor of Global Health and Social Medicine, drew on his experience treating malnourished people in Haiti, where he has worked for a decade, and said the human and social context of home, and aid to families should be part of weaning the child, he said. Similarly, broader agricultural interventions and fair trade policies are needed to boost local agricultural economies.

Though famine is often thought of as a natural disaster, Monday's speakers said that is a false impression. Though Somalia suffered through a severe drought, with today's instant communications, transport systems can move massive amounts of food. Given today's global food markets, famine is too often a failure of local government and international response.

"In today's 21st-century world, just about everything about famine is man-made. We're no longer in a world of man against nature." said Robert Paarlberg, adjunct professor of public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School.

Ethiopia, which was also affected by the recent drought, fared much better this time because of reforms implemented after the 2001 one. Likewise, Paarlberg said, northern and central Somalia, regions that fall outside of the influence of the Al-Shabaab militia, also fared better. There were several man-made features of this famine, which affected more than 10 million people and killed between 50,000 and 100,000, half of them children under age 5.

The largest man-made feature was the role of the Al-Shabaab militia that rules the region and that kept food aid from reaching those in need. But the international community isn't blameless. As early as November 2010, an international famine early warning system was predicting the failure of rains in the region, but the international community didn't respond fully until an official famine was declared in July 2011. On top of that, U. S. anti-terrorism laws cut off food aid because Al-Shabaab, listed as a terrorist group, was taking some of it.

Though the United Nations has declared the famine over, that was based on statistical measures, such as the number of people dying each day and the number of children who are malnourished. Though the official famine may be over, both U. N. officials and Monday's speakers said the crisis continues for the people of Somalia. Almost a third of the population remains dependent on humanitarian assistance, crops growing from recent rains will take months to reach maturity, and herds of cows, goats, and other animals were greatly reduced during the crisis.

Michael Delaney, director of humanitarian response for Oxfam America, warned that the world will have another chance to get its response right, because the warning signs are pointing to an impending famine in Africa's Sahel, the arid, continent-spanning transition zone just below the Sahara Desert.

46. The current Somali famine is different from the 1991-92 one in that _____.
 A. it received less international aid B. worst effects came more slowly
 C. it caught more attention from the world D. it lasted longer despite help from the UN
47. In treating the malnourished patients, attention should be paid to the following EXCEPT _____.



- A. making fair trade policies B. aiding the patients' families
C. ignoring the indication of poverty D. exercising agricultural interventions
48. What is implied by "We're no longer in a world of man against nature?"
A. Natural disaster alone cannot explain famine.
B. We live in a world of many man-made matters.
C. The world is made up of conflicting social forces.
D. Human beings fight with one another for better life.
49. Regarding the current famine in Somalia, who's to blame most?
A. The United States. B. The Al-Shabaab militia.
C. The United Nations FAO. D. The international community.
50. What problem still remains from the current Somali famine?
A. The number of malnourished children remains unknown.
B. Half of the population remains dependent on humanitarian assistance.
C. Crops growing from recent rains were reaped before reaching maturity.
D. Herds of cows, goats and other animals were greatly reduced during the famine.

Passage 3

Both versions of the myth—the West as a place of escape from society and the West as a stage on which the moral conflicts confronting society could be played out—figured prominently in the histories and essays of young Theodore Roosevelt, the paintings and sculptures of artist Frederic Remington, and the short stories and novels of writer Owen Wister. These three young members of the eastern establishment spent much time in the West in the 1880s, and each was intensely affected by the adventure. All three felt thwarted by the constraints and enervating influence of the genteel urban world in which they had grown up, and each went West to experience the physical challenges and moral simplicities extolled in the dime novels. When Roosevelt arrived in 1884 at the ranch he had purchased in the Dakota Badlands, he at once bought a leather scout's uniform, complete with fringed sleeves and leggings.

Each man also found in the West precisely what he was looking for. The frontier that Roosevelt glorified in such books as *The Winning of the West* (four volumes, 1889-1896), made that the prolific Remington portrayed in his work, was a stark physical and moral environment that stripped away all social artifice and tested an individual's true ability and character. Drawing on a popular version of English scientist Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory, which characterized life as a straggle in which only the fittest and hast survived, Roosevelt and Remington exalted the disappearing frontier as the last outpost of an honest and tree social order.

This version of the frontier myth reached its apogee in Owen Wister's enormously popular novels *The Virginian* (1902), later reincarnated as a 1929 Gary Cooper movie and a 1960s television series. In Wister's tale the elemental physical and social environment of the Great Plains produces individuals like his unnamed cowboy hero, "the Virginian," an honest, strong, and compassionate man, quick to help the weak and fight the wicked. *The Virginian* is one of nature's aristocrats—its ill-educated and unsophisticated but uptight steady, and deeply moral. *The Virginian* sums up his own moral code in describing his view of God's justice: "He plays a square game with us." For Wister, as for Roosevelt and Remington, the cowboy was the Christian knight on the Plains, indifferent to material gain as he

upheld virtue, pursued justice, and attacked evil.

Needless to say, the western myth in all its forms was far removed from the actual reality of the West. Critics delighted in pointing out that no one scene in *The Virginian* actually showed the hard physical labor of the cattle range. The idealized version of the West also glossed over the darker underside of frontier expansion—the brutalities of Indian warfare, the forced removal of the Indians to reservations, the racist discrimination against Mexican-Americans and blacks, the risks and perils of commercial agriculture and cattle growing, and the boom-and-bust mentality rooted in the selfish exploitation of natural resources.

51. Which of the following is probably the main reason for the author to mention Theodore Roosevelt, Frederic Remington and Owen Wister?
 - A. They glorified the frontier life.
 - B. They were constrained by the genteel urban world.
 - C. They spent much time in the West.
 - D. They were famous members of the eastern establishment.
52. Which of the following statements best describes *The Virginian*?
 - A. It is the best Western movie ever made in Hollywood.
 - B. It is a popular novel written by Owen Wister and Theodore Roosevelt.
 - C. It gives an accurate depiction of the frontier experience.
 - D. It is one of the most successful books about the West.
53. According to the passage, which of the following statements regarding the myth of the West is NOT true?
 - A. In one idealized view, the West was a place one can escape from society and its pressures.
 - B. in one version of the myth, western frontiersman was depicted as a figure deeply immersed in society.
 - C. Some writers portrayed the western wilderness as a simple and innocent society.
 - D. The extreme hardship of the frontier life is one powerful theme of the legendary West.
54. The author's primary purpose in writing the passage is _____.
 - A. to perpetuate the myth about the West
 - B. to introduce the famous writers and painters of the West
 - C. to distinguish the myth of the West and the actual reality
 - D. to present the brutalities of Indian warfare
55. What is probably the reason for people to make up a legendary West?
 - A. They liked to make up stories.
 - B. They believed what they portrayed were the actual reality.
 - C. They clung to the myth of the West as an uncomplicated, untainted Eden of social simplicity, and moral clarity in an era of unsettling social transformation.
 - D. They wanted to make profit by luring people to the West.

Passage 4

The belief that the mind plays an important role in physical illness goes back to the earliest days of medicine. From the time of the ancient Greeks to the beginning of the 20th century, it was generally