

考博英语辅导系列

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考博英语

全真模拟试题详解

(第三版)

主 编：圣才考研网
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内 容 提 要

本书是一本旨在提高考研英语实战水平的复习资料。它根据众多名校考研英语大纲和历年考研英语试题的结构和难易程度,组编和设计了25套考研英语模拟试题,并提供了详细的参考答案。其中部分试题选自全国各个院校历年考博中的优秀试题,或整理、改编而成,具有很强的实用性。

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序 言

目前我国博士研究生入学英语考试没有采取全国统考的方式,没有统一的考试大纲,而是采取各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法,但是各校的考试要求、命题特点大同小异,一些学校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似,因此,研究一些学校的考博试题非常有价值。我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了30多所高校200多份历年考博英语真题,精心挑选部分试题和相关资料,编著了考博英语辅导系列。

《考博英语全真模拟试题详解》是一本旨在提高考博英语实战水平的复习资料。第一版出版后,深受广大读者的欢迎,此次修订进行了全新改版。它根据众多名校考博英语考试大纲和历年考博英语试题的结构和难易程度,组编和设计了25套全新考博英语模拟试题,并提供了详细的参考答案,以满足读者需要。由于各个高校考博英语试题的结构不尽相同,因此,本书中一些模拟试题实际上选用并改编了部分名校历年的考博英语真题,也就是说,在参考了众多高校考博复习材料的基础上对部分名校英语试题进行了修改和补充。因此,模拟题的题型设计和选材质量吸取了众多名校考博英语真题的优点,具有较强的实用性,适用于报考不同院校的考生使用。

需要特别说明的是:我们在编著考博英语辅导系列的过程中得到了许多院校师生的协助,并参考了众多考博复习材料(特别是一些名校内部考博英语讲义、试题等),在此深表感谢。由于水平有限,错误不可避免,不妥之处和建议可与编者联系,不甚感激。

圣才学习网(www.100xuexi.com)为全国各类考试和专业课学习提供名师网络辅导班、面授辅导班、在线考试等全方位教育服务的综合性学习型门户网站,包括圣才考研网、中华英语学习网、中华证券学习网、中华管理学习网、中华心理学习网、中华工程资格考试网、中华医学学习网等专业网站。每个专业网站的每个栏目(各类考试、各门专业课)都设置有为考生和学习者提供一条龙服务的资源,包括:网络辅导班、面授辅导班、在线考试、专业图书、历年真题、专项练习、笔记讲义、视频课件、学术论文等。业务涉及所有考试(中小学、高等教育、职称职业考试等)、专业课学习(外语、经管、医学、工程、理工等)及其他培训类(职业教育、技能培训等非考试类教育)。资源包括:50个专业网

站, 1000 多个专业/考试项目, 2000 多个考试科目, 近万小时的网络课程, 5 万多个课件。

圣才考研网(www.100exam.com)是圣才学习网旗下的考研专业网站, 是一家提供全国各个高校考研考博历年真题(含答案)、名校热门专业课笔记讲义及其他复习资料、网上辅导课程(专业课、经典教材)等全套服务的大型考研平台。圣才考研网拥有近 10 万套全国 200 多所高校历年考研考博真题; 收集全国 20 余所高校考研专业课的 500 余套课堂笔记, 整理了近 500 份专业课考研复习笔记; 聘请名校名师讲授了外国语专业考研、经济学考研、管理学考研、教育学考研、心理学考研等专业课, 以及如胡壮麟《语言学教程》、高鸿业《西方经济学》、曼昆《经济学原理》、罗宾斯《管理学》等多门经典教材的网上辅导课程。

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博士研究生入学考试英语全真模拟试题(1)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: *There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and decide on the best choice. Then mark the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET 1.*

Passage 1

There has been a lot of hand-wringing over the death of Elizabeth Steinberg. Without blaming anyone in particular, neighbors, friends, social workers, the police and newspaper editors have struggled to define the community's responsibility to Elizabeth and to other battered children. As the collective soul-searching continues, there is a pervading sense that the system failed her.

The fact is, in New York State the system couldn't have saved her. It is almost impossible to protect a child from violent parents, especially if they are white, middle-class, well-educated and represented by counsel.

Why does the state permit violence against Children? There are a number of reasons. First, parental privilege is a rationalization. In the past, the law was giving its approval to the biblical injunction against **sparing the rod**.

Second, while everyone agrees that the state must act to remove children from their homes when there is danger of serious physical or emotional harm, many child advocates believe that state intervention in the absence of serious injury is more harmful than helpful.

Third, courts and legislatures tread carefully when their actions intrude or threaten to intrude on a relationship protected by the Constitution. In 1923, the Supreme Court recognized the "liberty of parent and guardian to direct the upbringing and education of children under their control." More recently, in 1977, it upheld the teacher's privilege to use corporal punishment against schoolchildren. Read together, these decisions give the constitutional imprimatur to parental use of physical force.

Under the best conditions, small children depend utterly on their parents for survival. Under the worst, their dependency dooms them. While it is questionable whether anyone or anything could have saved Elizabeth Steinberg, it is plain that the law provided no protection.

To the contrary, by justifying the use of physical force against children as an acceptable method of education and control, the law lent a measure of plausibility and legitimacy to her parents' conduct.

More than 80 years ago, in the teeth of parental resistance and Supreme Court doctrine, the New York State Legislature acted to eliminate child labor law. Now, the state must act to eliminate

child abuse by banning corporal punishment. To break the vicious cycle of violence, nothing less will answer. If there is a lesson to be drawn from the death of Elizabeth Steinberg, it is this: spare the rod and spare the child.

21. The New York State law seems to provide least protection of a child from violent parents of _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. a family on welfare | B. a poor uneducated family |
| C. an educated black family | D. a middle-class white family |
22. "Sparing the rod" (黑体部分) means _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. spoiling children | B. punishing children |
| C. not caring about children | D. not beating children |
23. Corporal punishment against schoolchildren is _____.
- | | |
|---|---|
| A. taken as illegal in the New York State | B. considered being in the teacher's province |
| C. officially approved by law | D. disapproved by school teachers |
24. From the article we can infer that Elizabeth Steinberg is probably the victim of _____.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. teachers' corporal punishment | B. misjudgment of the court |
| C. parents' ill-treatment | D. street violence |
25. The writer of this article thinks that banning corporal punishment will in the long run _____.
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. prevent violence of adults | B. save more children |
| C. protect children from ill-treatment | D. better the system |

Passage 2

For laymen ethnology is the most interesting of the biological sciences for the very reason that it concerns animals in their normal activities and therefore, if we wish, we can assess the possible dangers and advantages in our own behavioral roots. Ethnology also is interesting methodologically because it combines in new ways very scrupulous field observations with experimentation in laboratories.

The field workers have had some handicaps in winning respect for themselves. For a long time they were considered as little better than amateur animal-watchers—certainly not scientists, since their facts were not gained by experimental procedures; they could not conform to the hard-and-fast rule that a problem set up and solved by one scientist must be tested by other scientists, under identical conditions and reaching identical results. Of course many situations in the lives of animals simply cannot be rehearsed and controlled in this way. The fall flocking of wild free birds can't be, or the roving animals over long distances, or even details of spontaneous family relationships. Since these never can be reproduced in a laboratory, they are then not worth knowing about?

The ethnologists who choose field work have got themselves out of this impasse by greatly refining the techniques of observing. At the start of a project all the animals to be studied are live-trapped, marked individually, and released. Motion pictures, often in color, provide permanent records of their subsequent activities. Recording of the animals' voices by electrical sound equipment is considered essential, and the most meticulous notes are kept of all that occurs. With this material other biologists, far from the scene, later can verify the reports. Moreover, two field observers often

go out together, checking each other's observations right there in the field.

Ethnology, the word, is derived from the Greek *ethos*, meaning the characteristic traits or features which distinguish a group—any particular group of people or, in biology, a group of animals such as a species. Ethnologists have the intention of studying “the whole sequence of acts which constitute an animal’s behavior.” In abridged dictionaries ethnology is sometimes defined simply as “the objective study of animal behavior,” and ethnologists do emphasize their wish to eliminate myths.

26. In the first sentence, the word “laymen” means _____.
 - A. people who stand aside
 - B. people who are not trained as biologists
 - C. people who are amateur biologists
 - D. people who love animals
27. According to the passage, ethnology is _____.
 - A. a new branch of biology
 - B. an old Greek science
 - C. a pseudo-science
 - D. a science for amateurs
28. “The field workers have handicaps in winning respect for themselves.” This sentence means _____.
 - A. ethnologists when working in the field are handicapped
 - B. ethnologists have problems in winning recognition as scientists
 - C. ethnologists are looked down upon when they work in the field
 - D. ethnologists meet with lots of difficulties when doing field work
29. According to the explanation of the scientific rule of experiment in the passage, “hard-and-fast” means experiment procedures _____.
 - A. are difficult and quick to follow
 - B. must be carried out in a strict and quick way
 - C. must be followed strictly to avoid false and loose results
 - D. hard and unreasonable for scientists to observe
30. The meaning of the underlined words in “the details of spontaneous family relationships” can be expressed as _____.
 - A. natural family relationships
 - B. quickly occurring family relationships
 - C. animals acting like a natural family
 - D. animal family behavior that cannot be preplanned or controlled

Passage 3

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent **gizmos** whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-

drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with sub-millimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “we can’t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’t know quite how we do it.

31. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in _____.
A. the use of machines to produce science fiction
B. the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
C. the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
D. the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work
32. The word “gizmos” (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
A. programs B. experts C. devices D. creatures
33. According to the text, what is beyond man’s ability now is to design a robot that can _____.
A. fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
B. interact with human beings verbally
C. have a little common sense
D. respond independently to a changing world
34. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also _____.
A. make a few decisions for themselves
B. deal with some errors with human intervention
C. improve factory environments
D. cultivate human creativity
35. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are _____.
A. expected to copy human brain in internal structure

- B. able to perceive abnormalities immediately
- C. far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
- D. best used in a controlled environment

Passage 4

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filling or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too" she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Deadly, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant need to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

36. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Spero can hardly maintain her business | B. Spero is too much engaged in her work |
| C. Spero has grown out of her bad habit | D. Spero is not in a desperate situation |

37. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| A. Optimistic. | B. Confused. | C. Carefree. | D. Panicked. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

38. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Lines 3, Paragraph 3) the author

is talking about _____ .

A. gold market

B. real estate

C. stock exchange

D. venture investment

39. Why can many people see “silver linings” to the economic slowdown?

A. They would benefit in certain ways.

B. The stock market shows signs of recovery.

C. Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.

D. The purchasing power would be enhanced.

40. To which of the following idea is the author likely to agree?

A. A now boom, around the corner.

B. Tighten the belt, the single remedy.

C. Caution all right, panic not.

D. The more ventures, the more chances.

Part III Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 20 sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the 4 choices. Then mark the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET 1.

41. The statement was an allusion to recent troubles with the agency's computers.

A. an explanation

B. a contradiction

C. a reference

D. a rejection

42. A judge who is lenient will not punish people severely.

A. merciful

B. loose

C. sincere

D. lunatic

43. A balmy breeze came in and made us all feel refreshed.

A. gentle

B. strong

C. warm

D. fairy

44. There is a controversy even among doctors as to whether this disease is contagious or not.

A. incisive

B. infertile

C. allergic

D. communicable

45. The poem admirably expresses complicated nuance of feeling.

A. annoyance

B. innocence

C. slight difference

D. great nuisance

46. They believed that the merchants had conspired to undermine the nation's economic independence.

A. uphold

B. minimize

C. weaken

D. postpone

47. Miss Black, an heir to a large fortune, is serving a life term.

A. sentence

B. conviction

C. duty

D. office

48. When doing business with an Arab, you have to endure hours of small talk, waiting for the topic of commerce to be broached.

A. raised

B. broken

C. solved

D. concluded

49. The ink had faded with time and so parts of the letter were illegible.

A. illiterate

B. illegitimate

C. inscrutable

D. indecipherable

50. The process of respiration consists of two independent actions: inhaling and exhaling.

A. speaking

B. reciting

C. smelling

D. breathing

51. A briefcase full of counterfeit money was found on the counter.

A. forged

B. currency

C. substituted

D. cash

52. I hate to see the repulsive sights in commercials about cold remedies.
 A. soothing B. hypocritical C. loathsome D. deceitful
53. Every _____ of a motion picture is the responsibility of the director.
 A. section B. facet C. character D. footage
54. The criminal _____ past a guard and managed to escape.
 A. stormed B. sneezed C. sneaked D. stole
55. Future scientific discoveries will make possible the further prolongation of the human life _____.
 A. condition B. well-being C. pursuit D. span
56. The sport of wrestling tests _____, strength, and stamina.
 A. agility B. coordination C. tactics D. courage
57. The travelers were _____ into silence by the sight of a distant mountain.
 A. enlivened B. awed C. forced D. frightened
58. What is missing from TV news _____ would fill a book.
 A. coverage B. dissemination C. declaration D. consultation
59. English _____ in idioms, and so does Chinese.
 A. caters B. exists C. remains D. abounds
60. The university has sought to _____ a special fund for physically disabled students.
 A. administer B. compliment C. perform D. institute

Part IV Cloze (10 points)

Directions: In this part, there are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the blank. Then mark the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET 1.

An Ohio State University study has linked behavior in young children 61 the type of job their mother has. Mothers with complex occupations that are self-directed and require working with other people 62 to have offspring with relatively low levels of behavior problems. The opposite held 63 when the jobs were routine, closely supervised, and dealt with things, rather than people.

"A job that challenges and interests a mother and gives her an opportunity to exercise judgment and solve problems clearly has 64 consequences for her children's behavior," indicates 65 professor of sociology Elizabeth Mengaghan. Occupations with more positive conditions include management, sales, and teaching positions. Jobs that may be related to increased child behavior problems include book keeping, food service, and 66 line positions.

Women who are supervised closely at work and made to 67 strict orders may be more likely to use this same style in 68 their kids. They may emphasize obedience to parental authority and the potential for 69 punishment. "We believe that the choice of such a parenting style may increase the 70 of behavior problems in children." On the 71 hand, mothers whose jobs are less controlled by supervisors and 72 must work closely with other people probably rely less on physical punishment, 73 encouraging children to think about consequences of their actions and

74 responsibility for their behavior. 75 an approach encourages youngsters to follow parental demands 76 they aren't being supervised because they have accepted parental values as their own. Moreover, mothers whose jobs don't 77 constant supervision " 78 problem-solving skills that they can bring to other parts of their life".

The research also found that those who have 79 challenging and interesting jobs provide better home environments for their children. The mothers give their offspring more intellectual stimulation and emotional support, and this, 80 turn, is linked to fewer behavior problem.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 61. A. of | B. with | C. in | D. on |
| 62. A. likely | B. linked | C. related | D. tended |
| 63. A. true | B. false | C. wrong | D. the same |
| 64. A. negative | B. positive | C. affirmative | D. denial |
| 65. A. vice | B. deputy | C. associate | D. junior |
| 66. A. assembly | B. assembled | C. gather | D. gathering |
| 67. A. follow | B. give | C. listen | D. hear |
| 68. A. growing | B. bringing | C. feeding | D. raising |
| 69. A. mental | B. psychological | C. physical | D. body |
| 70. A. frequency | B. degree | C. extent | D. depth |
| 71. A. one | B. other | C. another | D. others |
| 72. A. whom | B. whose | C. who | D. those |
| 73. A. instead | B. rather than | C. rather | D. instead of |
| 74. A. take | B. get | C. have | D. make |
| 75. A. such | B. so | C. thus | D. what |
| 76. A. even | B. even then | C. even when | D. even so |
| 77. A. involve | B. relate | C. revolve | D. relate |
| 78. A. invent | B. develop | C. developing | D. inventing |
| 79. A. less | B. more | C. most | D. least |
| 80. A. in | B. to | C. by | D. with |

Part V Translation (15 points)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.

81. By now it's hardly news that as education has risen to the top of the national agenda, a great wave of school reform has focused on two related objectives: more stringent academic standards and increasingly rigorous accountability for both students and schools.

82. In state after state, legislatures, governors, and state boards, supported by business leaders, have imposed tougher requirements in math, English, science, and other fields, together with new tests by which the performance of both students and schools is to be judged. In some places students have already been denied diplomas or held back in grade if they failed these tests. 83. In some states funding for individual schools and for teachers' and principals' salaries-and in some, such as Virginia, the accreditation of schools-will depend on how well students do on tests. More

than half the states now require tests for student promotion or graduation.

But a backlash has begun. 84. In Virginia this spring parents, teachers, and school administrators opposed to the state's Standard of Learning assessments, established in 1998, inspired a flurry of bills in the legislature that called for revising the tests of their status as unavoidable hurdles for promotion and graduation. One bill would also have required that each new member of the state board of education "take the eighth grade Standards of Learning assessments in English, mathematics, science, and social sciences" and that "the results of such assessments... be publicly reported." 85. None of the bills passed, but there's little doubt that if the system isn't revised and the state's high failure rates don't decrease by 2004, when the first Virginia senior may be denied diplomas, the political pressure will intensify. Meanwhile, some parents are talking about Massachusetts-style boycotts.

Part VI Writing (15 points)

Directions: Write a composition of no less than 150 words about your opinions on academic plagiarism—the dishonest act in academic communication. Write your answer on ANSWER SHEET 2.

参考答案及解析

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

(略)

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Passage 1

21. D 文章第二段最后一句话指出, it is almost impossible to protect a child from violent parents, especially if they are white, middle-class... , 也即中产阶级的白人家庭。
22. D 这一段陈述的是为何允许对孩子的体罚。法院同意 the biblical injunction against sparing the rod 等同于允许对孩子进行体罚。注意此处的 against, 所以 sparing the rod 与体罚是相对的。Spare the rod and spoil the child 棍棒下面出孝子/孩子不打不成器。
23. B 第五段提到 it (the Supreme Court) upheld the teacher's privilege to use corporal punishment against schoolchildren. 最高法院维护教师体罚学童的特权, 由 privilege 一词可以看出体罚学生被视作教师的职责之一了。
24. C 第六段提到儿童完全依靠父母生存, 因而(当父母有虐待倾向的时候)厄运难逃。其后提到因为法律没有提供保护, 什么都救不了 Elizabeth Steinberg。本段并未提及教师、法庭或者街头暴力的直接作用, 且第七段中提到 her parents' conduct, 据此可推测她死于父母的虐待。
25. A 选项 D 从语法上就已不符合题意。最后一段作者提到为了 break the vicious cycle of violence, nothing less (than eliminating child abuse by banning corporal punishment) will answer. 可知作者认为禁止体罚可直接消除虐待儿童的现象, 然后可以打破暴力的恶性循环。选项 B 和选项 C 是禁止体罚的直接影响, 选项 A 为隐含的长期作用。

Passage 2

26. B layman 是门外汉的意思，这里是指生物学家以外的人。
27. A 第一段提到 ethnology is probably the most interesting of the biological sciences，并指出 it combines in new ways...，综合可得出 ethnology 是生物科学的一个新分支。
28. B 文中第二段中提到很长一段时间里 they (the field workers) were considered as little better than amateur animal-watchers, certainly not scientists，说明人种学家在赢得人们的承认过程中遇到很大的阻力。
29. C 文中对其的解释为 a problem set up and solved by one scientist must be tested by other scientists, under identical conditions and reaching identical results 与选项 C 的内容“必须严格遵循，以免出现错误和不确切的结果”相符。
30. D 文章第二段后半部分讨论的就是动物的许多行为都是不可预知和控制的，包括自发的亲属行为。

Passage 3

31. C 本题对应文章的第一句话 people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty (人类一直在设计各种日益精巧的工具来处理那些危险、枯燥、繁重或者只是令人讨厌的工作)，四个选项中只有 C 选项符合句意。
32. C 此词出现在第二段开头，下面举了各种应用机器设备的例子如工厂、银行、地铁等。可据此推测 gizmo 与 device 同义。
33. D 文章第二段最后一句话指出 there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with sub-millimeter accuracy (已有一些机器人系统能够进行精确到亚毫米的脑部和骨髓手术)，选项 A 的表述与这句话的意思相反，因此是错误答案。选项 B 在文中没有提及，根据常识判断也是一个错误选项。同时，第三段的最后一句话指出 we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world(我们仍然不能赋予机器人以足够的‘常识’，使它们能够与不断变化的动态世界进行可靠的交流)，因此，选项 C 错误。D 选项之所以正确可以从这句话中判断，机器人无法对外界变化做出可靠的反应，但是却是可以独立作出反应的。
34. B 第三段第一句话提到 But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves (但是如果机器人要进入帮助人们节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们的运行就应该在更大程度上无需受人监控，并且至少能够独立地做一些决定)。由于这是一个假设的条件，倒推过来就是说现在机器人还不能自己做决定，还需要受人们的控制，因此 A 选项错误，B 选项正确。文章最后一段提到了 a controlled factory environment，但也不是 C 选项“提高”的意思。而 D 选项在原文并没有涉及。
35. C 最后一段中提到，human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard 98 percent that is irrelevant，并举了猴子的例子说明这一点：人可以排除无关的信息，而机器做不到。

Passage 4

36. D 由文章第一段得知，因为美国经济发展的放缓，Spero 的美甲生意不如以前那么好做