

考博英语辅导系列

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考博英语

全国名校真题详解

(第四版)

主编：圣才考研网
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内 容 提 要

本书是全国名校考博英语真题详解的复习资料。它根据众多名校的考博英语大纲和历年考博试题的结构和难易程度,从全国各院校历年考博试题中挑选了32所院校最近几年36套考博英语试题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

圣才学习网/中华英语学习网(www.100yingyu.com)提供英语类考试名师网络班及面授班(随书配有圣才学习卡,网络班与面授班的详细介绍参见本书最后内页)。本书和配套网络课程特别适用于参加全国博士英语入学考试的考生,对于参加考研英语、职称英语以及出国考试等其他考试的考生而言,本书也具有较好的参考价值。

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序 言

目前我国博士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。

《考博英语全国名校真题详解》是一本详解全国名校考博英语真题的复习资料。第一版出版后,深受广大读者的欢迎,此次修订收集整理了最新试题(含2008年、2009年)及相关资料,以满足读者需要。它是根据众多名校的英语考试大纲和历年考博试题的结构和难易程度,从全国各个院校历年考博试题中挑选了32个院校最近几年36套考博英语试题,并提供了详细的参考答案。可以说,本书体现了全国名校考博英语的最高水平,也基本反映了各个院校考博英语的出题思路。对于准备参加博士研究生入学考试的考生来说,本书是一本不可多得的辅导资料。

需要特别说明的是:高校考博真题的收集和参考答案的整理是非常困难的,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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北京大学 2008 年博士研究生入学考试试题

Part One: Listening Comprehension (20%)

(略)

Part Two: Structure and Written Expression (20%)

Directions: For each question decides 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.

21. "What courses are you going to do next semester?"
"I don't know. But it's about time _____ on something."
A. I'd decide B. I decided C. I decide D. I'm deciding
22. _____ a ticket for the match, he can now only watch it on TV at home.
A. Obtaining not B. Not obtaining
C. Not having obtained D. Not obtained
23. How can I ever concentrate if you _____ continually _____ me with silly questions?
A. have, interrupted B. had, interrupted
C. are, interrupting D. were, interrupted
24. As it turned out to be a small house party, we _____ so formally.
A. need not have dressed up B. must not have dressed up
C. did not need to dress up D. must not dress up
25. _____ is often the case with a new idea, much preliminary activity and optimistic discussion produced no concrete proposals.
A. That B. It C. This D. As
26. It is not so much the language _____ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.
A. but B. nor C. as D. like
27. _____ human problems that repeat themselves in _____ life repeat themselves in _____ literature.
A. /, /, the B. /, the, / C. The, /, / D. The, the, the
28. He is not under arrest, _____ any restriction on him.
A. or the police have placed B. or have the police placed
C. nor the police have placed D. nor have the police placed
29. He was _____ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.
A. too much of a coward B. too much the coward
C. a coward enough D. enough of a coward
30. I couldn't sleep because the tap in the bathroom was _____.
A. draining B. dropping C. spilling D. dripping
31. We have been hearing _____ accounts of your work.
A. favored B. favorable C. favorite D. favoring
32. Please put your empty cigarette packets and paper bags in the _____ bins provided.
A. junk B. litter C. scrap D. deposit
33. At first, the company refused to purchase the equipment, but this decision was _____ revised.
A. subsequently B. successively C. predominantly D. preliminarily

34. Once a picture is proved to be a forgery, it becomes quite _____.
 A. invaluable B. priceless C. unworthy D. worthless
35. The local authorities realized the need to make _____ for elderly people in their housing programs.
 A. preparation B. requirement C. specification D. provision
36. Most people can't get _____ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee.
 A. on B. through C. over D. by
37. As the director can't come to the reception, I'm representing the company _____.
 A. on his account B. on his behalf C. for his part D. in his interest
38. The award ceremony will be the _____ of the inaugural Singapore International Water Week that is held from 23 to 27 June 2008.
 A. twilight B. insight C. highlight D. highland
39. There is a conspicuous lack of public debate about how this insular country should _____ the reality that more immigrants are coming and that those already here are changing Japan.
 A. abide by B. account for C. act on D. adjust to
40. Nobody knows what triggered the event, which _____ a million cubic meters of water per second, obliterating the barrier between Britain and France.
 A. released B. relieved C. restored D. retained

Part Three: Reading Comprehension

V. Directions: Each of the following three passages is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Mark your choices on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

Passage One

The 19th-Century British Aristocracy

The British aristocracy had always been involved in industrialization, especially in the development of mining, canals, and railways. It now shrewdly associated itself with the new wave of commercial expansion; most banks and insurance companies had a lord to add tone to the managerial board. It also shored up its fortunes by astute marriages, notably with the new aristocracy of wealth in the United States; the best-known example was the marriage of the duke of Marlborough to Consuelo Vanderbilt. By these means, many of the great aristocratic estates were preserved despite agricultural decline. But they were playthings as well as engines of wealth, and came to be treated as such. The aristocracy came to be known to the urban population chiefly through their representation in the popular press and magazines as men and women of leisure; racing, hunting, shooting, and fishing in the country, gambling and attending the season in London. In a population for which leisure was becoming increasingly important, this did not make the aristocracy unpopular.

41. In the second sentence of this passage, "had a lord to add tone to the managerial board" means that _____.

- A. the banks and insurance companies would hire a lord on the board to give advice to their management
 B. having lords involved in the management gave the banks or companies a very good public image
 C. lords worked for the banks and insurance companies to bring in more profits
 D. it had become a fashion to have a lord on the managerial board of a bank or a company
42. The "astute marriages" in the passage refers to marriages between _____.
 A. British aristocracy and rich American entrepreneurs
 B. old British aristocratic families and newly knighted aristocracy of wealth
 C. aristocratic families and new business families of money and enterprises
 D. big landlord families in the British countryside and rich American tycoons of industry
43. Judging from the content of the passage, Consuelo Vanderbilt was _____.

- A. Male, and from a rich business family in the United States
- B. Female, and from a British wealthy family of industry
- C. Male, and from a rich industrial family of Britain
- D. Female, and from an entrepreneur family in America

44. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The 19th-century British aristocrats were treated as decorations in public life and were used to make money by press.
- B. The 19th-century British aristocrats were toys of the rich capitalists and were made to earn profits for them.
- C. The 19th-century British aristocrats acted as playmates of people in pleasure-seeking such as hunting, fishing, and shooting.
- D. The 19th-century British aristocrats were popular figures in advertisements because they lived a leisurely life.

Passage Two

How to do fewer, better animal experiments

For a nation of pet lovers, Britain conducts a surprising number of experiments on animals: some 3m a year. America appears to use fewer animals—just 1.1m a year, according to official statistics—but that is an illusion. Unlike Britain's government, America's does not think rats and mice worth counting. Japan and China have even less comprehensive data than America, and animals used in research in those two countries are not protected to the same extent that they are in the West. Even so, academic centers supporting alternatives to animal testing have emerged in both places in recent years. In July China issued its first set of guidelines governing the use of animals in research.

In an ideal world, there would be no animal testing, it is expensive and can be of dubious scientific value, since different species often react differently to the same procedure. That is why many researchers are working on ways of reducing the number of animal experiments needed and of making those that still happen more effective. However, the transition is proving easier for some types of experiment than for others, as a group of researchers in the field discussed at the sixth World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences, held last week in Tokyo.

The most important message from the congress was that things are going in the right direction. The number of animals used in experiments has fallen by half in the past 30 years, at least in those countries that record such things. There has also been a shift in the sort of animal used. Most of those employed today are rodents rather than dogs, cats, rabbits and monkeys. (That public opinion generally welcomes this is, however, a good example of "cutist" prejudice for one species over another: there is no reason to believe that rodents suffer less than other mammals.) Also, of the experiments that are still conducted, the majority are now concerned with developing and testing medicine rather than, say, checking how toxic cosmetics are. Of the 11m animals involved each year in experiments that have to be reported to the European Commission, about 45% are used for medical and veterinary purposes and another 35% for basic biomedical research.

45. Which of the following is "an illusion"?

- A. Britain protects animals used in research better than Japan and China.
- B. China has issued guidelines governing the use of animals in research.
- C. Japan has less comprehensive data on animal testing than America.
- D. America conducts fewer experiments on animals than Britain.

46. Many researchers are currently trying to _____.

- A. use animals involved in research more effectively
- B. slow down the transition for some experiments
- C. challenge the scientific value of animal testing
- D. raise the cost of using any animals in research

47. "The cutest prejudice" probably refers to the fact that _____.

- A. pet animals are thought to suffer more in experiments
- B. rodents are believed to react in the same way with humans
- C. testing medicine is supposed to do more harm than testing cosmetics
- D. what sort of animals to use is reckoned more crucial than whether to use them

Passage Three

Thanks in no small part to Al Gore and his film producers, the American public is waking up to the seriousness of global warming. What is not so widely appreciated is that unless the US government acts urgently and decisively, this problem could very quickly get very much worse.

For reasons both economic and political coal is poised to be the fuel of choice in the coming decades as the US weans itself off foreign oil. Coal combustion generates half the US's electricity and releases about 1.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide a year. If present trends continue, these figures will more than double by 2050, much to the detriment of the world's climate. Without an alternative fuel, the only solution is to capture and store carbon dioxide from burning coal.

Overcoming the engineering obstacles in the way of large-scale sequestration of carbon dioxide will be hard enough, but the bigger challenge is one of political will. US companies as yet have no incentive to capture carbon emissions. While moves at state and congressional levels are pushing in the right direction, the ambiguity in the administration's policy is counterproductive.

It is time for the US government to put a price on carbon emissions so utilities that invest in technologies to reduce carbon emissions will see their efforts rewarded. Such a move would not only reduce the risks associated with global warming, but also go a long way to restoring America's green credentials.

48. According to the author, what adds to the seriousness of global warming?
 - A. The American public was ignorant of the problem.
 - B. The American government is doing nothing to deal with the problem.
 - C. The US will choose coal as the major fuel which will have large carbon emissions.
 - D. There is no alternative fuel other than foreign oil which has large carbon emissions.
49. Which of the following is true about the obstacles for effectively capturing carbon emissions?
 - A. The existing technology is only able to deal with large-scale carbon emissions.
 - B. The companies are not highly motivated in adopting new technologies.
 - C. The government policy for using coal and oil is counterproductive.
 - D. The companies feel reluctant to be involved in political issues.
50. What does the author suggest as a solution to the problem?
 - A. The government should charge carbon emissions so as to encourage companies to adopt new technology.
 - B. The government should reward utilities that invest in technologies to reduce carbon emission.
 - C. The government should make long-time efforts to encourage people to plant more trees.
 - D. The government should pay for large-scale carbon emissions.

VI. Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then explain in your own English the exact meaning of the numbered and underlined parts. Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2). (15%)

Dealing with Depression

(51) Contrary to what many people think, depression is not a normal part of growing older. Nor is it harder to treat in older people. But it is often harder to recognize and harder to get patients to accept and continue with treatment.

"Most people think sadness is a hallmark of depression," Bruce said. "But more often in older people it's anhedonia—they're not enjoying life. They're irritable and cranky." (52) She added: "Many older people despair over the quality of their lives at the end of life. If they have a functional disability or serious medical illness, it may make it harder to notice depression in older people."

Family members, friends and medical personnel must take it seriously when an older person says "Life is not

worth living,” “I don’t see any point in living,” “I’d be better off dead” or “My family would be better off if I died,” the experts emphasized.

“Listen carefully, empathize and help the person get evaluated for treatment or into treatment,” Brown urged. (53) He warned that “depressed older adults tend to have fewer symptoms” than younger adults who are depressed.

The ideal approach, of course, is to prevent depression in the first place. (54) Brown recommended that older adults structure their days by maintaining a regular cycle and planning activities that “give them pleasure, purpose and a reason for living.”

He suggested “social activities of any type—joining a book club or bowling league, going to a senior center or gym, taking courses at a local college, hanging out at the coffee shop.”

Bruce suggests taking up a new interest like painting or needlework or volunteering at a place of worship, school or museum.

(55) Brown notes that any activity the person is capable of doing can help to ward off depression and suicidal thinking. And he urges older people to talk to others about their problems.

Part Four: Cloze Test (10%)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2).

Dad Can’t Handle These Toys

Any parent with a child (56) the ages of 3 and 11 can tell you (57) technology has crept into nearly (58) aspects of playtime and nearly every type of toy. The Hyper Dash, introduced recently from Wild Planet, is a (59) in point. “It’s the perfect blend of technology, learning and exercise,” says an educational psychologist. Wild Planet has (60) unveiled a younger version of Hyper Dash, for kids 3 to 5, (61) Animal Scramble, which is due (62) stores in September. In (63), the firm will soon release Hyper Jump. “Play and technology are (64),” says Claire Green of the nonprofit Parents Choice Foundation. “There’s (65) putting the genie back in the bottle.”

Part Five: Proofreading (10%)

Directions: In the following passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, ONE in each numbered and underlined part. You may have to change a word, add a word, or just delete a word. If you change a word, cross it with a slash (/) and write the correct word beside it. If you add a word, write the missing word between the words (in brackets) immediately before and after it. If you delete a word, cross it out with a slash (/). Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2).

Examples:

eg. 1 (66) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET (2): (66) begun began

eg. 2 (67) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET (2): (67) (Scarcely) had (they)

eg. 3 (68) Never will I not do it again.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET (2): (68) not

(66) A longtime aide to President Bush who wrote occasional guest columns for his hometown newspaper resigned on Friday evening after admitted that he had repeatedly plagiarized from other writers. (67) The White House called his actions unacceptable. (68) The aide, Tim Goeglein, worked for Mr. Bush since 2001, as a liaison to social and religious conservatives, an important component of the president’s political base. (69) Mr. Goeglein was influential in decisions on a range of question important to that constituency, including stem cell research, abortion and faith-based initiatives. A blower in Mr. Goeglein’s hometown, Fort Wayne, Ind., found the plagiarism. (70) “This is not acceptable, and we are being disappointed in Tim’s actions,” a White House spokeswoman, Emily Lawri-

more, said Friday morning, hours before Mr. Goeglein resigned. (71) "He is offered no excuses, and he agrees it was wrong." (72) Mr. Goeglein, 44, is small known outside Washington. (73) He is a familiar figure to conservatives and evangelical Christians, who knew him as a spokesman for Gary L. Bauer, the conservative who ran as president in 2000. (74) When Mr. Bauer dropped out the race, Mr. Goeglein signed on with Mr. Bush, eventually becoming a top aide to Karl Rove, the chief political strategist. (75) He was the eyes and ears of the White House in the world of religion conservatives and an emissary to that world for Mr. Rove and the president.

Part Six: Writing (15%)

Directions: Read the following paragraph and then write a response paper of about 250 to 300 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET (2).

Quite a few teachers complain about students reading fewer books than before. In fact, students nowadays spend more time surfing on the internet and watching movies on DVDs. Naturally they spend less time reading books. Do you think that students today are less knowledgeable because they read fewer books?

参考答案及解析

Part One: Listening Comprehension (20%)

(略)

Part Two: Structure and Written Expression (20%)

21. B “it's about time”后接动词的过去式，表示“到该做某事的时候了”。

22. C 句意：没有比赛门票，所以他只能在家里看电视了。选项 B 和选项 C 的区别在于选项 C 用完成时态表示该动作会产生一定的影响，而得不到票的结果就是得呆在家里看电视，故选 C。

23. C 句意：如果你一直问我如此愚蠢的问题打扰我，我怎么能集中注意力干事呢？现在进行时和 always, continually 等连用，表一种经常反复的动作，常含有某种情感。

24. A 句意：原来只是个小家庭聚会，我们就不该穿得这么正式。原句中“turned out”是过去式，所以可知事后才知道是小型聚会，过去不该做某事是用过去完成时。

25. D 句意：正如一种新的观念产生时一样，人们总是做许多准备活动和积极的讨论，却拿不出具体的建议。as 作关系代词，引导非限定性定语从句，表达整个主句的意思。非限定性定语从句的作用是对所修饰的成分作进一步说明，通常和主句间用逗号隔开，将从句拿掉后其他部分仍可成立。

26. C 句意：与其说是语言，还不如说是文化背景使得这本书难以读懂。考查对固定搭配的掌握。It is not so much... as... 为固定结构，意思是“与其说是...不如说是...”。

27. C 用 the 修饰 human problem 表示有特指及限制。in life 和 in literature 均无特指，只是说在生活中和在文学中。

28. D 句意：他没有被捕，警察也没有对他(的行为)进行限制。在同一个句子中，主语相同，都是 he，可以排除选项 A 和 C。而由于前半句为否定，后半句也应该使用表示否定意义的 nor。

29. A 句意：他过于胆小了，甚至都不敢跟他最亲近的朋友说明这个事实。too much of... to... 过于...而不能做到...。enough 修饰形容词时放在形容词后面，修饰名词时放在名词前面，后不加 of。

30. D 句意：浴室水龙头滴水，害得我睡不着。水龙头滴水用 drip。drain 排(水)，泄(水)。drop 放下，掉下。spill 溢出，洒，使...流出。

31. B 句意：我们一直以来都听到对你的工作大加赞赏的言辞。favorable 令人满意的。favored 受到优待的。favorite 最喜爱的。favoring 有帮助的。

32. B 句意：请把空烟盒和纸袋放在垃圾桶里。litter 废弃物；litter bin 为固定词组，意为“垃圾箱”。junk 无用的东西，比如说垃圾邮件和垃圾食品。scrap 碎屑，(工业)废料；scrap bin 指废弃箱，收纳废片、废纸等的(存放)箱。deposit 存款；沉淀。

33. A 句意：一开始公司拒绝购买设备，但是后来又改主意了。subsequently 后来。successively 一个

接一个。predominantly 主要地。preliminarily 预先地。

34. D 句意：一旦一幅画被证明是伪造的，这幅画就马上变得没有价值了。worthless 无价值的，无用的。invaluable 无价的。priceless 无价的。unworthy 不足道的；不光彩的；不值得的。

35. D 句意：当局认识到有必要在住房项目上为老人们做好准备。make provision for 相当于 make plans for future needs 为...作好准备(预先采取措施)。provision 粮食；食物；给养；(尤指政府提供的)钱。preparation 是一般意义上的准备。requirement 要求。specification 规格，规范。

36. B 句意：白天绝大多数人不喝咖啡或茶就撑不下来。get through 度过。get on 生活，进展，相处融洽。get over 渡过；传送；克制。get by 通过，混过。

37. B 句意：因为主任不能代表公司出席招待会，所以我将代替他参加招待会。on one's behalf 代表某人。for one's part 至于某人，对某人来说。in one's interest 等同 in the interest of sb. 为了某人的利益。

38. C 句意：颁奖仪式将会成为 2008 年 6 月 23 日至 27 日新加坡国际水资源周开幕式上的亮点。highlight 精彩场面，最显著部分。twilight 黄昏，微光。insight 洞察力。highland 高地。

39. D 句意：这个岛国应该如何应对已迁入的外来移民正在改变日本并且有越来越多的移民涌入这个事实的，公众对这个问题显然没有争论。adjust to 使(自己)适应于；习惯。abide by 遵守(坚持)。account for 说明(原因等)；(在数量方面)占。act on 作用于。

40. A 句意：没人知道是什么导致这起事件发生的，每秒钟释放一百万立方米的水，湮没了英法两国之间的障碍。release 释放。relieve 解除，减轻。restore 回复，归还。retain 保持，保留。

Part Three: Reading Comprehension

Passage One

41. B 此分句主语为 banks and insurance companies，它们通过将贵族聘任为管理层为自己增色，并非选项 A 所说的为了要征得贵族的 advice。选项 C 站在贵族本身的立场上，认为贵族为了牟取更大利益而为银行和保险公司工作，与本分句的主要意思不符。选项 D 也并非对本分句的解释。故只有选项 B 是正确的。

42. A 一到三句的主语实际上都是 the British aristocracy。而 new aristocracy of wealth in the United States 指美国的企业家。

43. D 文章第三句里提到“the duke of Marlborough to Consuelo Vanderbilt”，因为 duke 是公爵，故 Marlborough 是贵族，且为男性，那么 Consuelo Vanderbilt 就是美国富有家庭里的女儿。

44. B 文章第五句提到“*But they were playthings as well as engines of wealth, and came to be treated as such*”，即“英国贵族既是受人摆布的人，又是制造财富的工具。”B 选项看到了本质，故选 B。选项 A、C、D 都比较片面。

Passage Two

45. D 第一段说每年英国用三百万只动物试验，美国只用一百一十万。后面紧接着说 that is an illusion，并解释 America's (government) does not think rats and mice worth counting，也即美国政府在统计动物试验的时候并未将老鼠统计在内。故认为美国用动物做实验次数少是假象。

46. A 第二段“That is why many researchers are working on ways of reducing the number of animal experiments needed and of making those that still happen more effective.”讲的是“那就是为什么很多的研究者现在在寻找减少实验动物数量的方法，同时使正在参与实验的动物研究更加有效率。”A 选项“目前很多研究者正在使得正在试验的动物研究更加有效率”，与文章内容相符。故选项 A 正确。

47. D 第三段指出用于实验的动物通常是啮齿类动物而不是狗、猫、兔子和猴子，舆论通常会喜欢这种做法，这是“cutist” prejudice 一个很好的例证，并且其后提到“there is no reason to believe that rodents suffer less than other mammals”，即“啮齿动物受痛苦并不比其他动物少”，由此可推断“The cutest prejudice”反映的现象为：人们认为何种动物用于实验要比是否用动物实验更加重要，即选项 D 正确。

Passage Three

48. B 由第一段第二句“What is not so widely appreciated is that unless the US government acts urgently and decisively, this problem could very quickly get very much worse.”可知如果美国政府不作为将导致全球变暖问

题加剧, 即 B 项正确。C 项“选择煤炭作为主要能源产生大量二氧化碳排放”并不一定加剧全球变暖的严峻形势, 第二段最后一句提到了解决办法, 即 to capture and store carbon dioxide from burning coal。

49. B 倒数第二段指出, bigger challenge is one of political will, 并且, US companies as yet have no incentive to capture carbon emissions, 也即选项 B 的内容, 公司对采用新的技术没有多大的动力。

50. A 最后一段提出 the US government to put a price on carbon emissions, 以使 utilities that invest in technologies to reduce carbon emissions will see their efforts rewarded, 即应该有偿提供碳排放量, 使投资于减排的企业得到回报。“put a price”跟选项 A 中的 charge 同义。

VI.

51. Many people think that depression is a normal part of growing older, but it's not true.

52. Bruce continued, “Lots of older people feel desperate because they are not living a satisfying life when they are about to die. But if the old people have some physical disabilities or are seriously ill, their depression will be harder to be noticed.”

53. Brown warned that compared with older adults who are depressed, younger ones usually have more symptoms and thus it's more dangerous for the older adults.

54. Brown suggested that older adults should live a regular life and take part in activities in which they can get joy, goals and a reason for living.

55. Brown also mentioned that whatever kind of activity a person is doing can help prevent depression and the tend to kill himself. Talking to other people is urgent for older people to solve their problems.

Part Four: Cloze Test (10%)

56. between 这里说的是在 3 岁到 11 岁这个年龄段之间的孩子。
57. that 因为此空后文是一个完整的句子, 故用 that 来引导。
58. all 根据后文“nearly every type”可推知此处是“nearly all aspects”。
59. case case in point 是指 a relevant illustrative example。
60. also 前文提到推出了 Hyper Dash, 此处说的是也推出了 Hyper Dash 的一个面向更小儿童版本。
61. called Hyper Dash 的这一版本叫做 Animal Scramble。
62. in 表示在 store 里用介词 in。
63. addition in addition 为固定搭配, “另外”。
64. merging 娱乐和科技融为一体。见前文“technology has crept into nearly all aspects of playtime and nearly every type of toy”, 科技进入了游戏和玩具的方方面面, 有了很好的融合。
65. no 此处暗指一个著名童话, 将精灵从瓶子里放出来就没有办法再将它放回去了, 意指已经将科技融合到娱乐游戏当中, 不能再将它们分离了。

Part Five: Proofreading (10%)

66. admitted→admitting

(after 是介词, 其后应该用动词的动名词形式。)

67. unaccepted→unacceptable

(unaccepted 未被接纳的。unacceptable 令人无法接受的。)

68. (Goglein,) had (worked)

(根据 since 2001 可知此处用完成时。又由下文“Mr. Goglein resigned”可以知道他现在已经辞职不在白宫工作了, 所以用完成时的过去式。)

69. question→questions

(question 是可数名词, 前面 a range of 提示问题不仅一个。)

70. being

(be disappointed in sth. 固定用法, 表示“对某事失望”。此处 being 多余。)