

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

2011

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

梁莉娟 郑玉全 ◎ 主编

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 20 所高校的真题，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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丛书序

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《2017 考博英语 15000 词巧战一本通》《2017 考博英语真题题型全解与仿真实战》《2017 考博英语阅读理解精点 100 篇与名校真题阅读部分全解》《2017 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;全项指导则对所有重点题型(听力、词汇、语法、完形、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

“流水账”似的讲解；真题则是选择将近 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内容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和流程登陆，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，仍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

2016 年 10 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,某种程度上取决于英语成绩的竞争。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20所著名高校最新的博士研究生入学英语试题,是市面同类图书真题最新、最全的一本。真题部分收录了近几年高校博士研究生入学考试英语试题(某些院校最新至2016年),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20所高校博士研究生的入学考试真题,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、浙江工商大学等,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近5年中可以获得的有价值的真题,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,编者将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、2017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。

感谢中央民族大学郭英剑教授、中国人民大学陈世丹教授、北京师范大学章燕教授、中科院石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,书中难免有遗漏或者不当之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

梁莉娟

2016年10月



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2016 年浙江工商大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: Below each sentence there are four words marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- Visitors to India are often surprised to find that Taj Mahal is an almost _____ topic of conversation.
A. unexhausted B. inexhaustible C. inexhaustive D. inexhausting
- English Test in Doctorial entrance examination is designed to observe the examinees' English _____ in reading, writing, and translating.
A. proficiency B. persistency C. consistency D. sufficiency
- Mr. Taylor felt very _____ at the suggestion that he had stolen the car.
A. impatient B. indigenous C. intolerant D. indignant
- Hitler was armed to the teeth when he _____ the Second World War.
A. implemented B. launched C. took D. practiced
- Her interest in growing flowers kept her _____ for the whole week.
A. occupational B. occupant C. preoccupied D. occupied
- Most of the flights have a baggage _____ of 44lbs per passenger.
A. budget B. reservation C. allowance D. limitation
- The image of the volunteers on television advertising provides _____ into people's attitudes toward volunteering.
A. insights B. foresights C. revelations D. specifications
- The tenant must be prepared to decorate the house _____ the terms of the contract.
A. in the vicinity of B. in quest of
C. in accordance with D. in collaboration with
- Special software has been used to enable passengers to call for taxi at a low price, payment _____ by direct debit of their credit cards.
A. making B. is made C. being made D. to be made
- She turned down the well-paid job, _____ not able to pick up her four-year-old son from kindergarten.
A. to be considered B. considering C. being considered D. having considered
- Students should know better not _____ pets like dogs, cats and mice at dormitory.
A. to feed B. feeding C. to have fed D. fed
- _____ much has been known about mammary cancer, the precise way to cure of it still remains largely in the realm of testing.
A. While B. Since C. Because D. When
- With scholars from 24 countries _____ the conference, the committee had a great deal of work to do.



- A. attend B. attended C. attending D. to attend
14. Only by publishing at least five articles on top journals _____ have the chance to be promoted to professors.
A. teachers can B. can teachers C. a teacher can D. can a teacher
15. Many parents are busy sending their children to various talent show. _____ matters to them is to turn their children famous overnight.
A. It B. Anything C. Which D. What
16. The Gymnasium was _____ by April 2014, but now the wall was still nowhere in sight.
A. to be completed B. to complete C. to have completed D. to have been completed
17. The investigation into the food safety incident over dairy products tainted with melamine is _____.
A. preceding B. prescribing C. proceeding D. processing
18. At the sight of this photograph he changed his _____.
A. countenance B. counteragent C. concessions D. counteract
19. G. Barela, a famous football player, was _____ to Manchester United in 2013 by a million pounds.
A. transmitted B. transferred C. transacted D. transported
20. There has been nothing more astonishing in the progress of war which is really the application of the mechanics of force to human nature _____ the position that public opinion occupies.
A. as B. to C. than D. better

II. Reading Comprehension (15%)

Directions: Read the following three passages carefully, and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices given.

Passage One

I am afraid to sleep. I have been afraid to sleep for the last few weeks. I am so tired that, finally, I do sleep, but only for a few minutes. It is not a bad dream that wakes me; it is the reality I took with me into sleep. I try to think of something else. Immediately the woman in the marketplace comes into my mind.

I was on my way to dinner last night when I saw her. She was selling skirts. She moved with the same ease and loveliness I often saw in the women of Laos. Her long black hair was as shiny as the black silk of the skirts she was selling. In her hair, she wore three silk ribbons, blue, green, and white. They reminded me of my childhood and how my girlfriends and I used to spend hours braiding ribbons into our hair.

I don't know the word for "ribbons", so I put my hand to my own hair and, with three fingers against my head, I looked at her ribbons and said "Beautiful." She lowered her eyes and said nothing. I wasn't sure if she understood me (I don't speak Laotian very well).

I looked back down at the skirts. They had designs in them: squares and triangles and circles of pink and green silk. They were very pretty. I decided to buy one of those skirts, and I began to bargain with her over the price. It is the custom to bargain in Asia. In Laos bargaining is done in soft voices and easy moves with the sort of quiet peacefulness.



She smiled, more with her eyes than with her lips. She was pleased by the few words I was able to say in her language, although they were mostly numbers, and she saw that I understood something about the soft playfulness of bargaining. We shook our heads in disagreement over the price; then, immediately, we made another offer and then another shake of the head. She was so pleased that unexpectedly, she accepted the last offer I made. But it was too soon. The price was too low. She was being too generous and wouldn't make enough money. I moved quickly and picked up two more skirts and paid for all three at the price set; that way I was able to pay her three times as much before she had a chance to lower the price for the larger purchase. She smiled openly then, and, for the first time in months, my spirit lifted. I almost felt happy.

The feeling stayed with me while she wrapped the skirts in a newspaper and handed them to me. When I left, though, the feeling left, too. It was as though it stayed behind in marketplace. I left tears in my throat. I wanted to cry. I didn't, of course.

I have learned to defend myself against what is hard; without knowing it, I have also learned to defend myself against what is soft and what should be easy.

I get up, light a candle and want to look at the skirts. They are still in the newspaper that the woman wrapped them in. I remove the paper, and raise the skirts up to look at them again before I pack them. Something falls to floor. I reach down and feel something cool in my hand. I move close to the candlelight to see what I have. There are five long silk ribbons in my hand, all different colours. The woman in the marketplace! She has given these ribbons to me!

There is no defense against a generous spirit, and this time I cry, and very hard, as if I could make up for all the months that I didn't cry.

1. According to the writer, the woman in the marketplace _____.
 - A. refused to speak to her
 - B. was pleasant and attractive
 - C. was selling skirts and ribbons
 - D. recognized her immediately
2. Which of the following is NOT correct?
 - A. The writer was not used to bargaining.
 - B. People in Asia always bargain when buying things.
 - C. Bargaining in Laos was quiet and peaceful.
 - D. The writer was ready to bargain with the woman.
3. The writer assumed that the woman accepted the last offer mainly because woman _____.
 - A. thought that the last offer was reasonable
 - B. thought she could still make much money
 - C. was glad that the writer knew their way of bargaining
 - D. was tired of bargaining with the writer any more
4. When the writer left the marketplace, she wanted to cry, but did not because _____.
 - A. she had learned to stay cool and unfeeling
 - B. she was afraid of crying in public
 - C. she had learned to face difficulties bravely
 - D. she had to show in public that she was strong
5. Why did the writer cry eventually when she looked at the skirts again?
 - A. She suddenly felt very sad.
 - B. She liked the ribbons so much.



C. She was overcome by emotion.

D. She felt sorry for the woman.

Passage Two

Hawaii's native minority is demanding a greater degree of sovereignty over its own affairs. But much of the archipelago's political establishment, which includes the White Americans who dominated until the Second World War and people of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino origin, is opposed to the idea.

The islands were annexed by the US in 1898 and since then Hawaii's native peoples have lived worse than any of its other ethnic groups. They make up over 60 percent of the state's homeless, suffer levels of unemployment and their life span is five years less than the average Hawaiians. They are the only major US native group without some degree of autonomy.

But a sovereignty advisory committee set up by Hawaii's first native governor, John Waihee, has given the natives' cause a major boost by recommending that the Hawaiian natives decide by themselves whether to reestablish a sovereign Hawaiian nation.

However, the Hawaiian natives are not united in their demands. Some just want greater autonomy with the state—as enjoyed by many American Indian natives over matters such as education. This is a position supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), a state agency set up in 1978 to represent to natives' interests and which has now become the moderate face of the native sovereignty movement. More ambitious in the Ka Lahui group, which declared itself a new nation in 1987 and wants full, official independence from the US.

But if Hawaiian natives are given greater autonomy, it is far from clear how many people this will apply to. The state authorities only count as native those people with more than 50 percent Hawaiian blood.

Native demands are not just based on political grievances, though. They also want their claim on 660,000 hectares of Hawaiian crown land to be accepted. It is on this issue that native groups are facing most opposition from the state authorities. In 1933, the state government paid the OHA US \$136 million in back rent on the crown land and many officials say that by accepting this payment the agency has given up its claims to legally own the land. The OHA has vigorously disputed this.

6. Hawaii's native minority refers to _____.

A. Hawaii's ethnic groups

B. people of Filipino origin

C. the Ka Lahui group

D. people with 50% Hawaiian blood

7. Which of the following statement is TRUE of the Hawaiian natives?

A. Sixty percent of them are homeless or unemployed.

B. Their life span is 5 years shorter than average Americans.

C. Their life is worse than that of other ethnic groups in Hawaii.

D. They are the only native group without sovereignty.

8. Which of the following is NOT true of John Waihee?

A. He is Hawaii's first native governor.

B. He has set up a sovereignty advisory committee.

C. He suggested the native people decide for themselves.

D. He is leading the local independence movement.

9. Which of the following groups holds a less radical attitude on the matter of sovereignty?



- A. American Indian natives. B. Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
C. The Ka Lahui group. D. The Hawaiian natives.
10. Various native Hawaiians demand all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. a greater autonomy within the state B. more back rent on the crown land
C. a claim on the Hawaiian crown land D. full independence from the US

Passage Three

Today business cards are distributed by working people of all social classes, illustrating not only the uniqueness of commercial interests but also the fluidity of the world of trade. Whether one is buttonholing potential clients for a carpentry service, announcing one's latest academic appointment, or "networking" with fellow executives, it is permissible to advertise one's talents and availability by an outstretched hand and the statement "Here's my card." As Robert Louis Stevenson once observed, everybody makes his living by selling something. Business cards facilitate this endeavor.

It has not always been this way. The cards that we use today for commercial purposes are a vulgarization of the nineteenth-century social calling cards, an artifact with a quite different purpose. In the Gilded Age, possessing a calling card indicated not that you were interested in forming business relationships, but that your money was so old that you had no need to make a living. For the calling-card class, life was a continual round of social visits, and the protocol (礼遇) governing these visits was inextricably linked to the proper use of cards. Pick up any etiquette manual predating World War I, and you will find whole chapters devoted to such questions as whether a single gentleman may leave a card for a lady; when a lady must, and must not, turn down the edges of a card; and whether an unmarried girl of between fourteen and seventeen may carry more than six or less than thirteen cards in her purse in months beginning with a "J". The calling card system was especially cherished by those who made no distinction between manners and mere form, and its preciousness was well defined by Mrs. John Sherwood. Her 1887 manual called the card "the field mark and device" of civilization.

The business version of the calling card came in around the middle of the century, when the formerly, well defined borders between the commercial and the personal realms were used widely, society mavens (专家) considered it unforgivable to fuse the two realms. Emily Post's contemporary Lilian Eichler called it very poor taste to use business cards for social purposes, and as late as 1967 Amy Vanderbilt counseled that the merchant's marker "may never double for social purposes".

11. According to the author, people distribute their business cards in order to _____.
A. make their living B. show their social status
C. facilitate selling their products D. illustrate the fluidity of the world of trade
12. The sentence "your money was so old" in the second paragraph means _____.
A. you had a lot of money B. your money was useless
C. you had an old pound note D. you inherited a fortune from your ancestor
13. What is NOT true about the calling-card class in the 19th century?
A. They used their calling cards to win ladies' favor.
B. There were guide books on the protocol for them to read.
C. They lived a leisured life without worrying about earning a living.
D. Their use of cards was supposed to go by a set of complex rules of manner.

- ### III. Translate the Following Passages into Chinese (40%)

(2) When proprietary information is a concern, remember that nondisclosure agreements may be a part of one's specifications, and that firms may be evaluated based on their compliance. While vital technologies and product development plans must be protected, foreign sourcing partners must have adequate information to enable them to perform to specifications. If the information is simply too sensitive to share, that may be an argument for making the "make" decision rather than "buy" in considering outsourcing at the outset.

IV. Translate the Following into English (15%)

(参考词汇: multinational companies; outsourcing; intellectual property; double-track)

V. Writing (20%)

1. Give your viewpoint on the statement.
2. Support your viewpoint with one or more examples.
3. Bring what you have discussed to a natural conclusion.

2016 年浙江工商大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与精解

I. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

1. 【题干】去印度的游客惊讶地发现，泰姬陵是谈话中_____的话题。
【精解】B。本题考查同根词的派生含义辨析。unexhausted “取之不尽”，inexhaustible “无穷无尽的”，鲜有 inexhaustive 和 inexhausting 的用法。题干旨在描述泰姬陵在印度永远都是个话题，所以选择 B 最恰当。
2. 【题干】博士入学测试的设置是为了考查被试者英语阅读、写作及翻译的_____。
【精解】A。本题考查形近词辨析。proficiency “专业度”，persistency “坚持性”，consistency “一致性”，sufficiency “充分性”。根据题干含义，填入 proficiency 是正确的。
3. 【题干】泰勒先生对让他盗窃车辆的建议感到十分_____。
【精解】D。本题考查形近词辨析。impatient “不耐烦的”，indigenous “土生土长的”，intolerant “不宽容的”，indignant “生气的”。根据题意，正确答案为 D。
4. 【题干】希特勒在_____二战时，将自己武装到了牙齿。
【精解】B。本题考查惯用搭配。“发动战争”为 “launch the war”。
5. 【题干】她对种花的兴趣让她整整一周_____。
【精解】C。本题考查同根词的辨析。occupational “职业的”，occupant “占据者”，preoccupied “全神贯注的，入神的”，occupied “占据”。根据题意，本题选 C。
6. 【题干】大多数航班_____每位乘客携带 44 磅的行李。
【精解】C。本题考查句意。budget “预算”，reservation “保留”，allowance “津贴，允许”，limitation “限制”。根据题干含义，正确答案为 C。
7. 【题干】电视广告上的志愿者形象折射了人们对志愿者工作态度的_____。
【精解】A。本题考查题意。insight “洞察”，foresight “预测”，revelation “启示”，specification “尺寸，规格”。根据题干上下文，选择 insight 是最合适的。
8. 【题干】租户必须_____合同条款来装修房子。
【精解】C。本题考查词组。in the vicinity of “临近”，in quest of “求索”，in accordance with “依照，与……一致”，in collaboration with “与……合作”。根据题意，正确答案为 C。
9. 【题干】特殊的软件被用来帮助乘客以较低的价格叫到出租车，同时可以使用信用卡直接支付费用。
【精解】D。本题考查非谓语动词。句子已经有完整的主干成分，因此逗号后的结构便不能有谓语动词的出现，可排除 B。同时 payment 与 make 之间应为被动关系，可排除 A。乘客直接用信用卡支付费用并非当下正在进行的状态，因此选用动词不定式，表示目的和方式。
10. 【题干】她拒绝了高薪工作，因为考虑到无法到幼儿园接 4 岁的儿子。
【精解】B。本题考查非谓语动词的各种形式。consider 的逻辑主语为句子的主语，使用 consider 的主动形式，排除 C。“考虑到……”是“拒绝高薪工作”的原因，因此直接使用 considering 即可。
11. 【题干】学生应该知道，在宿舍最好不要养像狗、猫、老鼠之类的宠物。
【精解】A。本题考查固定搭配。better not to do 意思是“最好不要”，因此正确答案为 A。
12. 【题干】尽管对乳腺癌已经有了很多的了解，但如何精确地治疗很大程度上仍在试验阶段。