



高 联 考 博

博士 研究生入学考试

英 语

全国重点院校  
真题解析

主编 吴永麟



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# 前 言

随着我国改革开放逐步深化,经济发展速度日益加快,社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进,对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,加之高等院校研究生教育迅速发展,报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。

博士研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次,是培养高质量专门人才的重要途径。因此,攻读博士学位者,一方面应具备坚实的专业理论基础和很强的科研能力,另一方面还应具备一定水平的外语能力。英语是博士生入学考试中的一门重要课程,英语考试的成绩在一定程度上直接影响考生能否被录取。从全国重点院校的博士研究生入学考试英语试卷来看,向主观题型发展是今后研究生试卷的趋势,如北京航空航天大学、西安交通大学考博试卷中全是主观题型,仅考翻译(汉译英与英译汉)和写作;又如北京大学考博试卷中有篇章改错,还曾采用没有阅读客观题,只有主观问答和阅后写总结。现在增加了英文解释和选择。因此,考生要想取得好成绩,应重视主观题型的备考和能力的提高。

近几年从图书市场的反馈获悉,有关硕士研究生英语考试的辅导资料多种多样,而博士研究生入学英语考试的指导丛书却近乎空白。报考博士研究生的考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从,他们迫切需要一本高质量的考前辅导资料,以解决英语学习中的困难,提高英语水平,加强应试能力。

为了帮助报考博士的考生了解各高等院校考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,我们选编了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、同济大学、南京大学、武汉大学、厦门大学等23余所重点高等院校最近几年博士生入学考试英语试题,并作了较详细的解析,以使考生知晓博士生入学考试对英语能力的要求,从而有重点地进行备考。我们坚信,只要考生认真阅读本书,深化理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧,就一定能够取得好成绩。

北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、同济大学、南京大学、武汉大学、厦门大学等高等院校给我们提供了近年来博士生入学英语考试试题,以及对本书编著有帮助的先生们,在此一并致谢。

由于时间紧、任务重,错误和缺点在所难免,望读者和同行不吝赐教,以备修订时改正。

编 者

2006年9月

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# 2005 年北京大学考博英语试题

## Part One Listening Comprehension

(略)

## Part Two Structure and Written Expression

**Directions:** In each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put the letter of your choice on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (20%)

41. That Pacific island attracts shoals of tourists with its rich \_\_\_\_\_ of folk arts.  
A. heritage                      B. heredity                      C. heroism                      D. hermitage
42. As for the missing funds, the company manager, when demanded to give an explanation, could not even come up with a \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. plaintive                      B. pervasive                      C. perpetual                      D. plausible
43. The government's policies in the past five years have shown a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in emphasizing the necessity of improving the peasants' livelihood.  
A. exaltation                      B. coherence                      C. agony                      D. behavior
44. The Chinese world diving champion was \_\_\_\_\_ from the national team, which news has been front-page report in the country for several days.  
A. displayed                      B. dispersed                      C. disarmed                      D. dismissed
45. A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. into its appearance    B. off its appearance    C. by its appearance    D. to its appearance
46. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Pennsylvania Gazette, Benjamin Franklin tried hard to make the periodical popular.  
A. As owner and editor                      B. While was owner and editor  
C. Having being owner and editor                      D. To be owner and editor
47. \_\_\_\_\_ the First World War, the United States became the dominant force in the motion-picture industry.  
A. It was during the advent under                      B. With the advent of  
C. To follow the advent in                      D. Upon the advent at
48. He had no alternative but \_\_\_\_\_ to fight in the Middle East.  
A. to go                      B. go                      C. going                      D. went
49. Shall we request that the manager \_\_\_\_\_ our suggestion again?  
A. consider                      B. considers                      C. shall consider                      D. must consider
50. He has little trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the tires of his car.  
A. to fix                      B. fix                      C. fixing                      D. with fixing

51. John wishes now that he \_\_\_\_\_ the Spring Festival at home.  
 A. spent                      B. had spent                      C. has spent                      D. did spend
52. The hostess \_\_\_\_\_ the maid \_\_\_\_\_ the table for dinner while we arrived after a three-hour drive from the town.  
 A. told, to make                      B. was telling, to do                      C. told, to lay                      D. was telling, to set
53. Mrs. James \_\_\_\_\_ a divorce from her husband, for she can no longer \_\_\_\_\_ his stormy temper.  
 A. is seeking, put up with                      B. seeks, put down with  
 C. is seeking, put up for                      D. seeks, put down for
54. Before she could shout "look \_\_\_\_\_" to the old man, he was run \_\_\_\_\_ by a car coming from his left.  
 A. back, on                      B. out, over                      C. up, down                      D. ahead, at
55. In the north of the country, the sun always shines \_\_\_\_\_ the vast prairie land in summer.  
 A. brightly on                      B. bright on                      C. bright in                      D. brightly in
56. That grand-sized pine tree \_\_\_\_\_ the horizon.  
 A. stands up well against                      B. stands out good to  
 C. stands out well against                      D. stands up good to
57. "The effect of this medicine \_\_\_\_\_ by midnight," the doctor told Emma, "You had better not try to read tonight."  
 A. will wear off                      B. wears off                      C. will have worn off                      D. will be worn off
58. \_\_\_\_\_, the guest speaker was ushered into the auditorium hall to give the lecture.  
 A. Being shown around the campus                      B. Having shown to the campus  
 C. After been shown around the campus                      D. Having been shown around the campus
59. The new computer virus \_\_\_\_\_, the system was restored to its normal operation.  
 A. having removed                      B. being removed                      C. had been removed                      D. was removed
60. Surveys show that \_\_\_\_\_ less sleep than we think, \_\_\_\_\_ too much sleep could even harm our health.  
 A. not only do we need, but that                      B. not only we need, but also  
 C. not only we need, but that                      D. not only do we need, but also

## Part Three Reading Comprehension

### Section A

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

## Passage One

### Cell Phone Hegemony

I recall how annoying it was years ago when smoking everywhere was legal in California. Many complained about the restrictions when they arrived, but I didn't, because I seriously hated watching shoppers smoking through the tomatoes and lettuce in the vegetable section of the store.

People forget how sickening that used to be, especially with the butts all over the grocery store floor. Tossing a burning smoke on the ground, stomping it with your foot, and leaving it to be swept up by somebody else later was somehow OK.

But laws were passed, and you could finally shop without having to buy broccoli while gagging on a nearby Winston.

Grocery stores are now filled with drips talking on cell phones about their sisters. I believe these obnoxious chatterers are all rebellious smokers getting back at us. This is worse than smoking! How did these phones come to dominate our lives like this, and does anyone even try to resist?

Cell phones now rule the world's collective unconscious in untold ways. What astonishes me about all this is the sociology that has crept up on us. Why do we have this incessant need to chat on cell phones all day long? Test out this thesis. Make a note of a friend who calls you from both a cell phone and a land-line at different times. Time the calls and note the content. The cell phone calls will always be longer and more inane—without exceptions!

61. In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the pronoun "they" in "when they arrive" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. restrictions                      B. shoppers                      C. complaints                      D. people
62. In the third paragraph, "gagging on a nearby Winston" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. near the broccoli counter in the shop was the counter that sold cigarettes
- B. while buying vegetables, one very often inhaled cigarette smoke in the shop
- C. there were many people in the shop who were smoking Winston brand cigarettes
- D. years ago, the majority of the shoppers smoked when buying things
63. According to the 4th paragraph, which of the following statements is true?
- A. People like to talk in grocery stores endlessly about their sisters and family matters.
- B. The obnoxious users of cell phone in public places remind us of the smokers in grocery stores years ago.
- C. Smokers were angry when laws were passed to forbid smoking in groceries, and they now talked loudly in the shops on cell phone to rebel and revenge.
- D. People who now talk incessantly on cell phone in grocery stores are those who liked to smoke there before.
64. What do you think is the water's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To tell the reader that the use of cell phones is as bad as smoking.
- B. To call for a ban on the use of cell phones in the public.

- C. To emphasize the immoral effect of the cell phone on our consciousness.
- D. To draw public attention to the problems caused by the use of cell phones.

## Passage Two

### English as a World Language

English is a victim of its own success. Newspapers in England have noticed that the incorrect use of clichés are marring the smooth flow of a great language whose ability to imbibe and absorb has been one important reason for its success. This success also stems from the language's unique position of being the only one spoken in most parts of the world. Really, English has no boundaries. Even in countries such as Japan and China, which were not colonized by Britain, English is making a determined "conquest".

Unfortunately, such a conquest is not always welcome because a language sometimes doubles as a political weapon. In fact, it has always led a troubled life. It has been disliked, even hated, largely because the people who originally spoke English conquered, colonized and terrorized half the world, or just about. The animosity to the language continues, at least in some places. The bitterness that the French, for instance, have for English is a good example of a language being given a quasi-political role in society.

Fortunately, this aversion does not run as deep as it did some years ago, and there is a growing realization that English is the lingua franca. Many nations, such as China and Japan, have been making serious efforts to promote the language.

But there might be a serious problem if every state or continent were to have its own version of English. As is pointed out by the newspapers of England, with too many variations of the language, a time may come when one group of English-speaking people may not be able to understand another. This is happening where the way Singaporeans speak English. Listen to the Australians pronouncing "e", it sounds like "a". And very possibly, in the future nobody will try to correct school boys and girls for getting their English wrong.

65. In this passage, the success of English refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it has become the most widely used language in the world  
B. it has made a conquest in Japan and China, which were not colonized by Britain  
C. it has beaten other languages such as French  
D. each state or continent has its own version of English
66. The bitterness of the French people toward the English language shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what a political role languages can play in society  
B. how people can attach political significance to which language they speak  
C. languages in fact always fail to play a political role in society  
D. some people like to give languages roles to play
67. In the future, nobody will try to correct children when they speak wrong English, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people all want to promote the learning of English

- B. English will change to be that spoken by Singaporeans and Australians
- C. people will not be able to understand each other
- D. too many versions of English will make it impossible to tell what is correct English

### Passage Three

#### Affluenza

For many people, economic growth and an increase in possessions are signs of progress, but for anti-consumer groups overconsumption and materialism are sicknesses. A recent Public Broadcasting Service coined the term affluenza, which describes consumption of material goods in a strongly negative way.

Affluenza (noun) combines two words: affluence and fluenza. According to anti-consumer and environmental fights organizations, the high consumption life styles of affluence cause people to be less happy even though they are acquiring more "things". The major negative effect on the environment is that overconsumption is depleting the world's natural resources, anti-consumer groups argue. Furthermore, the groups observe that an artificial, ongoing and insatiable quest for things and the money to buy them has replaced the normal desire for an adequate supply of life's necessities, community life, a stable family, and healthy relationships. For example, today's families are replacing items much more frequently than in the past. Many Americans now treat clothing as "disposable", discarding clothes when fashion changes, and creating a boom in thrift stores, and yard sales. The U. S. A. 's largest export is now used clothes. About 2.5 million tons of unfashionable old clothes and rags are sold to Third World countries every year.

68. A coined word is a word that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. combines two words together  
B. is often made by putting words or parts of words together  
C. is made in the way coins are produced  
D. gives an old word a new meaning
69. In the word "affluenza" is implied the meaning that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too much money is a disaster  
B. a life of affluence is like a fluenza  
C. overconsumption is like an epidemic brought by affluence  
D. affluence is a negative thing
70. According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. Consuming insatiably will hasten the exhaustion of natural resources.  
B. A superficial pursuit of material things will bring problems to family relationships.  
C. One positive thing about overconsumption of Americans is that large exports of used clothes are sent to Third World countries.  
D. Americans nowadays are replacing their cars, TV sets and furniture very frequently.

## Section B

**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 the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15%)

### America Loses a Great Public Thinker

Arthur Miller's death last week meant more than the loss of an outstanding playwright. It was the loss of a great public thinker who believed strongly that the essence of America—its greatness was in its promises. (71) Miller knew what ignorance and fear and the madness of crowds, especially when exploited by sinister leadership, could do to those promises. (72) His greatest concerns, "were with the moral corruption brought on by bending one's ideals to society's dictates, buying into the values of a group when they conflict with the voice of personal conscience." (73) The individual in Miller's view, had an abiding moral responsibility for his or her own behavior, and for the behavior of society as a whole. He said that "I felt that as improbable as it might seem, there were moments when an individual conscience was all that could keep a world from falling."

Miller saw some of the differences in two sharply defined eras: the depression-wracked 1930s and the prosperous postwar 1950s. It was perhaps around 1936, people who used to mind no politics began thinking for the first time of common action as a way out of their impossible conditions. (74) By the early '50s the agony of the Depression was gone. McCarthyism was in flower. After the '50s, however, Americans became more practical and pragmatic. The dean of the University of Michigan was complaining that his students' highest goal was to fit in with corporate America rather than to separate truth from falsehood. (75) "They become experts at grade-getting, but there's less speculating about the wrongs of the world and ideal solutions something no employer was interested in." Now Miller is gone, and if we are not wise enough to pay attention, his uncomfortable truths will die with him.

## Part Four Cloze Test

**Directions:** Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10%)

Superstition is a difficult question. We cannot quite say that superstition in Britain is dead. Its history is both 76 long and too recent for that, and indeed you will find many relics of it in modern Britain. But they are only relics connected chiefly with vague notions of good luck and 77 luck. It is unlucky, for instance, to walk under a ladder, or to spill salt, or break a mirror, or to have 78 to do with number 13; whereas a horseshoe brings good 79, and people jokingly touch wood' 80 prevent the return of a past misfortune. There are still many strange country remedies against sickness 81 are obviously superstitious. But the real measure of superstition is fear. In this 82 there is no superstition in Britain. British people as a whole do 83 believe in evil influences or evil spirits. Sickness and misfortune are not the 84 of witchcraft, but of dirt or chance or

foolishness or inefficiency. Witches belong 85 to history books.

## Part Five Proofreading

**Directions:** *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered and underlined sentence or part of a sentence. You may have to change a word, add a word or just delete a word. If you change a word, cross it out with a slash ( \ ) and write the correct word near 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10% )*

### Examples:

eg. 1. (86) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET: (86) began

eg. 2. (87) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET: (87) ( Scarcely ) had ( they )

(86) Each day, 50,000 shiny, fire-engine-red Gala apples work the way through a sprawling factory in Swedesboro, N. J. (87) Inside, 26 machines wash them, core them, peel them, seed them, slice them, chill them. At the end of the line, (88) they are dunked in a solution of calcium ascorbate and now deposited into little green bags featuring a jogging Ronald McDonald. From there, (89) the bags make their way in refrigerated trucks to refrigerated containers in distribution centers, and then to thousand of McDonald's restaurants up and down the Eastern Seaboard. (90) No more than 14 days before leaving the plant, the fruit will take the place of French fries in some child's Happy Meal.

The apple slices, called Apple Dippers, are a symbol of how McDonald's is trying to offer healthier food to its customers (91) and to answer the many critics who contend that most of its menu is poor nutritional quality. (92) McDonald's has also not introduced a variety of "premium" salads, which will soon be joined by a salad of grapes, walnuts—and, of course, apples.

(93) Yet it still remains to be seen these new offerings will assuage the concerns of public health officials and other critics of McDonald's highly processed fat—and calorie-laden sandwiches, drinks and fries. (94) So far, however, they have not—at least not have entirely. But this much is already clear: just as its staple meals of burger and fries have made McDonald's the largest single buyer of beef and potatoes in the country, (95) its new focus on fresh fruits and vegetables is making the company a minor player in \$ 80 billion American produce industry.

## Part Six Writing

**Directions:** *Write a short composition of about 250 to 300 words on the topic given below. And write the composition on the ANSWER SHEET. (15% )*

## 2005 年北京大学考博英语试题 参考答案与解析

### Part One Listening Comprehension

(略)

### Part Two Structure and Written Expression

41. A heritage: 传统, 遗产; heredity: 遗传, 形质遗传; heroism: 英勇, 英雄主义; hermitage: 隐居处, 修道院。of folk arts 修饰要填的词, 根据前面的 attracts shoals of tourists (吸引大量的旅游者) 可知, 应选 A。
42. D plaintive: 悲哀的, 哀伤的; pervasive: 遍布的, 普遍的; perpetual: 永久的, 永续的; plausible: 似乎可能的, 似乎可信的。要填的词修饰 explanation, 所以只有选用 D 符合句意。
43. B exaltation: 提升, 提高; coherence: 连贯性, 一致性; agony: 苦恼, 极大的痛苦; behavior: 举止, 行为。根据后面的 in emphasizing the necessity of improving the peasants' livelihood 可知, 应选 B。
44. D display: 陈列, 展示; disperse: 使分散, 使散开; disarm: 解除武装, 放下武器; dismiss: 使离开, 开除, 通常与 from 搭配使用。根据后面的 from the national team 可知, 应选 D。
45. C appearance 通常与 by 或 to 搭配, 所以 A 和 B 不对; by appearances 的意思是“在外表上, 根据外表”; to all appearances 的意思是“显然, 看来”。选 C 符合句意。
46. A 要填的词应该是 Benjamin Franklin 的同位语, 是在介绍他。前后句子并不是转折关系, 所以选 B 不对; C 的表达不对; D 表示目的, 与后面句子的意思不连贯。只有选 A 符合句意。
47. B advent 通常构成 with the advent of 短语, 意思是“随着……的到来”。应选 B。
48. A have no alternative but to do 是固定用法, 意思是“除……外别无选择, 只有”。应选 A。
49. A request 后面的从句应该用虚拟语气, 谓语动词应该用 should + 动词原形, 其中的 should 可以省略, 直接用动词原形。应选 A。
50. C have trouble doing sth. 是固定用法, 意思是“做某事有困难”。应选 C。
51. B 根据句子中的 wish 可知, 本句话是表示与事实相反的虚拟语气, 谓语动词应该用完成形式。应选 B。
52. D 根据句子中的 while 可知, 本句话表示某个动作发生时另一个动作正在发生, 所以 A 和 C 不对; 说 do the table for dinner 显然不对。应选 D。
53. A 根据前面的 divorce from her husband 可知, 后面的句子表示不能“忍受”之意。put up with 的意思是“容忍”, 所以应选 A。
54. B 根据后面的 by a car coming from his left 可知, 要填的短语表示“小心”之意; look out 的意思

是“小心”,而 run down 的意思是“撞倒”,所以应选 B。

55. A 要填的词修饰 shines,应该是副词,所以 B 和 C 不对;“在草原上”通常用 on the prairie,所以应选 A。
56. C 用 good 修饰动词词组显然不对,所以 B 和 D 不能选用;stand up against 的意思是“抵抗,同……对抗”,stand out against 的意思是“在……下显得特别醒目”。句子的主语是 grand-sized pine tree,所以应选 C。
57. B wear off 的意思是“逐渐消失,逐渐减弱”。本句话讲的是药效,是普遍规律,所以句子应该用一般现在时态。应选 B。
58. D 参观校园这个动作应该是在 was ushered in to the auditorium hall 之前发生的,应该用完成时态,所以 A 和 C 不能选用;the guest speaker 是被引导参观校园的,应该用被动语态,所以 B 也不对。应选 D。
59. B 计算机病毒应该是被清除,所以 A 不能选用;计算机病毒被清除与后面的 the system was restored to its normal operation 之间为因果关系,所以 C 和 D 也不能选用;独立主格结构可以表示原因。应选 B。
60. A not only 用在句首时句子应该倒装,所以 B 和 C 不能选用;too much sleep could even harm our health 是一个从句,应该有引导词连接,所以 D 也不能选用。应选 A。

## Part Three Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### Passage One

61. A 词义题。文章第一段第二句指出:当开始出现各种限制时,许多人对此抱怨,但我却不抱怨,因为我很讨厌看到购物者在商店卖蔬菜的地方吸烟。这说明,该词指的是各种限制措施。这与 A 的意思符合。其它选项都是误解了该词的指代内容。
62. B 词义题。文章前面两段提到了有些人购物时吸烟的问题,第三段指出:法律得到通过,你终于可以在购物时不必忍受有人在旁边吸烟。Winston 指的是英国首相丘吉尔,他的典型动作就是不停地抽雪茄,文中是将周围的吸烟者比作丘吉尔。这说明,该短语指的是在商店购物时吸烟的人。这与 B 的意思符合。A 和 C 明显与文章的意思不符;文中并没有说以前大多数购物者在购物时吸烟,所以 D 不对。
63. B 细节题。文章第四段指出:现在,商店到处都是用手机闲聊的人;我认为,这些令人讨厌的人都是反抗我们的吸烟者。这说明,用手机闲聊的人使人想起了吸烟者,他们都令人讨厌。这与 B 的意思符合。A 与文章的意思相反;文中并没有说用手机闲聊的人就是以前的吸烟者,所以 C 和 D 不对。
64. D 主旨题。文章前面几段介绍了以前在商店购物时有人吸烟的问题,随后引出了现在许多人用手机闲聊的问题,说明了问题的严重性,并指出:这些手机如何像这样主宰我们的生活,有人尝试去反抗这种做法吗?这说明,作者写本文是为了提请人们关注手机闲聊带来的问题。D 可以表达作者的目的。A 和 C 明显曲解了作者的目的;作者并没有提出禁止用手机的观点,所

以 B 不是作者的目的。

### Passage Two

65. **A** 细节题。文章第一段指出:英语的这种成功也源于它是世界上大多数地区唯一使用的语言的独特地位;实际上,英语没有国界,即使在不是英国殖民统治的国家,英语也在取得决定性的统治地位。这说明,英语的成功指的是它是世界上广泛使用的语言这个事实。这与 A 的意思符合。B 是曲解了第一段最后一句话的意思;第一段中没有提到 C;D 是一种假设,并且也不是第一段的内容。
66. **B** 细节题。文章第二段指出:不幸的是,这种征服并不总是受到欢迎,因为一种语言有时兼作一种政治武器;法国人憎恨英语就是被赋予政治目的的典型例子。这说明,法国人憎恨英语表明,人们可以赋予他们所讲的语言政治意义。这与 B 的意思符合。A 和 D 不准确;C 与文章的意思相反;
67. **D** 细节题。文章第四段指出:因为有太多的变异,所以可能会出现一群讲英语的人弄不懂另一群讲英语者的意思;非常有可能的是,将来不会有人尝试纠正学生的英语错误。这说明,原因是变异太多,不能确定谁是正确的。这与 D 的意思符合。文章第三段只提到了中国和日本努力提高英语水平,并不是说所有人都这样,所以 A 不对;文中没有提到 B;文中说的是可能出现一群讲英语的人弄不懂另一群人的意思,并不是肯定会出现这种状况,所以 C 不对。

### Passage Three

68. **B** 细节题。文章第一段指出:最近的公共无线电广播电台杜撰了 affluenza 这个词,用来描述有形商品以一种非常消极的方式消费。coin 的意思是“设计、创造新单词或短语”。这说明,coined word 指的是人为创造出来的词。这与 B 的意思符合。文中说的是 affluenza 是杜撰的词,该词把两个单词合并,并不是说 coined word 是合并两个单词,所以 A 不对;C 是误解了 coin 一词的意思;文中没有提到 D。
69. **C** 推论题。文章第二段指出:Affluenza 合并了两个单词,也就是富裕和流感;根据一些组织的观点,富裕带来的高消费生活方式使得人们更不快乐,即使他们获得了更多的东西,这对环境产生的负面影响就是,过度的消费正在导致世界的自然资源枯竭。由此可知,该词隐含着“过度消费是由富裕导致的”之意。这与 C 的意思符合。其它选项都是误解了该词的含意。
70. **C** 细节题。文章最后指出:许多美国人认为衣服是“可任意使用的”,当时尚改变时,他们就会抛弃这些衣服;美国最大的出口产品就是旧衣服,每年有 250 吨过时的旧衣服被卖到第三世界国家。这是文章在提到了过度消费对环境造成负面影响后列举的实例,说明这种做法不是正面的,所以 c 对。A 与文章第二段第三句话的意思符合;B 与文章第二段第四句话的意思符合;D 与文章第二段第五、六句话的意思符合。

### Section B

71. Miller understood what kind of damage the ignorance, fear and the madness of crowds could do to the essence of America if evil leaders take advantage of them.