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博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组 编著



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考博英语阅读理解、 翻译与写作高分突破 R E E A F

中国加入 WTO 之后,改革开放逐步深化,与国外进行的经济、贸易、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作也更加紧密,从而对我国人才的知识水平提出了更高的要求。社会对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,报考博士、硕士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。从整体上看,由于博士生招生形势的不断发展,各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大,对考生的外语水平要求也越来越高,特别是听、说能力。攻读博士学位的学生,一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较高水平的外语能力。

综合考察最近的图书市场,有关硕士研究生英语考试的辅导资料很多,而直接针对博士研究生入学英语考试的指导用书几近空白。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,他们迫切需要一套高质量的考前辅导资料,以应对考博英语的实际要求,帮助其把握命题规律,在考试中获取高分。

博士研究生入学英语考试主要测试听力、语法、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译、写作等方面的知识,各个招生院校的试题尽管具体的考查范围有些出入,但是基本上都是在这些题型的范畴内出题。具体考查内容归纳总结如下:

听力部分主要测试考生对一般性听力材料的理解与判断能力,要求考生听过一遍后回答所提问题。主要考查考生如下能力: (1) 判断对话场景; (2) 判断人物关系及身份;

- (3) 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度; (4) 理解话语要点和含义; (5) 获取具体信息;
- (6) 理解中心思想; (7) 进行有关的判断和推理。

词汇部分主要测试考生是否具备一定的词汇量和根据上下文对词和词组意义进行判断的能力。每道题有一个留有空白的英文句子,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出可填在空白处的最恰当的词或词组。

完形填空部分主要测试考生在语篇层次上的理解能力以及对词汇表达方式和结构掌握 的程度。考生应具有借助词汇、句法及上下文线索对语言进行综合分析和应用的能力,要 求考生就篇章所留空白从四个选项中选出最佳答案。

阅读理解部分主要测试考生在规定时间内通过阅读获取相关信息的能力。考生须完成 1800~2000 词的阅读量 (3~6 篇短文),并作答文后题目。要求考生能: (1) 掌握中心思想、主要内容和具体细节; (2) 进行相关的判断和推理; (3) 准确把握某些词和词组在上下文中的特定含义; (4) 领会作者观点和意图、判断作者的态度。

翻译部分要求考生将一篇近400词的英语短文中有下划线的句子翻译成汉语,主要测试考生是否能从语篇的角度正确理解英语原句的意思,并能用准确、达意的汉语书面表达

出来。

写作部分要求考生按照命题、所给提纲或背景图表,写出一篇不少于 200 个单词的短文。目的是测试考生用英语表达思想或传递信息的能力,以及对英文写作基础知识的实际运用能力。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解各高等院校考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,并通过有效的考前试题训练掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧,提高得分能力,我们根据多年的教学实践经验,在认真分析了北京大学、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50余所重点高等院校最近几年博士生入学考试英语试题的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后,倾情奉献了这套博士研究生入学考试英语辅导用书,包括《考博英语综合辅导教程》、《考博英语全国重点院校真题详解》、《考博英语模拟试卷与精解》、《考博英语词汇分级考点详注》、《考博英语词汇、语法与完形填空高分突破》、《考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破》共六本。

一、作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

本套书的编著者长期从事考博英语命题、阅卷与辅导,对考博英语的考点非常熟悉。 他们具有相当丰富的辅导和教学经验,深谙命题规律和出题动态,从而使本套书具有极高的权威性。本套书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家、学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色,编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本套书全面吸收了同类图书的优点,结合作者丰富的辅导经验,博采众长,推陈出新,使图书结构和内容具有鲜明的创新特色。下面分别加以介绍。

《考博英语综合辅导教程》:参考全国重点院校的最新考试大纲,按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中,特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题,并给出答案和解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题进行自测,巩固复习成果。该书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《考博英语全国重点院校真题详解》:历史是一面镜子,了解过去可以预知未来。通过对历年试题的详细解析,考生可以了解命题原则与规律。研习有代表性的院校的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态、获取高分的最佳捷径。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点。

《考博英语模拟试卷与精解》:许多考生缺乏实际临场经验。该书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活解题的能力,为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的解析和参考答案。考生可以利用模拟试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

《考博英语词汇分级考点详注》: 该书包括博士生入学考试基本词汇及其衍生词汇共计万余例。该书最大的亮点就是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合,将全国重点院校的词汇测试试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析,让考生能巩固对该词的掌握和运用,做到记单词与考试紧密结合,对考试内容融会贯通。

《考博英语词汇、语法与完形填空高分突破》: 该书以重点、难点和疑点为依据,在精

心研究重点院校真题的基础上,组织编写了同步练习题,相信会对考生有所裨益。该书难易结合,试题与考试真题难易程度相当,它系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。通过做同步练习题,考生可以牢固掌握词汇、语法与完形填空的相关内容,融会贯通,举一反三,为最后获取高分打下坚实的基础。

《考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破》: 作者在认真研究全国重点院校的阅读理解、翻译与写作部分的相关试题以后,编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化练习题,让 考生能见识、熟悉考查的各种题型,达到熟能生巧的境地。

实践证明,一套好的复习资料,能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的效果。我们以考博英语专家组辅导经验的深厚积累,以在继承中创新、在开拓中前进的精神,凭借阵容强大的专家编写队伍,向广大考生奉献这套辅导书,希望能帮助考生在考试中蟾宫折桂,夺得高分!

在本套书的编写过程中,得到了北京大学、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、西安交通大学、厦门大学等高等院校给我们提供的大力支持,在此表示由衷的感谢。

参加本套书编写的除了主要编写者索玉柱、成芬、刘爽外,还有谭莉、王新会、赵艳萍、吴盈敏、崔杰凯、欧明少波、张晓燕、张孜、江海波、刘仕文、宋纪新、杨勇、王宁、张磊、崔军胜、赵秀云、程立元、陈金贞、叶充、张杰、管卫勇、孙摇遥、洪潇、李征、罗福生、郭庆、梅涛、陈娜等同志,在此一并表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编著者 于北大燕园

考博英语阅读理解、 翻译与写作高分突破 O R E W C R D

目前,我国博士生入学英语考试采取的是各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法,各个院校的考试重点、命题特点都有相当大的不同。国内没有统一的考试大纲,这主要是由于国内没有对博士生入学英语考试采取统考形式。从整体上看,各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大,对考生的外语水平要求也越来越高,特别是听说能力。国际化人才首先要具备良好的外语水平,包括听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。

教育部《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》提出,博士生入学考试的 3 门课程之一一博士生英语入学考试的理论指导标准是:"博士生入学时,其英语水平原则上应达到或略高于硕士生的水平";应具有"熟练的阅读能力"、"较好的写作能力"和"一定的听说能力"。博士生英语入学考试很大程度上是一种水平测试,很多考生能用英语进行流利的交流,但在博士生入学考试中英语成绩却没能过线。考博英语考查的不只是英语方面的基础知识,而是基础知识与实际应用能力的综合。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考试的趋势,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,仅考汉译英、英译汉和写作;又如北京大学考博试卷中有篇章改错题,阅读题还曾采用没有客观题、只有主观问答和阅后写总结的形式,现在又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。

英语成绩一直是筛选考生入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度,也是考生参加博士生入学 考试中最大的障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课的缘故,而是由于英语考试未达到所报考学校最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。

根据统计,全国博士生入学英语考试录取分数线总体呈上升趋势,这主要是由于报考人数的增加和整体考生水平的提高。但也有许多院校的录取分数线几年之内没有任何变化,呈持续稳定趋势。近年来各院校博士生入学英语考试实际录取分数线在 50~60 分之间波动,有的院校少数专业破格录取分数也可能降到 50 分以下。

通过对国内重点院校近年考题进行分析可知,翻译(汉译英和英译汉)和写作平均占总分的30分左右,最高的为财政部财政科研所的70分,最低的为北京大学的15分。一些院校考试题型中特别强调某一方面的测试,如北京师范大学的题型比较特殊,翻译和写作占55分,阅读占30分,听力占15分;财政部财政科研所翻译和写作就占了70分,并且听力没有和笔试合计,这说明了该研究所对阅读和写作要求较高;天津大学博士生入学英语测试中没有阅读理解题,而是用其他考试题型代替阅读理解。因此在复习的时候,考生要有针对性地强化训练。对于同时报考两所院校的考生,尤其要注意不同院校的题型差别。

为了更好地帮助考生复习,了解各高等院校考博英语命题特点和出题动态,我们参照

一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了 50 多所高校的 150 多份历年考博英语真 题,在认真分析近几年多所院校博士生入学英语考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之 后,倾情奉献了这本《考博英语阅读理解、翻译与写作高分突破》。

本书特点如下:

一、名师主笔,编写阵容强大

本书的主编都是考博英语的首席主讲专家,他们都在全国一线亲自辅导广大考生的考 前复习,有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,他们将清华大 学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威信息浓缩成本书。

二、自成体系, 经典备考范例

本书紧紧联系当前各个高校考博英语的考试动态以及最新形式与政策,注重实际操作 演练。本书以真题为纽带,编写了足量的同步辅导与强化训练习题,严格贴近考试真题难 度和深度。

本书除了习题本身贴近考博英语真题以外,还详细拆解应试技巧,练习题目后面均附 有详细的解答。考生只要能认真阅读本书,深化理解、熟悉各种题型并熟练运用各种解题

由于时间有限,不当之处在所难免,望广大读者和专家批评指正。

丽衣哥英是只不的音楽形英剧学。影片的交供影似哥英中发展绝人也立即许同一篇编著者

考博英语阅读理解、 翻译与写作高分突破 のNTF 泉TS

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Chapter 1_{第一章}

阅读理解

第一节 阅读理解基本考情分析

根据对全国重点院校博士生入学英语考试题型进行分析,阅读理解分值平均为 30 分左右,最高为 50 分,最低为 15 分(如下表所示)。阅读理解部分主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据文章(每篇约 5 道题目,总长度约 1 600 词)的内容,从每题所给出的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案。

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国内部分院校博士生入学英语考试阅读理解分值比较

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节。
 - (2) 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念。
 - (3) 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等。
- (4) 能理解某句、某段的意义,并能把握全篇的文脉,即句与句、段与段之间的关系,并能据此进行推理和判断。
- (5) 能根据材料所提供的信息,结合应有的常识正确判断生词和短语的含义。

(一) 阅读理解题的命题依据及趋势

阅读理解题主要考查考生获取准确信息的能力。考查方式包括两大类:一类为客观理解题,即理解文章中叙述的具体事实和抽象概念;另一类为主观理解题,即通过阅读文章,对文章的主旨和深层的意义、作者的意图和态度以及整篇文章的逻辑关系有更深入的理解,并据此进行推理和判断。

根据对近几年阅读理解试卷的分析,可推测未来该题型仍会保持其命题的基本原则,

在选择文段方面会涉及更多交际功能强、实用性强的应用文、说明文等,涉及人文、社会、历史、科学、政经等多领域的题材。题目设计会进一步向较深层次发展,需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰富的相关知识积累。综合归纳、推理判断以及细节转换理解题会更加突出。

在解题中,可将题型进行分类,还应明确命题立意,如:

- (1) 注意篇章结构组织的分析理解题的立意。
- (2) 注意词语转换理解题的立意。
- (3) 注意细节理解题中转换理解的立意。

题目设计上无一道题可直接"对号入座",均要通过词义语意进行转换理解,需找到与之对应的相近意义的词和句,有时要进行快速计算或归纳。

- (4) 注意判断推理题的立意。
- 一般可分事实判断推理题和识别语气心态题两种。
- (5) 注意主旨理解的立意。

考生在解答此类题目时,应仔细寻找文中的关键句。

(二) 阅读理解题的解题对策及技巧

根据历年的试卷命题特点,英语篇章阅读理解题对考生提出了如下的能力要求:

- (1) 丰富的英语词语知识和巩固、扎实、熟练的英语语法知识。
- (2) 综合运用各项英语基础知识和阅读技巧,进行快速阅读以获取信息的能力。
- (3) 正确的阅读方法、科学的阅读技巧和合理的阅读速度。
- (4) 正确分析认识文章结构,理解各段落、各层次之间的逻辑关系和表达方法。
- (5) 要求信息全面、理解深刻、推导合理、判断准确。
- (6) 丰富的阅历、广博的知识。

从历年的考博试题来看,这种能力要求反映在选择题中,具体可分为:认定事实,理解主题,理解支撑细节,综合概括,推导结论,推理判断,联想猜测,辨别语气,理解人物性格,识别图形等等。如果把这些试题的考查内容概括起来,基本上可分为四类试题。①猜测词义题。②理解认定事实题(直接理解和语意转换理解)。③归纳概括题。④推理判断题。下面集中分析上述四种题型的特点、具体要求以及应试中应注意的问题,并结合近年试题加以举例说明。

1. 猜测词义题

考生猜测词义的能力,即掌握一些猜测生词词义的方法,对排除阅读中某些生词的干扰、降低生词率、提高阅读速度和理解能力是必不可少的。这是考生英语阅读理解能力的一个重要组成部分。在做此类题时考生可以尽可能地利用上下文来猜测词义,推求未知。在用我们熟悉的词或短语来猜测不熟悉的词义时,应注意:①要对上下文已知部分进行逻辑推理。②有时还必须进行语法分析,特别要注意判断词与词之间的关系。③有时也可依据自己的常识和经验进行判断。

2. 理解认定事实题

在阅读测试中,这类题占大部分,多数是针对文章(段落)中的细节而设计的。这类题一般只针对文章中某一个特定的细节,也可能涉及若干个细节,或者针对文章的主要事

实,或利用图表、图形、地图来表示信息等。这类题一般分两种。第一种是直接理解题。这种题的答案与原文直接挂钩,在原文中一目了然,可以直接找到。这种题难度低,只要考生读懂文章就能得分,属于低层次题。第二种是词义转换题。这种题常常是原文有关词语和句子的转换,不能在原文中直接找到答案。它要求考生能理解原文中某个短语或句子的含义。这种题属于中层次题,在历年考博试题中占大多数。

这类题主要考查考生把握全文主题和理解中心思想的能力,包括分析、归纳文章的段落大意、重要情节、人物特征的能力。这种试题要求考生能把握文章的总体,并真正理解主题和中心句;要求能较好地运用概念、判断、归纳、推理等逻辑思维的方法,难度较大,属于高层次题。在考查考生这方面的阅读理解能力时,重点是考查短文(段落)的主题(subject)、中心思想(main idea)、标题(title)或写作目的(purpose)。

4. 推理判断题

推理是要求考生在阅读过程中沟通外现的和内含的、已述的和未述的含义。判断是要求考生以文章提供的事实为依据,经过分析、思考形成这种或那种观点。它们都要求考生尽量考虑文中的全部信息或事实,在通盘理解文章的基础上去领会作者的言外之意,并作出正确的推理和判断。这就是对文章深层意义的把握,属于最高层次阅读理解题。

阅读理解题的解题技巧有:

- (1) 通读文章时不要做题,第二遍阅读时再做题。
- (2) 遇到生词不要急。试题中如出现生词,一般会注上中文词义。如果遇到没有注出词义的情况,考生应这样处理:
 - 1) 利用构词法知识来猜测词义。
 - 2) 人名、地名等专有名词,不必弄清其中文意思。
- 3)有些普通名词要根据上下文去猜测其意义。某些与主旨及答题无关的不常见的名词,如表示动物、树木、建筑、机器、食物的词,只要能确定其大致的类别即可。一些不影响答题的形容词及副词也可不必过多花费时间。
- 4)对于有的生词,试卷上故意不注明词义,而把它编成词语释义题。考生要根据上下文选出表达该词在文中的意义的选项。
 - (3) 弄清问题所指,作出正确选择。
- 1) 有的问题是针对文章中的一句话设计的,因此,可以从文章的那句话中找到正确答案。
- 2) 有的问题是针对一段话所陈述的事实设计的,因此,可以从文章的那段话中找到正确答案。
- 3) 有的问题是针对整篇文章设计的,或者问全文的中心思想,或者要求给文章确定标题,或者要求指出事情发生的先后顺序,或者要求判断地理位置和相互关系。这类题要求考生认真弄懂全文意思,根据文中提供的信息或线索进行逻辑推理。
- (4) 采用排除法,排除以下洗项: bood a sa good some and long income and sale at
- 1)与文中陈述的事实相反的选项。 how to led a religion is on the last on another last on
- 3) 与全文内容或句子意义不沾边的选项。 (State of the last of the second with the second of the second o

- 4) 不合情理或荒谬的选项。
- 5) 表示间接或次要因素的选项(如果选项中既有直接因素,也有间接或次要因素,应选前者,排除后者)。
- (5) 不以阅读速度回行。

考生在阅读文字时由于理解的需要,通常速度较为缓慢,倘若一行结束后,用此速度 回到下一行首,无形中会挤占宝贵的阅读时间。建议考生养成快速回行的习惯,即比阅读 文字的速度快一倍左右迅速回行。这样做,一方面会节省不少时间,另一方面也会使思维 速度加快,其好处是不言而喻的。

第二节 重点院校真题演练

Text 1

A considerable part of Facebook's appeal stems from its miraculous fusion of distance with intimacy, or the illusion of distance with the illusion of intimacy. Our online communities become engines of self-image, and self-image becomes the engine of community. The real danger with Facebook is not that it allows us to isolate ourselves, but that by mixing our appetite for isolation with our vanity, it threatens to alter the very nature of solitude. The new isolation is not of the kind that Americans once idealized, the lonesomeness of the proudly nonconformist, independent-minded, solitary stoic, or that of the astronaut who blasts into new worlds. Facebook's isolation is a grind. What's truly staggering about Facebook usage is not its volume—750 million photographs uploaded over a single weekend—but the constancy of the performance it demands. More than half its users—and one of every 13 people on Earth is a Facebook user—log on every day. Among 18-to-34-yearolds, nearly half check Facebook minutes after waking up, and 28 percent do so before getting out of bed. The relentlessness is what is so new, so potentially transformative. Facebook never takes a break. We never take a break. Human beings have always created elaborate acts of self-presentation. But not all the time, not every morning, before we even pour a cup of coffee.

Nostalgia for the good old days of disconnection would not just be pointless, it would be hypocritical and ungrateful. But the very magic of the new machines, the efficiency and elegance with which they serve us, obscures what isn't being served: everything that matters. What Facebook has revealed about human nature—and this is not a minor revelation—is that a connection is not the same thing as a bond, and that instant and total connection is no salvation, no ticket to a happier, better world or a more liberated version of humanity. Solitude used to be good for self-reflection and self-reinvention. But now we are left talking about who we are all the time, without ever really thinking about who we

are. Facebook denies us a pleasure whose profundity we had underestimated; the chance to forget about ourselves for a while, the chance to disconnect. (北京大学 2013 年试题)

- 1. Which of the following statements regarding the power of Facebook can be inferred from the passage? Word wall roted word as will like sometonic actions and vill
- A. It creates the isolation people want.
- B. It delivers a more friendly world.
- C. It produces intimacy people lack in the real world.
- D. It enables us to be social while avoiding the mess of human interaction.
- 2. Which of the following statements about the underside of Facebook is supported by the information contained in this passage?
 - A. It imprisons people in the business of self-presentation.
- B. It causes social disintegration.
 - C. It makes people vainer.
 - D. It makes people lonelier.
- 3. Which of the following best states "the new isolation" mentioned by the author?
 - A. It is full of the spirit of adventure.
- B. It is the extension of individualism.
- C. It has a touch of narcissism.
 - D. It evolves from the appetite for independence.
- 4. Which of the following belongs to the category of "something that matters" according to the passage? and all our year abal to slig a at 11 fail second a lower noithfurned

A. Constant connection. B. Instant communication.

C. Smooth sociability. D. A human bond.

5. Which of the following conclusions about Facebook does the author want us to might find a public once again engaged in this great adventure that has been going ?warb

A. It creates friendship.

B. It denies us the pleasure of socializing.

C. It opens a new world for us. D. It draws us into a paradox.

B. Newton's laws of force and grave 2 traff ted science for \$50 years

Most scholars agree that Isaac Newton, while formulating the laws of force and gravity and inventing the calculus in the late 1600s, probably knew all the science there was to know at the time. In the ensuing 350 years an estimated 50 million research papers and innumerable books have been published in the natural sciences and mathematics. The modern high school student probably now possesses more scientific knowledge than Newton did, yet science to many people seems to be an impenetrable mountain of facts.

One way scientists have tried to cope with this mountain is by becoming more and more specialized. Another strategy for coping with the mountain of information is to largely ignore it. That shouldn't come as a surprise. Sure, you have to know a lot to be a scientist,

but knowing a lot is not what makes a scientist. What makes a scientist is ignorance. This may sound ridiculous, but for scientists the facts are just a starting place. In science, every new discovery raises 10 new questions.

By this calculus, ignorance will always grow faster than knowledge. Scientists and laypeople alike would agree that for all we have come to know, there is far more we don't know. More important, every day there is far more we know we don't know. One crucial outcome of scientific knowledge is to generate new and better ways of being ignorant: not the kind of ignorance that is associated with a lack of curiosity or education but rather a cultivated, high-quality ignorance. This gets to the essence of what scientists do: they make distinctions between qualities of ignorance. They do it in grant proposals and over beers at meetings. As James Clerk Maxwell, probably the greatest physicist between Newton and Einstein, said, "Thoroughly conscious ignorance ... is a prelude to every real advance in knowledge."

This perspective on science—that it is about the questions more than the answers—should come as something of a relief. It makes science less threatening and far more friendly and, in fact, fun. Science becomes a series of elegant puzzles and puzzles within puzzles—and who doesn't like puzzles? Questions are also more accessible and often more interesting than answers; answers tend to be the end of the process, whereas questions have you in the thick of things.

Lately this side of science has taken a backseat in the public mind to what I call the accumulation view of science—that it is a pile of facts way too big for us to ever hope to conquer. But if scientists would talk about the questions, and if the media reported not only on new discoveries but the questions they answered and the new puzzles they created, and if educators stopped trafficking in facts that are already available on Wikipedia—then we might find a public once again engaged in this great adventure that has been going on for the past 15 generations. (北京大学 2013 年試題)

- 1. Which of the following would most scholars agree to about Newton and science?
- A. Newton was the only person who knew all the science in the 1600s.
- B. Newton's laws of force and gravity dominated science for 350 years.
- C. Since Newton's time, science has developed into a mountain of facts.
- D. A high school student probably knows more science than Newton did.
 - 2. Which of the following is best supported in this passage? when our guitaneous bas yet
- A. A scientist is a master of knowledge. Is easy 000 guine and all and the work
- B. Knowledge generates better ignorance, and ni badaildug need evad aslood alderemen
- high c. Ignorance is a sign of lack of education. seeses won yidadorg mebrus loodes dail
 - D. Good scientists are thoroughly ignorant. as ad at smeas algoed was of emerge texts.
- 3. Why is it a relief that science is about the questions more than the answers?
 - A. Because people like solving puzzles, wanteen to valente reduced A. because people like solving puzzles.
- B. Because questions make science accessible, grus a sa emos i abluoda tad T di erongi

- C. Because there are more questions than answers.
- D. Because questions point the way to deep answers.
 - 4. The expression "take a backseat" (line 1, paragraph 5) probably means _____.
- A. take a back place
- C. be of greater priority D. become less important in a supplied of
- 5. What is the author's greatest concern in the passage?
- A. The involvement of the public in science.
- B. Scientists' enjoyment of ignorance.
- C. The accumulation of scientific knowledge.
 - D. Newton's standing in the history of science.

Text 3

Picture-taking is a technique both for annexing the objective world and for expressing the singular self. Photographs depict objective realities that already exist, though only the camera can disclose them. And they depict an individual photographer's temperament, discovering itself through the camera's cropping of reality. That is, photography has two antithetical ideals: in the first, photography is about the world and the photographer is a mere observer who counts for little; but in the second, photography is the instrument of intrepid, questing subjectivity and the photographer is all.

These conflicting ideals arise from a fundamental uneasiness on the part of both photographers and viewers of photographs toward the aggressive component in "taking" a picture. Accordingly, the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive because it implicitly denies that picture-taking is an aggressive act. The issue, of course, is not so clearcut. What photographers do cannot be characterized as simply predatory or as simply, and essentially, benevolent. As a consequence, one ideal of picture-taking or the other is always being rediscovered and championed.

An important result of the coexistence of these two ideals is a recurrent ambivalence toward photography's means. Whatever the claims that photography might make to be a form of personal expression on a par with painting, its originality is inextricably linked to the powers of a machine. The steady growth of these powers has made possible the extraordinary informativeness and imaginative formal beauty of many photographs, like Harold Edgerton's high-speed photographs of a bullet hitting its target or of the swirls and eddies of a tennis stroke. But as cameras become more sophisticated, more automated, some photographers are tempted to disarm themselves or to suggest that they are not really armed, preferring to submit themselves to the limits imposed by premodern camera technology because a cruder, less high-powered machine is thought to give more interesting or emotive results, to leave more room for creative accident. For example, it has been virtually a point of honor for many photographers, including Walker Evans and Cartier-Bresson, to refuse

to use modern equipment. These photographers have come to doubt the value of the camera as an instrument of "fast seeing." Cartier-Bresson, in fact, claims that the modern camera may see too fast.

This ambivalence toward photographic means determines trends in taste. The cult of the future (of faster and faster seeing) alternates over time with the wish to return to a purer past—when images had a handmade quality. This nostalgia for some pristine state of the photographic enterprise is currently widespread and underlies the present-day enthusiasm for daguerreotypes and the wok of forgotten nineteenth-century provincial photographers. Photographers and viewers of photographs, it seems, need periodically to resist their own knowingness. (北京航空航天大学 2013 年试题)

Process and the process of the proce	
their own knowingness. (北京航空航天大学 2013 年试题) Land Smithall & Morrison Company of their own knowingness.	
1. According to the passage, interest among photographers in each of photograph	ny's
two ideals can be described as Itself	
A. rapidly changing	
B. cyclically recurring wheelds and account for all the supplied of the suppli	
C. steadily growing banks that suffices extrapled rough adoption of the ratinguis	
D. unimportant to the viewers of photographs and years but a media scolerate men error	
2. The author is primarily concerned with	
A. establishing new technical standards for contemporary photography	
B. analyzing the influence of photographic ideals on picture-taking	
C. tracing the development of camera technology in the twentieth century	
D. describing how photographers' individual temperaments are reflected in their wo	ork
3. The author mentions the work of Harold Edgerton in order to provide an exam	ple
e. Accordingly, the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive become in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as an observer is attractive becomes in the ideal of a photographer as a photogra	
A. how a controlled ambivalence toward photography's means can produce outsta	nd-
What photographers do cannot be characterized as simply prelate strangery and	
B. how the content of photographs has changed from the nineteenth century	to
the twentieth	
C. the popularity of high-speed photography in the twentieth century amount of	
D. the relationship between photographic originality and technology	
4. According to the passage, the two antithetical ideals of photography differ prima	rily

- A. value that each places on the beauty of the finished product
- B. emphasis that each places on the emotional impact of the finished product
- C. degree of technical knowledge that each requires of the photographer as a lower state of the photographer state of the photographer as a lower state of the photographer as a lower state of the photographer state of the
- D. way in which each defines the role of the photographer of beligned and reading and
- 5. Which of the following statements would be most likely to begin the paragraph immediately following the passage?
- A. Photographers, as a result of their heightened awareness of time, are constantly trying to capture events and actions that are fleeting.