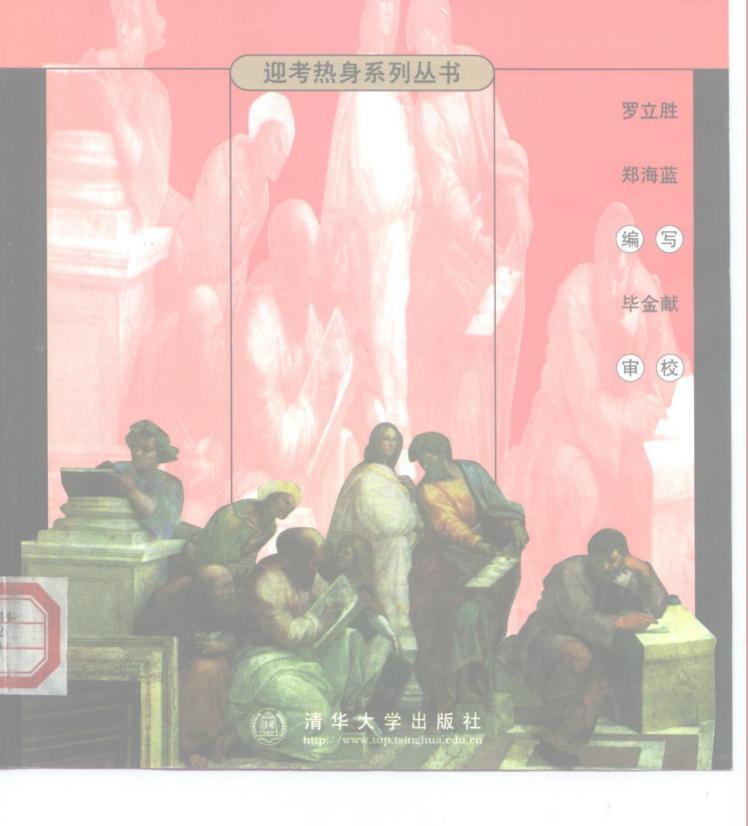
清华大学博士生人学考试英语试题选编题



清华大学博士生人学考试英语试题选编置

迎考热身系列丛书

罗立胜

郑海蓝

编写

毕金献

审校



清华大学出版社

(京)新登字 158 号

内容提要

本书为《 清华大学博士生入学考试英语试题选编 》修订版。修订版根据最新考试要求和题型,增加了听力、阅读写概要等内容; 删除了改错、翻译、完型填空和句型转换四项内容,增加了考查词汇的力度;增补了两套模拟试题;提供了 1998 年 10 月和 1999 年 5 月两套考试真题。每套题后均有参考答案(包括作文和简答题答案)、详细注解及听力文字材料。

本书主要适合于报考清华大学的博士生考生和报考同等类型考试及 EPT、大学英语六级等高级水平英语考试的考生。

pu96/09

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

清华大学博士生入学考试英语试题选编 / 罗立胜,郑海蓝编写. - 2 版(修订版). - 北京:清华大学出版社,1999

ISBN 7-302-02191-0

I. 清… II. ① 罗… ② 郑… III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-试题 IV. H31-44 中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 86050 号

出版者:清华大学出版社(北京清华大学学研楼,邮编100084)

http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

印刷者: 北京市清华园胶印厂

发行者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 787×960 1/16 印张: 17.25 字数: 371 千字

版 次: 1999年11月第2版 1999年11月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-02191-0/H·292

印 数: 12001~18000

定 价: 22.00元

修订版前言

1998 年,清华大学研究生院召开了研究生教育研讨会。研讨会根据报考我校博士生的外语实际水平,以及博士生所从事的科研和将来工作的需用,探讨了考生入学时应具备的外语能力。在研讨会的基础上,我们结合《研究生英语教学大纲》的有关规定,以及国务院学位办对报考博士研究生的有关要求,对原清华大学博士研究生入学英语考试的项目进行了必要的调整,主要变动有:

- 1. 增加了听力理解;
- 2. 增设了阅读写概要和阅读回答问题;
- 3. 以考查研究生阶段需掌握的词汇为主,删去了语法题:
- 4. 去掉了"改错"、"翻译"、"完型填空"和"句型转换"4个项目,使博士研究生入学英语考试的重点转向考查语言的实际运用能力。

1998 年秋季开始,清华大学博士研究生入学英语考试采用了新题型,并在今后数年内保持相对稳定。修订版正是根据新题型的变化而编写,在难度和题型上尽可能与正式考试相似。修订版保留了第一版研究生词汇部分及大部分阅读理解题,删掉了"改错"、"翻译"、"完型填空"和"句型转换"4个项目,增加编写了两套模拟题并提供了1998年10月和1999年5月两套真题。在考试指导中,对每部分试题进行了必要的说明。希望这本《试题选编》能够为考生提供有益的帮助。

我们在修订此书的过程中,得到清华大学出版社、清华大学研究 生招生办公室及外语系公外研究生英语教研室的大力支持与帮助,在 此表示衷心的感谢。因编者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者 批评指正。

> 编者 1999年10月

第一版前言

近几年来,随着高等院校研究生教育的迅速发展,报考博士研究生的人数逐年增多;以清华大学为例,1990年报名人数为300人左右,到1995年则达700余人。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的程度上直接影响考生能否被录取。前几年,有的考生专业课成绩不错,但是英语分数偏低,因而无法进入博士生阶段的学习与研究。为了帮助报考博士生的考生了解该考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,我们从本校1990年到1995年的12套未公开的博士生入学英语考试题中选编了6套,供大家参考。

本《试题选编》的特点是:1)试卷的题型、题量、难易度基本与目前本校的博士生入学考试相同;2)在每套试题之后附有参考答案和解释。考生可先做试题,然后参照答案和解释解决存在的问题;3)试题的原材料基本选、摘、编自国外各种图书、报刊、词典、考题等。以求题材广泛,内容新颖。所用材料力求不和国内已出版的有关书籍重复;4)附硕士生阶段需掌握的1300单词表;5)本书主要适用于报考清华大学博士的考生,同时也适用于报考同等类型以及EPT、大学英语六级等高级英语水平考试的考生。

我们在编写此书的过程中,得到清华大学出版社、清华大学研究 生招生办公室及外语系公外研究生英语教研组的大力支持与帮助,在 此表示衷心的感谢。因时间仓促,水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳 请读者批评指正。

> 编者 1995年12月

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考试指导

为了帮助考生更好地准备博士生英语入学考试,我们愿借此机会扼要地介绍一下新题型的有关情况以及如何进行更有针对性的复习。

一、考试性质

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》的有关规定,外语是为获得博士学位的考试课目。这就需要博士研究生入学前应具备相应的外语水平,以适应博士生阶段的学习及研究工作的需要。国家教育部颁布的《硕士、博士研究生英语教学大纲》明确指出,"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"。硕士生毕业时应达到的英语水平在大纲中有明确的定性、定量的要求。下面将几个主要参数作一简单介绍:

- 1) 词汇——应理解性掌握 5000 个左右的常用单词及 500 个左右常用词组。
- 2) 阅读——速度达到每分钟 60—70 词,读后能正确理解中心思想及内容。
- 3) 写作——1 小时内写出 250 词左右的短文,正确表达思想,语意连贯。
- 4) 翻译——英译汉每小时 350 个左右英文词:汉译英每小时 250 个左右汉字。

博士生入学英语考试的性质是一种水平考试,主要考核实际掌握和运用英语的能力。本校的考试分两部分,即基础英语考试和专业英语考试。基础部分的英语考试(一般为2小时)由研究生招生办公室组织外语系的有关教师命题;专业英语的考试则由报考的专业所在系命题。本《试题选编》是基础英语部分的试题;许多考生主要是在这部分考试中未能达到通过的要求。

二、考试内容及项目

基础部分的英语考试以普通英语为主,题材包括文化、历史、科普、人物传记、社会风俗等;体裁有叙事、议论、描述、应用文等。单词量控制在 5500 常用词(包括中学 2000 单词,大学 3000 单词以及硕士生 500 单词)。考试难度在硕士生通过考试和大学英语五至六级的水平上。考虑到博士生阶段的实际需要,基础部分的考试采取主、客观题相结合的方式:一般情况下主观题占总分的 50%,客观题占 50%。考试项目有:1)听力理解,2)词汇,3)阅读理解,4)写作。考试各项比例如下:听力理解 15%,词汇 20%,阅读理解 50%,写作 15%。有关各项的具体要求,详见第三部分"备考

指导"。

三、备考指导

为了帮助考生了解博士生入学英语考试的各项命题要点、测试要求和评分标准,我们对 4 个考试项目作以下概括性介绍。

1. 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

听力理解是新增题型,共分三节:第一节 (Section A) 是听一段短文(150—200字), 听两遍,之后用中文写出 70 至 90 字的概要。做这类听力题时,首先应掌握短文的主要内容,可以边听边做记录;将事情发生的原因、结果,以及时间、地点、人物等记录下来。在听完第二遍之后,考生有 3—5 分钟的时间写中文概要。我们发现,有的考生因没有完全理解答题指令,用英文写摘要,结果是花了较多的时间,又不能准确表达主要内容。一般情况下,概要应包括短文的主要要点,不用把每句话都翻译出来。

第二节(Section B)也是听一段短文(150—200 字),听两遍,之后用英文回答 3—5 个问题。问题已印在答题纸上,考生听音时,可参考这些问题,缩小答题的范围。在一般情况下,有 1—2 题是提问短文中的主要内容,另外几题则涉及短文的细节。回答这类题时,不需要每题都使用完整句子,只要准确回答即可。如: When was the bridge completed? 可回答:"1990"。

第三节 (Section C) 可能是听一个对话、一篇广告、一个通知等,要求考生根据所听的材料,将有关信息用英文填入表格内。做这类考题时,考生应该注意有关的数字、时间、地点等。同时要看清考试的要求。此节也是听两遍,之后有 3—5 分钟的时间回答问题。

2. 词汇 (Vocabulary)

这部分试题的目的是测试考生运用词汇及短语的能力,通常占总分的 20%。词汇题的测试重点是对名词、动词、形容词、短语及固定搭配的判断和理解,其中包括区分同义词、近义词、反义词等(词汇测试的重点是本书中"研究生词汇表" 所列的 1300 单词)。请看以下例题:

1. Since we can not mea	sure the increase	or decrease of noise, v	we never know to
what danger we are _	•		
A. encountered	B. exposed	C. confronted	D. revealed
2. He glanced at her scor	nfully. This mear	ns that he her.	
A. mocked	B. despised	C. teased	D. laughed at

第一题测试考生是否掌握了 exposed to 这一词语。第二题测试辨别词义及同义词的能力; glance at sb. scornfully 等于 despise。在做词汇题时,考生应该注意词的固定搭配、词的用法以及词的形式。

考试之前,考生应有意识地通过阅读或做练习的方式不断增加词汇量。本书后面附有《研究生英语教学大纲》确定的硕士生阶段应掌握的 1300 单词。此外,考生还应恢复和掌握大学英语教学大纲 1—6 级规定的词汇。尽快使自己的词汇量达到 5500 左右,并能较熟练地运用一部分常用词语,这是考生亟需解决的一个问题。

3. 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

阅读理解分三部分: Section A 是三篇短文,每篇文章之后有 5 个问题,要求考生选择正确答案,占总分数的 30%; Section B 是一篇短文,考生阅读完后,须用英语写出70—90 字左右的摘要; Section C 也是一篇短文,考生在阅读之后,须用英语回答 3—5 个问题。这两部分各占总分的 10%。

阅读理解试题的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取所需信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求一定的速度;主要测试下述能力:

- 1) 掌握所读材料的中心思想、主要内容和细节;
- 2) 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理;
- 3) 理解某些词和句子的意义及上下文之间的逻辑关系;
- 4) 领会作者的观点,判断作者的态度。

下面我们列举一篇短文,从测试目的的角度分析如何答好阅读理解题。

The early settlers who came from the eastern United States were used to having lots of trees around. They found it hard to adapt to a treeless place like Nebraska. And they needed trees for building and for fuel, so they started many tree-planting programs that went on for years and years. Finally, in 1872 a newspaperman named J. Sterling Morton had an idea. Why not have a special day set aside for planting trees? So Arbor Day was born, and on April 10, 1872, the first Arbor Day was celebrated. On that day, more than one million trees were planted.

Arbor Day was celebrated. On that day, more than one million trees were planted.			
1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?			
A. The Nebraskan Trees	B. Arbor Day		
C. Early Settlers	D. Uses for Trees		
2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the eastern United States there were			
many			
A. trees	B. settlers		

C. types of fuel

D. situations requiring adaptation

3. According to the passage, trees were initially needed by the Nebrasken settlers

A. shade

B. the prevention of soil erosion

C. the creation of parks

D. construction

第一题测试考生是否掌握所读材料的中心思想。短文讲述的是植树节诞生的背景,所以 B 是正确答案。第二题测试考生对所读材料的内容进行一定的推理能力。短文讲最早从美国东部来到此地的定居者习惯于周围有许多的树木。由此可以推断,在美国东部有很多的树。所以,A 是正确答案。第三题测试考生对所读材料的细节及某些词的理解。短文中的第三句讲"树木用于盖房和用作燃料"。因此,D 是正确的答案。

在做阅读理解题时,可先快读全文,浏览所有的试题题目,再仔细地阅读有关章节及段落,选择正确的答案。当然,还可以先看题目,后读文章,或一边读文章一边答题。这主要取决于考生的习惯及记忆力。许多人喜欢第一种方法。但无论哪种方法,都要仔细阅读文章的第一段,最后一段以及每段的第一句。考生从中可以获得该篇文章和段落的主题思想,这对于正确理解全文,准确答题都有很大的帮助。

在阅读过程中,我们发现考生遇到的问题主要是词汇量不够;一旦有几个单词不认识,阅读的速度和质量都受影响。如果遇到这种情况,可以根据构词知识进行分析判断。如 unbearable 一词是由三部分组成,bear 是动词,意思是"忍受",-able 是形容词后缀,表示"可……的",un- 指"不"。该词意思可断定是"不可忍受的"或"忍受不了的"。此外,还可以根据上下文甚至整个一段的内容判断不认识的词意。在上面的阅读短文实例中,Arbor Day 一定是你不熟悉的短语。但是该段的内容使我们很容易地确定 Arbor Day 是"植树节"。此外,在确定选择项时,应仔细看懂题意和选择项的意思。有些题需慎重思考,认真推敲。如果不能作出正确选择,可利用排除法,从最不可能的答案开始排除,再将剩下的答案与文章的有关部分进行比较。在遇到一时答不出来时,可先做其他部分的试题。避免在某一难题上花去过多的时间,影响整个答题的进度。

考生在考试之前应多做一些相关的阅读理解题,有意识地扩大词汇量。扩大词汇量的有效途径是阅读。考生可以从本《试题选编》以及相应的研究生英语试题集、大学英语五、六级试题集、TOEFL等中选择部分练习,以计时方式进行自测。一方面通过阅读增加词汇量,另一方面提高阅读速度及准确理解的能力。

考生在做第二节时,即写摘要和概述时,应注意以下两点:

- 1) 只概括作者的观点,不要加入自己的任何思想、解释、判断等;
- 2) 要进行归纳和概括,不要原句原段地照抄。

在写摘要和概述时,还可以考虑以下几点:

- 1) 在仔细阅读的前提下,正确理解作者的主要观点和文章的主要内容。
- 2) 将理解的内容串为短文,其顺序应与原文的主要内容基本相同。
- 3)在写内容提要、概述时,可删减去文章中的细节、实例、详细数字等。按照字数要求,写出清楚、简练的提要。

请先仔细阅读下面这篇短文,然后思考一下应该如何写这篇短文的概要。最后再参阅提供的英文概要。

These days, there is a common belief among parents that schools are no longer taking any notice of students' spelling. But, no school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much importance it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling?

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe". He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choose to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience. "This work is terrible! There are too many spelling errors and your writing is hard to read." It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil's technical abilities in writing, but it was a sad remark from the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child's deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his attention had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

阅读这篇短文后,我们可以了解到关于学校是否应该重视学生的拼写问题,作者明确地表明了自己的看法。作者的观点是,"学校从来没有忽视过学生的拼写,问题是如何鼓励学生自如地发表自己的思想和观点。教师过多地强调学生的拼写,不利于学生写作能力的培养"。写这篇文章的概要时,可考虑以下几点:1)作者是否同意家长的观点;2)作者认为学生写作中的主要问题是什么;3)作者为什么给出一位教师对学生作文的评语,其目的是什么?

根据以上几点,这篇概要可按以下方式完成:

The author of this article believes that all the schools have paid attention to the children's spelling, but the problem is how to encourage the children to write freely and confidently without too much worry about spelling. Teacher's focus on spelling will restrict the children's development in writing. The author presents an example to show how terrible it was when the teachers' attention centered on a children's spelling.

考生在做 Section C 时,可根据问题,阅读短文。在理解的基础上,尽可能用自己的语言回答。回答需用英文完成。本书每套题都包含"阅读回答问题",可供考生参考。

4. 写作 (Writing)

写作部分是测试考生用英语书面表达思想的能力。要求考生的作文要切题,能正确 表达思想,意义连贯,无重大的语言错误。

这部分试题占总分的 15%,一般要求考生写出不少于 150 字的短文。博士生入学考试通常为论述性命题作文。作文题目中给出写作情景,提出不同的看法,要求考生选择自己赞成的观点加以论述。请看下面的一道作文题。

Some graduates like to improve their English by themselves without taking a class, and others like to do so in an English class. Which one do you prefer? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

这种类型的作文题需要考生在确定一个自己赞成的观点后,以比较充分的理由或实例阐述自己的论点。我们发现有一定数量的考生,作文的字数没有达到规定的要求,内容比较空洞,总是一再重复一些简单句。如有的考生在写上面的题目时,过多地重复"It's good to take a class. It is important to take the English class. Because we began to learn English in a class."等。出现这一现象的原因是考生能够熟练运用的词汇及常用句型比较贫乏;或者是思路还没有展开。还有些考生的作文出现过多的语言错误,如拼写、时态、单复数等。这些语言错误使得他们的文章很难达到高分段。我们在批阅作文时,主要以下面 4 条标准为依据。

- 1)字数不够,表达内容不够清楚,有较多的语言错误,但基本表达题意,勉强可懂。(2-5分)
 - 2)字数达到要求,表达比较清楚,有语言错误及句型错误。(7-9分)
 - 3) 完整表达题意,条理清楚,只有少量的语言错误。(10-12分)
- 4) 表达内容清晰,文字连贯,切题,句型有变化,仅有个别语言上的小错。 (13-15分)

以下是按照上面题目写成的 14 分、9 分和 4 分段的三篇文章,供参考。

短文1(14分)

Some graduates prefer to improve their English by themselves without taking a class. Others prefer to do so in an English class. In my opinion, learning foreign languages should not be confined to a classroom only. Graduates can improve their English by themselves outside the class. My reasons are as follows:

First, every graduate has learned English for at least 5 years before he entered a college. Therefore, he has the necessary knowledge about English grammar and basic vocabulary which can help him to improve his English. I have some good friends who won the prize in English Speech Contest or English Composition Contest. They said that in addition to the class they mainly learned the language by themselves.

Second, a graduate will have an opportunity to develop his own interest in some peticular skills of the language. For example, if he is interested in writing, he can spend more time on this skill, which is unlike the situation in a classroom that he has to follow the class whether he likes it or not.

Third, most graduates are mature enough and they know what they should do. They can find books and obtain the chance to practice English. On the other hand, there is a good environment in a college. There are plenty of English books, films, and many English activities such as English corner, lectures and so on. They can easily better their English in such surroundings.

From the discussion above, I can draw a conclusion that graduates can improve their English quickly by themselves without taking a class. Therefore I like this idea.

短文2(9分)

Some graduates prefer to improve their English by themselves without taking a class, but I prefer to do so in an English class.

First, an English class will give me a chance to sit into the classroom, learning English. Without a class, graduates can not learn the language quickly. The class can at least ensure the amount of time required for the language learning. Otherwise some students will use the classroom time for something else. As we know, language learning must have enough time to be made available.

Second, graduates need some pressure from the class. And the pressure will

make them work harder. If there are no class, I'm afraid that some student will have no motivation.

Third, in the class students can help each other and a teacher can give the students some necessary help. In this way they can learn the language better and better.

In summary, an English class could give me more time and more pressure than without taking a class. So I prefer to have an English class.

短文3(4分)

Studying English is the task of yorselve, not others. Some graduates prefer to improve their English by themselves, without taking a class. I think so. The reason is easy. I think study English good is mainly due to endeavur for study English and the interest for English. It is decided by yourself, not others. I you did not like English, even the best class, you could not tae a good progress.

So when others perfer to study English in an English class, and even they say that good teacher, good condition and good motive can make anyone study English more easier. I will tell them: It is not suit for me. I'm a person who will get anything when I like it.

So I prefer to improve my English by myself.

写作文时,考生应注意文章要符合题意,字数需达到要求,书写要整齐;避免主谓、时态、单复数、拼写、结构等方面的错误。本《试题选编》提供了 8 套写作题及范文,考生可根据这些形式从五、六级英语习题或其他材料中收集相应的作文题进行练习。

以上,我们就博士生入学英语考试的性质、考试项目、内容以及如何准备考试做了 粗略的介绍,希望对考生有所帮助。

TEST ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

	Section A
	this section, you are going to hear a passage twice, and then write out a nmary of what you have heard with 70 to 90 words in Chinese.
	Section B
	this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following estions in English.
1. Who b	ouilt the first transcontinental railroad?
2. Who h	and the more difficult task and why?
3. How l	ong did it take to complete this first transcontinental railroad?
4. What	were the effects of this railroad on American life? (Name just two effects.)
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Section C

Directions:	In this section,	you will hear	a news report.	Listen to t	the report at	nd write o	ut the
	information as	ked for in the b	olanks provided	1.			

1. The amount of the grant from the Hughes M	edical Institute
2. The number of middle school students wh	o will benefit from the grant in Minnesota
is about	
3. The number of research institutions that re	ceived the grant
4. The grant will last	<u></u> .
5. The purpose of the grant is to	
Part II Vocabulary (20%)	
Directions: In this part, there are 40 sentences with	four choices below each sentence. Choose
the best one from the 4 choices.	
1. In the 1950s and early 1960s most people.	ple in the Civil Rights movement favored
nonviolence, but by the mid-1960s many	members were militant.
A) gentle	B) annoying
C) loving	D) aggressive
2. When you are tired, run down, or not ea	ating properly, you are more vulnerable to
infection.	
A) resistant to	B) safe from
C) open to	D) desirous of
3. Probably the greatest recorded robbery o	ccurred when four stealthy thieves took 19
paintings worth over 19 million dollars fr	om a home in Ireland.
A) careless	B) sneaky
C) quick	D) poor
4. Bob immediately became suspicious wl	nen he overheard his best friend make an
oblique reference to his wife.	
A) a careless	B) a hostile
C) a hinted	D) an open
5. The blue people of Morocco get their di	stinctive coloration from an indigo dve in
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