



全国多所博士招生院校指定用书

# 2017 考博英语 模拟试卷与精解

博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组 / 编著

考博英语命题与阅卷专家**亲自编写**，科学预测、权威预测、最新预测 ★

全面紧扣各大博士招生院校**最新英语考试大纲**，把握命题脉搏 ★

**精辟阐明解题思路**，充分展示解题技巧及其内在规律性 ★

# 考博英语模拟试卷与精解

博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组 编著

中国人民大学出版社

• 北京 •

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

考博英语模拟试卷与精解 / 博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组编著. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2016. 9

ISBN 978-7-300-23369-7

I. ①考… II. ①博… III. ①英语-博士生入学考试-题解 IV. ①H310.421-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 217968 号

考博英语模拟试卷与精解

博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组 编著

Kaobo Yingyu Moni Shijuan yu Jingjie

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.1kao.com.cn> (中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本

印 张 36.75

字 数 879 000

邮政编码 100080

010-62511770 (质管部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

版 次 2016 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次 2016 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 69.00 元

版权所有 侵权必究

印装差错 负责调换

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 1 800~2 000 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, 英译汉要求考生将一篇近 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；汉译英部分要求考生将若干中文句子或段落译成英文。

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。

本套书的特色如下：

### 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、孙遥遥、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

目前,我国博士生英语入学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——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外语成绩却没能达线。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考查。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。有的院校考博试卷中全是主观题型,仅考汉译英与英译汉和写作;北京大学考博试卷中有篇章改错,还曾采用没有阅读类客观题、只有主观问答和阅后写总结的试题形式,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。

英语考试是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。外语成绩一直是筛选考生入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度。

根据统计可知,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增加和考生整体水平提高。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。从试题难度来说,难度最大的应当是中科院、社科院和北京大学的试题。通过分析全国大多数院校的历年考博英语试题,其他院校测试难度基本低于这三所院校。

听力的难度有所增大,是因为听写在听力考试中逐渐被采用和推广。听写与其他听力选择题的区别是,在听写时,当考生听不懂的时候,一分都不可能猜写出来,而其他听力选择题有可能猜对。翻译和写作都属于非标准化的题型,即主观测试题,这说明了博士生入学英语考试中能力测试的成分很大。尤其是有的院校还加了英语口语。

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,最高的为财政部财科所的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,翻译写作占 55 分,阅读占 30 分,听力占 15 分;财政部财科所翻译和写作就占了 70 分,并且听力没有和笔试合计,这说明了该研究所将来对阅读和写作要求较高;而天津大学博士生入学英语测试中没有阅读理解,用其他考试题型代替阅读理解。因此在复习的时候,考生应该有针对性地强化训练。对于同时报考两所院校的学生,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,在认真研究 50 多所高校 150 多份历年考博英语真题,仔细分析近几年全国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《考博英语模拟试卷与精解》。本书特点如下:

### 一、作者阵容强大,预测具有权威性

本书的编著者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,集清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威讯息,浓缩成本书。

### 二、紧扣最新考试形式与出题动态,高效预测

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考试形势与政策,注重实际操作演练。每套试卷均由一线著名专家精选材料,题题推敲,优化设计命制完成。

### 三、启迪备考,极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩瀚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、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考博难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。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。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练,这样效果最佳。

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。

编著者



# CONTENTS

考 博 英 语  
模 拟 试 卷 与 精 解

## 目 录

博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷一 .....	1
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷一参考答案与解析 .....	11
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二 .....	19
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二参考答案与解析 .....	29
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷三 .....	36
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷三参考答案与解析 .....	46
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷四 .....	54
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷四参考答案与解析 .....	65
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷五 .....	73
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷五参考答案与解析 .....	83
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷六 .....	90
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷六参考答案与解析 .....	101
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷七 .....	109
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷七参考答案与解析 .....	118
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷八 .....	125
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷八参考答案与解析 .....	134
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷九 .....	141
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷九参考答案与解析 .....	151
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十 .....	158
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十参考答案与解析 .....	167
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十一 .....	173
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十一参考答案与解析 .....	185
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十二 .....	194
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十二参考答案与解析 .....	205
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十三 .....	214
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十三参考答案与解析 .....	226
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十四 .....	233
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十四参考答案与解析 .....	244
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十五 .....	254
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十五参考答案与解析 .....	263

博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十六 .....	271
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十六参考答案与解析 .....	282
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十七 .....	289
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十七参考答案与解析 .....	302
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十八 .....	311
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十八参考答案与解析 .....	324
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十九 .....	332
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷十九参考答案与解析 .....	340
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十 .....	347
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十参考答案与解析 .....	362
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十一 .....	371
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十一参考答案与解析 .....	384
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十二 .....	393
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十二参考答案与解析 .....	408
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十三 .....	419
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十三参考答案与解析 .....	429
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十四 .....	436
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十四参考答案与解析 .....	451
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十五 .....	460
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十五参考答案与解析 .....	472
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十六 .....	481
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十六参考答案与解析 .....	492
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十七 .....	501
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十七参考答案与解析 .....	511
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十八 .....	519
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十八参考答案与解析 .....	536
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十九 .....	546
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷二十九参考答案与解析 .....	557
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷三十 .....	564
博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试卷三十参考答案与解析 .....	573

# 博士研究生入学考试

## 英语模拟试卷一

### Section I Vocabulary

#### Directions:

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

1. Japan is a \_\_\_\_\_ society of one nationality and a few underrepresented minority groups, such as the ethnic Chinese and Koreans.  
A. spontaneous      B. simultaneous      C. homogenous      D. instantaneous
2. Those persons whose religious \_\_\_\_\_ heavily relied on rituals, such as infant baptism, were more likely to support the Democrats.  
A. confession      B. condemnation  
C. establishment      D. acknowledgement
3. The number of stay-at-home fathers reached a record high last year, new figures show, as families saw a \_\_\_\_\_ in female breadwinners.  
A. raise      B. rise      C. arise      D. increase
4. The market for dust masks and air purifiers is \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing because the capital has been shrouded for several days in thick fog and haze.  
A. booming      B. looming      C. dooming      D. zooming
5. Traditional fairytales are being ditched by parents because they are too \_\_\_\_\_ for their young children, a study found.  
A. scarce      B. scary      C. scared      D. scarred
6. It has been revealed that nearly one in five degree courses has been \_\_\_\_\_ since the tripling of tuition fees to £9,000 a year.  
A. scratched      B. scraped      C. scrabbled      D. scrapped
7. Microsoft founder Bill Gates has \_\_\_\_\_ about being a parent, stating that 13 is an appropriate age for a child's first cell phone.  
A. opened up      B. taken up      C. put up      D. held up
8. Sales of mushrooms have hit an all-time high as Britons increasingly turn to the

cheap and \_\_\_\_\_ foodstuff for their cooking.

- A. versatile      B. multiple      C. manifold      D. diverse

9. "Gangnam Style", the \_\_\_\_\_ popular song from South Korean recording artist PSY has just become the most watched video on YouTube ever.

- A. sanely      B. insanely      C. rationally      D. insatiably

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ British theoretical physicist Stephen Hawking once said in an interview that heaven is a fairy story for people afraid of the dark.

- A. imposing      B. lofty      C. prominent      D. eminent

11. The stream overflowed and the flood \_\_\_\_\_ all of the farmland in the area.

- A. submerged      B. sank      C. soaked      D. stripped

12. Powell calls for drawdown from Iraq by mid-2007. His comments break his long public silence on the issue and place him \_\_\_\_\_ with the administration.

- A. at will      B. at ease      C. at times      D. at odds

13. We cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ the choices that our children are going to make, even though we have contributed to those choices.

- A. subject to      B. susceptible to      C. accountable for      D. crazy about

14. It's easier to dismiss reports of low employee morale than face the facts and act \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consequently      B. accordingly      C. successfully      D. excessively

15. She took a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to the house as soon as she saw it.

- A. preference      B. affection      C. attention      D. fancy

16. He always included something above the understanding of his hearers in order to prevent them from becoming \_\_\_\_\_ and to stimulate their desire to learn more.

- A. pessimistic      B. complacent      C. perplexed      D. complicated

17. The students on the school bus were \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour in the traffic so all of them were late for class that morning.

- A. held up      B. kept off      C. taken back      D. put off

18. This special committee was established for well-integrated members of the society and not for \_\_\_\_\_ individuals.

- A. marginal      B. minor      C. eccentric      D. distinctive

19. In the past, competition for jobs caused different \_\_\_\_\_ groups to be hostile toward each other.

- A. sexist      B. ethnic      C. gracious      D. classic

20. The old musician decided to move to her country home \_\_\_\_\_ her advanced age and poor health.

- A. with regard to      B. by virtue of  
C. on account of      D. at the verge of

## Section II Cloze

### Directions:

There are 15 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits in the passage and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a single line through the center.

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet, the 21 phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications.

We judge race usually 22 the coloring of the skin; a white race, a brown race, a yellow race and a black race. But 23 you were to remove the skin you could not 24 anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is 25 in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to 26 a difference.

There are four types of blood. 27 types are found in every race, and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the 28. No scientists could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will 29 in size, but this occurs within every race. 30 does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain 31 examined belonged to a person of weak 32. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had 33 brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably 34 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of any race. 35 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

- |                  |               |                |             |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 21. A. complete  | B. full       | C. total       | D. whole    |
| 22. A. in        | B. from       | C. at          | D. on       |
| 23. A. since     | B. if         | C. as          | D. while    |
| 24. A. speak     | B. talk       | C. tell        | D. mention  |
| 25. A. something | B. everything | C. nothing     | D. anything |
| 26. A. display   | B. indicate   | C. demonstrate | D. appear   |
| 27. A. All       | B. Most       | C. No          | D. Some     |
| 28. A. same      | B. identical  | C. similar     | D. alike    |
| 29. A. remain    | B. increase   | C. decrease    | D. vary     |
| 30. A. Only      | B. Or         | C. Nor         | D. So       |
| 31. A. ever      | B. then       | C. never       | D. once     |
| 32. A. health    | B. body       | C. mind        | D. thought  |
| 33. A. big       | B. small      | C. minor       | D. major    |

34. A. true                      B. exact                      C. certain                      D. accurate  
35. A. Provided                B. Concerning                C. Given                      D. Following

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

#### 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they dare in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro-elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyle?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarized, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity polarized. And also, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch-infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non-controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claim to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today—embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day-jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to survive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordi-

nary (if well-heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non-controversial and non-political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy's worst enemies.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. used to enjoy high public support
- B. was unpopular among European royals
- C. eased his relationship with his rivals
- D. ended his reign in embarrassment

37. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. owing to their undoubted and respectable status
- B. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality
- C. to give voter more public figures to look up to
- D. due to their everlasting political embodiment

38. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?

- A. Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
- B. The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
- C. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
- D. The nobility's adherence to their privileges.

39. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. takes a rough line on political issues
- B. fails to change his lifestyle as advised
- C. takes republicans as his potential allies
- D. fails to adapt himself to his future role

40. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- A. Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined
- B. Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
- C. Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs
- D. Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

## 2

Today's college students are more narcissistic (自恋的) and self-centered than their predecessors, according to a comprehensive new study by five psychologists who worry that the trend could be harmful to personal relationships and American society.

"We need to stop endlessly repeating 'You're special' and having children repeat that back," said the study's lead author, Professor Jean Twenge of San Diego State University. "Kids are self-centered enough already." "Unfortunately, narcissism can also have very negative consequences for society, including the breakdown of close relationships



Some analysts have *commended* today's young people for increased commitment to volunteer work. But Twenge viewed even this phenomenon skeptically, noting that many high schools require community service and many youths feel pressure to list such endeavors on college applications.

Yet students, while acknowledging some legitimacy to such findings, don't necessarily accept negative generalizations about their generation.

Kari Dalane, a University of Vermont sophomore, says most of her contemporaries are politically active and not overly self-centered. "People are worried about themselves—but in the sense of where they're going to find a place in the world," she said. "People want to look their best, have a good time, but it doesn't mean they're not concerned about the rest of the world."

41. According to the passage, a narcissistic person may \_\_\_\_\_.

42. The italicized word “commended” (Line 1, Para. 3) means \_\_\_\_\_.

43. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Narcissism may result in bad consequences.  
B. College students are active to participate in volunteer work.  
C. Some people doubt whether there are remedies to counter the narcissism upsurge.  
D. Some college students are overly engaged in self-promotion.

44. It is implied that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. both the researchers and college students are worried about the trend of narcissism
- B. the researchers and college students disagree on the findings of the study
- C. the researchers and college students disagree on some of the findings of the study
- D. college students are pessimistic about their future

45. It is proper to be \_\_\_\_\_ when you hear someone say "I'm special."

- A. objective
- B. pessimistic
- C. optimistic
- D. worried

3

The House is expected to pass a piece of legislation Thursday that seeks to significantly rebalance the playing field for unions and employers and could possibly reverse decades of declining membership among private industries.

The Employee Free Choice Act would allow a union to be recognized after collecting a majority of vote cards, instead of waiting for the National Labor Relations Board to oversee a secret ballot election, which can occur more than 50 days after the card vote is completed.

Representatives of business on Capitol Hill oppose the bill. The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Federation of Independent Business, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups oppose the shift away from secret ballots saying the change could threaten the privacy of the workers. "This isn't about preventing increased unionization, it's about protecting rights," said the National Association of Manufacturer's Jason Straczewski, of his organization's opposition to bill. Straczewski says eliminating the secret-ballot step would open up employees to coercion (强迫, 胁迫) from unions.

Samuel of the AFL-CIO contends the real coercion comes from employers. "Workers talking to workers are equals while managers talking to workers aren't," Samuel said. He cites the 31,358 cases of illegal employer discrimination acted on by the National Labor Relations Board in 2005.

Samuel also points out that counter to claims from the business lobby, the secret ballot would not be eliminated. The change would only take the control of the timing of the election out of the hands of the employers. "On the ground, the difference between having this legislation and not would be the difference between night and day," said Richard Shaw of the Harris County Central Labor Council, who says it would have a tremendous impact on the local level.

The bill has other provisions (规定, 条款) as well. The Employee Free Choice Act would also impose binding arbitration (仲裁) when a company and a newly formed union cannot agree on a contract after 3 months. An agreement worked out under binding compulsory arbitration would be in effect for 2 years, a fact that Straczewski calls, "borderline unconstitutional." "I don't see how it will benefit employees if they're locked into a contract," said Straczewski.

The bill's proponents point to the trend of recognized unions unable to get contracts