


 考博英语辅导丛书

全真模拟试题


主编 郑从容

 南京大学出版社

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前 言

博士生入学考试是大部分考生顺利进入博士阶段学习研究的必过关口,同时对不少考生来说也是最棘手的一门考试。江苏省是教育大省,许多考生专业十分优秀,但由于英语基础不牢、离开英语时间较长、或年龄偏大等原因,面对英语考试仍然觉得手足无措、难以应付。目前,市面上关于非专业英语考试的辅导丛书和习题集很多,但大都面对高考、大学本科四、六级英语考试和硕士生英语入学考试,在内容、形式和难度上无法适应博士生英语入学考试的备考要求。为了帮助考生了解、熟悉博士生英语入学考试的考察范围、要求、题型和难度,我们特地推出这套辅导丛书。其中,本书是一本全真模拟试题集,考生可在打好英语基础,熟悉所报考学校英语考试题型和要求的前提下,使用本书进行考前强化训练,查漏补缺,为考试做好最后冲刺准备。

总的来说,博士生入学考试重在考察考生的词汇、阅读和翻译能力。与硕士生英语入学考试及其他较低层次的英语考试相比,该考试在阅读和翻译考察上有了更高的要求。近年来,随着考生英语水平的提高,各高校博士生入学英语考试的难度都有所增加,考试题型也在变化之中,所以考生在考前应仔细研究所报考院校近期考题,对该校目前的考试题型及难度做出较为准确的预测。

本书的编排参考了南京大学等一些全国重点院校近年来的博士生入学考试试题,以出现频率较高的常规题型为主,兼有一些新题型,内容囊括英语基础知识点及其应用,英语科技研究报告和科普知识介绍,社会、政治、经济、人文、心理学方面的新成果、新发现,以及近年来在高等教育中日渐重要的文化人类学研究和国际学术交流等主题,以便帮助考生从英语知识的广度、深度和难度上都为考试和今后博士阶段的英语学习做好准备。

本书共分10套模拟试题,每套试题除了给出参考答案,还配有相应注释,帮助读者释疑解惑,举一反三。每套模拟试题由词汇和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译三大部分组成。词汇部分主要包括选择填空、改错和完形填空,其中第9套模拟题的改错题要求考生在一篇英语短文的10段划线部分找出错误并加以改正,第10套模拟题的完形填空题不设选择项,由考生根据上下文自行填出正确、适合的词汇。这两种题型都在部分高校近年来的考题中出现过。阅读理解部分主要考察考生对4至5篇长度和难度都较大的短文的理解程度,题型以多项选择为主,但近年来某些高校的入学考试题中也出现过阅读简答题。本书在第8套模拟题中加入了该题型,以便读者对其有所了解。另外,每套题的翻译部分均由英翻中和中翻英两部分组成,并提供了相应的参考译文。

建议读者先认真复习,提高英语基础,再按照所报考院校的英语入学考试要求有计划地使用本书。为了最大限度地提高读者训练效果,建议读者最好在规定时间内闭卷完成各套题目,再参阅标准答案和参考注释。

由于时间仓促,书中错误和不足之处恐在所难免,恳请读者在使用后提出宝贵意见。

编者
2008年3月
于南京

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English Entrance Examination
for Non-English Major Doctoral Candidates

攻读博士学位研究生英语入学考试

Model Test One

全真模拟试题(1)

I. Structure and Vocabulary(40 points)

Part A

Directions: *In questions 1 - 15, each sentence has a missing word. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then blacken your answer in the corresponding space on our answer sheet. (15 points)*

1. _____ may think what they believe are better than the facts would justify.
A. Optimists B. Pessimists C. Humorists D. Cynics
2. When his grandpa died, his debts had been paid before his _____ were distributed.
A. platitudes B. legacies C. paradoxes D. analogies
3. The newly-built assembly hall seems _____ enough to last several generations.
A. stable B. sophisticated C. substantial D. spacious
4. All his attempts to justify his behavior were _____.
A. futile B. unimportant C. effective D. unreasonable
5. The bar was full of male workers and smoke. The little girl started to feel _____ by the heat inside.
A. stifled B. opposed C. confronted D. congested
6. Before our team set off, we spent two weeks setting a limit _____ the expenses of the trip.
A. to B. about C. in D. for
7. Five weeks after the suicide bombing in the subway, the police were still hunting for bombers for they believe more were _____.
A. on the verge B. on the sly C. on the spot D. on the loose
8. The new carpet is ruined; the mark made by the coffee you spilt on it won't _____.
A. go off B. come off C. get off D. take off
9. The feminine magazine is reported _____ twenty five years ago when Ms. Baker became its first chief editor.
A. to be set up B. being set up
C. to have been set up D. having been set up

10. Would you like there _____ an oil painting in the sitting room?
A. be B. to be C. being D. is
11. The research project requires more hands than _____ because it is extremely complicated.
A. has been put in B. have been put in C. being put in D. to be put in
12. Sports, and not learning, seem to _____ in some American high schools.
A. take B. occupy C. dominate D. rule
13. Though _____ the glamorous life in San Francisco, he had always preferred to record the plain facts of small-town life.
A. used to B. get used to C. got used to D. getting used to
14. His pleasant ways _____ me into thinking that he was my good friend.
A. attracted B. seduced C. diverted D. beguiled
15. What on earth can _____ genuine friendship?
A. outrace B. overrate C. outweigh D. overstate

Part B

Directions: In questions 16 - 25, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The underlined words or phrases are marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then blacken your answer in the corresponding space on our answer sheet. (10 points)

16. The application of (A) ethics, as well as overall judgement, is made (B) even more difficult (C) by the increasing application of rapidly changing technology with major problems (D) in our society.
17. Gray's account of (A) fleeting Paris in 1940, set against (B) the larger backdrop of France's role in the Second World War, had knocked me out the first time when (C) it tumbled out of my fax machine and continued to knock me out every time I read it (D).
18. I needn't (A) write (B) to him because he came to visit me (C) shortly afterwards (D).
19. It was (A) more than a year since (B) David Brown, a 30-year-old (C) Brooklyn writer, was shot dead in an assembly because he wanted to reveal to the public the dreadful crimes the white police had committed to (D) the black girls 6 years before.
20. Getting (A) real expertise in (B) an area of interest can lead to success — if (C) the specialty ends up being (D) a dead end or you're not good at it.
21. Being able to express your ideas clearly and precisely (A), effectively draw your audience's attention to your point (B), having a desire to learn more about your audience, and displaying sincerity and enthusiasm (C) can sometimes make for (D) a wonderful lecture in spite of your inexperience.
22. The largest occupation, administrative support (A) including clerical (B), are (C) projected to increase 3% and production occupations (D) are expected to decline.
23. In the teaching of (A) some knowledge-centered courses, the way of instruction is generally traditional, with (B) teachers presenting formal (C) lectures and students

take(D) notes.

24. In general(A), ambitious workers are much likely(B) to get promoted in their careers than are those(C) with(D) little ambition.
25. No trace of(A) the screw-worm could be discovered thereafter; the extinction of the harmful insect in the Southeast has been accomplished(B) — a triumphant demonstration of the value of(C) scientific creativity, aided by(D) thoroughly designed experiments, persistence, and determination.

Part C

Directions: *In questions 26 - 40, each marked blank has four choices. You have to choose a word to fill in the blank in order for the passage to be coherent. (15 points)*

In developing a model of cognition, we must recognize that _____ (26) of the external world does not always remain independent of motivation. _____ (27) progress toward maturity is positively correlated with differentiation between motivation and cognition, tension will, even in the mature adult, militate towards a narrowing of the _____ (28) of perception.

Cognition can be seen as the first _____ (29) in the sequence events leading from the external stimulus _____ (30) the behavior of the individual. The child develops from belief that all things are an extension of its own body to the _____ (31) that objects exist independent of his perception. He begins to demonstrate awareness of people and things which are removed _____ (32) his sensory apparatus and initiates goal-directed behaviors. He may, _____ (33), refuse to recognize the existence of barriers to the attainment of his goal, despite the fact that his _____ (34) of these objects has been previously demonstrated.

In the primitive beings, goal-directed behavior can be very _____ (35) motivated. The presence of an attractive object will cause an infant to _____ (36) for it; its removal will result in the cessation of that action. Studies _____ (37) no evidence of the infant's frustration; _____ (38), it appears that the infant ceases to desire the object when he cannot see it. Further indications are that the infant's attention to the attractive _____ (39) increase as a result of its not being in his grasp. In fact, if he holds a toy and another is presented, he is likely to drop the first in order to _____ (40) the second. Often, once he has the one desired in his hands, he loses attention and turns to something else.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 26. A. perception | B. understanding | C. knowledge | D. inspiration |
| 27. A. Because | B. Since | C. While | D. Just as |
| 28. A. result | B. field | C. length | D. range |
| 29. A. walk | B. task | C. step | D. thing |
| 30. A. to | B. about | C. of | D. in |
| 31. A. belief | B. recognition | C. suspicion | D. surprise |
| 32. A. to | B. from | C. in | D. by |
| 33. A. therefore | B. also | C. however | D. in addition |
| 34. A. cognition | B. sense | C. thought | D. attainment |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 35. A. well | B. fully | C. simply | D. maturely |
| 36. A. go | B. reach | C. love | D. desire |
| 37. A. show | B. will show | C. showed | D. have shown |
| 38. A. in other words | B. likewise | C. indeed | D. rather |
| 39. A. thing | B. object | C. body | D. obstacle |
| 40. A. get | B. cling | C. clutch | D. hold |

II. Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Passage 1

Pundits who want to sound judicious are fond of warning against generalizing. Each country is different, they say, and no one story fits all of Asia. This is, of course, silly: All of these economies plunged into economic crisis within a few months of each other, so they must have had something in common.

In fact, the logic of catastrophe was pretty much the same in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and South Korea (Japan is a very different story). In each case investors—mainly, but not entirely, foreign banks who had made short-term loans—all tried to pull their money out at the same time. The result was a combined banking and currency crisis: a banking crisis because no bank can convert all its assets into cash on short notice; a currency crisis because panicked investors were trying not only to convert long-term assets into cash, but to convert baht or rupiah into dollars. In the face of the stampede, governments had no good options. If they let their currencies plunge, inflation would soar and companies that had borrowed in dollars would go bankrupt; if they tried to support their currencies by pushing up interest rates, the same firms would probably go bust from the combination of debt burden and recession. In practice, countries split the difference—and paid a heavy price regardless.

Was the crisis a punishment for bad economic management? Like most clichés, the catchphrase “crony capitalism” had prospered because it got at something real: Excessively cozy relationships between government and business really did lead to a lot of bad investments. The still primitive financial structure of Asian business also made the economies peculiarly vulnerable to a loss of confidence. But the punishment was surely proportionate to the crime, and many investments that looked foolish in retrospect seems sensible.

Given that there were no good policy options, was the policy response mainly on the fight track? There was frantic blame-shifting when everything in Asia seemed to be going wrong; now there is a race to claim credit when some things have started to go right. The International Monetary Fund points to Korea’s recovery—and more generally to the fact that the sky doesn’t fall after all—as proof that its policy recommendations are right. Never mind that other IMF clients have done far worse, and that the economy of Malaysia—which refused IMF help, and horrifyingly respectable opinion by imposing capital controls—also seems to be on the mend. Malaysia’s prime minister, by contrast, claims full credit for any good news—even though neighboring economies also seem to

have bottomed out.

The truth is that an observer without any axe to grind would probably conclude that none of the policies adopted either on or in defiance of the IMF's advice made much difference either way. Budget policies, interest rate policies, banking reform — whatever countries tried, just about all the capital that could flee, they did. And when there was no more money to run, the natural recuperative powers of the economies finally began to prevail. At best, the money doctors who purported to offer cures provided a helpful bedside manner; at worst, they were like medieval physicians who prescribed bleeding as a remedy for all ills.

Will the patients stage a full recovery? It depends on exactly what you mean by "full". South Korea's industrial production is already above its pre-crisis level; but in the spring of 1997 anyone who had predicted zero growth in Korean industry over the next two years would have been regarded as a reckless doomsayer. So if by recovery you mean not just a return to growth, but one that brings the region's performance back to something like what people used to regard as the Asian norm, they have a long way to go.

41. Which of the following is NOT the writer's opinion? _____
- A. The Asian countries paid a heavy price for whichever measure taken.
 - B. The Asian countries found all themselves in an economic dilemma.
 - C. Most governments chose one of the two options.
 - D. Withdrawal of foreign capital directly led to the crisis.
42. The writer thinks that those Asian countries _____.
- A. did too many senseless investments at the time
 - B. were unduly punished in the crisis
 - C. well deserved the punishment
 - D. had corrupted government that ruined their business
43. The passage indicates that IMF policy recommendations _____.
- A. were too idealistic to be practiced by Asian countries
 - B. proved feasible in their recipient countries
 - C. failed to work in their recipient countries
 - D. were far from a panacea in all cases
44. At the end of the passage, the writer seems to think that a full recovery of the Asian economy is _____.
- A. unquestionable
 - B. imaginary
 - C. remote
 - D. unpredictable
45. The author's general tone of passage is _____.
- A. skeptical
 - B. optimistic
 - C. indignant
 - D. factual

Passage 2

Few modern works of social science have aroused so wide an interest as David Riesman's study of the changing American character. *The Lonely Crowd*, published in 1950 by a university press, it soon transcended the limited audience for which it was intended. When the book was brought out in a paper-bound edition, it sold so widely that

it became a prodigy of the publishing world. The terminology of the work, especially the phrases “inner directed” and “other directed”, has become part of the American vocabulary.

The Lonely Crowd presents the hypothesis that there has been a significant change in the character and ideals of the American people over the past few decades. This change is described as a movement from “inner direction” to “other direction”. It is not possible in this space to do justice to the meaning of the two concepts. In general, it may be said that the trend away from inner direction toward other direction implies that the ambitious, competitive character, who is highly individualistic and makes great demands on himself (and others), is becoming less typical of the American culture, and is yielding to a less assertive and more conciliatory character, attuned to the requirements of the group either in co-operation or in conformity, and taking direction from the ideals and demands of others.

Mr. Riesman wishes not to be partisan (sympathizer) with either form of “direction”, although he is aware that most of his readers will find that inner direction, as he describes it, is more attractive than other direction. He accepts neither as an ideal form of motivation, and offers as an escape from both the difficult ideal of autonomy. But as an objective observer of American life, he can note the advantages as well as the dangers of the new tendency. He sees the diminution of inner direction as implying a lessening of individualism, personal self-definition, energy, and sheer interestingness. But he is no less aware that the increase of other direction implies a lessening of raw competitiveness and an increase of co-operativeness and of friendliness, if not of friendship.

46. After *The Lonely Crowd* came out in the 1950's, _____.
- A. it was soon published again by other kinds of presses
 - B. it won a readership that went beyond expectation
 - C. it became one of the many social sciences bestsellers of publishing world
 - D. Americans began to reconsider their traditions
47. The success of *The Lonely Crowd* lies mainly in the fact that _____.
- A. some of its terminology has become part of American vocabulary
 - B. it brought about a change in the American character
 - C. it was a breakthrough in sociology
 - D. it made a lot of money
48. The significant change in the character and ideals of the American people in the past few decades is _____.
- A. a well-accepted fact
 - B. an unchangeable sociological law
 - C. a proposition Mr. Riesman set out to disprove
 - D. a proposition discussed in *The Lonely Crowd*
49. Generally speaking, the other-directed man _____.
- A. conforms to or co-operates with the group
 - B. is highly individualistic

- C. makes great demands on himself
D. tends to ignore the requirements of the group
50. What is TRUE about the trend to the other-directed character? _____
- A. It is an enhancement of maturation. B. It is a boost of individualism.
C. It is a decrease in autonomy. D. It is an increase of friendliness.

Passage 3

There is another implication of the way movies get made. Who, it is often asked, is the “author”, the person responsible for the film? In individual production the author must be the solitary film-maker — Stan Brakhage, Louis Lumiere, yourself. Collective film production creates collective authorship: The author is the entire group. The question of authorship becomes difficult to answer only when asked about large-scale production, particularly in the studio mode.

Studio film production assigns tasks to so many individuals that it is often difficult to decide who controls or what to be done. Is the producer the author? In the prime time of the Hollywood system, the producer might have had nothing to do with shooting. The writer? The writer’s script might be completely transformed in shooting and editing. So is this situation like collective production, with group authorship? No, because there is a hierarchy in which a few main players make the key decisions.

Moreover, if we consider not only control and decision making but also individual style, it seems certain that some studio workers leave recognizable and unique traces on the films they make. Cinematographers such as Gregg Toland, set designers such as Hermann Warm, costumers such as Edith Head, choreographers such as Gene Kelly—the contributions of these people stand out within the film they make. So where does the studio-produced film leave the idea of authorship?

Most people who study cinema regard the director as the film’s “author”. Although the writer prepares a screenplay, later phases of production can modify it beyond recognition. And although the producer monitors the entire process, he or she seldom controls moment-by-moment activity on the set. It is the director who makes the crucial decisions about performance, staging, lighting, framing, cutting and sound. On the whole, the director usually has most control over how a movie looks and sounds.

Today, well-established directors can control large-scale production to a remarkable degree. Steven Spielberg, Ethan, and Joel Coen can insist on editing manually, not digitally. Both Robert Altman and Martin Scorsese dislike ADR and use much of the on-set dialogue in the finished film. In the days of Hollywood’s studio system, some directors exercised power more indirectly. Most studios did not permit the director to supervise editing, but John Ford would often make only one take of each shot. Precutting the film “in his head”, Ford virtually forced the editor to put the shots together as he had planned.

51. The author of this passage is mainly discussing _____.
- A. different aspects of film-making B. the authorship in the film production
C. the problems of Hollywood D. the role of film directors

52. According to the passage, _____ is responsible for the individual production of film?
- A. the leading actor or actress B. the writer rather than the director
C. the director rather than the writer D. the individual film-maker
53. A studio-produced film, according to the passage, _____.
- A. has a collective authorship
B. has no clear authorship since it is so hard to determine who should get the credit for it
C. is mainly dependent on the director's idea, taste and management
D. is usually based on the script so the writer of the script should be regarded as the "author"
54. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the directors of films? _____
- A. The directors are the decision-makers of films.
B. The directors control the final products of films by supervising the editing.
C. The directors sometimes change the screenplays into totally different forms.
D. The directors monitor every phase of the production.
55. The last sentence probably means _____.
- A. Ford had already precut the film before editing
B. Ford threatened the editor into following his conception of the film
C. Ford managed to control the final product of editing by making only one take of each shot
D. Ford avoided supervising editing by showing his plan secretly to the editor

Passage 4

Nuclear physics and Roman archaeology just don't mix. Or so you would think. But researchers at the National Institute of Nuclear Physics in Padua, Italy, have found a common goal: to raise 1,500 ingots of lead from a Roman freighter which sank off the coast of Sardinia more than 2,000 years ago. The physicist, Gianni Fiorini, wants the lead for experiments that are of critical importance in particle physics and cosmology. Donatella Salvi, an archaeologist working with the Italian authority for artistic and historical heritage, wants to know more about the Mediterranean lead trade in the first century BC.

The ship was discovered two years ago near an island called Mal di Ventre, so-named because of the high wind that plagued the area. It was modified to carry lead and was the only one of its types known.

The physicists want the ancient lead for a practical reason. Lead is the best material for shielding delicate experiments which detect minute amounts of radiation, for example. From the unusual kinds of radioactivity associated with double beta decay, or from the rare interaction neutrinos (中微子)—the ghost-like particles that are emitted from the Sun and passed through the Earth unheededly. Another experiment requiring shielding is the detection of particles of so-called dark matter—the material believed to hold the Universe together.

Such experiments are usually carried out deep underground in specially built installations, such as the Gran Sasso laboratory near Rome. Here, the solid rock of 1,400 meters protects the detection apparatus from high-energy cosmic rays raining through the atmosphere. Small amounts of radioactive materials in the rocks themselves, however, can interfere with the experiments, so the detector has to be surrounded with additional lead shield.

Commercial lead has only tiny amounts of radioactive contaminants such as *lead-210*, but even this is enough to affect very sensitive experiments. However, the half-life of *lead-210* is 22 years, which means that lead excavated a long time ago would have lost most of its radioactive component. In fact, physicists have sometimes relied on lead from old cannonballs for their experiments.

Lead that is 2,000 years old would be expected to contain virtually no radioactive isotopes all. The physicists, when they tested a small portion of a salvaged ingot, found this was the case.

What will the archaeologists get out of the salvaging project? Apart from the 300 million lire from the institute, the physicists have agreed to analyze the ingots to establish their geological origins and set up a database for archaeological studies. Each ingot has a manufacturer's mark and the researchers hope that the data will help them to map the trading routes that once served a flourishing Roman metallurgical industry.

56. Why is Gianni Fiorini so interested in the ingots of lead that sank off the coast of Sardinia more than 2,000 years ago? _____
- A. Because he is working with an Italian authority.
 - B. Because he turned to study the Mediterranean lead trade in the first century BC.
 - C. Because he is the authority for artistic and historical heritage in Italy.
 - D. Because he needs the lead to do some valuable experiments.
57. The importance of lead to the physical scientists lies in that it is _____.
- A. a susceptible experimental material
 - B. a rare metal releasing a tiny amount of radiation
 - C. an inactive metal protecting the delicate experiments
 - D. it contains the so-called dark matter
58. Why are "neutrinos" called "the ghost-like particles"? _____
- A. Because scientists found lead can shield the rare interaction material.
 - B. Because the particles can usually escape people's detection.
 - C. Because neutrinos are floating everywhere like ghost in the experiment.
 - D. Because where they come from is still unknown to physicists.
59. The lead lying deep in the ocean for about 2,000 years is _____.
- A. of little value for commercial use
 - B. as good as the commercial lead for scientific experiments
 - C. better than the commercial lead because it has long passed its half-life
 - D. less important in archeology than in science
60. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE about radioactive isotopes?

- A. Radioactive isotopes can never be avoided in metals.
B. Commercial lead is more expensive for its radioactive isotopes.
C. The lead in the ocean contains a small portion of radioactive isotopes.
D. The 2,000-year-old lead is almost free of radioactive isotopes.

III. Translation (30 points)

English to Chinese Translation: (14 points)

1.

In preparing this assessment in each of the last five years, the Worldwatch Institute has in effect given the earth an annual physical examination, checking its vital signs. The findings are not reassuring: The earth's forests are shrinking, its deserts expanding, and its soils eroding — all at record rates. Each year thousands of plant and animal species disappear, many before they are named or catalogued. The very temperature of the earth appears to be rising, posing a threat of unknown dimensions to virtually all the life-support systems on which humanity depends.

State of the World warns that societies' use of fossil fuels poses unacceptable risks of climate changes and environmental changes, just as previous editions have profiled the insupportable costs of nuclear power. Simply put, the question becomes: If not coal, and if not nuclear, then what? The authors sketch the vast promise that lies in improved energy efficiency and renewable power sources, and recommend policies to unleash this potential.

2.

Psychological aging processes include changes in personality, mental functioning, and sense of self during adult years. Some changes are considered a normal part of adult development, some are the result of physiological changes in the way the brain functions, and some physiological dimensions show little change at all in later years. As in the case of physical aging, a wealth of research has explored the complexities of these processes. Research on the physiology and psychology of aging shows that, in the absence of disabling disease, aging causes only minimal declines in functioning until around age 85, at which points about 25% of elders begin to show frailty even in the absence of disease.

Chinese to English Translation: (16 points)

1.

在 3000 年中国哲学发展史上,各种各样的思想资源和思想传统,已成为中华民族精神文化的不同源头,至今仍然发挥着这样或那样的作用。这些思想传统的一个共同点是,它们的智慧都是人生的智慧。中国哲学的智慧是从哲学家的伟大精神人格中、哲学家的实践行为中流露或显现出来的。

2.

通过对游戏的类比来建立新的科学观或科学模式,这是因为两者之间存在着本质联系。比如就近代早期科学而言,早期科学家从事科学研究和探索的目的,既不是为了实用,也不是为了切身利益,而主要是为了满足他们的好奇心和求知欲。因此近代科学是他们的一种赏心悦目的活动。直到 18 世纪下半叶英国工业革命之后,人们才逐渐把科学当做一种职业,一种谋生手段。

3.

英语是当今世界毋庸置疑的世界通用语。有关统计表明,在世界上几乎所有人类活动的重要领域,诸如国际政治、军事、商贸、科教、文化等,英语是当然的交流工具。世界上有 50% 以上的科学文献是用英语写成的;有 60% 以上的广播节目是用英语播报的;有 70% 以上的邮件是用英语写的。在电子网络时代的今天,英语在互联网上的内容最多,占到 90% 左右。可见,英语在国际工具语言的统治地位已经成为了事实。

English Entrance Examination
for Non-English Major Doctoral Candidates
攻读博士学位研究生英语入学考试

Model Test Two

全真模拟试题(2)

I. Structure and Vocabulary (45 points)

Part A

Directions: *In questions 1 - 15, each sentence has a missing word. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then blacken your answer in the corresponding space on our answer sheet. (15 points)*

1. As a judge, you must always be ready to sacrifice _____ to duty.
A. time B. tendency C. inclination D. health
2. The _____ for presidency seemed more interested in slandering each other than in discussing how to solve the problems.
A. candidates B. voters
C. delegates D. representatives
3. Gentleness has been considered a _____ trait.
A. male B. delicate C. boyish D. feminine
4. The _____ emphasis on examinations is by far the worst form of competition in schools.
A. definite B. dispositive
C. devouring D. disproportionate
5. The baby seems content, he must have _____ his new nursemaid.
A. taken after B. taken to C. taken from D. taken in
6. I had wanted to buy another chair like this one, but the company that made it is _____.
A. out of date B. out of business C. out of practice D. out of order
7. By the time she arrives in Los Angeles, she _____ in Canada for two weeks.
A. have stayed B. shall stay
C. will have stayed D. have been staying
8. It isn't cold enough for _____ a frost tonight, so I can leave the plants outside quite safely.
A. there would be B. there being C. there will be D. there to be
9. _____ the impending job interview, she would have gone to the concert last Sunday.