

◦ 新东方考博英语培训教材 ◦

考博英语

全

真

模拟试题

→ 周雷 李玉技 编著

- 12套模拟试题，精选精练精讲
- 题项设置巧妙，再现真题风采
- 模拟听力录音，突破听力难关

■ 新东方考博英语培训教材

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前言

P R E F A C E

近年来随着博士生招收人数的不断增加,博士生招生单位的考试标准也越来越规范化,这无疑对考生复习提出了新的要求。目前,我国博士生入学英语考试仍没有统一的大纲,各院校的考试标准和测试方式存在一定差异,因此,如何达到最佳复习效率是每个考生在复习时最关心的问题。

然而,不论报考哪个招生单位,英语都是重点考查科目。以下是一些备考策略,在此与大家分享:

(一)抓住复习重点

针对不同的报考单位复习相应的侧重点。有些院校(如中科院)试题较正统,与六级考试一脉相承;有些院校则可能侧重对某一专项的考查,如翻译、阅读或听力。这就要求根据所报考的单位,有选择性地地进行复习。

(二)研究历年真题

“知己知彼,百战不殆”,研究一些高等院校近年考试真题是明智之举。真题的效力不言而喻,它既能给你一定的心理安慰,又能助你确定复习计划和练习重点。有些学校的试题不易得到,这时,可以请教有经验的师兄、师姐。若实在没有报考单位的真题,也可用其他考博真题替代,毕竟“他山之石,可以攻玉”。

(三)注重学习方法

掌握好的学习方法,可以达到事半功倍的效果。在复习中,我们可以通过一项练习达到多重效果,如:通过阅读来培养英汉互译能力、扩大单词量。另外,合理利用时间也可提高复习效率,如单词的复习就可以利用零星时间来完成。

本书内容介绍

做模考练习是考前必不可少的最后一个环节。它将有利于熟悉考场规则、题型结构及答题要领。每次做题时,要以临场的精神状态,以考场要求的时间和速度完成练习——用以培养“考场感觉”,并综合训练各项技能。考查各院校真题,可



知虽然各院校考题千变万化，但许多考点相同。因此本书编者参考国内各校真题和 GRE 试题，编写了这套模拟题，以供考生强化训练之用。

我们根据多年应试辅导的成功经验，以《全国博士学位研究生招生英语考试大纲》为依据，针对近年来考博英语的特点与难度，结合考生的实际情况，精心设计制作了若干套模拟试题；重点、难点、考点突出，阐述精当，难度适中，可为考生顺利通过考试助一臂之力。每套模拟试题给出答案与分析，便于考生熟悉历届考博试题，掌握英语知识及应用技巧，在考博中取得优秀的成绩。

总之，本书可以使考生集中精力，更快更好地打造阳光灿烂的英语殿堂，帮助考生在有限的时间内顺利地通过考博英语考试。

编者



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考博英语全真模拟试题 (一)

Section I

Listening Comprehension

Part A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a single line through the center. (5 points)

Example: You will hear: M: When shall we start our work, Jane?

W: Tomorrow at 9 o'clock. But we must work quickly because we have to finish everything before 2 in the afternoon.

Q: For how long will they work?

You will read: [A] 2 hours.

[B] 3 hours.

[C] 4 hours.

[D] 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, [D] "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] ~~[D]~~

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. [A] Hot weather. | [B] Being delayed. |
| [C] Catching the bus. | [D] Living well. |
| 2. [A] Watching TV. | [B] Listening to the radio. |
| [C] Swimming across the channel. | [D] Waiting for someone. |
| 3. [A] Check on what's for dinner. | [B] Go running before they eat. |
| [C] Go to the lab briefly. | [D] See if they have lots of work. |
| 4. [A] Buy a new television set. | [B] Find another repairman. |
| [C] Use a check to pay. | [D] Talk about the restaurant. |
| 5. [A] It's the best place to eat. | [B] Italian food is the best. |
| [C] They like it all the time. | [D] They are disappointed in its recent change. |
| 6. [A] Winter. | [B] Rush hour. |
| [C] In the morning. | [D] Spring. |
| 7. [A] The woman forgot making orange juice. | [B] The woman didn't see orange juice. |
| [C] The man broke the container of juice. | [D] The man drank the juice. |
| 8. [A] Not by check. | [B] By credit card. |
| [C] Immediately. | [D] In cash. |
| 9. [A] Her car was damaged. | [B] She almost collided with a school bus. |
| [C] The speed was too fast. | [D] She couldn't stop the bus. |
| 10. [A] At an airport. | [B] In a police station. |
| [C] In a department store. | [D] On a subway. |

**Part B**

Directions: This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Passage A, Passage B and Passage C.

Remember, while you are taking the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Passage A in your test booklet.

Passage A

Directions: For Questions 11—15, you will hear a passage about improving digital messages. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word in each numbered box. You will hear the recording once. (2.5 points)

Subject:	Email	
Usage:	A mode of _____;	11
	In business settings, it is best used to convey key information, to confirm _____; to document decisions; to contact a decision maker directly.	12
Tips for you to improve your digital message.	Never say something about someone else that you would not want that person to see.	
	Take time to think about your _____ line.	13
	Avoid using all _____ letters in your messages.	14
	Be careful about any use of sarcasm or _____.	15

Passage B

Directions: For questions 16—20, you will hear a conversation about those who are hooked on the Internet. While you listen complete the sentences and the questions. Use no more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording only once. (2.5 points)

Who is most likely to get hooked on the Internet?

	16
--	----

What's the direct harm the Internet will do to you?

	17
--	----

What's the most serious effect the Internet will have on your character?

	18
--	----

What is the best way to avoid getting hooked on the Internet?

	19
--	----

According to the expert, which room is the best place to put the computer?

	20
--	----





Passage C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. You will hear each piece only once. (5 points)

Questions 21—23 are based on a passage about cloning. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 21—23.

21. What has cloning bypassed?

- [A] The nuclear transfer. [B] The process taking DNA.
[C] The normal reproductive process. [D] The creation of cells.

22. What's the big breakthrough with Dolly, the first cloned animal?

- [A] She was a clone from an ordinary, adult cell. [B] She was the first normal and healthy cloned animal.
[C] She was the way to the cloning of human beings. [D] She was a cloned animal with only mother.

23. Which country passed a law banning human cloning?

- [A] The United States. [B] The United Kingdom.
[C] Switzerland. [D] Russia.

Questions 24—26 are based on a passage about No Tobacco Day. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 24—26.

24. What is the target group for this year's "No Tobacco Day"?

- [A] Children under 16. [B] Men between 20 and 33 years old.
[C] Women. [D] Old people with serious diseases.

25. What is the recent important development observed in developing countries?

- [A] The number of smokers has been falling 2 percent a year.
[B] The number of smokers has been rising 20 percent a year.
[C] The number of smokers has been rising 2 percent a year.
[D] The number of smokers has been falling 20 percent a year.

26. What is the goal of the World Health Organization?

- [A] To create a smoke-free world. [B] To teach the people in developing countries a lesson.
[C] To forbid farmers to grow tobacco. [D] To forbid smokers to buy tobacco products.

Questions 27—30 are based on the dialogue. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 27—30.

27. Why does the woman say she has mixed feelings?

- [A] She wasn't quite ready to come back to campus.
[B] There are more endangered species in zoos than in the wild.
[C] The birds won't learn to keep away from people.
[D] She might change her major.

28. What was the woman's job?

- [A] Counting wildlife. [B] Cleaning cages.
[C] Training baby birds. [D] Making puppets.

29. Why does the man mention tigers and pandas?

- [A] He once had a job in a zoo. [B] They're familiar examples of endangered species.
[C] He's interested in the genetics of mammals. [D] They also become attached to humans.

30. Why do the staff members cover themselves with cloth as they work?

- [A] So that they are protected from scratches by the crane's talons.
[B] So that they aren't exposed to infectious diseases.
[C] So that the chicks can be examined in a sterile environment.
[D] So that the chicks don't become dependent on humans.





You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II

Vocabulary

(20 points)

31. I don't mind a bit if you bring your friends in for a drink, but it is rather too much when sixteen people arrive _____ for dinner.
 [A] unusually [B] excessively [C] consequently [D] unexpectedly
32. As the trial went on, the story behind the murder slowly _____ itself.
 [A] convicted [B] haunted [C] released [D] unfolded
33. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that _____ lot.
 [A] valid [B] vain [C] vacant [D] vague
34. A tourist is prevented from entering a country if he does not have _____ passport.
 [A] an operative [B] a valid [C] an efficient [D] an effective
35. The weatherman broadcasts the _____ in temperature twice a day.
 [A] diversion [B] variety [C] variation [D] modification
36. This blue flower is known by _____ names in other parts of England.
 [A] separate [B] various [C] diversified [D] plentiful
37. As the mountains were covered with a _____ of cloud, we couldn't see their tops.
 [A] coating [B] film [C] veil [D] shade
38. This matter should not be bushed up, but freely _____.
 [A] circulated [B] evaporated [C] ventilated [D] refreshed
39. He gives _____ to his anger by kicking chairs.
 [A] vent [B] rig [C] hose [D] curb
40. A big problem in learning English as a foreign language is a lack of opportunities for _____ interaction with proficient speakers of English.
 [A] instantaneous [B] provocative [C] verbal [D] dual
41. The 1961 missile crisis brought the world to the _____ of all-out war.
 [A] miser [B] verge [C] prospect [D] concern
42. They are sure they have all the facts they need to _____ the existence of a black hole.
 [A] obtain [B] maintain [C] verify [D] display
43. As a _____ actor, he can perform, sing, dance and play several kinds of musical instruments.
 [A] flexible [B] versatile [C] sophisticated [D] productive
44. The mayor threatened to use his _____ over the city council's proposal.
 [A] vote [B] vase [C] veto [D] vent
45. The police were alerted that the escaped criminal might be in the _____.
 [A] vain [B] vicinity [C] court [D] jail
46. We will go to the courtyard to meet the other _____ of our apartment building.
 [A] residents [B] vicinity [C] neighbours [D] employees
47. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, _____ defended the right of every citizen to freedom of choice in religion.
 [A] peculiarly [B] indifferently [C] vigorously [D] inevitably
48. The world's governments have done _____ nothing to combat the threat of nuclear accidents.
 [A] inherently [B] vitally [C] virtually [D] identically
49. I had my eyes tested and the report says that my _____ is perfect.





- [A] outlook [B] vision [C] horizon [D] perspective
50. To be an inventor, one needs profound knowledge as well as a very _____ imagination.
[A] vivid [B] bright [C] living [D] funny
51. The original elections were declared _____ by the former military ruler.
[A] void [B] vulgar [C] surplus [D] extravagant
52. This work costs us nothing; it's all done by _____.
[A] profiteers [B] mountaineers [C] engineers [D] volunteers
53. Some researchers feel that certain people have _____ nervous systems, particularly to hot, dry winds. They are what we call weather-sensitive people.
[A] subjective [B] subordinate [C] liable [D] vulnerable
54. Body paint or face paint is used mostly by men in preliterate societies in order to attract good health or to _____ disease.
[A] set aside [B] ward off [C] shrug off [D] give away
55. It is our _____ policy that we will achieve unity through peaceful means.
[A] consistent [B] continuous [C] considerate [D] continual
56. All the finished products are stored in a _____ at the delivery port and shipping is available at any time.
[A] garage [B] capsule [C] cabinet [D] warehouse
57. The police must have a search _____ to search a house, otherwise their search will be considered as illegal intrusion.
[A] certificate [B] guarantee [C] license [D] warrant
58. Last night I was so tired that I forgot to _____ my watch and it stopped at twelve.
[A] wade [B] wind [C] waver [D] wrench
59. We are writing to the manager _____ the repairs recently carried out at the above address.
[A] with the exception of [B] with the purpose of [C] with reference to [D] with a view to
60. The enemy finally had to _____ their troops from the occupied area.
[A] retreat [B] dismiss [C] return [D] withdraw
61. The sight of a sick horse being driven along the streets of the village remained _____ him for weeks.
[A] of [B] on [C] to [D] with
62. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular _____ children as Coca-cola.
[A] for [B] in [C] to [D] with
63. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye _____ the developments and recorded every detail.
[A] in [B] at [C] for [D] on
64. If you _____ the bottle and cigarettes, you'll be much healthier.
[A] take off [B] keep off [C] get off [D] set off
65. She was once a beautiful model but the years had _____ her features.
[A] injected [B] diverted [C] withered [D] spotted
66. Perhaps it wouldn't be _____ to go and see such a film.
[A] worthy you while [B] worth of while [C] worthy of while [D] worth your while
67. In the meantime, the question facing business is whether such research is _____ the costs.
[A] worth [B] worth of [C] worthy [D] worthwhile
68. Mrs. Lackey was awakened by the ringing of the bedside phone 12 hours after her husband's boat had been _____.
[A] wrecked [B] collapsed [C] decayed [D] fired
69. Lowbrows are quite _____ to let highbrows have their symphonies and their Russian novels.
[A] content [B] contained [C] capacity [D] yearning



70. He _____ to his customers and halved the price.

[A] leaked

[B] drew

[C] quoted

[D] yielded

Section III

Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

It is often observed that the aged spend much time thinking and talking about their past lives, 71 about the future. These reminiscences are not simply random or trivial memories, 72 is their purpose merely to make conversation. The old person's recollections of the past help to 73 an identity that is becoming increasingly fragile: 74 any role that brings respect or any goal that might provide 75 to the future, the individual mentions his past as a reminder to listeners, that here was a life 76 living, 77; the memories form part of a continuing life 78, in which the old person 79 the events and experiences of the years gone by and 80 on the overall meaning of his or her own almost completed life.

As the life cycle 81 to its close, the aged must also learn to accept the reality of their own impending (即将发生的) death. 82 this task is made difficult by the fact that death is almost a 83 subject in the United States. The mere discussion of death is often regarded as 84. As adults many of us find the topic frightening and are 85 to think about it—and certainly not to talk about it 86 the presence of someone who is dying. Death has achieved this taboo 87 only in the modern industrial societies. There seems to be an important reason for our reluctance to 88 the idea of death. It is the very fact that death remains 89 our control; it is almost the only one of the natural processes 90 is so.

71. [A] better than

[B] rather than

[C] less than

[D] other than

72. [A] so

[B] even

[C] nor

[D] hardly

73. [A] preserve

[B] conserve

[C] resume

[D] assume

74. [A] performing

[B] playing

[C] undertaking

[D] lacking

75. [A] orientation

[B] implication

[C] succession

[D] presentation

76. [A] worthy

[B] worth

[C] worthless

[D] worthwhile

77. [A] In a word

[B] In brief

[C] In addition

[D] In particular

78. [A] prospect

[B] impetus

[C] impression

[D] review

79. [A] integrates

[B] incorporates

[C] includes

[D] interacts

80. [A] reckons

[B] counts

[C] reflects

[D] conceive

81. [A] keeps

[B] draws

[C] inclines

[D] tends

82. [A] Therefore

[B] And

[C] Yet

[D] Otherwise

83. [A] taboo

[B] dispute

[C] contempt

[D] neglect

84. [A] notorious

[B] indecent

[C] obscure

[D] desperate

85. [A] ready

[B] willing

[C] liable

[D] reluctant

86. [A] at

[B] on

[C] with

[D] in

87. [A] status

[B] circumstance

[C] environment

[D] priority

88. [A] encounter

[B] confront

[C] tolerate

[D] expose

89. [A] under

[B] above

[C] beyond

[D] within

90. [A] which

[B] what

[C] as

[D] that





Section IV

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (30 points)

Text 1

Scholars and students have always been great travellers. The official case for "academic mobility" is now often stated in impressive terms as a fundamental necessity for economic and social progress in the world, and debated in the corridors of Europe, but it is certainly nothing new. Serious students were always ready to go abroad in search of the most stimulating teachers and the most famous academies; in search of the purest philosophy, the most effective medicine, the likeliest road to gold.

Mobility of this kind meant also mobility of ideas, their transference across frontiers, their simultaneous impact upon many groups of people. The point of learning is to share it, whether with students or with colleagues; one presumes that only eccentrics have no interest in being credited with a startling discovery, or a new technique. It must also have been reassuring to know that other people in other parts of the world were about to make the same discovery or were thinking along the same lines, and that one was not quite alone, confronted by inquisition, ridicule or neglect.

In the twentieth century, and particularly in the last 20 years, the old footpaths of the wandering scholars have become vast highways. The vehicle which has made this possible has of course been the aeroplane, making contact between scholars even in the most distant places immediately feasible, and providing for the very rapid transmission of knowledge.

Apart from the vehicle itself, it is fairly easy to identify the main factors which have brought about the recent explosion in academic movement. Some of these are purely quantitative and require no further mention: there are far more centres of learning, and a far greater number of scholars and students.

In addition one must recognise the very considerable multiplication of disciplines, particularly in the sciences, which by widening the total area of advanced studies has produced an enormous number of specialists whose particular interests are precisely defined. These people would work in some isolation if they were not able to keep in touch with similar isolated groups in other countries.

Frequently these specialisations lie in areas where very rapid developments are taking place, and also where the research needed for developments is extremely costly and takes a long time. It is precisely in these areas that the advantages of collaboration and sharing of expertise appear most evident. Associated with this is the growth of specialist periodicals, which enable scholars to become aware of what is happening in different centres of research and to meet each other in conferences and symposia. From these meetings come the personal relationships which are at the bottom of almost all formalized schemes of cooperation, and provide them with their most satisfactory stimulus.

But as the specialisations have increased in number and narrowed in range, there had been an opposite movement towards interdisciplinary studies. These owe much to the belief that one cannot properly investigate the incredibly complex problems thrown up by the modern world, and by recent advances in our knowledge along the narrow front of a single discipline. This trend has led to a great deal of academic contact between disciplines, and a far greater emphasis on the pooling of specialist knowledge, reflected in the broad subjects chosen in many international conferences.

91. According to the passage, scholars and students are great travellers because _____.

- [A] standards are higher at foreign universities [B] their governments encourage them to travel
[C] salaries and conditions are better abroad [D] they are eager for new knowledge

92. The writer says that travel was important in the past because it _____.



- [A] was a way of spreading ideas [B] broke down political barriers
[C] led to economic progress [D] made new ideas less schooling
93. The writer claims that it is important for specialists to be able to travel because _____.
[A] there are so many people working in similar fields
[B] there is a lot of social unrest at universities
[C] their fellow experts are scattered around the world
[D] their laboratories are in remote places
94. The writer thinks that the growth of specialist societies and periodicals has helped scholars to _____.
[A] spend less time travelling [B] cut down research costs
[C] develop their ideas more quickly [D] keep up with current developments
95. Developments in international cooperation are often, it is suggested, the result of _____.
[A] friendships formed by scholars at meetings [B] articles in learned journals
[C] the work of international agencies [D] programs initiated by governments

Text 2

The proportion of works cut for the cinema in Britain dropped from 40 percent when I joined the BBFC in 1975 to less than 4 percent when I left. But I don't think that 20 years from now it will be possible to regulate any medium as closely as I regulated film.

The Internet is, of course, the greatest problem for this century. The world will have to find a means, through some sort of international treaty of United Nations initiative, to control the material that's now going totally unregulated into people's homes. That said, it will only take one little country like Paraguay to refuse to sign a treaty for transmission to be unstopable. Parental control is never going to be sufficient.

I'm still very worried about the impact of violent video games, even though researchers say their impact is moderated by the fact that players don't so much experience the game as enjoy the technical manoeuvres (策略) that enable you to win. But in respect of violence in mainstream films, I'm more optimistic. Quite suddenly, tastes have changed, and it's no longer Stallone or Schwarzenegger who are the top stars, but Leonardo DiCaprio—that has taken everybody by surprise.

Go through the most successful films in Europe and America now and you will find virtually none that are violent. Quentin Tarantino didn't usher in a new, violent generation, and films are becoming much more pro-social than one would have expected.

Cinemas will undoubtedly survive. The new multiplexes are a glorious experience, offering perfect sound and picture and very comfortable seats, things which had died out in the 1980s. I can't believe we've achieved that only to throw it away in favor of huddling around a 14-inch computer monitor to watch digitally-delivered movies at home.

It will become increasingly cheap to make films, with cameras becoming smaller and lighter but remaining very precise. That means greater chances for new talent to emerge, as it will be much easier for people to learn how to be better film-makers. People's working lives will be shorter in the future, and once retired they will spend a lot of time learning to do things that amuse them—like making videos. Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as producers as well as audience; instead of writing letters, one will send little home movies entitled My Week.

96. Which of the following about the Internet is true according to the passage?
[A] The Internet is the greatest progress for this century.
[B] Efforts are needed to control Internet.
[C] Paraguay refused to sign a treaty for transmission.
[D] The United Nations has found ways to prevent the Internet from developing.
97. What kind of film does the author dislike?
[A] Violent films. [B] Comedy.





- [C] European films. [D] Films acted by Leonardo DiCaprio.
98. What does “that” in “I can’t believe we’ve achieved that only to throw it away in favor...” (Para. 5) refer to?
 [A] Digitally-delivered movies. [B] Multiplexes.
 [C] Advanced cameras. [D] Sound.
99. What is the author’s attitude toward the future of film?
 [A] Positive. [B] Negative.
 [C] Uncertain. [D] Worried.
100. What does “media-saturated” in “Fifty years on we could well be media-saturated as ...” (Para. 6) mean?
 [A] Be tired of media. [B] Be overwhelmed by media.
 [C] Be driven mad by media. [D] Be benefited by media.

Text 3

How efficient is our system of criminal trial? Does it really do the basic job we ask of it—convicting the guilty and acquitting the innocent? It is often said that the British trial system is more like a game than a serious attempt to do justice. The lawyers on each side are so engrossed in playing hard to win, challenging each other and the judge on technical points, that the object of finding out the truth is almost forgotten. All the effort is concentrated on the big day, on the dramatic cross-examination of the key witnesses in front of the jury. Critics like to compare our “adversarial” system (resembling two adversaries engaged in a contest) with the Continental “inquisitorial” system, under which the judge plays a more important inquiring role.

In early times, in the Middle Ages, the systems of trial across Europe were similar. At that time trial by “ordeal”—essentially a religious event—was the main way of testing guilt or innocence. When this was eventually abandoned, the two systems parted company. On the Continent, church-trained legal officials took over the function of both prosecuting and judging, while in England these were largely left to lay people, the Justice of the Peace and the jury. The jurymen were often illiterate and this meant that all the evidence had to be put to them orally. This historical accident dominates procedure even today, with all evidence being given in open court by word of mouth on the crucial day.

On the other hand, in France for instance, all the evidence is written before the trial under supervision by an investigating judge. This exhaustive pretrial looks very undramatic; much of it is just a public checking of the written records already gathered.

The Americans adopted the British system lock, stock and barrel and enshrined it in their Constitution. But, while the basic features of our systems are common, there are now significant differences in the way serious cases are handled. First, because the U. S. A. has virtually no contempt of court laws to prevent pretrial publicity in the newspaper and on television, American lawyers are allowed to question jurors about knowledge and beliefs.

In Britain this is virtually never allowed, and a random selection of jurors who are presumed not to be prejudiced are empanelled. Secondly, there is no separate profession of barrister in the United States, and both prosecution and defense lawyers who are to present cases in court prepare them themselves. They go out and visit the scene, track down and interview witnesses, and familiarize themselves personally with the background. In Britain it is the solicitor who prepares the case; the barrister who appears in court is not even allowed to meet witness beforehand. British barristers also alternate doing both prosecution and defense work. By being kept distant from the preparation and regularly appearing for both sides, barristers are said to avoid becoming too personally involved, and can approach cases more dispassionately. American lawyers, however, often know their cases better.

Reformers rightly want to learn from other countries’ mistakes and successes. But what is clear is that justice systems, largely because they are the result of long historical growth, are peculiarly difficult to adapt piecemeal.

101. “The British trial system is more like a game than a serious attempt to do justice,” implies that _____.
 [A] the British legal system can do the basic job well—convicting the guilty and acquitting the innocent





- [B] the British legal system is worse than the Continental legal system
[C] the British legal system is often considered to be not very fair
[D] the British legal system is very efficient
102. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
[A] Oral evidence is unnecessary in France because the judges and prosecutors read the records.
[B] When trial by ordeal was finally abandoned throughout Europe, trial by jury was introduced in Britain.
[C] In the adversarial system, it is the lawyers who play the leading roles.
[D] Lawyers in Britain are prepared to lie in order to win their cases.
103. In Britain, newspapers _____.
[A] do the same as American newspapers do
[B] are not interested in publishing details about the trial before it takes place
[C] are not allowed to publish details about the trial before it takes place
[D] are allowed to publish details about the trial before it takes place
104. We can infer that American lawyers _____.
[A] do not attempt to familiarize themselves with cases
[B] prepare the cases themselves
[C] tend to be more passionately involved in their cases
[D] tend to approach cases dispassionately
105. The passage _____.
[A] questions whether the system of trial by jury can ever be completely efficient
[B] suggests a number of reforms which should be made to the legal system of various countries
[C] describes how the British legal system works and compares it favourably with other systems
[D] compares the legal systems of a number of countries and discusses their advantages and disadvantages

Text 4

Placing a human being behind the wheel of an automobile often has the same curious effect as cutting certain fibres in the brain.

The result in either case is more primitive behaviour. Hostile feelings are apt to be expressed in an aggressive way.

The same man who will step aside for a stranger at a doorway will, when behind the wheel, risk an accident trying to beat another motorist through an intersection. The importance of emotional factors in automobile accidents is gaining recognition. Doctors and other scientists have concluded that the highway death toll resembles an epidemic and should be investigated as such.

Dr Ross A. McFarland, Associate Professor of Industrial Hygiene at the Harvard University School of Public Health, said that accidents "now constitute a greater threat to the safety of large segments of the population than diseases do."

Accidents are the leading cause of death between the ages of 1 and 35. About one third of all accidental deaths and one seventh of all accidental injuries are caused by motor vehicles.

Based on the present rate of vehicle registration, unless the accident rate is cut in half, one of every 10 persons in the country will be killed or injured in a traffic accident in the next 15 years.

Research to find the underlying causes of accidents and to develop ways to detect drivers who are apt to cause them is being conducted at universities and medical centres. Here are some of their findings so far:

A man drives as he lives. If he is often in trouble with collection agencies, the courts, and police, chances are he will have repeated automobile accidents. Accident repeaters usually are egocentric, exhibitionistic, resentful of authority, impulsive, and lacking in social responsibility. As a group, they can be classified as borderline psychopathic personalities, according to Dr. McFarland.

