



全国博士研究生入学考试辅导用书

2008年

# 全国博士研究生入学 考试英语标准辅导教程

• 重点院校真题详解分册 •

北京大学 索玉柱 主编  
北大考培 组编

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全国博士研究生入学考试辅导用书



# 全国博士研究生入学考试英语标准 辅导教程·重点院校真题详解分册

北京大学 索玉柱 主编  
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## 内 容 简 介

为了帮助参加博士研究生入学考试的考生了解各高等院校博士研究生入学英语考试命题特点和出题动态,我们认真研究了 50 多所高校 150 多份历年考博英语真题后,精选了最近几年的重点院校的近 30 多份试卷,根据多年的教学和命题经验,精心编写了本书。本书可以让考生见证考博英语的命题方式和出题动态,题型变换和难易程度,以便及时进行查漏补缺,深化理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧,最后取得考试高分。

本书适用对象:参加博士研究生入学考试的广大考生。

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## 编者的话

教育部《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》提出，博士生入学考试的三门课程之一——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”。

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。目前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。从国外的发展经验来看，我国今后也不可能实行统考，各校仍然会自行命题。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，对考生的外语要求也越来越高，特别是听说能力。

博士生英语入学考试作为博士生入学考试的三门课程之一，对于一个英语成绩优秀的应届硕士生来说，正常发挥，即使不能获取高分，也不会成为他们录取过程的障碍，然而进行一些强化训练可以锦上添花。

根据统计数据表明，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标，因此博士生英语入学考试在很大程度上是一种水平测试，当然现在许多院校加大了主观题的考查比重，所以考博英语考查的不仅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研究生试卷的趋势，如北京航空航天大学、西安交通大学考博试卷中全是主观题型，仅考汉译英与英译汉和写作；又如北京大学考博试卷中有篇章改错，还曾采用没有阅读客观题，只有主观问答和阅后写总结的题型，现在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。

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、写作等方面的能力，各个招生院校的试题不尽相同，但是大体上都考查以下方面的知识。

### 一、听力理解

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。主要考查考生的如下能力：判断对话场景；判断人物关系及身份；理解说话者的意图、观点或态度；理解话语要点和含义；获取具体信息；理解中心思想；进行有关的判断和推理。

### 二、词汇

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判断的能力。每个题是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用在句中的最恰当的词或词组。

### 三、完形填空

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，要求考生就所给篇章中空白所需的词或短语分别从四个选项中选出最佳答案。

### 四、阅读理解

主要测试考生在规定时间内通过阅读获取相关信息的能力。考生须完成 1800~2000 词的阅读量（3~6 篇短文）并就题目从四个选项中选出最佳答案。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。

### 五、英译汉

要求考生将一篇近 400 词的英语短文中有下划线的五个句子翻译成汉语，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。

## 六、写作

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 字的短文。目的是测试考生用英语表达思想或传递信息的能力及对英文写作基础知识的实际运用。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，在认真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，倾情奉献了这套全国博士研究生入学英语考试辅导丛书，本套丛书的特色如下：

(1) 集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威信息，综合名师的辅导精华，全力推出 2008 年博士研究生入学英语考试整体解决方案。

(2) 根据命题思路，列题型、讲方法，充分展示解题技巧和其内在规律性。

(3) 科学预测，权威预测，最新预测。有效地把握命题特点，精编了足量的经典习题，只要考生认真阅读本书，深化理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧，就一定能够在考试中取得理想的成绩。

在本书的编写过程中，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。

由于时间仓促，书中不足之处在所难免，诚望广大读者批评指正。

索玉柱 于北京大学畅春园

**索玉柱** 国内知名考研英语、考博英语辅导专家、归国学者、北京大学英语系教授、北京大学考研英语阅卷组组长。多次参与国家各类英语水平考试的命题和阅卷工作，拥有极其丰富的考研英语辅导经验，授课深入浅出、条理清晰，逻辑性强，对难点、要点把握精准，特别注重对考生答题思路技巧的训练，多年来一直担任北京、上海、武汉、南京、西安等全国各大考区考研、考博英语辅导班的主讲，所授课程通过率极高，深受广大考研学生的爱戴和推崇。





## 前言

我国博士生英语入学考试没有采取统考形式,而是各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试,各个院校的考试重点、命题特点有相当大的不同,所以目前国内没有统一的考试大纲。英语考试是考生参加博士生入学考试的一大障碍和挑战。许多考生并非因为专业课的缘故,而是由于英语考试未达到所报考学校最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。英语成绩一直是筛选考生能否入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度。对于一个报考其他院校博士的应届考生,一个已经工作的且想报考博士的考生,一个英语水平过六级都没有把握的考生,如果不进行专门的强化训练,英语入学考试成绩很有可能成为他们考博的瓶颈。

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丛书几近空白。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,他们迫切需要一本高质量的考前辅导资料,以应对考博英语的实际要求,在考试中把握命题规律,获取高分。

为了帮助参加博士研究生入学考试的考生了解各高等院校考博英语命题特点和出题动态,我们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多所高校150多份历年考博英语真题后,精选了最近几年的重点院校的30多份试卷,根据多年的教学和命题经验,精心编写了本书。本书可以让考生见证考博英语的命题方式、出题动态、题型变换和难易程度,以便及时进行查缺补漏,熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧,最后取得考试高分。

“观千剑而后识器”,我们相信,只要考生认真阅读本书,深化理解并熟练运用各种解题技巧,就一定能够在考博英语中脱颖而出。本书与市面上的同类辅导书的区别在于以下两个方面。

第一,内容最新、知识最系统、考点最全面。市面上的真题过于陈旧,大都没有最新试题的分析,这是考生最需要的,本书做到了这一点。本书精选了全国重点招生院校的最近几年的试题,综合了全国不同招生院校在试题方面的考核重点,使本书的试题基本覆盖了全国考博英语的全部考点和题型,全面紧扣各个博士招生院校最新英语考试大纲,把握命题脉络,让考生做到有章可循。

第二,精辟阐明解题思路,每道真题都有详细的解析。市面上的真题大多没有解析,没有讲解解题技巧和方法,只是一些真题的陈列,考生不能从中学到解题方法和技巧。这样给考生的复习造成了很大的不便,考生碰到了难题就不知道其解题思路,这样即使做完了真题也没有解决需要解决的问题,不知其然,更不知道其所以然。许多题目考生容易做错,如果没有提供解题思路,考生就不知道自己究竟错在哪里,下次碰到这样的题就会犯同样的错误。本书注重应试策略分析,每道试题都有详细的解题分析,是考生进行考前训练、检验自己水平和提高分析问题能力的理想辅导用书。

选择高效率的辅导资料,掌握正确的学习方法,并且付出努力,那么成功一定是水到渠成的!考场上面对试题时,只不过是多一次轻松的演习而已!

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

为了更好地备战博士研究生入学英语考试,北大考培考博在线与考博命题、阅卷专家以及中央民族大学出版社强强联合,倾力推出“博士研究生入学英语考试名师网络课堂”。一流的名师、一流的课程助你步入一流名校,领衔主讲老师具有丰富的命题研究和阅卷评卷的经验,聆听他们的课程可以为你在博士研究生入学英语考试的道路上排忧解难、答疑解惑,把握命题动态,阐释解题规律,助你赢得考试高分。

本套丛书附有超值赠送服务。凡是购买本书者,都将免费获得由北大考培考博在线著名辅导专家主讲的价值20元的网络课程。考生登陆<http://kaobo.pkutest.cn>,免费注册“用户名”和“密码”,输入本书封面的“卡号”和“密码”进行“学习账号充值”,然后可以自由选择考博英语相关辅导课程进行学习。







博士研究生入学英语考试辅导均由一线名师和专家主讲。本套丛书由北大考培考博在线提供全程的技术服务与网络课堂支持。凡是购买本书的考生均可免费申请成为北大考培考博在线的会员，可以享受北大考培考博在线提供的一系列教学服务，如免费下载网络教学资料、权威考试资讯等。

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对各个各，均考培考博在线，提供全程的技术服务与网络课堂支持。凡是购买本书的考生均可免费申请成为北大考培考博在线的会员，可以享受北大考培考博在线提供的一系列教学服务，如免费下载网络教学资料、权威考试资讯等。

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# 北京大學 2006 年博士研究生入學 考試英語試題



## Part One: Listening Comprehension

There are 3 sections in this part. In sections A and B you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then choose the correct answer for each question. Mark your choices on your ANSWER SHEET.

### Section A: Conversations (5%)

Directions: In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

NOW listen to the conversation.

1. Which is NOT the purpose of Mr. Lewis' visit?

- A. To see friends.
- B. To give concerts.
- C. To vacation.
- D. To give private lessons.

2. What kind of cello did Mr. Lewis use when he was eight?

- A. A full-sized cello.
- B. A half-sized cello.
- C. A two-thirds-sized cello.
- D. It is not mentioned.

3. What is true about Mr. Lewis' cello?

- A. He always takes it with him.
- B. It was made by his uncle.
- C. He borrowed it from his uncle.
- D. He got a seat free for his cello.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

NOW listen to the conversation.

4. What is the main purpose of the research?

- A. To make preparations for a new publication.
- B. To learn how couples spend their weekends.
- C. To know how housework is shared.
- D. To investigate what people do at the weekend.

5. What does the man do on Fridays?

- A. He goes to exercise classes.





- B. He goes sailing.  
C. He goes to the cinema.  
D. He stays at home.
6. On which day does the couple always go out?  
A. Friday. B. Saturday.  
C. Sunday. D. Any weekday.
7. Which personal detail does the man give?  
A. Surname. B. First name.  
C. Address. D. Age.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

NOW listen to the conversation.

8. What conclusion can we draw about Mike before he went to the camping school?  
A. He was eager to do the course.  
B. He had done outdoor activities.  
C. He enjoyed life in the open.  
D. He was reluctant and timid.
9. Mike participated in all the following activities EXCEPT  
A. hiking. B. canoeing.  
C. swimming. D. camping.
10. Which of the following words is most appropriate to describe Mike after the camping school?  
A. Independent. B. Strong.  
C. Determined. D. Persistent.

#### Section B: Talks (5%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear several talks. Listen to the talks carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following talk. At the end of the talk, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

NOW listen to the talk.

11. What happened on January 27<sup>th</sup>, 1967?  
A. Three men were injured during a fire.  
B. One man died during the fire accident.  
C. A fire started inside a spaceship.  
D. A spaceship was launched.
12. What happened in 1981?  
A. The space program was suspended.  
B. Five men were injured during an accident.  
C. The accident occurred before the rehearsal.  
D. No accident happened that year.
13. What does the talk say about accidents?  
A. Accidents are unavoidable.  
B. Accidents can be avoided.  
C. Human beings are always careless.  
D. There should be more precautions.







Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following talk. At the end of the talk, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

NOW listen to the talk.

14. BBC's weather forecast is a \_\_\_\_\_ program.
  - A. seldom watched
  - B. little known
  - C. new
  - D. popular
15. Weather observations come from all the following sources EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. computers
  - B. satellites
  - C. the ground
  - D. radar
16. What does the talk say about BBC's forecasters?
  - A. They read from script.
  - B. They are professional.
  - C. They use a map for presentation.
  - D. They care about their clothes.
17. What does the talk say about British television viewers?
  - A. They remember what they saw on weather forecasts.
  - B. They like talking about weather instead of watching.
  - C. They pay more attention to the style of the presenters.
  - D. They watch and remember what is necessary.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following talk. At the end of the talk, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

NOW listen to the talk.

18. Which is NOT showing an increase this year?
  - A. The number of tourists.
  - B. Holiday travelers.
  - C. Shopping.
  - D. Dining and entertaining.
19. What does the talk say about this year's business travelers?
  - A. There are fewer business travelers.
  - B. There are more business travelers.
  - C. The number remains the same as last year's.
  - D. It is not mentioned in the talk.
20. Which is the largest single visitor expenditure?
  - A. Hotel accommodation.
  - B. Meals.
  - C. Shopping.
  - D. Entertainment.

### Section C: Spot Dictation (10%)

Directions: In this section you are going to hear a report on the strong link between sleep and fatal accident. Some words are taken out and you are expected to fill in the missing words as you listen. The report will be read TWICE and you will have one minute to check your work. Then put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2).

Now listen to the report.

Inadequate rest means a weaker (C1) \_\_\_\_\_ system, laying the body open to a whole (C2) \_\_\_\_\_





of illnesses. On the average a man needs seven hours of sleep a day and a woman seven and a (C3) \_\_\_\_\_ hours. Six hours of (C4) \_\_\_\_\_ sleep is better than ten hours of (C5) \_\_\_\_\_ and turning however. People who sleep less than six hours a night are (C6) \_\_\_\_\_ for an early death.

Some people (C7) \_\_\_\_\_ that they can get by with little sleep when necessary. But experts think these people are (C8) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

Between sleep (C9) \_\_\_\_\_ and fatal accidents there is an obvious (C10) \_\_\_\_\_. People who get (C11) \_\_\_\_\_ sleep or poor quality sleep have a higher risk of (C12) \_\_\_\_\_ on the road. They are more likely to fall asleep at the (C13) \_\_\_\_\_ and kill people or get killed. Professional drivers and (C14) \_\_\_\_\_ workers are most likely to take the (C15) \_\_\_\_\_. The performance at work also (C16) \_\_\_\_\_ because of sleep deprivation.

The pressures of work deprive people of sleep. To make it up, they try to (C17) \_\_\_\_\_ catnaps. But experts are a little (C18) \_\_\_\_\_ about the benefits of catnapping. They tell us that the catnap can never be a (C19) \_\_\_\_\_ for proper sleep. For victims of (C20) \_\_\_\_\_, catnapping in the day is the worst thing they can possibly do.

(This is the end of listening comprehension.)



## Part Two: Structure and Written Expression (20%)

**Directions:** In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark your choices on the ANSWER SHEET.

21. The nuclear family \_\_\_\_\_ a self-contained, self-satisfying unit composed of father, mother and children.

A. refers to

B. defines

C. describes

D. devotes to

22. Some polls show that roughly two-thirds of the general public believe that elderly Americans are \_\_\_\_\_ by social isolation and loneliness.

A. reproached

B. favored

C. plagued

D. reprehended

23. In addition to bettering group and individual performance, cooperation \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of interpersonal relationship.

A. ascends

B. compels

C. enhances

D. prefers

24. In the past 50 years, there \_\_\_\_\_ a great increase in the amount of research \_\_\_\_\_ on the human brain.

A. was...did

B. has been...to be done

C. was...done

D. has been...done

25. "I must have eaten something wrong. I feel like \_\_\_\_\_. " "We told you not to eat at a restaurant. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ at home when you are not in the shape. "

A. to throw up...to eat

B. throwing up...eating

C. to throw up...eat

D. throwing up...eat

26. Parents have to show due concerns to their children's creativity and emotional output; otherwise what they think beneficial to the kids might probably \_\_\_\_\_ their enthusiasm and aspirations.

A. hold back

B. hold to

C. hold down

D. hold over





27. According to psychoanalysis, a person's attention is attracted \_\_\_\_\_ by the intensity of different signals \_\_\_\_\_ by their context, significance, and information content.
- A. not less than...as      B. as...just as  
C. so much...as      D. not so much...as
28. They moved to Portland in 1998 and lived in a big house, \_\_\_\_\_ to the south.
- A. the windows of which opened      B. the windows of it opened  
C. its windows opened      D. the windows of which opening
29. The lady who had \_\_\_\_\_ for a night in the dead of the winter later turned out to be a distant relation of his.
- A. put him up      B. put him out  
C. put him on      D. put him in
30. Bystanders, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ as they walked past lines of ambulances.
- A. bloody and covered with dust, looking dazed  
B. bloodied and covered with dust, looked dazed  
C. bloody and covered with dust, looking dazed  
D. bloodied and covered with dust, looked dazed
31. Hong Kong was not a target for terror attacks, the Government insisted yesterday, as the US \_\_\_\_\_ closed for an apparent security review.
- A. Consulation      B. Constitution  
C. Consulate      D. Consular
32. American fans have selected Yao in a vote for the All-Star game \_\_\_\_\_ the legendary O'Neal, who \_\_\_\_\_ the "Great Wall" at the weekend as the Rockets beat the Los Angeles Lakers.
- A. in head of, ran on      B. in head of, ran into  
C. ahead of, run onto      D. ahead of, ran into
33. Professional archivists and librarians have the resources to duplicate materials in other formats and the expertise to retrieve materials trapped in \_\_\_\_\_ computers.
- A. abstract      B. obsolete  
C. obstinate      D. obese
34. She always prints important documents and stores a backup set at her house. "I actually think there's something about the \_\_\_\_\_ of paper that feels more comforting." She said.
- A. tangibility      B. tangledness  
C. tangent      D. tantalization
35. "They said what we always knew." said an administration source, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he asked not to be named      B. who asked not to be named  
C. who asked not be named      D. who asked not named
36. In Germany, the industrial giants Daimler Chrysler and Siemens recently \_\_\_\_\_ their unions into signing contracts that lengthen work hours without increasing pay.
- A. muscled      B. moved  
C. mushed      D. muted
37. He argues that the policy has done little to ease joblessness, and has left the country \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. energized      B. enervated  
C. nerved      D. enacted
38. The more people hear his demented rants, the more they see that he is a terrorist \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who is pure and simple      B. being pure and simple







- C. pure and simple                      D. as pure and simple
39. This expansion of rights has led to both a paralysis of the public service and to a rapid and terrible \_\_\_\_\_ in the character of the population.
- A. determination                      B. deterioration
- C. desolation                      D. desperation
40. \_\_\_\_\_ a declining birth rate, there will be an over-supply of 27, 000 primary school places by 2010, \_\_\_\_\_ leaving 35 schools idle.
- A. Coupled with, equals to                      B. Coupling with, equivalent to
- C. Coupled with, equivalent to                      D. Coupling with, equals to



## Part Three: Reading Comprehension

I. Directions: Each of the following three passages is followed by some questions. For each question, four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Mark your choices on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

### Passage One

#### The Hero

My mother's parents came from Hungary, but my grandfather could trace his origin to Germany and also he was educated in Germany. Although he was able to hold a conversation in nine languages, he was most comfortable in German. Every morning, before going to his office, he read the German language newspaper, which was American owned and published in New York.

My grandfather was the only one in his family to come to the United States with his wife and children. He still had relatives living in Europe. When the First World War broke out, he lamented the fact if my uncle, his only son had to go, it would be cousin fighting against cousin. In the early days of the war, my grandmother begged him to stop taking the German newspaper and to take an English language newspaper, instead. He scoffed at the idea, explaining that the fact it was in German did not make it a German newspaper, but only an American newspaper, printed in German. But my grandmother insisted, for fear that the neighbors may see him read it and think he was German. So, he finally gave up the German newspaper.

One day, the inevitable happened and my uncle Milton received notice to join the army. My grandparents were very upset, but my mother, his little sister, was excited. Now she could boast about her soldier brother going off to war. She was ten years old at the time, and my uncle, realizing how he was regarded by his little sister and her friends, went out and bought them all service pins, which meant that they had a loved one in the service. All the little girls were delighted. When the day came for him to leave, his whole regiment, in their uniforms, left together from the same train station. There was a band playing and my mother and her friends came to see him off. Each one wore her service pin and waved a small American flag, cheering the boys, as they left.

The moment came and the soldiers, all very young, none of whom had any training, but who had nevertheless all been issued uniforms, boarded the train. The band played and the crowd cheered. The train groaned as if it knew the destiny to which it was taking its passengers, but it soon began to move. Still cheering and waving their flags, the band still playing, the train slowly departed the station.

It had gone about a thousand yards when it suddenly ground to a halt. The band stopped playing,





the crowd stopped cheering. Everyone gazed in wonder as the train slowly backed up and returned to the station, it seemed an eternity until the doors opened and the men started to file out. Someone shouted, "It's the armistice. The war is over." For a moment, nobody moved, but then the people heard someone bark orders at the soldiers. The men lined up and formed into two lines. They walked down the steps and, with the band playing behind, paraded down the street, as returning heroes, to be welcomed home by the assembled crowd. The next day my uncle returned to his job, and my grandfather resumed reading the German newspaper, which he read until the day he died.

41. Where was the narrator's family when this story took place?  
A. In Germany. B. In Hungary.  
C. In the United States. D. In New York.
42. His grandfather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. could not speak and read English well enough.  
B. knew nine languages equally well.  
C. knew a number of languages, but felt more kin to German.  
D. loved German best because it made him think of home.
43. His grandmother did not want her husband to buy and read newspapers in German, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was war time and Germans were their enemy.  
B. the neighbors would mistake them as pro-German.  
C. it was easier to get newspapers in English in America.  
D. nobody else read newspapers in German during the war time.
44. The narrator's mother wanted her brother to go to fight in the war, because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. like everybody else at the war time, she was very patriotic.  
B. she hated the war and the Germans very much.  
C. all her friends had relatives in war and she wanted to be like them.  
D. she liked to have a brother she could think of as a hero.

## Passage Two

### Waking Up from the American Dream

There has been much talk recently about the phenomenon of "Wal-Martization" of America, which refers to the attempt of America's giant Wal-Mart chain store company to keep its cost at rock-bottom levels. For years, many American companies have embraced Wal-Mart-like stratagems to control labor costs, such as hiring temps (temporary workers) and part-timers, fighting unions, dismantling internal career ladders and outsourcing to lower paying contractors at home and abroad.

While these tactics have the admirable outcome of holding down consumer prices, they're costly in other ways. More than a quarter of the labor force, about 34 million workers, is trapped in low-wage, often dead-end jobs. Many middle-income and high-skilled employees face fewer opportunities, too, as companies shift work to subcontractors and temps agencies and move white-collar jobs to China and India.

The result has been an erosion of one of America's most cherished value: giving its people the ability to move up the economic ladder over their lifetimes. Historically, most Americans, even low-skilled ones, were able to find poorly paid janitorial or factory jobs, then gradually climbed into the middle class as they gained experience and moved up the wage curve. But the number of workers progressing upward began to slip in 1970s. Upward mobility diminished even more in the 1980s as globalization and





technology slammed blue-collar wages.

Restoring American mobility is less a question of knowing what to do than of making it happen. Experts have decried schools' inadequacy for years, but fixing them is a long, arduous struggle. Similarly, there have been plenty of warnings about declining college access, but finding funds was difficult even in eras of large surpluses.

45. The American dream in this passage mainly refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are always possibilities offered to people to develop themselves in the society.  
B. Americans can always move up the pay ladder.  
C. American young people can have access to college, even they are poor.  
D. the labor force is not trapped in low-wage and dead-end jobs.
46. Wal-Mart strategy, according to this passage, is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hire temps and part-timers to reduce its cost.  
B. outsource its contracts to lower price agencies at home and abroad.  
C. hold down its consumer price by controlling its labor costs.  
D. dismantle the career ladder and stop people's mobility upward.
47. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
A. Wal-Martization has been successful in keeping costs at rock-bottom levels.  
B. Upward mobility for low-skilled workers has become impossible in the U. S. .  
C. More business opportunities are given to low-cost agencies in China and India.  
D. Although people know how to restore American mobility, it's difficult to change the present situation.

### Passage Three

#### Seniors and the City

Tens of thousands of retirees are pulling up stakes in suburban areas and fashioning their own retirement communities in the heart of the bustling city. They are looking for what most older people want: a home with no stairs and low crime rates. And they are willing to exchange regular weekly golf time for rich cultural offerings, young neighbors and plenty of good restaurants. Spying an opportunity, major real-estate developers have broken ground on urban sites they intended to market to suburban retirees. These seniors are already changing the face of big cities. One developer, Fran McCarthy asks: "Who ever thought that suburban flight would be round trip?"

The trickle of older folks returning to the city has grown into a steady stream. While some cities, especially those with few cultural offerings, have seen an exodus of seniors, urban planners say others have become retirees magnets. Between 1999 and 2000, the population of 64-to-75-year-olds in downtown Chicago rose 17 percent. Austin, New Orleans, and Los Angeles have seen double-digit increases as well. There may be hidden health benefits to city living. A study reveals that moving from suburbs to the city can ward off the byproduct of aging-social isolation. In the next six years, downtowns are expected to grow even grayer. For affluent retirees, city life is an increasingly popular option.

48. Retired seniors are moving back into the city because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they find there are too many crimes in the suburbs.  
B. unlike the flats in the city, their country house have stairs to climb.  
C. they are no longer interested in playing golf.  
D. in the city, they have more social and cultural life against loneliness.

