



考博必备

# 英语

## 模拟考场

主编 清华大学 吴永麟  
北京大学 习天辉

配有磁带

学苑出版社



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**英语模拟考场**

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## 前 言

随着我国改革开放逐步深化,经济发展速度日益加快,社会对科学技术、文化教育的需求不断向高层次迈进,对博士、硕士研究生等高层次人才的需求越来越大,加之高等院校研究生教育迅速发展,报考硕士、博士研究生的考生正在逐年增多。

博士研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次,是培养高质量专门人才的重要途径。因此,攻读博士学位者,一方面应具备坚实的专业理论基础和很强的科研能力,另一方面还应具备一定水平的外语能力。英语是博士生入学考试中的一门重要课程,英语考试的成绩在一定程度上直接影响考生能否被录取。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,仅考翻译(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,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。

近几年从图书市场的反馈获悉,有关硕士研究生英语考试的辅导资料多种多样,而博士研究生入学英语考试的指导丛书却近乎空白。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,以解决英语学习中的困难,提高英语水平,加强应试能力。

由于博士研究生入学考试由各院校单独命题,因此,我们在编写该书时,分别参照了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京师范大学、上海交通大学、同济大学、复旦大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、南京大学、天津大学、四川大学、湖北考博联考、西安交通大学、厦门大学、兰州大学等重点院校历年考博英语真题,并按其题型编写了14套模拟考场,而且对每道题均作了较详细的解析,以使考生知晓博士生入学考试对英语能力的要求,从而有重点、针对性地进行备考。我们坚信,只要考生认真做本书中每套试题,深化理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧,就一定能够取得好成绩。

由于作者水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免,望读者和同行不吝赐教,以备修订时改正。

编者

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## 模拟考场(一)

### Section I Listening Comprehension

**Directions:** This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

#### Part A

**Directions:**

You will hear a conversation between two speakers. After the conversation, you will hear five questions. For each question, there is a fifteen-second pause. You must answer each question by choosing the best answer from [A], [B], [C] or [D]. You will hear the recording ONLY ONCE. (5 points)

1. According to the interviewee, what's the key factor for the future improvement?  
[A] If the cost-structure is getting better. [B] If the GSMC will do well in Europe.  
[C] If the company regains its lost share. [D] If the new handset will take hold.
2. Which is closest in meaning with the word "fuel"?  
[A] Foster. [B] Facilitate. [C] Stimulate. [D] Enhance.
3. When will the interviewee see an overall recovery for the Company?  
[A] Early in next year. [B] Back part of next year.  
[C] Next quarter. [D] None of the above.
4. What can you infer from this conversation?  
[A] The company plays an important role in communications.  
[B] The interviewee works for the company.  
[C] Its infrastructure business is getting materially better instead.  
[D] New products will drive profitability for the company.
5. Which of the following statements about the Company is NOT true?  
[A] It has been losing its market share in handset business.  
[B] There will be a tough environment for the mobile business next year.  
[C] It performed poorly in earning-per-share comparison market for the past two quarters.  
[D] Its different business will probably depend on the same catalyst.

#### Part B

**Directions:**

Questions 6—10 are based on a passage you are going to hear. After hearing the passage, you

will be given five minutes to answer the questions. Your answer to each question should be around 10 words. Then you will hear the passage again to check your answers. Now you are given fifteen seconds to go over the questions first. (5 points)

6. Why does Kelly Allen worry about her students before next week's test?
7. What's the influence of this "carrot-and-stick approach" on schools?
8. What's the consequence of the lowest-achieving schools?
9. What do the town's educators advocate?
10. How does the superintendent of public instruction respond to the town's educators?

### Part C

#### *Directions :*

You will hear a passage. While you are listening, you should take notes. After hearing the passage, you will be given five minutes to accomplish the task assigned. Then you will hear the passage again to check your work. Now you are given 3 seconds to go over your task first. (5 points)

11. According to the author's prediction, how will the digital book be made? Please describe it in about 50 words.

### Section II Structure & Written Expression

*Directions :* In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked, put the letter of your choice on the ANSWER SHEET. (25 points)

12. The English language contains a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.

- [A] altitude      [B] latitude      [C] multitude      [D] attitude
13. The news item about the fire is followed by a detailed report made \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] on the spot      [B] on the site      [C] on the location      [D] on the ground
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ of the long report by the budget committee was submitted to the mayor for approval.  
[A] shorthand      [B] scheme      [C] schedule      [D] sketch
15. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because they had more at \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] danger      [B] stake      [C] lose      [D] threat
16. The wealth of a country should be measured \_\_\_\_\_ the health and happiness of its people as well as the material goods it can produce.  
[A] in line with      [B] in terms of      [C] in regard with      [D] by means of
17. Every chemical change either results from energy being used to produce the change, or causes energy to be \_\_\_\_\_ in some form.  
[A] given off      [B] put out      [C] set off      [D] used up
18. I didn't say anything like that at all. You are purposely \_\_\_\_\_ my ideas to prove your point.  
[A] revising      [B] contradicting      [C] distorting      [D] distracting
19. When he hears music whose rhythm \_\_\_\_\_ to him, he may dance in time to the tune.  
[A] amuses      [B] appeals      [C] bewilders      [D] revels
20. The younger brother achieved contentment with the \_\_\_\_\_ of his orphanage.  
[A] keepup      [B] upgrown      [C] upkeep      [D] grownup
21. The State Department believed the United Nation Law of the Sea Conference would soon produce an ocean-mining treaty following its \_\_\_\_\_ declaration in 1970 that nodules were the heritage of mankind.  
[A] unanimous      [B] aberrant      [C] autonomous      [D] aloof
22. I need to move to a large apartment. Do you know of any \_\_\_\_\_ ones in this neighborhood?  
[A] evacuated      [B] empty      [C] vacant      [D] void
23. His dislike of the course may prove to be a \_\_\_\_\_ barrier he cannot overcome.  
[A] biological      [B] ideological      [C] spiritual      [D] psychological
24. As the cup final was drawing closer, the injury of the best player was a \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole team.  
[A] misdemeanour      [B] mistrust      [C] misfortune      [D] mischief
25. When he lived in the remote place, radio was the only means he had to keep \_\_\_\_\_ of current events in the country.  
[A] account      [B] trace      [C] record      [D] track
26. Their confidence in him was greatly \_\_\_\_\_ by his prolonged hesitation before taking any action.  
[A] appreciated      [B] confirmed      [C] undermined      [D] cherished
27. Wilson stood dazed in the middle of Time Square, \_\_\_\_\_ of the crowds that surrounded him.  
[A] oblivious      [B] capricious      [C] precipitous      [D] ubiquitous
28. \_\_\_\_\_ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is.  
[A] Had it not been      [B] Were it not      [C] Be it not      [D] Should it not be
29. Greater efforts to increase agricultural production must be made if food shortage \_\_\_\_\_ avoided.  
[A] is to be      [B] can be      [C] will be      [D] has been

30. Whatever his former conduct \_\_\_\_\_, his circumstances should exempt him from censure now.  
 [A] can be [B] may have been [C] could have been [D] had have been
31. Especially important to many people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] there is legislation against [B] is legislation against pollution  
 [C] it is legislation against pollution [D] legislation against pollution is
32. By the time a child is five he can skip on \_\_\_\_\_ feet and can still on one foot for eight or so.  
 [A] alternative [B] alternating [C] alternate [D] alter
33. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be \_\_\_\_\_ near what's needed.  
 [A] everywhere [B] somewhere [C] nowhere [D] anywhere
34. Just as the value of a telephone network increases with each new phone \_\_\_\_\_ to the system, so does the value of a computer system increase with each program that turns out.  
 [A] adding [B] to have added [C] to add [D] added
35. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything \_\_\_\_\_ going on in the world.  
 [A] it is [B] as is [C] there is [D] what is
36. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each \_\_\_\_\_ one major point in contrast with the other.  
 [A] makes [B] made [C] is to make [D] making

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

**Directions:** There are three reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and then mark it on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

#### Passage One

Despite their many differences of temperament and of literary perspective, Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman share certain beliefs. Common to all these writers is their humanistic perspective. Its basic premises are that humans are the spiritual center of the universe and that in them alone is the clue to nature, history, and ultimately the cosmos itself. Without denying outright the existence either of a deity or of brute matter, this perspective nevertheless rejects them as exclusive principles of interpretation and prefers to explain humans and the world in terms of humanity itself. This preference is expressed most clearly in the transcendentalist principle that the structure of the universe literally duplicates the structure of the individual self; therefore, all knowledge begins with self-knowledge.

This common perspective is almost always universalized. Its emphasis is not upon the individual as a particular European or American, but upon the human as universal, freed from the accidents of times, space, birth, and talent. Thus, for Emerson, the "American Scholar" turns out to be simply "Man Thinking"; while, for Whitman, the "Song of Myself" merges imperceptibly into a song of all the "children of Adam," where "every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you."

Also common to all the five writers is the belief that individual virtue and happiness depend upon self-realization, which, in turn, depends upon the harmonious reconciliation of two universal psychological tendencies; first, the self-asserting impulse of the individual to withdraw, to remain unique and separate, and to be responsible only to himself or herself and second, the self-transcending impulse of the individual to embrace the whole world in the experience of a single moment and to know and become one with that world. These conflicting impulses can be seen in the democratic ethic. Democracy advocates individualism, the preservation of the individual's freedom and self-expression. But the democratic self is torn between the duty to self, which is implied by the concept of liberty, and the duty to society, which is implied by the concepts of equality and fraternity.

A third assumption common to the five writers is that intuition and imagination offer a surer road to truth than does abstract logic or scientific method. It is illustrated by their emphasis upon introspection — their belief that the clue to external nature is to be found in the inner world of individual psychology — and by their interpretation of experience as, in essence, symbolic. Both these stresses presume an organic relationship between the self and the cosmos of which only intuition and imagination can properly take account. These writers' faith in the imagination and in themselves as practitioners of imagination led them to conceive of the writer as a seer and enabled them to achieve supreme confidence in their own moral and metaphysical insights.

37. The author's discussion of Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, and Whitman is primarily concerned with explaining \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] some of their beliefs about the difficulties involved in selfrealization  
[B] some of their beliefs concerning the world and the place that humanity occupies in the universal order  
[C] some of their beliefs concerning the relationship between humanism and democracy  
[D] the way some of their beliefs are shaped by differences in temperament and literary outlook
38. The author quotes Whitman primarily in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] show that the poet does not agree with Emerson  
[B] indicate the way the poet uses the humanist ideal to praise himself  
[C] suggest that the poet adapts the basic premises of humanism to his own individual outlook on the world  
[D] illustrate a way the poet expresses the relationship of the individual to the humanistic universe
39. According to the passage, the five writers object to the scientific method primarily because they think it \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is not the best way to obtain an understanding of the relationship between the individual and the cosmos  
[B] is so specialized that it leads to an understanding of separate parts of the universe but not of the relationships among those parts  
[C] cannot provide an adequate explanation of intuition and imagination  
[D] prevents people from recognizing the symbolic nature of experience
40. It can be inferred that intuition is important to the five writers primarily because it provides them with

- [A] information useful for understanding abstract logic and scientific method
- [B] the discipline needed in the search for truth
- [C] inspiration for their best writing
- [D] clues to the interpretation of symbolic experience

41. It can be inferred that the idea of “an organic relationship between the self and the cosmos” is necessary to the thinking of the five writers because such a relationship \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] enables them to assert the importance of the democratic ethic  
[B] justifies their concept of the freedom of the individual  
[C] sustains their faith in the existence of an individual  
[D] is the foundation of their humanistic view of existence

### Passage Two

There is a new type of small advertisement becoming increasingly common in newspaper classified columns. It is sometimes placed among “situations vacant”, although it does not offer anyone a job, and sometimes it appears among “situations wanted”, although it is not placed by someone looking for a job either. What it does is to offer help in applying for a job.

“Contact us before writing your application”, or “make use of our long experience in preparing your curriculum vitae or job history”, is how it is usually expressed. The growth and apparent success of such a specialized service is, of course, a reflection on the current high levels of unemployment. It is also an indication of the growing importance of the curriculum vitae (or job history), with the suggestion that it may now qualify as an art form in its own right. There was a time when job seekers simply wrote letters of application, “Just put down your name, address, age and whether you have passed any exams”, was about the average level of advice offered to young people applying for their first jobs when I left school. The letter was really just for openers, it was explained, everything else could and should be saved for the interview. And in those days of full employment the technique worked. The letter proved that you could write and were available for work. Your eager face and intelligent replies did the rest.

Later, as you move up the ladder, something slightly more sophisticated was called for. The advice then was to put something in the letter which would distinguish you from the rest. It might be the aggressive approach. “Your search is over. I am the person you are looking for” was a widely used trick that occasionally succeeded. Or it might be some special feature specially designed for the job in view. There is no doubt, however, that it is the increasing number of applicants with university education at all points in the process of engaging staff that has led to the greater importance of the curriculum vitae.

42. The new type of advertisement which is appearing in newspaper columns \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] informs job hunters of the opportunities available  
[B] promises useful advice to those looking for employment  
[C] divides available jobs into various types  
[D] informs employers that people are available for work
43. Nowadays a demand for this specialized type of service has been created because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] there is a lack of jobs available for artistic people  
[B] there are so many top-level jobs available  
[C] there are so many people out of work  
[D] the job history is considered to be a work of art
44. In the past, it was expected that first-job hunters would \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] write an initial letter giving their life history  
[B] pass some exams before applying for a job  
[C] have no qualifications other than being able to read and write  
[D] keep any detailed information until they obtained an interview
45. Later, as one went on to apply for more important jobs, one was advised to include in the letter \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] something that would attract attention to one's application  
[B] a personal opinion about the organization one was trying to join  
[C] something that would flatter the person reading  
[D] a lie that one could easily get away with telling
46. What does the word "aggressive" mean?  
[A] Progressive. [B] Challenging. [C] Flattering. [D] Boring.

### Passage Three

In our society the unwritten rules of communication discourage the direct expression of most emotions. Count the number of genuine emotional expressions you hear over a two-or-three-day period and you'll discover that emotional expressions are rare. People are generally comfortable making statements of fact and often delight in expressing their opinions, but they rarely disclose how they feel.

Not surprisingly, the emotions that people do share directly are usually positive. For example, one study of married couples revealed that the partners shared flattering feelings of face-saving ones. They also willingly disclosed both positive and negative feelings about absent third parties. On the other hand, the husbands and wives rarely expressed face-threatening feelings of hostility.

Surprisingly, social rules even discourage too much expression of positive feelings. A hug and kiss for Mother is all right, though a young man should shake hands with Dad. Affection toward friends becomes less and less frequent as we grow older, so that even a simple statement such as "I like you" is seldom heard between adults.

A review of research on emotional expression supports the cultural stereotype of the nonemotional male and the more emotional female. As a group, women are more likely than men to express their emotions. They are better at distinguishing between related feelings such as liking and loving, and they are more likely to have more affectionate relationships than men. Of course, these gender differences are statistical average, and there are many men and women who do not fall into these types.

47. Why do people rarely express their feelings?  
[A] Because they would not feel comfortable doing so.  
[B] Because they like facts better.

- [C] Because they think personal feeling would distort facts.  
 [D] Because they seldom have positive feelings.
48. Which of the following utters a face-threatening feeling?  
 [A] You are not doing well this time, but you will be OK.  
 [B] Jane always phones her boyfriend at work.  
 [C] You seldom have time even talking to me.  
 [D] You look pretty today. Where did you get the sweater?
49. The traditional view holds that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] people become more silent when they grow old  
 [B] people even seldom express positive feelings to others  
 [C] men are better at expressing their feelings than women  
 [D] women are better at expressing their feelings than men
50. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
 [A] All women are better at recognizing feelings than men.  
 [B] All men are better at recognizing feelings than women.  
 [C] The average men do not like women.  
 [D] Some men are better at expressing themselves than women.
51. When people grow older, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] they are better at expressing their feelings  
 [B] they express positive feelings only to their spouses  
 [C] they often try to stay away from friends  
 [D] they hide their feeling better

## Part B

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then paraphrase the numbered and underlined parts. (“Paraphrase” means to explain the meaning in your own English.) (15 points)

(52) As a daunting battalion of cameras poised to record every grimace during his public ordeal last week, Dave Durenberger smiled. Friends fretted he was not acting the part of the suitably subdued public servant on the griddle before the ethics committee. Rather, he seemed refreshed at his chance to speak, serene after he had done so. “I am fully responsible and accountable for the mistakes I made,” the Minnesota republican repeatedly told a panel of six Senate peers, “Public attitudes about political ethics have changed, and we have to change with them or be swept aside.” For now, he asked, look at your own lives as senators when making a judgment on mine.

(53) Durenberger hit his judges’ dilemma straight on. In deciding his fate, the Senate will be forced to examine itself: The case of David Durenberger is the story of life in the Senate — the double life of a club member who can publicly raise the necessary millions for re-election but who privately finagles ways to earn extra thousands to cope with a family money crunch. It is also the story of internal rules that invite evasion and of a skittish Senate unable to weaken the bond between money and politics. As the Senate prepares to deal with the even more troubling cases of six colleagues accused of selling influence, it re-



mains without a ban on outside speaking fees and without campaign-spending reform. (54) The public wants a house swept clean of special interests; the ethics ordeals only highlight the extent of the mess.

No senator needs to be reminded of the fragile state of congressional ethics. Members are so touchy that Ethics Committee Vice Chairman Warren Rudman insisted publicly that “the theory that the committee will, because of the political climate, take harsh action in order to prove it is tough is ludicrous.” Durenberger stands accused of circumventing speaking-fee limits and improperly billing the government for travel reimbursement and could be “denounced” by the committee, as Special Counsel Robert Bennett has advised. (55) In a full Senate vote, some might be tempted to vote a forceful penalty as if it were evidence of an ethical cleanup. Durenberger seemed to anticipate that possibility when he tried to distinguish his trespasses: “I acted in good faith, with no intent to violate the rules” and “I have never sold my vote or improperly used my influence.”

(56) In fact, this particular ethics imbroglio is not about votes bartered or influence sold. It resides at the other end of the political morality spectrum, in the private pressures on politicians squeezed for cash. The rules do little to deter the determined. In this case, 27 volumes of evidence, lined up in neatly bound, thick black notebooks, revealed the unchallenged financial details. And Durenberger himself told the sorry personal saga of a political life at the top that left room for little else. Friends like former Walter Mondale aide Albert Eisele call the affair “a personal tragedy.” Durenberger, he says, is neither stupid nor corrupt. “They’re going to have to invent a new category for what got him into trouble.”

## Section IV Cloze Test

**Directions:** Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers in the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

From the driver's viewpoint, the main change has been the rising density of traffic — and accordingly, the increasing risk 57 in taking his eyes off the road to look at 58. When he does look at them, the information they 48 is so complex that he may have to take a second look to take it all in. 60, much of the data presented to him he neither needs nor wants to know. The 61 that the oil pressure is, perhaps, 32 lb/sq. in and the water temperature 88°C is meaningless 62 he also knows what the lower and upper permissible limits are, which he probably does not. The only data he needs is a speedometer reading — mandatory under the laws of many countries in any case. Apart from this, the driver wants to know only if the pressure, temperature and other parameters are outside the acceptable limits. The fuel gauge could be dispensed 63, provided an indication could be given 64 the contents fall to, say, one gallon. At all other times, an indication 65 momentarily by 66 a proximity switch of the type used in many modern lifts would be enough — involving no moving mechanical parts to wear or break, and a minimum of electrical connections.

## Section V Proofreading

**Directions:** This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 20 mistakes,