



卓越考博英语应试教材

English Extrance Exam for

Doctors

考博英语

名校真题与



全真模拟

主 编 刘 华

副主编 庞靖宇

- 全国名校最新真题一本全
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卓越考博英语应试教材

考博英语名校真题 与全真模拟

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丛书序

这是一套由专业英语培训机构“环球卓越”策划并联手资深考博英语辅导专家为众多考博的考生量身定做的应试辅导用书。

在潜心研究全国名校考博英语真题的基础上，结合广大考博人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点，我们组织考博辅导界多位名师联手编写了这套“卓越考博英语应试教材”。本套丛书包括《考博英语综合精讲》、《考博英语词汇精析》、《考博英语阅读精编》、《考博英语写译精练》、《考博英语面试精解》和《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》6个分册。从基础到综合，再到实战演练，帮助考生在有限的时间内，准确地把握住每一个进度，迅速提高自身的英语应试能力。

本套丛书特色如下：

一、名师执笔，实用性强

本套丛书策划编写的老师均为北京及上海、广州等地著名的考博英语辅导专家；丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，是众多考博英语辅导机构重推的辅导用书。

二、紧扣真题，直击考试

本套丛书紧扣全国名校最近几年的考博英语真题。各部分考点分析透彻，重点突出，难度循序渐进，详略得当，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、体系明晰，精讲精练

本套丛书在编写过程中，编者充分考虑到考生的英语水平层次不齐这一现状，在全面总结的基础上编写了《考博英语综合精讲》、《考博英语面试精解》和《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》，同时又分项精编了《考博英语词汇精析》、《考博英语阅读精编》、《考博英语写译精练》，让广大考生结合自身英语知识水平，合理选择辅导用书，并高效使用。

四、超值服务，更助考生一臂之力

本套丛书的每本分册均赠送最新超值网络课程，由北京环球卓越 www.geedu.com 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《考博英语词汇精析》：2008年1月30日后，凭本书封面“环球卓越空中教室学习赠卡”免费学习价值200元的08考博核心词汇强化辅导网络课程！

2. 《考博英语阅读精编》：2008 年 1 月 30 日后，凭本书封面“环球卓越空中教室学习赠卡”免费学习价值 200 元的 08 考博阅读强化辅导网络课程！

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4. 《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》：2008 年 3 月 10 日后，凭本书封面“环球卓越空中教室学习赠卡”免费学习价值 200 元的 08 考博冲刺辅导网络课程！

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本套丛书脉络清晰，内容丰富，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在认真复习本套丛书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本套丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

因编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正！

编 者

前 言

为了使考生能够对博士生英语考试的全过程以及考试的结构、内容、题量、题型和难易度有所了解，并加以模拟演练，进而更好地备战考试，我们编写了这本集名校真题与全真模拟题为一体的辅导书，希望广大考生通过对本书的学习，能够全方位地了解考博英语，做到胸有成竹，考出好的成绩。以下是我们给考生的建议：

1. 真题练兵

练习对于掌握外语尤其重要，这无论对语言知识还是对语言技能的掌握都是如此。大量的练习是掌握一种外语的重要途径之一。词汇量少、阅读能力差、写作差，归根到底是由于读得少和写得少。即便是语言的一般原则和具体的规则也需要通过不断地使用才能巩固；把语言知识转换为语言技能也就更是如此了。本书包含了北京大学、清华大学、中国科学院等 13 所全国名校的 21 套最新真题和 13 套全真模拟题。为考生提供分析真题、掌握思路的依据，以及一次充分练习、温故而知新的机会。

2. 模拟实战

本书对每套试题的答案都提供了详细的题解，不仅对正确答案进行讲解，而且对干扰项也做了分析，使得做题不仅成为一次练习，同时更是一次绝好的复习。为了更好地发挥试题的检测复习效果、强化复习重点、提高应试技巧的功能，我们建议考生将每套考试卷当做是真正的考试，按照正式考试的要求完成试题，然后再核对答案，仔细阅读解析。

最后预祝考生旗开得胜！

编 者

2007 年 9 月于北京

目 录

丛书序

前言

第一章 真题精选	1
1. 北京大学 2005 年	3
参考答案与解析	11
2. 北京大学 2006 年	17
参考答案与解析	26
3. 清华大学 2005 年	32
参考答案与解析	42
4. 清华大学 2006 年	49
参考答案与解析	59
5. 中国人民大学 2006 年	66
参考答案与解析	81
6. 北京航空航天大学 2006 年	90
参考答案与解析	100
7. 中国科学院 2005 年	107
参考答案与解析	123
8. 中国科学院 2006 年	136
参考答案与解析	151
9. 北京理工大学 2005 年	163
参考答案与解析	173
10. 北京理工大学 2006 年	177
参考答案与解析	187
11. 对外经济贸易大学 2005 年	193
参考答案与解析	198
12. 对外经济贸易大学 2006 年	203
参考答案与解析	209

13. 南京大学 2005 年	214
参考答案与解析	226
14. 南京大学 2006 年	233
参考答案与解析	245
15. 武汉大学 2005 年	253
参考答案与解析	262
16. 武汉大学 2006 年	267
参考答案与解析	275
17. 四川大学 2005 年	280
参考答案与解析	294
18. 四川大学 2006 年	303
参考答案与解析	315
19. 复旦大学 2006 年	324
参考答案与解析	336
20. 同济大学 2005 年	344
参考答案与解析	353
21. 厦门大学 2005 年	357
参考答案与解析	372

第二章 全真模拟	379
1. 北京大学模拟试题	381
参考答案与解析	390
2. 清华大学模拟试题	396
参考答案与解析	407
3. 中国人民大学模拟试题	414
参考答案与解析	429
4. 北京航空航天大学模拟试题	440
参考答案与解析	450
5. 中国科学院模拟试题	459
参考答案与解析	477
6. 北京理工大学模拟试题	489
参考答案与解析	497
7. 对外经济贸易大学模拟试题	502
参考答案与解析	508
8. 南京大学模拟试题	515

参考答案与解析	526
9. 武汉大学模拟试题	533
参考答案与解析	542
10. 四川大学模拟试题	547
参考答案与解析	562
11. 复旦大学模拟试题	572
参考答案与解析	584
12. 同济大学模拟试题	593
参考答案与解析	601
13. 厦门大学模拟试题	606
参考答案与解析	620

第一章

真题精选

1. 北京大学 2005 年



Part One Listening Comprehension

(略)

Part Two Structure and 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. Mark your choices on the ANSWER SHEET.

41. That Pacific island attracts shoals of tourists with its rich _____ of folk arts.
A. heritage B. heredity C. heroism D. hermitage
42. As for the missing funds, the company manager, when demanded to give an explanation, could not even come up with a _____ one.
A. plaintive B. pervasive C. perpetual D. plausible
43. The government's policies in the past five years have shown a (n) _____ in emphasizing the necessity of improving the peasants' livelihood.
A. exaltation B. coherence C. agony D. behavior
44. The Chinese world diving champion was _____ from the national team, which has been front-page reported in the country for several days.
A. displayed B. dispersed C. disarmed D. dismissed
45. A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system _____.
A. into its appearance B. off its appearance
C. by its appearance D. to its appearance
46. _____ of the Pennsylvania Gazette, Benjamin Franklin tried hard to make the periodical popular.
A. As owner and editor B. While was owner and editor
C. Having being owner and editor D. To be owner and editor
47. _____ the First World War, the United States became the dominant force in the motion-picture industry.
A. It was during the advent under B. With the advent of

- C. After been shown around the campus
D. Having been shown around the campus
59. The new computer virus _____, the system was restored to its normal operation.
A. having removed B. being removed
C. had been removed D. was removed
60. Surveys show that _____ less sleep than we think, _____ too much sleep could even harm our health.
A. not only do we need, but that B. not only we need, but also
C. not only we need, but that D. not only do we need, but also

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.

Passage One

Cell Phone Hegemony

I recall how annoying it was years ago when smoking everywhere was legal in California. Many complained about the restrictions when they arrived, but I didn't, because I seriously hated watching shoppers smoking through the tomatoes and lettuce in the vegetable section of the store.

People forget how sickening that used to be, especially with the butts all over the grocery store floor. Tossing a burning smoke on the ground, stomping it with your foot, and leaving it to be swept up by somebody else later was somehow OK.

But laws were passed, and you could finally shop without having to buy broccoli while gagging on a nearby Winston.

Grocery stores are now filled with drips talking on cell phones about their sisters. I believe these obnoxious chatterers are all rebellious smokers getting back at us. This is worse than smoking! How did these phones come to dominate our lives like this, and does anyone even try to resist?

Cell phones now rule the world's collective unconscious in untold ways. What astounds me about all this is the sociology that has crept up on us. Why do we have this incessant need to chat on cell phones all day long? Test out this thesis. Make a note of

a friend who calls you from both a cell phone and a land-line at different times. Time the calls and note the content. The cell phone calls will always be longer and more inane—without exceptions!

61. In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the pronoun “they” in “when they arrive” refers to _____.
 A. restrictions B. shoppers C. complaints D. people
62. In the third paragraph, “gagging on a nearby Winston” means _____.
 A. near the broccoli counter in the shop was the counter that sold cigarettes
 B. while buying vegetables, one very often inhaled cigarette smoke in the shop
 C. there were many people in the shop who were smoking Winston brand cigarettes
 D. years ago the majority of the shoppers smoked when buying things
63. According to the 4th paragraph, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A. People like to talk in grocery stores endlessly about their sisters and family matters.
 B. The obnoxious users of cell phone in public places remind us of the smokers in grocery stores years ago.
 C. Smokers were angry when laws were passed to forbid smoking in groceries, and they now talked loudly in the shops on cell phone to rebel and revenge.
 D. People who now talk incessantly on cell phone in grocery stores are those who liked to smoke there before.
64. What do you think is the writer’s purpose in writing this passage?
 A. To tell the reader that the use of cell phones is as bad as smoking.
 B. To call for a ban on the use of cell phones in the public.
 C. To emphasize the immoral effect of the cell phone on our consciousness.
 D. To draw public attention to the problems caused by the use of cell phones.

Passage Two

English as a World Language

English is a victim of its own success. Newspapers in England have noticed that the incorrect use of clichés are marring the smooth flow of a great language whose ability to imbibe and absorb has been one important reason for its success. This success also stems from the language’s unique position of being the only one spoken in most parts of the world. Really, English has no boundaries. Even in countries such as Japan and

China, which were not colonized by Britain, English is making a determined “conquest”.

Unfortunately, such a conquest is not always welcome because a language sometimes doubles as a political weapon. In fact, it has always led a troubled life. It has been disliked, even hated. largely because the people who originally spoke English conquered, colonized and terrorized half the world, or just about. The animosity to the language continues, at least in some places. The bitterness that the French, for instance, have for English is a good example of a language being given a quasi-political role in society.

Fortunately, this aversion does not run as deep as it did some years ago, and there is a growing realization that English is the lingua franca. Many nations, such as China and Japan, have been making serious efforts to promote the language.

But there might be a serious problem if every state or continent were to have its own version of English. As is pointed out by the newspapers of England, with too many variations of the language, a time may come when one group of English-speaking people may not be able to understand another. This is happening where the way Singaporeans speak English. Listen to the Australians pronouncing “e”; it sounds like “a”. And very possibly, in the future nobody will try to correct school boys and girls for getting their English wrong.

65. In this passage, the success of English refers to the fact that _____.
A. it has become the most widely used language in the world
B. It has made a conquest in Japan and China, which were not colonized by Britain
C. it has beaten other languages such as French
D. each state or continent has its own version of English
66. The bitterness of the French people toward the English language shows _____.
A. what a political role languages can play in society
B. how people can attach political significance to which language they speak
C. languages in fact always fail to play a political role in society
D. some people like to give languages roles to play
67. In the future, nobody will try to correct children when they speak wrong English, because _____.
A. people all want to promote the learning of English
B. English will change to be that spoken by Singaporeans and Australians
C. people will not be able to understand each other

- D. too many versions of English will make it impossible to tell what is correct English

Passage Three

Affluenza

For many people, economic growth and an increase in possessions are signs of progress, but for anti-consumer groups overconsumption and materialism are sicknesses. A recent Public Broadcasting Service coined the term affluenza, which describes consumption of material goods in a strongly negative way.

Af-flu-en-za (noun) combines two words: affluence and fluenza. According to anti-consumer and environmental fights organizations, the high consumption life styles of affluence cause people to be less happy even though they are acquiring more "things". The major negative effect on the environment is that overconsumption is depleting the world's natural resources, anti-consumer groups argue. Furthermore, the groups observe that an artificial. Ongoing and insatiable quest for things and the money to buy them has replaced the normal desire for an adequate supply of life's necessities, community life, a stable family, and healthy relationships. For example, today's families are replacing items much more frequently than in the past. Many Americans now treat clothing as "disposable", discarding clothes when fashion changes, and creating a boom in thrift stores and yard sales. The U. S. A. 's largest export is now used clothes. About 2.5 million tons of unfashionable old clothes and rags are sold to Third World countries every year.

68. A coined word is a word that _____.
A. combines two words together
B. is often made by putting words or parts of words together
C. is made in the way coins are produced
D. gives an old word a new meaning
69. In the word "affluenza" is implied the meaning that _____.
A. too much money is a disaster
B. a life of affluence is like a fluenza
C. over-consumption is like an epidemic brought by affluence
D. affluence is a negative thing
70. According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Consuming insatiably will hasten the exhaustion of natural resources.