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博士研究生入学考试

英语

词汇必备

(修订版)

主 编 陈文兴
副主编 陈 彬

中国人民大学出版社

博士研究生入学考试 英语词汇必备

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说 明

《博士研究生入学考试英语词汇必备》(修订版)是根据国家教委颁发的《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》的要求,为满足博士研究生入学考试的需要而编写的。要顺利地通过英语入学考试,对非英语专业的考生来说,词汇是一大难关。博士生入学考试涉及的词汇不仅数量多,而且还经常出现一些冷僻的词,如果词汇量不够,要考出理想的成绩恐不可能。

本书共分五章,总计 6600 余条词汇(本书不包括大学英语本科教学大纲所要求的 5000 多条词汇)、1000 余条词组。词汇主要选自国家教委的《研究生英语词汇表》以及北京大学、中国人民大学、中国科技大学和清华大学等高校研究生英语教材。全书按从易到难的原则分级顺序编排。其中带“*”的章节词汇较难,考生可根据自己的情况参考选用。书后附有英语语法、博士生入学考试英语试题汇编等内容。需要说明的是,为了节省篇幅,对一些较易理解的词汇和例句未加注解,这样就造成了体例不尽一致的情况,请广大读者见谅。本书除适合攻读博士学位研究生报考者使用外,还可供参加 TOEFL、GRE、EPT (WSK) 考试的考生以及广大英语学习者使用。

在本书编写过程中,编者查阅和参考了国内外大量有关资料,并承蒙中国人民大学外语系罗舜泉教授指导和审阅,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有错误和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

1998 年 12 月

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Unit 1

Reading Passage I

For many years the word "Comanche" meant terror on the Texas frontier. In the early 19th century, Comanche Indians had been quite friendly to Americans, but they became bitter enemies of the Texas settlers who took over their best buffalo hunting grounds. hunting grounds 猎场 fierce 凶猛

The wildest and fiercest of the Comanches were the Kwahadi band. In 1835, Kwahadis attacked a small settlement in east Texas and carried away several captives. One of them was a little girl, Cynthia Ann Parker. Cynthia grew up to marry Nokoni, a Comanche chief. Their oldest son, born about 1845, was Quanah Parker who, in Comanche tradition, was given his mother's surname.

Quanah grew up with the savage Kwahadi Comanches. When his father died, he became the tribe's new chief. This was a tribute to the young man's ability and intelligence. Chieftainships were not usually inherited among the Comanches.

Fights with the Comanches were almost everyday events for settlers on the plains of west Texas. And Indian attacks on travelers were a constant danger. In the early 1870s, when white hunters invaded Indian country and killed vast numbers of buffalo to collect hides, Parker's fury reached its peak. In June of 1874, having gathered about 700 warriors from various tribes he attacked the post at Adobe Walls, where some thirty buffalo hunters were quartered. But the fort's thick walls and better ammunition forced the Indians to withdraw with severe losses after three days of heavy fighting.

Most Comanche raids came to an end when U. S. Army troops were sent into Indian country. Parker, however, continued to stay on the Staked Plains with his band until the summer of 1875, when he gave himself up.

Parker had dreamed of an alliance that would be strong enough to resist the white men. Having given up his dream, however, he changed his point of view completely and resolved to adjust to the white man's ways. "I can learn the white man's ways," he said, and he did.

Parker was still young, and his career, which was to be long and distinguished, began at that point. He asked even the wildest Comanche bands to come onto Oklahoma reservations. Peace at the brave and able leader of a confederation of Comanches, Apaches, and Kiowas. He was their most able businessman and their guide to white society.

Vocabulary

- frontier /'frʌntjə/ *n.* 边疆, 边境
 bitter /'bitə/ *a.* 剧烈的, 辛酸
 buffalo /'bʌfəlu:/ *n.* 水牛, 野牛
 captive /'kæptiv/ *n.* 俘虏
 surname /'sə:neim/ *n.* 姓, 别号
 savage /'sævidʒ/ *a.* 野蛮的, 原始的, 凶猛的
 tribe /traib/ *n.* 部落, 宗族
 tribute /'tribjʊt/ *n.* 贡金, 贡物, 颂词
 chieftainship /'tʃi:ftənʃi:p/ *n.* 首领的地位
 inherit /in'herit/ *v.* 继承
 plain /plein/ *n.* 平原, 旷野
 constant /'kɒnstənt/ *a.* 坚定的, 坚贞的, 不断的
 invade /in'veid/ *v.* 侵入, 侵犯
 hide /haid/ *n.* 兽皮
 fury /'fjuəri/ *n.* 暴怒, 狂怒
 warrior /'wɔ:riə/ *n.* 斗志, 战士
 ✓ quarter /'kwɔ:tə/ *v.* (供……)住宿, (使……)驻
 fort /fɔ:t/ *n.* 碉堡, 要塞
 ammunition /,æmjʊ'nɪʃən/ *n.* 军火, 弹药
 raid /reid/ *n. v.* 袭击, 搜查
 band /bænd/ *n.* 一帮, 一伙
 reservation /,rezə'veiʃən/ *n.* 居留地, 专用地
 confederation /kən,fedə'reiʃən/ *n.* 同盟, 联盟, 邦联

Notes

1. Comanche /kəu'mæntʃi:/ *n.* 科曼契人(美国印第安人)
2. Texas /'teksəs/ *n.* 得克萨斯(美国州名)
3. Kwahadi: 美国印第安人的一个分支
4. Having given up his dream, however, he changed his point of view completely and resolved to adjust to the white man's ways.
 adjust to 意为“适应”, 例如:

Astronauts in flight must adjust to weightlessness.

My eyes haven't adjusted to the dark yet.

5. Oklahoma /ˌəʊklə'houmə/ n. 俄克拉何马(美国州名)
6. Apaches: 美国印第安人的一个分支
7. Kiowas: 美国印第安人的一个分支
8. take over: 接管, 例如:

Was it in 1948 that the Government took over the railways in Great Britain?

This large company has taken over many small ones.

Understanding the Passage

1. We can assume that Cynthia Ann Parker
 - a. always hated the Indian way of life.
 - b. never forgave the Indians for their cruelty.
 - ☒ c. adapted well to the Indian way of life.
2. To become a chief of the Comanches, a person had to
 - ☒ a. have the respect of the tribe.
 - b. inherit the position.
 - c. pass a test of courage and strength.
3. The Kwahadi Indians are described as being
 - ☒ a. cruel and heartless.
 - b. friendly and helpful.
 - ☒ c. uneducated and superstitious.
4. In the battle of Adobe Walls, the
 - a. Indians won.
 - ☒ b. hunters won.
 - c. conflict was a draw.
5. When Parker said, "I can learn the white man's ways," he
 - ☒ a. was showing his usual sarcasm. ['sɑ:kəzəm] 讥讽; 讽刺
 - b. did not really understand the situation
 - ☒ c. was being sincere.

Reading Passage II

~~The Statue of Liberty~~ was designed as a symbol of a great international friendship. With the passing of the years, its meaning has deepened. Today it is the most symbolic structure in the United States.

Standing in New York Harbor at the very door of the New World, the Statue of Liberty is one of the biggest sculptures in the history of the world. It has greeted many millions of burdened and brave people who have crossed the ocean in hopeful search of freedom and opportunity. To the whole world, the statue has become the symbol of those ideals of human liberty upon which our nation and its form of government were founded.

In its international sense, the statue, which was a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States, honors the long friendship between the peoples of the two nations. This friendship has continued since the American Revolution when, helped by the French with money and men, it helped turn the tide of victory to the side of the colonies.

There is symbolism in the design of the statue itself. The statue represents a proud woman, dressed in a loose robe that falls in graceful folds to the top of the pedestal she stands upon. The right arm holds a great torch raised high in the air as she lights the way to freedom and liberty. The left arm grasps a tablet bearing the date of the Declaration of Independence. A crown with huge spikes, like sun rays, rests on the head. The broken shackles that are molded at the feet of Liberty speak for themselves to generations of people fleeing tyranny. The symbol of American liberty stands as a beacon of refuge for immigrants.

Speaking in 1936 at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "Millions of men and women adopted this homeland because in this land they found a home in which the things they most desired could be theirs; freedom of opportunity, freedom of thought, freedom to worship God. Here they found life because here there was freedom to live. It is fitting, therefore, that this should be a service of rededication to the liberty and peace which this statue symbolizes. Liberty and peace are living things. If they are to be kept, each generation must guard them and vitalize them anew."

Vocabulary

symbolic /sim'bolik/ a. 象征的, 象征性的, 符号的

deepen /'di:pən/ v. 加深,深化,变得更深
 sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/ n. 雕刻(术),雕塑(术) *carved engrave*
 tide /taɪd/ n. 潮,潮汐
 symbolism /'sɪmbəlaɪzəm/ n. 象征主义,象征
 robe /roub/ n. 长袍,罩袍
 graceful /'greɪsful/ a. 优美的,雅致的
 fold /fould/ v. n. 折,折叠,交叠
 pedestal /'pedɪstl/ n. (建)柱脚,(雕像等的)垫座,基础
 torch /tɔ:tʃ/ n. 火炬,火把
 tablet /'tæblɪt/ n. 碑,匾,(古)书板
 spike /spaɪk/ n. 大钉,长而尖的东西,(交)道钉
 shackle /'ʃækl/ n. (常用复)镣铐,(喻)束缚,枷锁
 mold /mould/ v. 用模子做,浇铸 n. 铸模,模子
 tyranny /'tɪrəni/ n. 暴政,专制,严酷
 beacon /'bi:kən/ n. 灯塔,信标
 refuge /'refju:dʒ/ n. 避难,庇护,安全地带,避难所
 anniversary /æni'vɜ:səri/ n. 周年纪念日,周年纪念
 unveiling /ʌn'veɪlɪŋ/ a. 不遮盖的,不隐蔽的
 rededication /rɪ'dedi'keɪʃən/ n. 再奉献
 vitalize /'vaɪtəlaɪz/ v. 给予……生命力,使有生气
 anew /ə'nju:/ ad. 再,重新

Notes

1. the Statue of Liberty: (美)自由女神像
2. turn...to...: 使……转向……,朝向
3. in...sense: 从……意义上说来
in its international sense: 从它的国际意义上来看
4. the Declaration of Independence: (美国)独立宣言
5. at the foot of: 在……脚下
at the foot of Liberty: 在自由女神像下面
6. Franklin D. Roosevelt: 罗斯福,(美)第三十二任总统(1932—1945)

Understanding the Passage

1. The American Revolution is cited as the beginning of
 - a. a historical friendship.
 - b. American-English hostilities.
 - a** c. bloodshed on American soil.
2. The author describes the Statue of Liberty as the
 - b** a. greatest piece of architecture in the world.

- ☒ b. most symbolic structure in the United States.
 - c. most creative monument ever assembled.
- 3. From the information provided, we can assume that the Statue is
 - ☒ a. surrounded by water.
 - ☐ b. maintained by New York City.
 - ☐ c. open to the public every day of the year.
- 4. The article suggests that
 - a. America welcomes a large number of immigrants each year.
 - ☒ b. immigration policies are being reviewed.
 - c. immigration quotas are often filled by July of each year.
- 5. We can conclude that
 - ☒ a. the Statue of Liberty symbolizes America's attitude toward liberty.
 - ☒ b. most Americans have never visited the Statue of Liberty.
 - c. the Statue of Liberty is more than two hundred years old.

Unit 2

Reading Passage I

There are many things to do in the British Isles. Each area has a unique history and a number of attractions. When beginning a tour of the British Isles, a good place to start is London, capital of the United Kingdom and center of the country.

St. Paul's Cathedral could serve as the start of a walking tour of this interesting city. It is famous for its "Whispering Gallery" and its tombs of famous British statesmen. It is also famous for the memorial book dedicated to the Americans who died helping Britain in World War II. Nearby is Charles Dickens's Curiosity Shop. Only a short distance away is Mansion House, official home of the City's Lord Mayor. The Central Criminal Court is often called "Old Bailey" because it is located on the street of that name. Nearby is the Tower of London with its colorful guards and Crown Jewels.

Walking westward along Fleet Street, a person passes the Griffin, marking the site of Temple Bar, and goes into the Strand. Nearby are the historic Inns of Court where British law students have trained for centuries. The four societies – Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn – are training grounds for the lawyers who practice in British courts.

Westminster is the section of London that most visitors remember. Here the glory of Britain comes alive. Part of the display is provided by the Changing of the Guard ceremony at the headquarters of the Horse Guards. On special occasions, such as royal marriages, funerals, and the crowning of a new ruler, the broad avenues of Westminster become crowded with spectators and participants. Westminster Abbey has been the scene of the crowning of every British ruler except two since William the Conqueror accepted the crown in 1066.

The great Houses of Parliament stand nearby. (In them, the country's leaders chart the course of the future. Tickets that allow a visitor to sit in the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons to watch the debates are not easy to get. However, one can try to get them at the House or from the American Embassy, which has a daily amount of tickets given to it.

Towering over the Parliament is “Big Ben”, as the Great Clock of Westminster is known throughout the English-speaking world. “Big Ben,” however, is actually the name of the clock’s bell and not, in fact, the clock itself.

Vocabulary

unique /ju(:)'ni:k/ *a.* 唯一的,独特的
attraction /ə'trækʃən/ *n.* 吸引物,吸引
memorial /mi'mɔ:riəl/ *a.* 记忆的,纪念的
dedicate /'dedikeit/ *v.* 奉献,献身于,致力于
historic /his'tɔ:ik/ *a.* 历史(性)的,有历史意义的
section /'sekʃən/ *n.* 部分,部件
crowning /'krauniŋ/ *n.* 加冕
ceremony /'seriməuni/ *n.* 典礼,仪式,礼仪
royal /'rɔ:əl/ *a.* 王室的,庄严的,第一流的
spectator /spek'teɪtə/ *n.* 观众,旁观者
participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/ *n.* 参加者,参与者
parliament /'pɑ:ləmənt/ *n.* 议会,国会
chart /tʃɑ:t/ *v.* 绘……的图,制……的图
tower /'taʊə/ *v.* 屹立,高耸
conqueror /'kɒŋkərə/ *n.* 征服者
section /'sekʃən/ *n.* 地段,区
jewel /'dʒu:əl/ *n.* 宝石
embassy /'embəsi/ *n.* 大使馆
mansion /'mænjən/ *n.* 大厦,官邸
funeral /'fju:nərəl/ *n.* 葬礼
abbey /'æbi/ *n.* 修道院,大教堂
curiosity /'kjʊəri'ɔ:siti/ *n.* 珍品,古玩
statesmen /'steɪtsmən/ *n.* 政治家
tomb /tu:m/ *n.* 坟墓
avenue /'ævinju:/ *n.* 林荫道,大街
cathedral /kə'thi:drəl/ *n.* (一个教区内的)总教堂,大教堂

Notes

1. the British Isles: 大不列颠群岛(英国)
2. the United Kingdom: 联合王国(英国的全称)
3. St. Paul's Cathedral: 圣保罗大教堂
4. Whispering Gallery: 低音廊
5. Charles Dickens's Curiosity Shop: 查尔斯·狄更斯笔下的古玩店

6. Tower of London: 伦敦塔(伦敦古堡,曾作监狱,现作文物保存处)
7. Westminster: 威斯敏斯特(英国议会所在地)
8. Westminster Abbey: 威斯敏斯特教堂(英国有名人物国葬的地方)
9. Houses of Parliament: 议会上下两院
10. the House of Commons: 英国议会的下议院,上议院为 the House of Lords
11. Big Ben: 伦敦英国议院塔上的大钟
12. It is also famous for the memorial book dedicated to the Americans who died helping Britain in World War II. 此句中 dedicate 为动词,常与介词 to 搭配,意为“(把)……献给”,例如:
He dedicated his life to the abolition of slavery.

Understanding the Passage

1. The author implies that William the Conqueror
 - a. was the first English king crowned at Westminster Abbey. **A**
 - b. built the Tower of London with limited resources. **资源**
 - c. ruled England for twenty years.
2. In the Houses of Parliament, the visitor can watch **A**
 - a. lawmakers talking about new laws.
 - b. wax figures being made.
 - c. weddings and funerals.
3. The British are grateful to Americans for their **C**
 - a. purchases of English goods.
 - b. tourist business every fall and winter.
 - c. support during World War II.
4. The mayor of London lives in **b**
 - a. the Tower of London.
 - b. Mansion House.
 - c. Westminster Abbey.
5. According to the article, Westminster **A**
 - a. is an exciting place.
 - b. is the oldest part of London.
 - c. was recently rebuilt.

Reading Passage II

The Eisenhower dollar coin was first issued in 1971 amid great excitement over the minting of a new design. The coin also signaled the resumption of the silver-dollar-size coin after a lapse of thirty-six years. ^{有36年美国没做过硬币}
The coin portrait of Eisenhower, our 35th President, shows him as the Supreme Allied Commander during World War II. Reared in Abilene, Kansas, Ike graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1915. He held many important military posts in the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippines. In 1942, Ike was sent to England as the American Theater Commander. There he planned and conducted military campaigns in North Africa and Italy. ^{指挥军作战}

Eisenhower planned and directed the great Normandy Invasion of June 6, 1944. This action led to the destruction of the German Nazi Army and the freeing of Western Europe from many long years of repression. After the war, he became president of Columbia University and later was called back into uniform to direct the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in 1950. In 1952, he was elected to the first of two terms as President of the United States. He entered the Capitol with the stirring words: "We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both." ^{特权 大自原则}

Eisenhower stood for honesty and frankness. These qualities endeared him to the American people. His winning smile, outwardness, and reputation as a man who could get the job done allowed him to win friends all over the world in the cause of global peace. In spite of his military background, he tried to continue the search for peace in the world.

The back of the Eisenhower dollar honors the Apollo 11 moon landing by showing the American eagle landing on the moon. Carrying through the theme of peace and freedom, the design reminds us of the historic words engraved on a special plate attached to one of the legs of the lunar landing module: "Here Men From The Planet Earth First Set Foot Upon The Moon - July 1969 A.D. - We Came In Peace For All Mankind." The landing module was named "Eagle" by the Apollo 11 astronauts. It was President Eisenhower who signed the National Aeronautics and Space Act in 1958, which created NASA and started America's space program. ^{法案}

Vocabulary

issue /'isju:/ v. 发行, 颁布

minting /'mɪntɪŋ/ *n.* 铸造(硬币)
 design /dɪ'zeɪn/ *n.* 设计,构思
 signal /'sɪɡnəl/ *v.* 加符号于,标志
 resumption /rɪ'zʌmpʃən/ *n.* 再继续,再取回,重新占用
 lapse /læps/ *n.* (时间的)流逝,间隔
 portrait /'pɔ:trɪt/ *n.* 肖像,半身像
 rear /rɪə/ *v.* 抚养,培育
 destruction /dɪs'trʌkʃən/ *n.* 破坏,毁灭
 repression /rɪ'presən/ *n.* 镇压,抑制,压制
 privilege /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ *n.* 特权,优惠,特殊的荣幸
 frankness /fræŋknɪs/ *n.* 率直,坦白
 endear /ɪn'diə/ *v.* 使受喜爱
 global /'ɡləʊbəl/ *a.* 世界的,全球的
 engrave /ɪn'ɡreɪv/ *v.* 雕上,刻上
 module /'mɒdju:l/ *n.* (宇宙飞船的)舱
 astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.* 宇宙航行员
 eagle /'i:ɡl/ *n.* 鹰
 sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ *n.* 牺牲
 campaign /kæm'peɪn/ *n.* 战役,运动,竞选活动

Notes

1. Eisenhower: 美国第三十五届总统
2. Kansas: 堪萨斯(美国州名)
3. West Point Military Academy: (美国)西点军校
4. the Panama Canal: 巴拿马运河
5. Philippines: 菲律宾群岛(亚洲)
6. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: 北大西洋公约组织
7. Capitol: 美国国会大厦
8. NASA: 美国宇航局
9. Eisenhower stood for honesty and frankness. 此句中 stand for 为短语,意为“主张,提倡,代表”,例如:
 I stand for freedom of speech for everyone regardless of color, race or creed.
 P.O. stand for postal order.
10. lead to: 导致,引起,造成,例如:
 Too much work and too little rest often leads to illness.
 The incident led to his resignation.

Understanding the Passage

1. Some time after Eisenhower directed the Normandy Invasion, he

- a. planned NATO operations.
 - b. was Commander of the American Theater.
 - c. held military posts in Panama.
2. When Eisenhower spoke, people liked his 1
- a. directness and sincerity.
 - b. courage and determination.
 - c. grace and bearing.
3. Eisenhower warned Americans not to place too much faith in their 1
- a. freedoms.
 - b. material possessions.
 - c. military might.
4. The author begins and ends the article with a discussion of D
- a. Eisenhower's educational background.
 - b. the Eisenhower dollar.
 - c. Eisenhower's military career.
5. The author leads us to believe that Eisenhower B
- a. was respected more as general than as President.
 - b. disliked publicity and public attention.
 - c. was a friendly man.