



北京大学博士生入学考试英语辅导：
模拟试题与全真试题
详 解

吴永麟 编著

北京大学出版社

H319.6

7

北京大学博士生入学考试英语辅导：

模拟试题与全真试题 详 解

吴永麟 编著

北京大学出版社
北 京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北京大学博士生入学考试英语辅导:模拟试题与全真试题详解/
吴永麟编著. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2000. 11

ISBN 7-301-04658-8

I. 北 I. 吴 III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 67388 号

书 名: 北京大学博士生入学考试英语辅导:模拟试题与全真试题详解

著作责任者: 吴永麟 编著

责任编辑: 汪晓丹 xdw@pup.pku.edu.cn

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-04658-8/H·550

出版者: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网 址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn>

电 话: 出版部 62752015 发行部 62754140 编辑室 62752028

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

排版者: 兴盛达打字服务社

印刷者: 北京飞达印刷厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

890 毫米×1240 毫米 A5 开本 7.625 印张 240 千字

2000 年 11 月第 1 版 2000 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 12.00 元

作者简介

1958年毕业于北京大学西方语言文学系英语专业。现任清华大学外语系教授。北大等重点院校考博班主讲教授。素以实力著称,专助学生攻克博士生入学英语考试中75%以上之重点和主观题型——阅读、翻译、作文,并由此辐射客观题,使学生在考试和水平提高上双丰收。有丰富的教学经验和极成功的考博辅导经验。近年有关著述有:《应试英语语法和词法》(已再版十次)、《托福词汇》、《考研辅导讲义》、《精读荟萃100篇》、《全国重点院校考博真题详解》等。

前 言

随着我国经济的发展, 教育改革的深入, 考博人数逐年增加。拿北大这两年为例: 1999 年报考人数一千人以上, 2000 年超过两千。高层知识分子了解博士生入学考试类型的愿望日显迫切。为此, 我们特选出北大 1996—2000 年考博英语真题六套和模拟试题四套, 并有详解。

博士生入学考试英语试题基本上由八部分组成: 听力、结构、词汇、完形填空、改错、阅读、翻译和作文。各院校根据自身情况各有所侧重并有难易之分, 但总趋势都是向主观题靠拢, 重点放在后面三部分, 即阅读、翻译与写作。有的学校, 如西安交大, 没有客观题, 仅测试: 1. 篇章翻译, 包括汉译英、英译汉; 2. 作文。北大试题 2000 年前, 有听力、结构、词汇、完形填空、改错和阅读总结 (500 词)。2000 年的试题, 除保留这前五部分外, 阅读分多项选择和英语解释 (paraphrase), 并填加了作文 (250—300 词)。北大试题的特点是: 选材难, 词汇重点在短语和易混难词, 完形填空和改错无选项, 英语解释是独此一家; 主观题型占 60%—75%, 听力另记分。

为便于读者、考生了解、学习、做题复习, 书后每套题都附有答案、注释、英文解释总结和作文。

最后, 对我敬爱的老师, 北大英语系教授周珊凤先生在注释和原文上的指点和帮助, 表示衷心的感谢。

吴永麟

2000 年 11 月

目 录

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| 一、博士生入学考试英语模拟试题 | 1 |
| Test One | 1 |
| Test Two | 16 |
| Test Three | 30 |
| Test Four | 45 |
| 二、北京大学博士生入学考试英语全真试题 | 59 |
| 2000, March | 59 |
| 1999, April | 74 |
| 1998, June | 87 |
| 1998, March | 98 |
| 1997, June | 109 |
| 1996, April | 121 |
| 三、模拟试题参考答案与详解 | 134 |
| 四、全真试题参考答案与详解 | 184 |

一、博士生入学考试英语模拟试题

Test One

Part One 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 in the ANSWER SHEET. (25%)

1. The eagle usually captures its _____ on the ground but may then carry it off to eat it elsewhere.
[A] object [B] pine
[C] flock [D] prey
2. Did anyone acknowledge responsibility for the _____ of the fire?
[A] outlet [B] outbreak
[C] intensity [D] offence
3. Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their age.
[A] impulse [B] influence
[C] obligation [D] sympathy
4. The drowning child was saved by Dick's _____ action.
[A] acute [B] alert
[C] profound [D] prompt
5. Try not to say anything hurtful to her; she is a very _____ person.
[A] sensible [B] sensitive
[C] tender [D] yielding
6. With great determination, successful people often achieve the _____.
[A] impossible [B] unlikely
[C] impressive [D] unimaginable
7. A _____ exercise such as running is helpful to our health.
[A] vigorous [B] cautious

- [C] precious [D] various
8. She is a very _____ student. She always talking about traveling to outer space.
[A] imaginary [B] imagining
[C] imaginable [D] imaginative
9. The blues speak to us of the tragic and the comic aspects of the human condition and they express a _____ sense of life shared by many Negro Americans precisely because their lives have combined these moods.
[A] proficient [B] profound
[C] prominent [D] precious
10. Since TV and radio channels are limited in number, all the arguments _____ the existing fact that these channels should be used to communicate what the greatest number of people seem to want.
[A] claim [B] demonstrate
[C] justify [D] verify
11. Stressful environments lead to unhealthy behaviors such as poor eating habits, which _____ increase the risk of heart disease.
[A] in turn [B] in return
[C] by chance [D] by turns
12. Morton reached his conclusion by _____ embarrassing data, using incorrect procedures making simple arithmetical mistakes.
[A] letting off [B] letting out
[C] leaving behind [D] leaving out
13. If you can't let your eyes glide across the lines of the book and _____ an understanding of what you have read, you will end in failure-reading.
[A] come up to [B] come up with
[C] come through [D] come off
14. Besides the pleasurable sound of music and expressive feeling that it _____ music does exist in terms of the notes themselves and of their manipulation.
[A] gives off [B] gives away
[C] sets off [D] sets out

15. Most lawyers see investigation of jurors as a _____ aspect of judicial system.
 [A] vigorous [B] variable
 [C] valid [D] versatile
16. Aristotle considered argument a single thing; making others see our point, _____ the truth of our assertions in deed or in idea.
 [A] acting on [B] carrying out
 [C] catching on [D] bringing forth
17. The people who objected to the new approach were told that since work had already started there was no point in _____.
 [A] denying [B] upsetting
 [C] protesting [D] competing
18. _____ she wondered if she had made a mistake.
 [A] Not until long afterwards that
 [B] Not long until afterwards
 [C] It was not until long afterwards that
 [D] It was long afterwards until
19. The boy students in this school are nearly _____ as the girl students to say they intend to get a college degree in business.
 [A] as likely twice [B] likely as twice
 [C] as twice likely [D] twice as likely
20. The background music in an assembly line is designed _____.
 [A] not being listened to
 [B] being not listened to
 [C] not to be listened to
 [D] to be not listened to
21. Sometimes, very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
 [A] for separating [B] to separate
 [C] having separated [D] separating
22. Britain's press is unusual _____ it is divided into two very different types of newspaper: the quality press and the popular press.
 [A] in how [B] in what
 [C] in which [D] in that
23. Some companies have introduced flexible working time with

less emphasis on pressure _____.

[A] than more on efficiency

[B] and more efficiency

[C] and more on efficiency

[D] than efficiency

24. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.

[A] to be

[B] to have been

[C] having been

[D] being

25. This book will show the readers _____ can be used in other contexts.

[A] how that they have observed

[B] that how they have observed

[C] how what they have observed

[D] that they have observed

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions

I. There are 3 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%)

Passage 1

The National Trust in Britain, together with similar voluntary organization, plays an increasingly important part in the preservation for public enjoyment of the best that is left unspoiled of the British countryside. Although the Trust has received practical and moral support from the government, it is not a rich government, supported by public taxes. It is a voluntary association of people who care for the unspoiled countryside and the ancient sites to preserve them for the permanent enjoyment of the public. It is a charity which depends for its existence on voluntary support from members of the public. It has 160, 000 members in England, Wales and Northern Ireland who pay a small subscription each year, and its

primary duties are to protect for the nation places of great natural beauty and places of historical interest and preserve them from the dangers of modern development and extinction.

The attention of the public was first drawn to the dangers threatening the great old houses and castles of Britain by the late Lord Lothian, who in 1935 said that, as a result of taxation and estate duty, most of these ancient houses were under sentence of death. When he died he left his great seventh century house and all its contents to the Trust together with 4,500-acre park and estate surrounding it. This gift attracted wide publicity and it started the Trust's "Country House Scheme". Under the scheme, with the co-operation of the government and thanks to the generosity of the general public, the Trust has been able to save and make accessible to the public about one hundred and fifty of these old houses, together with often very valuable contents. Whenever possible, the Trust seeks to maintain continuity and to preserve these as living realities rather than as dead museums. It is the view of the Trust that the families who give them to the nation and whose ancestors created them make the best possible curators.

In addition to country houses and open spaces the Trust now owns some examples of ancient wind and water mills, gardens, Roman antiquities, farms and small villages, as well as complete villages. In these villages no one is allowed to build, develop or disturb the old village environment and all houses maintain their original sixteen-century style. The public has free access to these areas and is only asked to respect the peace, beauty and wildlife.

26. The National Trust is _____.

- [A] a government department
- [B] a charity
- [C] a group of areas of great natural beauty
- [D] an organization of great natural beauty

27. Lord Lothian said most of the ancient houses were _____.

- [A] to be protected by the government
- [B] decaying through lack of money for their repair
- [C] kept in good condition for the time being
- [D] doomed to decay without good preservation

28. "Subscription" is _____.

- [A] the fee paid by the person with the membership of the Trust
- [B] the donation by the citizens
- [C] the money used to repair the ancient houses
- [D] the support granted by the government
29. Who take up the responsible managerial work of the old houses?
- [A] The directors of the local branches of the Trust.
- [B] The ex-owners of the structure.
- [C] The members of the organization appointed for the post.
- [D] The men who enjoy the prestige in the local places.
30. Which of the following may be not allowed to be done by a visitor?
- [A] Taking pictures of the scenes.
- [B] Picking flowers in the gardens.
- [C] Having a complete view of the area.
- [D] Singing quietly while visiting.

Passage 2

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, ie, worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory laborer or as a farm-hand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years: middle-class and upper-class employees have been the fastest-growing groups in our working population—growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production.

Yet you will find little of anything written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion. You can find a great

deal of work in a chosen field, whether it is the mechanist's trade or bookkeeping. Every one of these trades requires different skills, set different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employeeship in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employeeship is more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill. Certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not adequately possess the skills of their trade; the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative or executive work, the greater the emphasis on ability to work within the organization rather than on technical ability or professional knowledge.

31. It is implied that fifty years ago _____.

[A] eighty percent of American working people were employed in factories

[B] twenty percent of American intellectuals were employees

[C] the percentage of intellectuals in the total work force was almost the same as that of industrial workers

[D] the percentage of intellectuals working as employees was not so large as that of industrial workers

32. According to the passage, with the development of modern industry, _____.

[A] factory laborers will overtake intellectual employees in number

[B] there are as many middle-class employees as factory laborers

[C] employers have attached great importance to factory laborers

[D] the proportion of factory laborers in the total employee population has decreased

33. The word "dubious" (Sent. 2, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

[A] valuable

[B] useful

[C] doubtful

[D] helpful

34. According to the writer, professional knowledge or skill is _____.

[A] less important than awareness of being a good employee

- [B] as important as the ability to deal with public relations
[C] more important than employer-employee relations
[D] as important as the ability to cooperate with others in the organization
35. From the passage it can be seen that employeeship helps one
- [A] to be more successful in his career
[B] to solve technical problems
[C] to be more specialized in his field
[D] to develop his professional skill

Passage 3.

During the second half of the nineteenth century, in the United States both the stimulus to produce landscape art and the subject of landscape altered appreciably as the pressure of events surrounding the Civil War witnessed the emergence of a new national consciousness. It was a time when certain fundamental religious beliefs were assaulted by new scientific theory and when new critical writing, particularly those of John Ruskin, exercised an important influence on art. The landscape painting from the Ganz collection provide an opportunity to examine the shifts in taste and the pluralities of style that characterized American landscape painting, especially in the latter part of the century.

In the early years of the nineteenth century American landscape was closely associated with the republican ideals of the new nation and took on significance in the popular imagination as a form of national propaganda. Landscape painting was conceived of as a vehicle for the presentation of the new republic's unique historical and moral position in world history. This position was supported by Thomas Cole, the dean of the Hudson River School, and was based on a religious interpretation of wilderness themes. While the American concern for the founding of a school of historical landscape was most assertive in the first half of the century and was confirmed in such grandly ambitious paintings as Café's famous instructive moral one portraying the COURSE OF EMPIRE, the interest in creating a national art based on American nature continued to influence the formal evolution of landscape painting.

36. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
[A] The moral position of the United States in world history.
[B] John Ruskin's influence on nineteenth century art.
[C] A religious interpretation of wilderness themes.
[D] The evolution of landscape painting in the United States.
37. What phenomenon does the author mention as occurring at the time of the Civil War?
[A] The revival of fundamental religious beliefs.
[B] An increased interest in national geography.
[C] A period of depression on the arts and sciences.
[D] The emergence of a new national consciousness.
38. According to the author, why is the Ganz collection significant?
[A] It reflects changes in American landscape painting.
[B] It includes many critical writings of the era.
[C] It appeals to the popular imagination of republicans.
[D] It documents the painting of the Hudson River School.
39. According to the author, landscape painting early in the nineteenth century was used to _____.
[A] finance a school of historical landscape painting
[B] further the ambitions of young politicians
[C] represent and reaffirm a new nation
[D] realistically portray the physical beauty
40. What does the word "assaulted" mean?
[A] Attacked [B] Praised
[C] Scolded [D] Satirized

II. Read the following passage carefully and then paraphrase the numbered and underlined parts. ("Paraphrase" means to explain the meaning in your own English.)(15%)

(41) This accelerating interplay of ambitions and jitters has a record of stimulating wars —and revolutions. The countdown to the wars and revolutions of the early 20th century, from St. Petersburg and Constantinople to Vienna and Berlin, began in the tumult and terrorism of the 1890s. Financial chaos often rides along. Back at the turn of this century, the United States was just coming out of one major financial panic, that of 1893, and heading into an-

other big one, in 1906. Instead of signaling an end to business and economic cycles, the “mega-’90s” could easily see an unexpectedly significant upheaval.

(42) The extent to which American culture, too, may now be on the cusp of millennializing —of courting and speeding up economic, cultural and political change—is only an “x factor” rather than a clear map. But it does suggest certain possibilities. A surprise reaffirmation of America’s 21st century vitality is one; but so is the painful emergence of developments that may cloud its future.

One could be the emergence of a war from one of the global hot-spots —the Middle East, Balkans or Far East —that have a long history of bloodshed. Such an imbroglio could strain US finances and preparedness —just as the 30 Years War did to 17th-century Spain, and the two world wars to 20th-century Britain. A financial crisis is a second possibility. (43) Any replay of the panics of 1893 or 1906 would create a third panic —the executive suites of mutual funds worried about the trampling effect of a public stampede.

Still another possibility is that the United States is heading into an era of political upheaval and reform. The 1790s and 1890s both began as conservative periods of government fealty to business and finance. But both concluded amid very different currents; the empowerment of Jeffersonian Democracy in the presidential election of 1800; and the populist-progressive era that followed the late 19th-century Gilded Age.

(44) Few currently see any such era on the U. S. horizon, but circumstances in the other English-speaking countries lend support to the idea of a broader pressure. Potential upheaval is everywhere. Canada could break up over independence for Quebec. Australia has been having an off-and-on discussion of shedding the British monarchy and becoming a republic. Even the British have growing doubts about the monarchy and could change it—with talk of abolishing the House of Lords in favor of an elected Senate or requiring a nationwide, popular referendum as the vehicle for any such sweeping change.

Could anything like this happen in the United States? Not

without a multiple crisis of confidence—in the nation's political leadership, its ethics and the current system of elections. But elements of that crisis are already recurrent news headlines.

If we were simply in the final decade of another century, the chances for the acceleration-of-change consciousness and upheaval over the next several years would be significant enough. (45) But with the added millennial ingredient, the ticking digital clock of history is certain to bring a lot more fireworks than anybody has yet imagined.

Part Three 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%)

Anyone who has ever tried to give up smoking cigarettes knows the meaning of being hooked. Even those who 46 in quitting for the first time suffer the same 75% relapse rate as recovering alcoholics and heroin addicts. Last week the US Surgeon General made official 47 everyone has recognized for a long time; tobacco, like cocaine or heroin, is 48. In a no-holds-barred 618-page report the forthright C. Everett Koo not only proclaimed that “cigarettes and other forms of tobacco are addicting” but also urged that they should be treated with the same caution as illegal street narcotics.

The panic of a heavy smoker bereft of cigarettes speaks alarmingly of a physiological force at 49 that is more powerful than mere desire. Not long after taking up the habit, smokers become tolerant of nicotine's effects; as with heroin and cocaine, dependence quickly follows. Tobacco only seems safer because it is not immediately 50. Nicotine is not likely, for example, to fatally overstimulate a healthy heart, cause disorienting hallucinations or pack anywhere near the same euphoric punch as many other drugs. “People die with crack immediately,” explains Alexander Glassman, a psychopharmacologist at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan. “with cigarettes the problems occur 20