

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书

# 考博英语

## 全国名校真题精解

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书  
编审委员会

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- ✓ 汇集北京大学、清华大学等全国名校最新考博英语试题信息
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博士研究生入学考试辅导用书

# 考博英语全国名校真题精解

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著



机械工业出版社

目前,我国博士生英语入学考试没有统一的考试大纲,但是各个高等院校命题特点大同小异,一些高等院校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似,因此研究一些高等院校的近年考试试题非常有价值。为了帮助报考博士的考生了解各高等院校考博英语的命题特点和出题动态,我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了 50 多所高等院校 150 多份历年考博英语真题,精心挑选了部分试题和相关资料,对北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学等近 20 所重点高等院校近年博士生入学考试英语试题作了详细的解析。本书详解其解题思路,全面分析其命题动向,剖析解题技法,从而帮助考生增强应试能力和信心。

本书适用对象:参加博士研究生入学考试的广大考生。同时,本书也可以作为参加硕士研究生入学考试考生的自学辅导用书。

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# 前 言

我国自 1981 年建立学位制度以来,全国博士招生人数从 2000 年的 2.4 万人上升到 2004 年的 5.3 万人。博士生毕业人数在 2000 年已超过 10 万人。据此分析,今后国内博士生招收人数还将略有增加。从整体上看,由于博士生招生形势的不断发展,因而各院校博士生入学考试的难度会越来越大,对考生的外语要求也将越来越高,特别是听说能力。攻读博士学位的学生,一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力,另一方面还应该具备较强的外语能力。从国家的角度来讲,中国走上了国际化的道路,改革开放的程度已经往纵深方向加深,我国与国外经济、文化、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作也日益紧密——这就对我国人才的知识水平提出了更高的要求。国际化人才首先要具备良好的外语水平,包括听、说、读、写、译的综合能力。作为我国高等教育最高层次的博士研究生教育,要求博士生有较高的外语水平,也就理所当然了。

英语考试是考生参加博士生入学考试道路上比较大的障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课的缘故,而是因为英语考试未达到所报考院校最低录取分数线而与自己理想的院校失之交臂。目前我国博士生英语入学考试没有统一的考试大纲,这主要是因为国内没有对博士生入学英语考试采取统考形式。但是各个院校命题特点大同小异,一些院校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似,所以,研究一些院校的近年考试试题就非常有价值。

目前国内大多数院校博士生入学英语考试发展趋势的主要特点是:主观测试题分值增加,博士生入学英语考试由水平测试趋向水平测试和能力测试并重。虽然这种变化趋势并不适用于所有院校,但也反映了大多数院校博士生入学英语考试的发展趋势,具体可以总结出以下几点:

## 一、试题难度稳定,录取分数线波动不大

根据统计,全国博士生入学英语考试录取分数线总的来说呈上升趋势,这主要是由于报考人数逐年增多和考生整体水平提高的原因。例如,中国社科院 2000 年为 50 分,后几年为 55 分,2004 为 57 分。近年来各院校博士生入学英语考试实际录取分数线大体在 50~60 分之间波动,也有个别院校少数专业破格录取分数线在 50 分以下。

通过对比全国大多数院校的历年考博英语试题可以看出,从试题难度这方面来说,难度较大的应当数中科院、中国社科院和北京大学的试题,其他院校测试难度基本低于这三所院校。

## 二、重点题型突出,对主观题的考查是今后的方向和重点

博士英语考试目前出现过的题型有十几种,例如:听力、词汇、语法、完形填空、改错、英语解释、阅读理解、英译汉、汉译英、写作、Summary 等。但实际考试中多数院校每次只考六七种题型。对于多数院校来说,听力、词汇和语法、阅读理解、翻译和写作是四种常见题型。

听力在国内博士入学英语考试中占 15~20 分左右;词汇和语法在国内博士入学英语考试中占 10~35 分左右,一般词汇和语法分值各半;阅读理解在国内博士入学英语考试中占 10~50 分左右;翻译在国内博士入学英语考试中占 10~15 分左右;写作在国内博士入学英语考试中占 10~15 分左右。

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;

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, 只有主观问答和阅读理解后写总结的考题形式。因此要想取得好成绩, 考生应重视主观题型的训练。

### 三、引进听写题型, 听力难度有所增加

听力难度增大, 是因为听写在听力考试中逐渐被采用和推广。听写与其他听力选择题的区别是如果听不懂就写不出答案, 而其他听力选择题则有可能猜对。

### 四、用大题拉开分数差距, 阅读、翻译和写作是考试的重中之重

翻译和写作都属于非标准化的题型, 即主观测试题, 这也说明了博士生入学英语考试侧重能力测试。尤其是有的院校还增加了英语口语。

通过对国内重点院校近年考题进行分析可知, 翻译(汉译英和英译汉)和写作平均占总分的 30 分左右, 最高的为财政部财科所的 70 分, 最低的为北京大学的 15 分。

### 五、个别院校特别突出某一题型的重要性, 重点考查考生某一方面的能力

国内个别院校考试题型中特别重视某一方面的测试, 如北京师范大学的题型比较特殊, 翻译写作占 55 分, 阅读占 30 分, 听力占 15 分; 财政部财科所翻译和写作就占了 70 分, 并且听力没有和笔试合计, 这说明了该研究所将来对阅读和写作要求较高; 而天津大学博士生入学英语测试中没有阅读理解, 用其他考试题型代替阅读理解。因此复习的时候, 要有针对性地强化训练。

为了帮助报考博士的考生了解各高等院校考博英语命题特点和出题动态, 我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲, 认真研究了 50 多所高校 150 多份近年考博英语真题, 精心挑选了部分试题和相关资料; 最后选编了清华大学、北京大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、南京大学、武汉大学、厦门大学等十几所重点高等院校最近几年博士生入学考试英语试题, 并作了详细的解析。“观千剑而后识器”, 我们相信, 只要考生认真阅读本书, 深入理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧, 就一定能够在考博英语中脱颖而出。

在收集各高校考博试题的过程中, 我们得到了清华大学、北京大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、南京大学、武汉大学、厦门大学等高等院校的大力支持, 在此表示由衷的感谢。

实践证明, 一本好的复习资料, 能够帮助考生达到事半功倍的效果。本书为考生提供了全国名校的考博英语真题精解, 详解解题思路, 分析命题动向, 剖析解题技巧, 从而帮助考生增强应试能力和信心, 获取理想成绩。

由于时间仓促, 本书错误和纰漏之处在所难免, 诚望广大读者批评指正。读者可将意见或建议发至信箱: [sinotests@sina.com](mailto:sinotests@sina.com), 谢谢!

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书编审委员会

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## 清华大学 2005 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

(略)

### Part II Vocabulary (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences or sentences with underlined words in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one that completes the sentence or is the nearest in meaning with the underlined word and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

21. Ploughs and other agricultural implements were on display at the recent exhibition.  
A. equations            B. playthings            C. tools            D. machinery
22. My own inclination, if I were in your situation, would be to look for another position.  
A. symptom            B. likeness            C. habit            D. tendency
23. The combination of lenses in a compound microscope makes possible greater amplification than can be achieved with a single lens.  
A. management            B. magnificence            C. magnetism            D. magnification
24. The degree of downward slope of a beach depends on its composition of deposits as well as on the action of waves across its surface.  
A. sentiment            B. sediment            C. semester            D. segment
25. The rigor of the winter in Russia was often described by Mogol.  
A. harshness            B. perturbation            C. dismay            D. pessimism
26. Nowadays, the prescribed roles of the man as "breadwinner" and the woman as housewife are changing.  
A. ascribed            B. prevalent            C. original            D. settled
27. A divorcee, Tom is the sole provider in a typical "single parent" family.  
A. religious            B. spiritual            C. exclusive            D. chief
28. The old woman is chronically ill in bed and seldom goes out.  
A. seriously            B. dangerously            C. continually            D. incurably
29. The driver stopped his car so abruptly that he was hit by the cab right behind him.  
A. impolitely            B. violently            C. suddenly            D. maladroitley
30. Benin Mayer Alcott based the principal characters of her book Little Women on her sisters and herself.



- A. original      B. central      C. subjunctive      D. oriental
31. Largely due to the university tradition and the current academic milieu, every college student here works \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. industrially      B. industriously      C. consciously      D. purposefully
32. I don't think it's sensible of you to \_\_\_\_\_ your greater knowledge in front of the chairwoman, for it may well offend her.  
A. show up      B. show off      C. show out      D. show away
33. \_\_\_\_\_, he did become annoyed with her at times.  
A. Much as he liked her      B. As he liked her much  
C. Although much he liked her      D. Much although he liked her
34. If we don't stop flirting with those deathly nuclear weapons, the Whole globe will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. empowered      B. punished      C. polluted      D. annihilated
35. One of the important properties of a scientific theory is its ability to \_\_\_\_\_ further research and further thinking about a particular topic.  
A. invent      B. stimulate      C. renovate      D. advocate
36. When in his rebellious years, that is when he was sixteen or eighteen, Frank Anderson \_\_\_\_\_ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.  
A. took to      B. took up      C. took on      D. took in
37. In spite of the wide range of reading material specially designed or \_\_\_\_\_ for language learning purposes, there is yet no effective and systematic program for the reading skills.  
A. appointed      B. assembled      C. acknowledged      D. adapted
38. In 1816, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Northern Europe \_\_\_\_\_ Europe into a bloody war.  
A. imposed      B. plunged      C. pitched      D. inserted
39. The municipal planning commission said that their financial outlook for the next year was optimistic. They expect increased tax \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. privileges      B. efficiency      C. revenues      D. validity
40. The problem of pollution as well as several other issues is going to be discussed when the Congress is in \_\_\_\_\_ again next spring.  
A. convention      B. conference      C. session      D. assembly

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Directions:** There are 4 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 the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

On September 7, 2001, a 68-year-old woman in Strasbourg, France, had her gall bladder (胆囊) removed by surgeons operating, via computer from New York. It was the first complete

*telesurgery* procedure performed by surgeons nearly 4,000 miles away from their patient.

In New York, Marescaux teamed up with surgeon Michel Gagner to perform the historic long-distance operation. A high-speed fiber-optic service provided by France Telecom made the connection between New York and Strasbourg. The two surgeons controlled the instruments using an advanced robotic surgical system, designed by Computer Motion Inc. that enabled the procedure to be minimally invasive. The patient was released from the hospital after about 48 hours and regained normal activity the following week.

The high-speed fiber-optic connection between New York and France made it possible to overcome a key obstacle to telesurgery time delay. It was crucial that a continuous time delay of less than 200 milliseconds be maintained throughout the operation, between the surgeon's movements in New York and the return video (from Strasbourg) on his screen. The delay problem includes video coding decoding and signal transmission time.

France Telecom's engineers achieved an average time delay of 150 milliseconds. "I felt as comfortable operating on my patient as if I had been in the room," says Marescaux.

The successful collaboration (合作) among medicine, advanced technology, and telecommunications is likely to have enormous implications for patient care and doctor training. Highly skilled surgeons may soon regularly perform especially difficult operations through long-distance procedures. The computer systems used to control surgical movement can also lead to a breakthrough in teaching surgical techniques to a new generation of physicians. More surgeons-in-training will have the opportunity to observe their teachers in action in telesurgery operating rooms around the world.

Marescaux describes the success of the remotely performed surgical procedure as the beginning of a "third revolution" in surgery within the last decade. The first was the arrival of minimally invasive surgery, enabling procedures to be performed with guidance by a camera, meaning that the abdomen (腹部) and thorax (胸腔) do not have to be opened. The second was the introduction of computer-assisted surgery, where complicated software algorithms (算法) enhance the safety of the surgeon's movements during a procedure, making them more accurate, while introducing the concept of distance between the surgeon and the patient. It was thus natural to imagine that this distance—currently several meters in the operating room—could potentially be up to several thousand kilometers.

41. The title that best expresses the main idea is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. How The Second Revolution in Surgery Comes Out
- B. The Telesurgery Revolution
- C. A Patient Was Saved
- D. Dream Comes True

42. The italicized word "telesurgery" (Par.1, sentence 2) can be best explained as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an operation done over a distance
- B. an operation done on television
- C. an operation demanding special skill
- D. an operation demanding high technology

43. How long did it take the patient to resume her normal activity after the operation? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 24 hours                      B. 48 hours                      C. About a week                      D. Almost a month
44. What is the major barrier to telesurgery?
- A. Distance    B. Advanced technology  
C. Delay    D. Medical facilities
45. The writer implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. difficult operation can be successfully performed all over the world now  
B. compared to the "third revolution" in surgery, the first two are less important  
C. all patients can be cured by a gall bladder-removal operation  
D. a new breakthrough has been made in surgery

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

The multi-billion-dollar Western pop music industry is *under fire*. It is being blamed by the United Nations for the dramatic rise in drug abuse worldwide. "The most worrisome development is a culture of drug-friendliness that seems to be gaining prominence (显著)," said the UN's 13-member International Narcotics Control Board in a report released in late February 1998.

The 74-page study says that pop music, as a global industry, is by far the most influential trend-setter for young people of most cultures. "Some lyrics advocate the smoking of marijuana (大麻) or taking other drugs, and certain pop stars make statements and set examples as if the use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes were a normal and acceptable part of a person's lifestyle," the study says.

Surprisingly, says the Board, the effect of drug-friendly pop music seems to survive despite the occasional shock of death by overdose (过量用药). "Such incidents tend to be seen as an occasion to mourn the loss of a role model, and not an opportunity to confront the deadly effect of 'recreational' drug use," it notes. Since the 1970s, several internationally famous singers and movie stars-including Elvis Presley, Janice Joplin, John Belushi, Jimi Hendrix, Jonathan Melvin and Andy Gibbs-have died of either drug abuse or drug related illnesses. With the globalization of popular music, messages tolerating or promoting drug abuse are now reaching beyond their countries of origin. "In most countries, the names of certain pop stars have become familiar to the members of every household," the study says.

The UN study also blames the media for its description of certain drug issues-especially the use of marijuana and issues of liberalization and legalization-which encourages, rather than prevents, drug abuse. "Over the last years, we have seen how drug abuse is increasingly regarded as being acceptable or even attractive," says Hamid Ghodse, president of the Board. "Powerful pressure groups run political campaigns aimed at legalizing controlled drugs," he says. Ghodse also points out that all these developments have created an environment which is tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse and spoils international drug prevention efforts currently underway.

The present study, he says, focuses on the issue of demand reduction and prevention within an environment that has become tolerant of drug abuse. The Board calls on governments to do their legal and moral duties, and to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture to which young people increasingly are being exposed.

46. Which of the following statements does the author tend to agree with?
- A. The use of drugs for non-medicinal purposes is an acceptable part of a person's lifestyle.
- B. The spreading of pop music may cause the drug abuse to go beyond the boundaries of the country.
- C. No efforts have been made to prevent the spreading of drug abuse.
- D. The governments have no ability to act against the pro-drug messages of the youth culture.
47. The italicized phrase "under fire" (Par. 1, sentence 1) means \_\_\_\_.
- A. in an urgent situation
- B. facing some problems
- C. being criticized
- D. quite popular
48. Under the influence of drug-friendly pop music, what might the youth think of the death of some pop stars caused by overdose?
- A. They tend to mourn the pop stars as role models.
- B. They are shocked to know even pop stars may abuse drugs.
- C. They try to confront the deadly effect of "recreational" drug use.
- D. They may stop abusing the drugs.
49. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a factor that has contributed to creating an environment tolerant of or even favorable to drug abuse?
- A. The spreading of pop music.
- B. The media.
- C. Political campaigns run by powerful pressure groups.
- D. The low price of some drugs.
50. The pop music \_\_\_\_.
- A. has a great influence on young people of most cultures
- B. only appeals to a small number of young people
- C. is not a profitable industry
- D. is the only culprit (罪魁祸首) responsible for drug amuse

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northern most state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels of crude oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting on H-shaped steel racks called "bents," long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline's up-and-down route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permanently frozen ground. A little more than

half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever undertaken by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so 8 major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to particular shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagements and even theft the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

51. The passage primarily discusses the pipeline's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. operating costs    B. employees    C. consumers    D. construction
52. The word "it" (Par. 1, sentence 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pipeline    B. ocean    C. state    D. village
53. The author mentions all of the following as important in determining the pipeline's route EXCEPT the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. climate    B. lay of the land itself  
 C. local vegetation    D. kind of soil and rock
54. How many companies shared the costs of constructing the pipeline?  
 A. 3    B. 4    C. 8    D. 12
55. Which of the following determined what percentage of the construction costs each member of the consortium would pay?  
 A. How much oil field land each company owned?  
 B. How long each company had owned land in the oil fields?  
 C. How many people worked for each company?  
 D. How many oil wells were located on the company's land?

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

Margherita is a London girl and arriving at Capital was like coming home. "I grew up listening to Capital Radio," she says. "People say, 'Wasn't it frightening, joining such well-known presenters?' But everyone here is so down to earth. It would be off-putting if the others had people doing their make-up, or star signs on their office doors. But there's none of that—Mick Brown, for instance, finishes his show and wanders off to get the bus home with everyone else."

Margherita says that her own musical tastes varied. But she doesn't pick her own music for her shows. The Capital computer selects the records in advance from a list approved by the station managers. "The station has a certain sound, and if we all picked our own music, it wouldn't sound like Capital," she says. "But for someone who likes music, this is a dream job. I get to go to concerts and meet the bands you can hear on my show. It's great to hear the 'behind the scenes' gossip."

Most people would expect that a presenter's most important qualities are a nice voice and huge amounts of confidence, but Margherita says that basic maths is handy as well. "You have to

make sure that you've got an eye on everything that's going on in the studio, but you've got to be able to add and subtract and think in minutes and seconds," she says. "You're dealing with timed records, and with announcements and commercials that are also timed precisely, and you have to be ready to switch to the news at exactly the right second. If you're going over to a live event, you need to be ready, for that on time, not a second earlier or later."

This isn't the sort of girl to let the rock 'n' roll lifestyle go to her head. Even if she did her family would bring her down to earth. "When I started at Capital the only thing my brothers asked was whether they'd get free records," she remembers. "And my mum couldn't even find the station on her radio."

Margherita Taylor is very nice and very easy-going, but very much in control. She is so much a "Capital Radio girl" that you might think she is just doing a good job for the station's publicity, department, although you know what she's saying really comes from the heart. She smiles a lot, laughs a lot and is generally a great advert for Capital.

56. What does "that" (Par. 1, sentence 6) refer to?
  - A. The fame of the other presenters.
  - B. Margherita's fear of the other staff.
  - C. Self-important behaviour by the other presenters.
  - D. Bad treatment of Margherita by the other staff.
57. One point Margherita makes about her job is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. she has changed her attitude to music
  - B. she is unhappy that records she plays are chosen for her
  - C. she likes most of the music that she plays on her show
  - D. she enjoys talking to the people whose records she plays
58. What does Margherita say about presenting a show?
  - A. It is essential to keep in mind what is going to happen next.
  - B. It is more complicated than she had previously thought.
  - C. The ability to add and subtract is the most important requirement.
  - D. The content of a show is sometimes changed suddenly.
59. How have Margherita's family reacted to her success?
  - A. With caution.
  - B. Without interest.
  - C. With surprise.
  - D. Without excitement.
60. In the final paragraph, what does the author say about Margherita?
  - A. She was different from what she had expected.
  - B. She genuinely believes that Capital is a good radio station.
  - C. She feels it necessary to talk about Capital Radio all the time.
  - D. She has already changed her job at Capital radio.

#### Part IV Cloze (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices

marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

The most exciting kind of education is also the most. Nothing can 61 the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you. It may be an idea or a bit of information you 62 across accidentally—or a sudden 63, fitting together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal 64 are the “pay off” in education. A teacher may 65 you to learning and even encourage you in it—but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That’s 66 to you.

A research paper, 67 in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, 68 you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a 69 where the joy of discover and learning can come to you many times. 70 the research paper is an active and individual process, and ideal learning process. It provides a structure 71 which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to 72 a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others 73 you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in 74 out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills 75 to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly 76 experience!

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages often more than ever produced 77, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work 78 is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to 79. Instead, consider it a goal to 80, a goal within reach if you use the help this book can give you.

- |                    |                  |                   |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 61. A. exterminate | B. impulse       | C. intervene      | D. exceed       |
| 62. A. conform     | B. confront      | C. come           | D. console      |
| 63. A. insight     | B. relaxation    | C. relay          | D. ingredient   |
| 64. A. serials     | B. separations   | C. encounters     | D. segregations |
| 65. A. help        | B. salute        | C. scrub          | D. direct       |
| 66. A. here        | B. off           | C. up             | D. with         |
| 67. A. assigning   | B. assigned      | C. lounged        | D. lounging     |
| 68. A. litters     | B. intervenes    | C. jots           | D. leads        |
| 69. A. process     | B. interface     | C. interpretation | D. prosecution  |
| 70. A. Designing   | B. Designed      | C. Preparing      | D. Prepared     |
| 71. A. outside     | B. within        | C. without        | D. upon         |
| 72. A. grease      | B. glare         | C. suffix         | D. suit         |
| 73. A. which       | B. what          | C. how            | D. because      |
| 74. A. searching   | B. supplementing | C. popularizing   | D. polarizing   |

- |                    |               |                   |               |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 75. A. arrogant    | B. concise    | C. chronic        | D. applicable |
| 76. A. segmenting  | B. satisfying | C. characterizing | D. chartering |
| 77. A. later       | B. beforehand | C. afterwards     | D. before     |
| 78. A. accordingly | B. acceptably | C. independently  | D. infinitely |
| 79. A. overwork    | B. overcome   | C. lumber         | D. lull       |
| 80. A. accelerate  | B. caution    | C. accomplish     | D. boycott    |

**Part V Writing (20%)**

**Directions:** In this part, you are asked to write a composition on the title of "My Aim for Doctoral Study" with no less than 200 English words. Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese. Put your composition on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. 你攻读博士学位的目标是\_\_\_\_\_。
2. 你确定这一目标的原因是\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 你将如何努力实现。



# 清华大学 2005 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题

## 参考答案与解析

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(略)

### Part II Vocabulary

#### 21. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是说犁和其他农业用具正在展出。implements 的意思是“工具，器具”。四个选项中，equations 的意思是“相等，平衡，综合体，因素，方程式，等式”，playthings 的意思是“玩具”，tools 的意思是“工具，用具”，machinery 的意思是“机器，机械”。只有 C 项符合题意。

#### 22. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是说如果我处在你的位置，我会寻找另外的职位。inclination 的意思是“倾斜，弯曲，倾度，倾向，爱好”。四个选项中，symptom 的意思是“症状，征兆”，likeness 的意思是“相象，相似物”，habit 的意思是“习惯，习性”，tendency 的意思是“趋向，倾向”。只有 D 项符合题意。

#### 23. 【答案】D

【解析】本题是说由多个透镜组合起来的显微镜可能比单片显微镜放大很多倍。amplification 的意思是“扩大”。四个选项中，management 的意思是“经营，管理，处理，操纵，驾驶，手段”，magnificence 的意思是“华丽，富丽堂皇”，magnetism 的意思是“磁，磁力，吸引力，磁学”，magnification 的意思是“扩大，放大倍率”。只有 D 项符合题意。

#### 24. 【答案】B

【解析】本题是说海滩向下的倾斜度取决于海滩沉淀物的成分和海滩表面波浪的运动。四个选项中，sentiment 的意思是“情操，情感，情绪，观点，多愁善感”，sediment 的意思是“沉淀物，沉积”，semester 的意思是“学期”，segment 的意思是“段，节，片断”。只有 B 项符合题意。

#### 25. 【答案】A

【解析】本题是说 Mogol 经常描述俄罗斯的严冬。rigor 的意思是“严格，严厉，苛刻，严密，严酷，精确”。四个选项中，harshness 的意思是“粗糙的事物，严肃，刺耳”，perturbation 的意思是“动摇，混乱”，dismay 的意思是“沮丧，惊慌”，pessimism 的意思是“悲观，悲观主义”。只有 A 项符合题意。

#### 26. 【答案】B