



博士生入学考试英语考试辅导丛书

考博英语

全国名校真题详解

◆ 金圣才 主编



中国石化出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是一本考博英语全国名校真题详解的复习资料。它根据众多名校的英语考试大纲和历年考博试题的结构和难易程度,从全国各个院校历年考博试题中挑选了17个院校最近几年47套考博试题,并提供了详细的参考答案。

本书特别适用于参加博士研究生入学考试的考生,对于参加考研、职称英语等其他考试的考生而言,本书也具有较好的参考价值。

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《考博英语全国名校真题详解》

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序 言

目前我国博士生入学英语考试没有采取全国统考的方式,没有统一的考试大纲,而是采取各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法;但是各校的考试要求、命题特点大同小异,一些学校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似,因此,研究一些学校的考博试题非常有价值。

我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了30多所高校100多份历年考博英语真题,精心挑选部份试题和相关资料,编著了考博英语系列:

1. 考博英语全国名校真题详解;
2. 考博英语词汇突破;
3. 考博英语阅读理解150篇详解;
4. 考博英语全真模拟试题;
5. 考博英语翻译与写作真题解析与强化练习。

需要特别说明的是:

各高校考研真题的收集和参考答案,得到北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、复旦大学、浙江大学、武汉大学等校众多师生的协助,并参考了众多考博复习材料(特别是一些名校内部考博英语讲义、试题等),在此深表感谢。如有不妥,敬请指正。

由于水平有限,错误不可避免,不妥之处和建议可与编者联系(E-mail: exam100@263.net),不甚感激。

为了帮助读者更好地学习考博英语和各门考博专业课,圣才考研网开设了考博英语和各门考博专业课的论坛及专栏,还提供各个高校最新考博英语真题、考博专业试题库、笔记、讲义及大量专业课复习资料。

限于篇幅,有些试题和资料未能在本书收录,如有建议或需试卷,请登录网站:

圣才考研网 www.100exam.com

金圣才

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清华大学 2002 年博士研究生入学考试试题

Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A

Directions: You will hear a news story about the explosion on the World Trade Center in New York City. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1—5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write no more than 3 words in each numbered box. Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. You will hear the recording only once.

Information about the Explosion on the World Trade Center		
Exact time of the explosion		1.
The number of the people working in the Building		2.
The location of the explosion		3.
The number of the people walking down the stairs		4.
The time people on the top floors took walking down the stairs		5.

Section B

Directions: You will hear a customer calling a car rental service to rent a car. For questions 6—10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you are listening. Use no more than 3 words for each answer. Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. You will hear the recording twice.

Customer's name:		6.
Customer's current driver's license No.:		7.
Date for collection of vehicle:		8.
How much a day should the customer pay?		9.
How will the customer pay?		10.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a radio program. This program is about the production of postage stamps. Listen to the recording and either choose the correct answer for each statement or complete the notes as required. Circle the letter of your choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center. You will hear the recording, twice.

11. The weekly radio program is on _____.

A. topics suggested by listeners

B. local news items

C. listeners' hobbies

12. The process of stamp production is _____.

A. difficult

B. expensive

C. time consuming

13. In the search for suitable subjects, people are invited to _____.

A. research a number of topics

B. give an opinion on possible topics

C. produce a list of topics

14. Topics are sent for final approval to _____.

A. a group of graphic artists

B. the Board of Directors

C. a designers' committee

15. Australian artists receive money _____.

A. only if the stamp goes into circulation

B. for the design only

C. for the design and again if it is used

Questions (16 ~ 18): Complete the notes using no more than 3 words for each answer, and then put your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.

Stamps must represent aspects of (16) _____ e. g. characters from literature or examples of wildlife.

There are no (17) _____ on Australian or British stamps.

A favourite topic in Britain is (18) _____.

19. The speaker says that _____.

A. many people produce designs for stamps

B. few people are interested in stamp design

C. people will never agree about stamp design

20. The speaker suggests that _____.

A. stamps play an important role in our lives

B. too much attention is devoted to stamp production

C. stamps should reflect a nation's character

Part II Vocabulary (10%)

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

21. The day was breaking and people began to go to work so the murderer was unable to _____ of the body.

A. dispense

B. dispose

C. discard

D. discharge

22. Can you imagine! He offered me \$ 5000 to break my contract. That's _____. Of course I didn't agree. I would take legal action.

- A. fraud
C. bribery
- B. blackmail
D. compensation

23. Her remarks _____ a complete disregard for human rights.

- A. magnified
C. manipulated
- B. maintained
D. manifested

24. I should be able to finish the task on time, _____ you provide me with the necessary guidance.

- A. in case
C. or else
- B. provided that
D. as if

25. The unfortunate death of the genius poet caused _____ loss to this country.

- A. priceless
C. incalculable
- B. countless
D. imaginable

26. Before the disastrous earthquake there was _____ chaos.

- A. massive
C. suspending
- B. ominous
D. imminent

27. On behalf of my company, I am _____ to you and your colleagues for your generous help.

- A. subjected
C. available
- B. inclined
D. obliged

28. The appearance of the used car is _____, it's much newer than it really is.

- A. descriptive
C. deceptive
- B. indicative
D. impressive

29. His office is _____ to the President's; it usually takes him about three minutes to get there.

- A. related
C. adherent
- B. adhesive
D. adjacent

30. The none of students in the class likes the mistress, who is used to being _____ of everything they do.

- A. emotional
C. interested
- B. optimistic
D. critical

31. I didn't know it then, but this disruptive way of reading started with the very first novel I ever picked up.

- A. harmful
C. interruptive
- B. persistent
D. characteristic

32. The problem is that the loss of confidence among the soldiers can be highly contagious.

- A. spreading
C. contented
- B. contemptible
D. depressing

33. The sales manager was so adamant about her idea that it was out of the question for any one to talk her out of it.

- A. adaptable
C. firm
- B. anxious
D. talkative

34. Other non-dominant males were hyperactive; they were much more active than is normal, chasing others and fighting each other.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. hardly active | B. relatively active |
| C. extremely inactive | D. pathologically active |

35. While he was not dumber than an ox, he was not any smarter; so most of his classmates were lenient and helped him along.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. helpful | B. merciful |
| C. enthusiastic | D. intelligent |

36. Before the construction of the road, it was prohibitively expensive to transport any furs or fruits across the mountains.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. determinedly | B. incredibly |
| C. amazingly | D. forbiddingly |

37. At dusk, Mr. Hightower would sit in his old armchair in the backyard and wistfully lose in reminiscence of his youth romances.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. hopefully | B. reflectively |
| C. sympathetically | D. irresistibly |

38. The prodigal son spent his money extravagantly and soon after he left home he was reduced to a beggar.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A. lavishly | B. economically |
| C. thriftily | D. extrovertly |

39. The chimney vomited a cloud of smoke.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A. ignited | B. immersed |
| C. emitted | D. hugged |

40. The rear section of the brain does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. advanced | B. growing |
| C. front | D. back |

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 2 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 with a single line through the center.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Motorola Inc., the world's second-largest mobile phone maker, will begin selling all of the technology needed to build a basic mobile phone to outside manufacturers, in a key change of strategy. The inventor of the cell phone, which has been troubled by missteps compounded by a recent industry slump in sales, is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals, with an eye toward fostering a much larger market than it could create itself. The Chicago area-based company, considered to have the widest range of technologies needed to build a phone, said it planned to make available chips, a design

layout for the computer board, software, development tools and testing tools. Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips, but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint. Mobile phones contain a variety of chips and components to control power, sound and amplification. Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.

The company, long known for its top-notch(等级)engineering culture, is hoping to profit from its mobile phone technology now that the basic technology to build a mobile phone has largely become a commodity. Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS (Global Packet Radio Service) standard because most mobile phone makers already have technology in place for current digital phones. GPRS offers faster access to data through "always on" network connections, and customers are charged only for the information they retrieve, rather than the length of download.

Burgess said the new business will not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business because the latter will remain competitive by offering advanced features and designs. Motorola's phones have been criticized as being too complicated and expensive to manufacture, but Burgess said Motorola will simplify the technology in the phones by a third. In addition to basic technology, Burgess said, Motorola would also offer additional features such as Bluetooth, a technology that allows wireless communications at a short distance, and Global Positioning System, which tracks the user's whereabouts, and MP3 audio capability.

41. The word "slump" in the first paragraph may be replaced by _____.

- A. slouch
- B. decline
- C. increase
- D. stamp

42. According to this passage, Motorola Inc. _____.

- A. is the world's largest mobile phone maker
- B. is trying to become a mobile technology provider besides being a mobile phone maker
- C. will only sell chips of the mobile phones
- D. is going to sell all its manufacturing plants

43. Analysts don't think that _____.

- A. Motorola will be successful
- B. the technology offered by Motorola will be selected by its competitors
- C. its competitors will want to buy the technology from it
- D. its mobile phones contain a variety of chips

44. The technology supplied by Motorola is based on _____.

- A. Bluetooth features
- B. MP3 audio capability
- C. Global Positioning System
- D. GPRS standard

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. GPRS offers faster access to data through network connections, so customers should pay more.
- B. Motorola Inc. is the inventor of the cell phone.
- C. Previously Motorola only supplied mobile phone manufacturers with some of its chips.
- D. Motorola Inc. is known for its high-class engineering culture.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Hurricanes are violent storms that cause millions of dollars in property damage and take many lives. They can be extremely dangerous, and too often people underestimate their fury.

Hurricanes normally originate as a small area of thunderstorms over the Atlantic Ocean west of the Cape Verde Islands during August or September. For several days, the area of the storm increases and the air pressure falls slowly. A center of low pressure forms, and winds begin to whirl around it. It is blown westward, increasing in size and strength.

Hurricane hunters then fly out to the storm in order to determine its size and intensity and to track its direction. They drop instruments for recording temperature, air pressure, and humidity (湿度), into the storm. They also look at the size of waves on the ocean, the clouds, and the eye of the storm. The eye is a region of relative calm and clear skies in the center of the hurricane. People often lose their lives by leaving shelter when the eye has arrived, only to be caught in tremendous winds again when the eye has passed.

Once the forecasters have determined that it is likely the hurricane will reach shore, they issue a hurricane watch for a large, general area that may be in the path of the storm. Later, when the probable point of landfall is clearer, they will issue a hurricane warning for a somewhat more limited area. People in these areas are wise to stock up on nonperishable foods, flash light and radio batteries, candles, and other items they may need if electricity and water are not available after the storm. They should also try to hurricane-proof their houses by bringing in light-weight furniture and other items from outside and covering windows. People living in low-lying areas are wise to evacuate their houses because of the storm surge, which is a large rush of water that may come ashore with the storm. Hurricanes generally lose power slowly while traveling over land, but many move out to sea, gather up force again, and return to land. As they move toward the north, they generally lose their identity as hurricanes.

46. The eye of the hurricane is _____.

- A. the powerful center of the storm
- B. the part that determines its direction
- C. the relatively calm center of the storm
- D. the center of low pressure

47. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. A storm surge is a dramatic increase in wind velocity.
- B. A hurricane watch is more serious than a hurricane warning.
- C. Falling air pressure is an indicator that the storm is increasing in intensity.
- D. It is safe to go outside once the eye has arrived.

48. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. How to Avoid Hurricane damage
- B. Forecasting Hurricanes
- C. The dangerous Hurricane
- D. Atlantic Storms

49. The low-lying areas refer to those regions that _____.

- A. close to the ground level
- B. one-storey flat
- C. flat houses
- D. near to the lowest level of hurricane

50. Which of the following is NOT a method of protecting one's house from a hurricane?

- A. taking out heavy things
- B. moving in light-weight furniture
- C. equipping the house with stones
- D. covering windows

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Attacking an increasingly popular Internet business practice, a consumer watchdog group Monday filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, asserting that many online search engines are concealing the impact special fees have on search results by Internet users. Commercial Alert, a 3-year-old group founded by consumer activist Ralph Nader, asked the FTC to investigate whether eight of the Web's largest search engines are violating federal laws against deceptive advertising.

The group said that the search engines are abandoning objective formulas to determine the order of their listed results and selling the top spots to the highest bidders without making adequate disclosures to Web surfers. The complaint touches a hot-button issue affecting tens of millions of people who submit search queries each day. With more than 2 billion pages and more than 14 billion hyperlinks on the Web, search requests rank as the second most popular online activity after E-mail.

The eight search engines named in Commercial Alert's complaint are: MSN, owned by Microsoft; Netscape, owned by AOL Time Warner; Directhit, owned by Ask Jeeves; HotBot and Lycos, both owned by Terra Lycos; Altavista, owned by CMGI; LookSmart, owned by LookSmart; and iWon, owned by a privately held company operating under the same name.

Portland, Ore.-based Commercial Alert could have named more search engines in its complaint, but focused on the biggest sites that are auctioning off spots in their results, said Gary Ruskin, the group's executive director.

"Search engines have become central in the quest for learning and knowledge in our society. The ability to skew (扭曲) the results in favor of hucksters (小贩) without telling consumers is a serious problem," Ruskin said. By late Monday afternoon, three of the search engines had responded to The Associated Press' inquiries about the complaint. Two, LookSmart and AltaVista, denied the charges. Microsoft spokesman Matt Pilla said MSN is delivering "compelling search results that people want."

The FTC had no comment about the complaint Monday. The complaint takes aim at the new business plans embraced by more search engines as they try to cash in on their pivotal (关键) role as Web guides and reverse a steady stream of losses. To boost revenue, search engines in the past year have been accepting payments from businesses interested in receiving a higher ranking in certain categories or ensuring that their sites are reviewed more frequently.

51. The consumer group complained about _____.

- A. special fees that Internet users were charged
- B. Federal Trade Commission
- C. Commercial Alert
- D. online search engines

52. _____ is the most popular activity online.

- A. Sending pages of information
- B. Sending E-mail
- C. Surfing the net
- D. Selling the top spot

53. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?

- A. There are too many pages or hyperlinks on the Internet, so people usually use search engine to

find a certain site.

- B. More than 8 search engines are accused of selling their search engine spots by Commercial Alert.
- C. The headquarters of Commercial Alert is in Portland Oregon.
- D. The search engines are Web guides.

54. All the following share one similarity EXCEPT _____.

- A. LookSmart
- B. CMGI
- C. Altavista
- D. Microsoft

55. The primary aim of some companies' sponsoring the search engines is to _____.

- A. cash in on their important role as Web guides
- B. boost their avenue
- C. reverse a series of losses
- D. have their sites visited by the internet users more

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

D. H. Lawrence was the fourth child of Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsall, and their first to have been born in Eastwood. Ever since their marriage in 1875, the couple had been on the move: Arthur's job as a miner had taken them where the best-paid work had been during the boom years of the 1870s, and they had lived in a succession of small and recently built grimy colliery villages all over Nottinghamshire. But when they moved to Eastwood in 1883, it was to a place where they would remain for the rest of their lives; the move seems to have marked a watershed in their early history.

For one thing, they were settling down: Arthur Lawrence would work at Brinsley colliery until he retired in 1909. For another, they now had three small children and Lydia may have wanted to give them the kind of continuity in schooling they had never previously had. It was also the case that, when they came to Eastwood, they took a house with a shop window, and Lydia ran a small clothes shop: presumably to supplement their income, but also perhaps because she felt she could do it in addition to raising their children. It seems possible that, getting on badly with her husband as she did, she imagined that further children were out of the question. Taking on the shop may have marked her own bid for independence.

Arthur's parents lived less than a mile away, down in Brinsley, while his youngest brother Walter lived only 100 yards away from them in another company house, in Princes Street. When the family moved to Eastwood, Arthur Lawrence was coming back to his own family's center: one of the reasons, for sure, why they stayed there.

Lydia Lawrence probably felt, on the other hand, more as if she were digging in for a siege. Eastwood may have been home to Arthur Lawrence, but to Lydia it was just another grimy colliery village which she never liked very much and where she never felt either much at home or properly accepted. Her Kent accent doubtless made Midlands people feel that she put on airs.

56. This passage is mainly about the introduction of _____.

- A. D. H. Lawrence
- B. D. H. Lawrence's parents
- C. D. H. Lawrence's residence
- D. D. H. Lawrence's family background and education

57. Which of the following is NOT the reason for D. H. Lawrence's family settling down in Eastwood?

- A. Children in the family needed consistent education.
- B. D. H. Lawrence's father could be near to his family members.
- C. D. H. Lawrence's mother could seek for her independence.
- D. D. H. Lawrence could accumulate enough materials to write about in his novels.

58. Which of the following might be an image of D. H. Lawrence's mother in other people's mind?

- A. A mother who was quite amiable.
- B. A wife who was considerate.
- C. An arrogant woman.
- D. A faithful wife.

59. The family had been on the move, because _____.

- A. they had to stay with the father who had to go everywhere to find a job in depression
- B. the father could find better-paid jobs in the prosperity of economy
- C. the father wanted to be near with his own home
- D. the mother always wanted to change the location of their house

60. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

- A. The relationship between D.H. Lawrence's parents may not be so good.
- B. D. H. Lawrence's mother was a woman of strong will.
- C. D. H. Lawrence's mother did not like her home at Eastwood.
- D. D. H. Lawrence was the first child in the family.

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 and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

The history of African—Americans during the past 400 years is traditionally narrated 61 an ongoing struggle against 62 and indifference on the part of the American mainstream, and a struggle 63 as an upward movement is 64 toward ever more justice and opportunity.

Technology in and of 65 is not at fault; it's much too simple to say that gunpowder or agricultural machinery or fiber optics 66 been the enemy of an 67 group of people. A certain machine is put 68 work in a certain way—the purpose 69 which it was designed. The people who design the machines are not intent on unleashing chaos; they are usually trying to 70 a task more quickly, cleanly, or cheaply, 71 the imperative of innovation and efficiency that has ruled Western civilization 72 the Renaissance.

Mastery of technology is second only 73 money as the true measure of accomplishment in this country, and it is very likely that by 74 this under-representation in the technological realm, and by not questioning and examining the folkways that have 75 it, blacks are allowing 76 to be kept out of the mainstream once again. This time, however, they will be 77 from the greatest cash engine of the twenty-first century. Inner-city blacks in particular are in danger, and the beautiful suburbs 78 ring the decay of Hartford, shed the past and learn to exist without contemplating or encountering