

考博英语辅导系列

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武汉大学

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# 考博英语

## 真题解析与专项练习 (第二版)

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考博英语辅导系列

# 武 汉 大 学

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是专门为参加武汉大学考博英语考试的考生提高英语水平而编著的复习资料。它在认真研究了武汉大学历年考博英语试题的基础上总结了武汉大学考博英语的出题规律,并对武汉大学历年考博英语试题进行详细的分析和整理。本书根据试题的题型设置章节,并精选了有相当难度的专项练习以突破英语知识难点。

圣才学习网/中华英语学习网([www.100yingyu.com](http://www.100yingyu.com))提供英语类考试名师网络班及面授班(随书配有圣才学习卡,网络班及面授班的详细介绍参见本书最后内页)。本书和配套网络班及面授班特别适用于参加武汉大学博士研究生入学考试的考生,以及参加其他院校博士入学英语、博士学位英语等其他考试的考生使用。

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# 序 言

目前我国博士研究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英语试题非常有价值。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,精心挑选部分试题和相关资料,编著了考博英语辅导系列。

本书是专门为参加武汉大学考博英语考试的考生提高英语水平而编著的复习资料。它在认真研究了武汉大学历年考博英语试题的基础上总结了武汉大学考博英语的出题规律,并对武汉大学历年考博英语试题进行详细的分析和整理。本书具有如下特点:

1. 总结大纲,把握规律。本书通过分析该校历年博士研究生入学英语试题,并结合其他同类高校大纲和教育部颁发的《硕士、博士研究生英语教学大纲》,总结出武汉大学的考博英语大纲,便于考生熟悉武汉大学考博英语的命题特点和出题规律。

2. 分析特点,指引技巧。对于真题的每一种题型,复习指南部分从题量、选材、难易程度等全方位分析了试题特点,并给出有针对性的解题技巧和应试策略,使考生在复习备考时能够事半功倍。

3. 解答详尽,突破疑难。对于武汉大学历年真题均给出参考答案及解析,方便读者在复习时更好地把握武汉大学考博英语的难点、重点及答题思路。

4. 专项练习,全真模拟。在参考了大量考博和其他考试(包括GRE、GMAT、专8等)试题以及相关英语资料的基础上,按照武汉大学考博英语最新题型及难易程度,精心设计出专项练习题和全真模拟题,具有很强的针对性。

需要特别说明的是:各高校考博英语真题的收集和参考答案,得到武大、北大、清华、人大、复旦、中科院等校师生的协助,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。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,不甚感激。

圣才学习网([www.100xuexi.com](http://www.100xuexi.com))是一家为全国各类考试和专业课学习提供名师网络课程、历年真题详解等各类复习资料的综合性大型网站,包括中华英语学习网、小语种学习网、中华管理学习网、中华金融学习网等48个子网站。

中华英语学习网是一家为全国各类英语考试以及在中国举行的国外留学、资格认证等权威英语考试提供全套复习资料的专业性网站。考试具体包括英语专业考试、英语专业课辅导、英语国内升学考试、英语出国留学考试、少儿英语考试、英语竞赛考试、英语口语考试、英语能力测试、英语职称等级考试、英语水平考试、英语翻译资格(证书)考试、英语教师资格证考试、国外英语认证(证书)考试。每种考试都设置有为考生和学习者提供一条龙服务的资源,包括:网络课程辅导、在线测试、历年真题详解、专项练习、笔记讲义、视频课件、学术论文等。

圣才学习网/中华英语学习网([www.100yingyu.com](http://www.100yingyu.com))提供英语类考试名师网络班及面授班(随书配有圣才学习卡,网络班及面授班的详细介绍参见本书最后内页)。英语类考试和英语类经典教材名师网络班及面授班、名校考研真题、在线测试、考试题库等增值服务,详情请登录网站:

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**圣才学习网编辑部**

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# 第1章 武汉大学考博英语指导

## 1.1 大纲要求

武汉大学博士研究生入学考试的英语科目为全校统一命题的考试,近年来其考试大纲一般没有对外公布,通过分析武汉大学1998年到2009年考博英语试题的题型和特点,并结合中国科学院、中国人民大学等同类高校颁布的最新考博英语大纲和教育部1992年颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》,可以总结出武汉大学博士研究生入学考试的英语考试要求及特点,以供读者参考。

### 一、考试的性质及目的

从整体上看,由于博士生招生形势的不断发展,各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大,对考生的外语要求也越来越高。

目前国内博士生入学英语考试总体说来是一种水平考试,主要考核学生实际掌握和运用英语的能力。在博士生入学时,其英语水平原则上应达到或略高于硕士生的水平,应具有“熟练的阅读能力”、“较好的写作能力”和“一定的听说能力”。英语考试以教育部有关文件为依据,其目标是既要选拔出硕士生中英语水平较高的学生,又要使已工作多年、实际英语运用能力较强的人获得入学深造的机会。

武汉大学非英语专业博士研究生入学考试英语考试(以下简称英语考试)是为武汉大学招收非英语专业博士研究生而设置的英语考试,属选拔考试,主要测试考生在阅读,词汇,翻译,写作等方面综合运用英语的能力。此测试是整个招生工作的一个环节,服从整个招生工作的总体目标和规划。

### 二、试卷结构及分值比重

武汉大学考博英语试卷结构及分值比重一直在变化,但总体趋于稳定。从2004年开始武汉大学考博英语试题结构固定为四部分:阅读理解,英译汉,汉译英,写作(2004年以前除了这四部分,还有词汇和完形填空)。在2004年试卷结构发生变化后,阅读理解分值比重还是原来的30%,英译汉和汉译英分别由原来的15%增加为25%,写作由原来的15%增加为20%。2005年到2009年分值比重一直比较固定:阅读理解为40%,英译汉,汉译英和写作各占20%。

从武汉大学考博英语的试卷结构及分值比重变化可以看出,武汉大学考博英语偏重于主观题型的考查(占60%),而且随着试卷结构减少两部分后,意味着对现有四部分题型的考查力度加大,尤其是翻译题型(2004年占到50%),考生要引起足够的重视。考生掌握的知识需要更加扎实和有深度,无形中增加了难度。考生需要加大练习强度以适应考试要求。

## 1.2 试题分析

### 第一部分 阅读理解

从2005年开始该部分共包括五篇短文(2005年以前为四篇),每篇短文之后有四个问题(2005年以前为五个)。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。本部分

主要测试考生理解具体信息，掌握文章主旨大意，推测生词含义及进行推断的能力。

## **第二部分 翻译**

该部分主要考查考生将原文思想传送到译文中的能力，着重测试整体性、逻辑性、信息的完整性和准确性。该部分包括英译汉和汉译英两大题。

英译汉要求考生将一篇文章中画线部分翻译成汉语，涉及的翻译材料内容选自不同的领域，多为科技、经济领域，但知识含量限制在考生所能驾驭的范围。主要测试考生是否能从语篇的角度正确理解英语原句的意思，并能用准确、达意的汉语书面表达出来。考生平时要注重对经济和时事类短文的阅读，在翻译时要求译文忠实于原文、表达流畅。

汉译英要求考生将一段或两段话翻译为英语，涉及的翻译材料内容也很宽泛，考生在平时阅读时要学习一些翻译技巧并积累一些表达方式，从而在考试时做到心中有数，以不变应万变。

## **第三部分 写作**

该部分出题形式在 2006 年有所变化，2006 年以前要求考生根据所给的英文命题和中文提纲写一篇不少于 200 个词的文章，2006 年开始一直采用的则是无提纲标题作文，即题目中给出一段材料，要求考生对材料中的观点或现象做出自己的评论并加以论证，这种方式没有提纲，没有题目，只有一个话题(topic)。体裁多为议论文，并且选题多为当前热点，如 2009 年作文讨论的是在教育中 Computer 和 Schools 二者关系问题，2007 年作文内容讨论的是信息技术时代可能导致的社会问题，2006 年作文内容讨论的是“不同人群对信息技术反应不同”这一话题，2006 年作文内容关于日益流行的利用因特网发 email 问题，2005 年作文涉及环保问题，2004 年作文则以恐怖主义命题。因此本部分除考查考生的书面表达能力外，还考查其对社会重大事件的关注程度、敏感性和分析、评论的能力。要求切题，观点正确，内容翔实，言之有物，有说服力，语言通顺，句式有变化，无重大语言错误。



## 第2章 阅读理解

### 2.1 阅读理解复习指南

#### 一、考试要求

通过对武汉大学近几年考博英语试题阅读理解部分的试题分析可以发现：该部分主要考查考生能否对所给不同题材和体裁的阅读材料进行理解和分析，把握文章的主旨和基本观点；考查考生能否对文章中提供的信息做到理解准确，包括有关细节，作者的观点与倾向，篇章结构，各语句之间，各段落之间的逻辑关系及文章的言外之意，从而进行有关的判断，推理和引申；最后是考查考生快速阅读的能力，考生必须在一定的时间内阅读完规定数量的文章完成题目。

#### 二、试题结构、内容及特点

从2005年开始，武汉大学考博英语阅读理解部分的试题结构发生变化，2005年以前，武汉大学阅读理解部分包含4篇文章，每篇文章后有5个问题。从2005年起阅读理解部分改为5篇文章，每篇文章后有4个问题，文章增加了1篇，分值比重由原来30%变为40%。虽然增加1篇文章后该部分题量没变，试题数依然为20，但总阅读量比以前加大，2005年之前阅读量为1800词左右，而且文章长度比较平均，每篇基本为450词左右，2005年以后阅读量呈逐年上升的趋势，平均阅读量为2200词左右，并且文章长短不一，一般介于300词至700词之间。由此可见，武汉大学考博英语加强了对阅读理解题型考查的力度，而且文章的选择更加灵活，考查的能力也更加全面。

武汉大学考博英语阅读理解部分的选材比较广泛，涉及环境问题，交通问题等热点，新闻，教育，天文地理，医学，军事，经济等多个领域，此外还有对人物的描写和记述。体裁多样，主要选取记叙文、议论文、说明文三种体裁的文章，从历年试题来看，记叙文所占比重最大。文章内容包含信息丰富，专业词汇、生僻词汇时有出现，但有些后面会有中文解释。从难度看，试题多为事实细节题和推理题，难度较高。

根据对近几年武汉大学考博英语阅读理解部分的分析，其考查的题型主要有以下几种：

##### 1. 主要内容。常见试题有：

- (1) What does the passage mainly discuss? (如2006年卷第9题)
- (2) The main idea of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_. (如2002年卷第1题)
- (3) The author is primarily concentrated on \_\_\_\_\_. (如2002年卷第7题)
- (4) Which of the following titles best describes the content of the passage as a whole? (如2003年卷第10题)

##### 2. 信息再现。常见试题有：

- (1) The time that high tide occurs at a particular place is affected by all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. (如2006年卷第2题)
- (2) The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions? (如2002年卷第6题)

(3) According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2002 年卷第 14 题)

(4) Which of the following best states the "... " mentioned in paragraph...? (如 2003 年卷第 14 题, 第 15 题)

### 3. 辨析词义。常见试题有:

(1) "... " means \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2002 年卷第 11 题, 第 19 题)

(2) The word "... " in paragraph... is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2003 年卷第 19 题)

(3) The underlined word "... " could best be replaced by which of the following? (如 1997 年卷第 18 题)

### 4. 作者态度。常见试题有:

(1) With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree? (如 2006 年卷第 12 题)

(2) The attitude of the author is \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2002 年卷第 5 题)

### 5. 判断推理。常见试题有:

(1) It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2006 年卷第 10 题)

(2) It can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2003 年卷第 12 题, 第 16 题, 2004 年卷第 20 题)

(3) The passage is suggesting that \_\_\_\_\_. (如 2002 年卷第 8 题, 第 10 题)

(4) Implied by the author, but not stated: "... " (如 2004 年卷第 2 题)

## 三、复习指导

从以上对武汉大学考博英语考试的命题特点的分析, 可以看出武汉大学博士生入学英语考试阅读理解部分考查考生各个方面的能力, 特别是在读懂文章的前提下, 对一些细节问题的考查占了很大比例, 对考生能力的要求很高, 而且这部分分值在整个试卷中占很大比重, 是英语考试的关键, 因此考生要认真对待这部分内容, 并根据自己的情况制定应对措施。以下是对这部分做出的复习总结:

### 1. 养成每天阅读的习惯, 培养提高阅读能力

所谓阅读能力就是在阅读文章时, 既能够领会文章的主旨, 又能理解个别句子的含义、上下文之间的逻辑关系, 以及文章的谋篇布局, 并在此基础上对作者的态度, 具体细节, 以及个别词语在语境中的含义进行推理、判断等。阅读考验的是平时功夫, 非一朝一夕之力可速成。因此平时要养成天天阅读的好习惯。

### 2. 阅读材料的选择

如果仅仅是为了应付考试这一目标, 考生可以根据武汉大学历年考博英语真题, 选取长度、难度相当的阅读材料。并且, 所选材料在选材和体裁上应该尽可能与武汉大学出题特点保持一致。另外, 最好多读一些难度偏大一点的材料, 这样真正做题时才会游刃有余, 有一种“一览众山小”的感觉。大家可以常去资料室, Nature、Science、Economist、Reader Digest 都不错。前几种外文杂志涉及到时事政治, 经济, 科技等多个领域, 对于扩大视野, 增长见闻大有裨益, 况且能通过阅读外文期刊杂志来了解国际时事动态, 也是即将成为博士生的学生素质的一种体现。

### 3. 正确的阅读方法

文章浩瀚如海, 不一定要做到每一篇都要读, 但是阅读一篇要有一篇的质量。要注重阅

读效率。每一次阅读，无论是平时练习还是考试，阅读时都应集中精力。阅读时要先通读全文，看懂文章大意，遇到生僻词可以跳过，以免影响阅读速度，形成不好的阅读习惯。读完之后，要重点查询这些生僻词，或者是单词不常用的意思，可以把单词的中英文意思及例句记在书上，或单列在一个本子上，随时可以翻阅。虽然比较麻烦，但是这是积累词汇的一个好方法。久而久之，词汇问题就不是难题了。而且这样积累词汇比按单词书一个一个地背容易，而且有效。

#### 四、应试建议

平时下的硬工夫是应对考试的基础，但是考试前夕还要注意勤做练习，培养一些应试技巧。

1. 在做题过程中，仔细研究命题方向，善于总结，找到适合自己的做题方式。如先看试题，做到心中有数再读文章或是先读文章再做题。还要掌握好时间，要控制在正式考试时间之内。

2. 认真审题，看懂答案，并使用正确的方法，一般题目都可以采用排除法，如有的选项模棱两可，排除不了，可以先将答案放一放，待做完其他题目时，再通过信息串连并结合常识判断给出正确答案。在回答问题时，一定要每个选项逐个阅读，不要匆忙答题或主观臆断。

3. 注意过渡词、过渡句、信号词。例如，表示转折的 however, but, on the contrary 等，遇到这些信号词时要调整阅读速度，应放慢速度领会前后意义的不同，而遇到像 moreover, likewise, again, for example, in addition 等表示进一步或附加信息的词语可加快速度采用速读法。

## 2.2 历年阅读理解真题解析

### 一、武汉大学考博英语 2009 年阅读理解试题及解析

**Directions:** There are 5 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 mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

#### Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following passage:

“There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they’re 18, and the truth is far from that,” says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. “There is a major shift in the middle class,” declared sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle DelTurco, 24, has been home three times and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I dated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

1. According to the author, there was once a trend in the U. S. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
  - B. for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
  - C. for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
  - D. for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents
2. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?
  - A. Young adults find housing costs too high.
  - B. Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
  - C. Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
  - D. Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
3. One of the disadvantages for young adults returning to stay with their parents is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. there will inevitably be inconveniences in everyday life
  - B. most parents find it difficult to keep a bigger family going
  - C. the young adults tend to be over protected by their parents
  - D. public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
4. According to the passage, what is the best for both parents and children?
  - A. They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
  - B. Children should leave their parents when they are grown up.
  - C. Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
  - D. Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

**【参考答案及解析】**

1. B 由第一段 "Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. There is a major shift in the middle class" 可知在中产阶级中, 有很多的成年人仍然跟父母住在一块。故选 B 选项。
2. C 根据第二段 "Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs." 可知房租太贵是原因之一, 故 A 选项正确。根据 "A high di-

orce rate and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters.”可知感情受到伤害，回家寻求安慰是原因之一，故选项 C 正确。根据“*For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools.*”可知在当地上学也是在父母家住的原因，故选项 D 正确。

3. A 根据第三段“*But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy.*”可知：跟父母一起住会在很多方面都不方便，故选项 A 正确。
4. C 根据文章最后一段“*Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.*”可知长时间和父母住在一起不好，故选项 C 正确。根据“*Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with ‘a sense of inadequacy, defeat and failure’.*”可知孩子完全独立也不好，故选项 B 不正确。

### 【题海拾贝】

- (1) ridiculous 荒谬的，可笑的
- (2) hassle 激战
- (3) delicate 精巧的；微妙的；柔和的

### Questions 5 to 8 are based on the following passage:

In a perfectly free and open market economy, the type of employer—government or private—should have little or no impact on the earnings differentials between women and men. However, if there is discrimination against one sex. It is unlikely that the degree of discrimination by government and private employers will be the same. Differences in the degree of discrimination would result in earnings differentials associated with the type of employer. Given the nature of government and private employers, it seems most likely that discrimination by private employers would be greater. Thus, one would expect that, if women are being discriminated against, government employment would have a positive effect on women's earnings as compared with their earnings from private employment. The results of a study by Fuchs support this assumption. Fuchs' results suggest that the earnings of women in an industry composed entirely of government employees would be 14.6 percent greater than the earnings of women in an industry composed exclusively of private employees, other things being equal.

In addition, both Fuchs and Sanborn have suggested that the effect of discrimination by consumers on the earnings of self-employed women may be greater than the effect of either government or private employer discrimination on the earnings of women employees. To test this hypothesis, Brown selected a large sample of white male and female workers from the 1970 census and divided them into three categories: private employees, government employees, and self-employed. (Black workers were excluded from the sample to avoid picking up earnings differentials that were the result of racial disparities.) Brown's research design controlled for education, labor-force participation, mobility, motivation, and age in order to eliminate these factors as explanation of the study's results. Brown's results suggest that men and women are not treated the same by employers and consumers. For men, self-employment is the highest earnings category, with private employment next,

and government lowest. For women, this order is reversed.

One can infer from Brown's results that consumers discriminate against self-employed women. In addition, self-employed women may have more difficulty than men in getting good employees and may encounter discrimination from suppliers and from financial institutions.

Brown's results are clearly consistent with Fuchs' argument that discrimination by consumers has a greater impact on the earnings of women than does discrimination by either government or private employers. Also, the fact the women do better working for government than for private employers implies that private employers are discriminating against women. The results do not prove that government does not discriminate against women. They do, however, demonstrate that if government is discriminating against women, its discriminating is not having as much effect on women's earnings as is discrimination in the private sector.

5. The passage mentions all of the following as difficulties that self-employed women may encounter except \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. discrimination from consumers and suppliers
  - B. discrimination from financial institutions
  - C. problems in obtaining good employees
  - D. problems in obtaining government assistance
6. Which of the following conclusions would the author be most likely to agree with about discrimination against women by private employers and by government employers?
  - A. Both private employers and government employers discriminate with equal effects on women's earnings.
  - B. Both private employers and government employers discriminate, but the discrimination by private employers has a greater effect on women's earnings.
  - C. Both private employers and government employers discriminate, but the discrimination by government employers has a greater effect on women's earnings.
  - D. Private employers discriminate; it is possible that government employers discriminate.
7. A study of the practices of financial institutions that revealed no discrimination against self-employed women would tend to contradict \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. some tentative results of Fuchs' study
  - B. some explicit results of Brown's study
  - C. a suggestion made by the author
  - D. Fuchs hypothesis.
8. According to Brown's study, women's earning categories occur in \_\_\_\_\_ orders, from highest earnings to lowest earnings.
  - A. government employment, self-employment, private employment
  - B. government employment, private employment, self-employment
  - C. private employment, self-employment, government employment
  - D. private employment, government employment, self-employment

【参考答案及解析】

5. D 根据文章倒数第二段 "One can infer from Brown's results that consumers discrimi-

nate against self-employed women.”和“... self-employed women may have more difficulty than men in getting good employees and may encounter discrimination from suppliers and from financial institutions.”可知消费者、顾不到好的雇员、供应商和金融机构都对女性工资的多少有影响，故选项 A、B、C 正确。

6. B 由“... the fact the women do better working for government than for private employers implies that private employers are discriminating against women...”可知根据女性工作者在政府工作更好得知私营部门歧视妇女，文章最后一句也说“if government is discriminating against women, its discriminating is not having as much effect on women's earnings as is discrimination in the private sector.”即如果政府也搞歧视的话，对妇女工资的影响和私营部门是不同的。根据上下文可知是私营部门影响更大，故选项 B 正确。根据文章最后一句“... if government is discriminating against women, its discriminating is not having as much effect on women's earnings as is discrimination in the private sector.”可知政府的歧视和私营部门的歧视对女性工作者的工资影响不同，故选项 A 错误。选项 C 意思与原文正好相反。选项 D 虽然不错，但是没有选项 A 更准确地表达作者的意思。
7. B 根据文章倒数第二段“One can infer from Brown's results that... self-employed women... may encounter discrimination... from financial institutions.”可知认为金融机构歧视女性个体户是布朗的研究结果，故选项 B 正确。
8. B 根据文章第二段最后一句“For men, self-employment is the highest earnings category, with private employment next, and government lowest. For women, this order is reversed.”可知女性收入从高到低排列正好相反：政府部门最多，其次是私营部门，最后是个体户。

### 【题海拾贝】

- (1) differential (与可比事物间的) 差别，差异  
(2) reverse 颠倒，倒转

### Questions 9 to 12 are based on the following passage:

In America's fiercely adversarial legal system, a good lawyer is essential. Ask O. J. Simpson. In a landmark case 35 years ago, *Gideon v. Wainwright*, a unanimous Supreme Court ruled that *indigent* defendants must be provided with a lawyer at state expense because there could be no fair trial in a serious criminal case without one. “This seems to us to be an obvious truth,” wrote Justice Hugo Black in his opinion. At the time, the decision was hailed as a triumph for justice, an example of America's commitment to the ideal of equality before the law.

This is the image most Americans still have of their criminal-justice system—the fairest in the world, in which any defendant, no matter how, gets a smart lawyer who, too often, manages to get the culprit off on a technicality. Nothing could be further from the truth. About 80% of people accused of a felony have to depend on a publicly-provided lawyer; but over the past two decades the eagerness of politicians to look harsh on crime, their reluctance to pay for public defenders, and a series of Supreme Court judgments restricting the grounds for a peal have made a mockery of *Gideon*. Today many *indigent* defendants, including those facing long terms of imprisonment or even

death, are treated to a “meet ’em and plead ’em” defense—a brief consultation in which a harried or incompetent lawyer encourages them to plead guilty or, if that fails, struggle through a short trial in which the defense is massively outgunned by a more experienced, better-paid and better-prepared prosecutor.

“We have a wealth-based system of justice,” says Stephen Bright, the director of the Southern Center for Human Right. “For the wealthy, it’s gold-plated. For the average poor person, it’s like being herded to the slaughterhouse. In many places the adversarial system barely exists for the poor.”

Many lawyers, of course, have made heroic efforts for particular defendants for little or no pay, but the charity of lawyers can be relied on to handle only a tiny fraction of cases. As spending on police, prosecutors and prisons has steadily climbed in the past decade, increasing the number of people charged and imprisoned, spending on indigent defense has not kept pace, overwhelming an already hard-pressed system.

9. The word “*indigent*” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wealthy B. criminal  
C. poverty-stricken D. innocent
10. It can be inferred from the passage that O. J. Simpson was probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a person who was found not guilty because he hired a very good lawyer  
B. a person who won his case because he was provided with a lawyer at state expense  
C. a person who was denied a lawyer and thus lost his case in the court.  
D. a brilliant lawyer who won numerous cases for the average poor people
11. What is the author’s view of America’s adversarial legal system?  
A. It is the embodiment of the ideal of equality before the law.  
B. It is the fairest criminal-justice system in the world.  
C. as it is, it benefits the rich but works against the poor.  
D. It is unfair by nature and should be overhauled.
12. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Lawyers who provide defense for the poor often work heroically for little or no pay at all.  
B. As crime rate increases, American politicians have become more tolerant towards crime than before.  
C. In America, if a person refuses to accept the judgment of a lower court, he can always appeal to the Supreme Court.  
D. Government-provided lawyers tend to go through the formalities of defense and prove to be no match for the prosecutors.

【参考答案及解析】

9. C 根据文章第一段“... *indigent* defendants must be provided with a lawyer at state expense”可知 indigent defendants 需要州里付钱请律师，故 indigent 是贫穷的意思。
10. D 根据文章第一段“... a good lawyer is essential. Ask O. J. Simpson.”再联系下文可知 O. J. Simpson 很可能是州里请的帮穷人打官司并且赢得官司的好律师，故选



D 项。

11. C 根据文章最后一段“As... spending on indigent defense has not kept pace, overwhelming an already hard-pressed system.”可知美国的司法系统并非公正公平的，排除选项 A 和选项 B。选项 D 太过极端。
12. D 文章最后一段第一句说有很多的律师这样做，但是没说他们是经常这样做的，故选项 A 不正确。由文章第二段“... the eagerness of politicians to look harsh on crime, their reluctance to pay for public defenders, and a series of Supreme Court judgments restricting the grounds for a peal have made a mockery of Gideon.”可知政治家们急切严惩犯罪，最高法院严格限制上诉，故选项 B 和选项 C 错误。

**【题海拾贝】**

- (1) adversarial 敌手的，对手的  
(2) indigent 贫乏的，穷困的  
(3) culprit 犯人  
(4) felony [律]重罪  
(5) harry 掠夺，折磨  
(6) outgun 胜过，超越  
(7) prosecutor 检举人

**Questions 13 to 16 are based on the following passage:**

No reference book, perhaps no book of any kind except the Bible, is so widely used as “the dictionary”. Even houses that have few books or none at all possess at least one dictionary; most business offices have dictionaries, and most typists keep a copy on their desks; at one time or another most girls and boys are required by their teachers to obtain and use a dictionary.

Admittedly, the dictionary is often used merely to determine the correct spelling of words, or to find out the accepted pronunciation, and such a use is perhaps not the most important from an intellectual point of view. Dictionaries may, however, have social importance, for it is often a matter of some concern to the person using the dictionary for such purposes that he should not suggest to others, by misspelling a word in a letter, or mispronouncing it in conversation, that he is not “well-bred”, and has not been well educated.

Yet, despite this familiarity with dictionary, the average person is likely to have many wrong ideas about it, and little idea of how to use it profitably, or interpret it rightly. For example, it is often believed that the mere presence of a word in a dictionary is evidence that it is acceptable in good writing. Though most dictionaries have a system of marking words as obsolete, or in use only as slang, many people, more especially if their use of a particular word has been challenged, are likely to conclude, if they find it in a dictionary, that it is accepted as being used by writers of established reputation. This would certainly have been true of dictionaries a hundred years or so ago. For a long time after they were first firmly established in the eighteenth century, their aim was to include only what was used by the best writers, and all else was suppressed, and the compiler frequently claimed that this dictionary contained “low” words. Apparently this aspect of the dictionary achieved such