



卓越考博英语应试教材

刘 华 / 主 编

庞靖宇 / 副主编

第2版

# 考博英语

## 名校真题与全真模拟

- 全国多所名校最新真题一本全
- 全国名校最权威仿真试卷一本全
- 全国名校最新命题思路展示一本全
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卓越考博英语应试教材

# 考博英语名校真题 与全真模拟

第2版

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机械工业出版社

# 丛 书 序

这是一套由专业英语培训机构环球卓越策划并联手资深考博英语辅导专家为众多考博考生量身定做的应试辅导用书，经精心修订后全新上市！

在潜心研究全国名校考博英语真题的基础上，结合广大考博人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点，我们组织考博辅导界多位名师联手编写了这套“卓越考博英语应试教材”。本丛书包括《考博英语综合精讲》、《考博英语词汇精析》、《考博英语阅读精编》、《考博英语写译精练》和《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》5个分册。从基础到综合再到实战演练，让考博人员在有限的时间里快速准确地把握住每一个进度，可谓是一套众考生必备的应试辅导书。

## 一、讲师执笔，实用性强

参与本丛书策划与编写的老师均为京城及上海、广州等地著名的考博英语辅导专家，丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶，实用性非常强，是众多考博英语辅导机构重推的辅导用书。

## 二、紧扣真题，直击考试

本丛书紧扣全国名校最近几年的考博英语真题，各部分考点分析透彻，重点突出，难度循序渐进，详略得当，让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

## 三、体系明晰，精讲精练

在编写本丛书的过程中，编者充分考虑到考生的英语水平层次不齐这一现状，在全面总结的基础上编写了《考博英语综合精讲》和《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》，同时又分项精编了《考博英语词汇精析》、《考博英语阅读精编》、《考博英语写译精练》。全套书体系明确，精讲精练，让广大考生结合自身英语知识水平，合理选择辅导用书并高效使用，在有限的时间内能够全面复习，重点把握，强化训练，轻松应对考试。

## 四、超值服务，更助考生一臂之力

本丛书的每本分册均赠送最新超值网络课程，由北京环球卓越 [www.geedu.com](http://www.geedu.com) 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《考博英语词汇精析》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博核心词汇强化辅导”（16学时，价值200元）的网络视频课程。
2. 《考博英语阅读精编》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博阅读强化辅导”（8学时，价值100元）的网络视频课程。
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5. 《考博英语名校真题与全真模拟》附赠内容为：环球卓越“考博冲刺辅导”（8学时，价值100元）的网络视频课程。

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本丛书脉络清晰，内容饱满，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在认真复习本丛书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

因编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本丛书提供的专业服务和技术支持。愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多更好更专的工作和服务！

编 者

# 前 言

为了使考生能够对博士生英语考试的全过程以及考试的结构、内容、题量、题型和难易度有所了解，并加以模拟演练，进而更好地备战考试，我们编写了这本集名校真题与全真模拟题为一体的辅导书，希望广大考生通过对本书的学习，能够全方位地了解考博英语，做到胸有成竹，考出好的成绩。以下是我们给考生的建议：

## 1. 真题练兵

练习对于掌握外语尤其重要，这无论对语言知识还是对语言技能的掌握都是如此。大量的练习是掌握一种外语的重要途径之一。词汇量少、阅读和写作能力差，归根到底是由于读得少和写得少的缘故。不管是语言的一般原则还是具体规则，都需要通过不断的使用才能巩固，把语言知识转换为语言技能就更是如此了。本书包含了北京大学、清华大学、中国科学院等 16 所全国名校的 32 套最新真题和 16 套全真模拟题，并为考生提供分析真题掌握复习思路的依据和一次充分练习、温故而知新的机会。

## 2. 模拟实战

本书对每套试题的答案都提供了详细的解析。不仅对正确答案进行了讲解，而且对干扰项也作了分析，使得做题不仅成为一次练习，同时更是一次绝好的复习。为了更好地发挥试题的检测复习效果、强化复习重点、提高应试技巧的功能，我们建议考生将每套试卷当成是一次真正的考试，按照正式考试的要求，完成一套试题，然后再核对答案，仔细阅读详尽解析。

最后预祝考生旗开得胜！

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## 第一部分

## 名校真题

27. Some people find the things which are not contained between parentheses and a comma are not contained A. to be shown
28. The most interesting new cars may owe \_\_\_\_\_ the simple wisdom of having a few talented people and allowing them to work
29. Over the years, Jimmy Connors \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenal displays of tennis and temper—and at the U.S. Open last week, he exhibited both again
30. A. has treated spectators right B. has treated spectators for C. has treated spectators D. has treated spectators to
31. Summer holidays spent on the hot ghetto streets are \_\_\_\_\_ the time middle-class students devote to camps, exotic vacations and highly organized sports
32. A. as hardly culturally enriching as B. as hardly enriching culture as C. hardly as culturally enriching as D. hardly as cultural enriching as
33. The major obstacle to the reform in New Orleans \_\_\_\_\_ is money
34. A. as it is across the country B. as it is across the country C. as it were across the country D. as were it across the country
35. Nearly all these have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually \_\_\_\_\_
36. A. generate new seeds B. new seeds generated





## 1 北京大学 2007 年

### Part I Listening Comprehension

(略)

### Part II Structure and Written Expression (20%)

**Directions:** For each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ before we leave the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful time together.  
A. Had they arrived  
B. Would they arrive  
C. Were they arriving  
D. Were they to arrive
22. \_\_\_\_\_ last year and is now earning his living as an advertising agent.  
A. He would leave school  
B. He left school  
C. He had left school  
D. He has left school
23. Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be shown  
B. to have been shown  
C. to have shown  
D. being shown
24. \_\_\_\_\_ that should be given priority to.  
A. It is the committee has decided  
B. It is only the committee has decided  
C. It is what the committee has decided  
D. It is what has the committee decided
25. The most interesting new cars may owe \_\_\_\_\_ the simple wisdom of hiring a few talented people and allowing them to work.  
A. less local free-spiritedness than  
B. less local free-spiritedness than to  
C. to less local free-spiritedness than to  
D. less to local free-spiritedness than to
26. Over the years, Jimmy Connors \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenal displays of tennis and temper—and at the U.S. Open last week, he exhibited both again.  
A. has treated spectators with  
B. has treated spectator for  
C. has treated spectators  
D. has treated spectators to
27. Summer holidays spent on the hot ghetto streets are \_\_\_\_\_ the time middle-class students devote to camps, exotic vacations and highly organized sports.  
A. as hardly culturally enriching as  
B. as hardly enriching culture as  
C. hardly as culturally enriching as  
D. hardly as cultural enriching as
28. The major obstacle to the reform in New Orleans, \_\_\_\_\_, is money.  
A. as is it across the country  
B. as it is across the country  
C. as it were across the country  
D. as were it across the country
29. Nearly all trees have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. generate new seeds  
B. new seeds generated



- C. generates new seeds                      D. new seeds are generated
30. The well-maintained facility in San Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ leagues in virtually every sport.  
A. were home to    B. was the home of    C. was home to    D. was home of
31. Students at these schools test far below the state average in reading, and their scores have improved only \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. marginally    B. marvelously    C. martially    D. markedly
32. I was in some doubt as to whether the Corporal had \_\_\_\_\_ us accidentally on his way out of the town or if he'd been deliberately tasked.  
A. crashed on    B. bumped into    C. fallen against    D. puzzled about
33. In previous time, when fresh meat was in short \_\_\_\_\_, pigeons were kept by many households as a source of food.  
A. storage    B. reserve    C. supply    D. provision
34. The hospital denies there is any connection between the disciplinary action and Dr. Reid's \_\_\_\_\_ about health problems.  
A. allegiance    B. alliance    C. allegations    D. alliteration
35. The organization issued a cry of alarm last week, citing "\_\_\_\_\_ evidence" that those children are not receiving the same quality of education as their richer peers.  
A. comparing    B. completing    C. compelling    D. composing
36. Since no one could \_\_\_\_\_ his scribbling, the chief editor decided to replace him with another columnist.  
A. encode    B. decipher    C. clear    D. identify
37. Many Fine Art graduates take \_\_\_\_\_ professional practice as artists, and this course encourages them to consider their role as artists in the community by providing opportunities for short-term placements outside the Faculty.  
A. down    B. up    C. out    D. in
38. The statement said the people of Srebrenica \_\_\_\_\_ to the presidents of the United States and France to help halt the offensive.  
A. aroused    B. ascribed    C. acclaimed    D. appealed
39. The professor stopped for a drink and then \_\_\_\_\_ with his lecture on the Indian culture.  
A. proceeded    B. processed    C. preferred    D. presented
40. Although the false banknotes fooled many people, they did not \_\_\_\_\_ close examination.  
A. put up with    B. keep up with    C. stand up to    D. look up to

### Part III Reading Comprehension

**I. Directions:** Each of the following three passages is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Mark your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10%)

#### Passage One

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to



Thales who first speculated on the electrification of amber. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces “really” are. Electricity, Bertrand Russell says, “is not a thing, like St. Paul’s Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell.” Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that’s where they belong, and smoke goes up because that’s where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

41. Bertrand Russell’s notion about electricity is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disapproved of by most modern scientists  
B. in agreement with Aristotle’s theory of self-evident principles  
C. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “how” things happen  
D. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “why” things happen
42. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there are self-evident principles  
B. there are mysterious forces in the universe  
C. man cannot discover what forces “really” are  
D. we can discover why things behave as they do
43. The expression “speculated on” (Line 4) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. considered  
B. suspected  
C. expected  
D. engaged in buying and selling

### Passage Two

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge. We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it restricted when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may concern our health. If we so desire, we can smoke, drink excessively, refuse to wear seat belts, eat whatever foods we want, and live a completely sedentary life-style without any exercise. The freedom to make such personal decisions is a fundamental aspect of our society, although the wisdom of these decisions can be questioned. Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty. As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.

A multitude of factors, both inherited and environmental, influence the development of health-related behaviors, and it is beyond the scope of this text to discuss all these factors as they may affect any given individual. However, the decision to adopt a particular health-related behavior is usually one of personal choice. There are healthy choices and there are unhealthy choices. In discussing the morals of personal choice, Fries and Crapo draw a comparison. They

suggest that to knowingly give oneself over to a behavior that has a statistical probability of shortening life is similar to attempting suicide. Thus, for those individuals who are interested in preserving both the quality and quantity of life, personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.

44. The concept of personal choice concerning health is important because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is essential to personal freedom in American society  
B. it helps raise the level of our medical knowledge  
C. personal health choices help cure most illnesses  
D. wrong decisions could lead to poor health
45. Sound personal health choice is often difficult to make because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. current medical knowledge is still insufficient  
B. there are many factors influencing our decisions  
C. people are usually influenced by the behavior of their friends  
D. few people are willing to trade the quality of life for the quantity of life
46. According to Fries and Crapo, sound health choice should be based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal decisions  
B. society's laws  
C. friends' opinions  
D. statistical evidence

### Passage Three

For gathering data about individuals or groups at different developmental levels, researchers can use two related research designs: longitudinal and cross-sectional.

A longitudinal study is one that measures a behavior or a characteristic of an individual over a period of time, perhaps decades. An example of such a study is the Berkeley Growth Study begun in 1928 by Nancy Bayley. The study focused on a group of 74 white, middle-class newborns. As they grew older, extensive measures of their intellectual, personality, and motor development were recorded. The subjects were studied for more than thirty years.

The longitudinal research design is a powerful technique for seeking understandings of the effects of early experiences on later development. Also, differences in or stability of behaviors or characteristics at different ages can be determined. Longitudinal studies, however, are expensive to conduct, time-consuming, and heavily contingent on the patience and persistence of the researchers. The findings of a longitudinal study may be jeopardized by relocation of subjects to another part of the country and by boredom or irritation at repeated testing. Another disadvantage is that society changes from one time to another and the subjects participating in the study reflect to some degree such changes. The methods of study or the questions guiding the researchers may also change from one time to another. If properly conducted, however, longitudinal studies can produce useful, direct information about development.

A cross-sectional study is one in which subjects of differing ages are selected and compared on a specific behavior or characteristic. They are alike with respect to socioeconomic status, sex, or educational level. For example, a researcher may be interested in looking at changes in intelligence over a thirty-year period. Three groups of subjects, ages ten, twenty, and thirty, may be selected and tested. Conclusions are drawn from the test data.

The cross-sectional research design has the clear advantage of being less expensive to conduct and certainly less time-consuming. The major disadvantage is that different individuals who make up the study sample have not been observed over time. No information about past



influences on development or about age-related changes is secured. Like longitudinal studies, the cross-sectional methods cannot erase the generational influence that exists when subjects studied are born at different time. Psychologists are now beginning to use an approach that combines longitudinal and cross-sectional research methods.

47. Which of the following is NOT one of the disadvantages of a longitudinal research?
- A. The subjects may become irritated at repeated testing.
  - B. The participants in the study may not stay in one place for many years.
  - C. The behavior of a subject in the study may be measured continuously for many years.
  - D. Social changes may be reflected in the behaviors of the subjects participating in the study.
48. The word "contingent" in the third paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dependent      B. consecutive      C. determined      D. continual
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. The subjects in a cross-sectional research are not of the same age group.
  - B. The methods of study in longitudinal research will not change over time.
  - C. Longitudinal research is reliable only in seeking understandings of the effects of early experiences on later development.
  - D. Cross-sectional methods are not usually adopted in studying, for example, the changes in intelligence over a thirty-year period.
50. One of the differences between cross-sectional research and longitudinal research is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the latter usually focuses on only one subject, while the former involves groups of subjects  
B. the former can be free from the influence of social changes  
C. the latter can be free from the influence of social changes  
D. the former costs less money and takes less time

**II. Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then explain the exact meaning of the numbered and underlined parts in your own English. Put your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 2. (15%)**

51 It is useful to remember that history is to the nation as memory is to the individual.

As persons deprived of memory become disoriented and lost, not knowing where they have been and where they are going, so a nation denied a conception of the past will be disabled in dealing with its present and its future.

History is the best antidote to delusions of omnipotence and omniscience. 52 Self-knowledge is the indispensable prelude to self-control, for the nation as well as for the individual. History should forever remind us of the limits of our passing perspectives. It should strengthen us to resist the pressure to convert momentary impulses into moral absolutes. It should lead us to recognition of the fact, so often and so sadly displayed, that the future outwits all our certitudes and that the possibilities of the future are more various than the human intellect is designed to conceive.

53 A nation informed by a vivid understanding of the ironies of history is best equipped to manage the tragic temptations of military power. Let us not bully our way through life, but let sensitivity to history temper and civilize our use of power. In the meantime, let a thousand historical flowers bloom. 54 History is never a closed book or a final verdict. It is forever in

the interests of an ideology, a religion, a race, and a nation.

The great strength of history is its capacity for self-correction. This is the endless excitement of historical writing: the search to reconstruct what went before. 55 A nation's history must be both the guide and the domain not so much of its historians as its citizens.

#### Part IV Cloze Test (10%)

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET 2.

In Microsoft's latest attempt to reach out to bloggers, the company recently gave away expensive laptops loaded 56 its new Windows Vista operating system. But the gifts generated controversy as well as good 57, with some bloggers accusing Microsoft of bribery and their peers 58 unethical behavior.

Several bloggers reported last week that they had received Acer Ferrari laptops, which can sell 59 more than \$2,200 from Microsoft.

A spokeswoman for Microsoft confirmed Friday that the 60 had sent out about 90 computers to bloggers 61 wrote about technology and other subjects that could be 62 by the new operating system, like photography and, oddly, parenting.

But while those on Microsoft's mailing list initially greeted the machines with enthusiasm, many 63 bloggers soon objected—not because they had been left off the list but, they said, because bloggers are bound by the 64 rules as traditional journalists, who should not accept 65 gifts from companies they cover.

#### Part V Proofreading (10%)

**Directions:** In the following passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, ONE in each numbered and underlined part. You may have to change a word, add a word, or just delete a word. If you change a word, cross it with a slash (/) and write the correct word beside it. If you add a word, write the missing word between the words (in brackets) immediately before and after it. If you delete a word, cross it out with a slash (/). Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Examples:**

e.g. 1 (66) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET 2: (66) ~~begun~~ began

e.g. 2 (67) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET 2: (67) (Scarcely) had (they)

e.g. 3 (68) Never will I not do it again.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET 2: (68) ~~not~~

66 Prosperous alumni helped make 2006 a recorded fund-raising year for colleges and universities, which hauled in \$28 billion—a 9.4 percent jump from 2005.

67 There were increases across the board, but for usual it was the already wealthy who fared best. 68 Stanford's \$911 million was the most ever collected by a single university, and rose the possibility of a billion-dollar fund-raising year in the not-too-distant future.

69 "There were a set of ideas and a set of initiatives that the university is undertaking that people wanted to invest," said Martin Shell, Stanford's vice president for development.

70 "This is an unbelievably generous response from unbelievably philanthropic set of alumni, parents, and friends."

71 Harvard ranked two in fund-raising last year with \$595 million.

72 National, donations from alumni rose 18.3 percent from 2005, according to figures released yesterday by the Council for Aid to Education. 73 Alumni donations account about 30 percent of giving to higher education. 74 Giving from other groups, such as corporations and foundations, increased by much small amounts.

75 Survey director Ann Kaplan said the strong economics played a role, but universities were also asking more aggressively as part of formal fund-raising campaigns.

## Part VI Writing (15%)

*Directions: Read the following paragraph and then write a response paper of about 250 to 300 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.*

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) is a lawful institution in China and is still very popular. The Chinese government has a department in charge of TCM and there are a lot of TCM hospitals and pharmaceutical factories in the country. Yet TCM is never short of opponents, including fierce opponents calling for its abolition. Please comment on the controversial status of TCM.

## 参考答案与解析

### Part I Listening (0.5 point each)

(略)

### Part II Structure and Written Expression (1 point each)

21. D. 本题考查虚拟语气的构成及用法。本句表示对将来的假想, 即对一般将来时的虚拟, 构成为“从句: 一般过去时 / were + 不定式 / should + 动词原形; 主句: should / would / could / might + 动词原形”; 同时虚拟条件句的从句部分如果含有 were, should, 或 had, 可将 if 省略, 再把 were, should 或 had 移到从句句首, 实行倒装。
22. B. 考查句子的时态。句中的 last year 为过去的时间点, 强调过去发生的动作, 所以用一般过去时。
23. A. 考查非谓语动词的用法和意义。根据句中的意思可知是一般将来时态, 所以应选择不定式的非谓语做宾语。
24. C. 考查强调句的构成。强调句构成 it is ... that ...; 句中强调的是宾语部分, 而宾语又是由 what 引导的从句, 句子的正常语序为 we should give priority to what the committee has decided。
25. D. 考查动词的固定搭配与比较级的连用。句子中的 less 是修饰动词 owe, 而非其中的名词 local free-spiritedness, 故应紧跟动词 owe 后; than 前后应该跟相同的句子成分, 此处为 to...。
26. D. 考查动词的固定搭配。treat sb. to sth. 意为“招待某人某事物”。
27. C. as... as... 为同级比较。enriching 为形容词做表语, 所以修饰形容词应用副词 culturally, 而 hardly 修饰系动词 are, 接在 are 后。
28. B. 考查固定搭配的用法。根据题目可知, 此处应用一般现在时, 排除 C、D; as it is 意为“实

际上，正像……一样”。

29. A. 考查句子结构。主句的主语为 **trees**, **that** 引导的从句做 **seeds** 的定语。**that** 从句中的谓语动词有 3 个, 需用同样形式, 所以此处应填 **generator** 的动词原形。
30. C. 考查固定搭配。根据主谓一致原则, 排除 A; **be home to** 为固定搭配, 意为“为……的所在地”。
31. A. 考查副词词义。A 项 **marginally** (在边缘上, 勉强地) 符合题意。其他 3 项: **marvelously** 奇迹般地, 奇异地; **martially** 好战地, 勇敢地; **markedly** 明显地, 显著地。
32. B. 考查固定搭配词义。**bump into** (邂逅相遇) 符合题意。其余选项: **crash on** 撞击; **fall against** 跌倒; **puzzle about** 感到迷惑。
33. C. 考查固定搭配的用法。**in short supply** 意为“供不应求”。
34. C. 考查相近词形的名词词义。C 选项 **allegations** (断言, 主张, 辩解) 符合题意。其他 3 项: **allegiance** 忠诚; **alliance** 结盟, 联盟, 联姻; **alliteration** 头韵。
35. C. 考查形容词词义。C 选项 **compelling** (强制的, 强迫性的, 令人注目的, 引起兴趣的) 符合题意。其他 3 项: **comparing** 对比的, 比较的; **completing** 完成的; **composing** 创造的。
36. B. 考查动词词义。B 项 **decipher** (译解) 符合题意。其他 3 项: **encode** 编码; **identify** 识别; **clear** 澄清。均不符合语意。
37. B. 考查介词的用法。只有 B 选项 **take up** (从事) 符合题干意思。其他 3 项: **take down** 记下; **take in** 接受; **take out** 带出。
38. D. 考查动词词义。D 选项 **appeal** (呼吁) 符合语意。其他 3 项: **arouse** 唤醒, 鼓励, 引起; **ascribe** 归因于, 归咎于; **acclaim** 欢呼, 喝彩, 称赞。
39. A. 考查动词词义。A 选项 **proceed** (继续) 符合语意。其他 3 项: **process** 部队前进, 加工; **prefer** 喜欢; **present** 出席。
40. C. 考查动词词组。C 选项 **stand up to** (经受, 经得住, 对抗) 符合语意。其他 3 项: **put up with** 忍受; **keep up with** 保持; **look up to** 期望。

### Part III Reading (1 point each)

#### I

#### Passage One

41. C. Bertrand Russell 关于电的主张为 \_\_\_\_。细节题。题干问的是 Bertrand Russell 的主张, 所以在文中直接定位他的直接引言, 由文中 “Bertrand Russell says, ‘Electricity is not a thing, like St. Paul’s Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell.’” 可知, 他在强调 **how things happen**。
42. C. 文章指出, 迄今为止, 科学家仍不能认同的观点是 \_\_\_\_。细节题。根据文中的 “Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces ‘really’ are.” 可知, 科学家们至今不认为人们可以发现这些神奇的力量到底是什么。
43. A. 短语 **speculated on** 的意思是 \_\_\_\_。猜词题。前文中提到一些科学家发现的影响被 “measured and predicted”, 但是没有人比 Thales 了解的多, 可知 Thales 是科学家, 故排除选项 D; 根据该短语的宾语 “the electrification of amber” 可判断此处只能用 **considered** 表示 “考虑”。





### Passage Two

44. D。个人的选择会影响身体的健康，这一观念之所以重要是因为 \_\_\_\_。细节题。根据文章的段首 “An estimated 90 percent of all illnesses may be preventable if individuals would make sound personal health choices based upon current medical knowledge.” 即 “如果人们在健康方面作出很好的选择，那么 90% 的疾病都可以避免。”，接下来用一项调查结果进行论证。
45. C。在健康方面能作出合理的选择很多时候是很难的，这是因为 \_\_\_\_。推理题。题干在原文的定位为 “Personal choices relative to health often cause a difficulty.” 而对这个观点的论证是以 for example 的形式论证的 “As one example, a teenager may know the facts relative to smoking cigarettes and health but may be pressured by friends into believing it is the socially accepted thing to do.” 可知人们的选择有些时候会受到朋友的影响。
46. D。根据 fries 和 Crapo，在健康方面作出合理的选择是基于 \_\_\_\_。细节题。由文中的 “personal health choices should reflect those behaviors that are associated with a statistical probability of increased vitality and longevity.” 可知在健康方面作出合理的选择基于数据统计。

### Passage Three

47. C。下列哪项不是纵向研究的缺点？推理题。A、B 选项可在原文 “The findings of a longitudinal study may be jeopardized by relocation of subjects to another part of the country and by boredom or irritation at repeated testing.” 定位；B 选项中的 may not stay in one place 对应本句话中的 relocation；D 选项在原文的定位为 “Another disadvantage is that society changes from one time to another and the subjects participating in the study reflect to some degree such changes.” 只有 C 项没有涉及到。
48. A。第 3 段中的 contingent 的意思是 \_\_\_\_。猜词题。根据文章可看出此句是在论述纵向研究的缺点：管理起来很费钱、耗时久、严重依赖于研究者的耐性。可知 contingent 在此与 dependent 意思一样。
49. A。下列哪一个陈述是正确的？推理题。由原文的 “A cross-sectional study is one in which subjects of differing ages are selected and compared on a specific behavior or characteristic.” 可知此次研究中的对象并不是同一个年龄段的。
50. D。横向研究与纵向研究的区别之一为 \_\_\_\_。细节题。由文中 “The cross-sectional research design has the clear advantage of being less expensive to conduct and certainly less time-consuming.” 可知，less time-consuming 和 less expensive 是横向研究的优势，也是与纵向研究的区别所在。

## II

51. It is helpful for us to remember that history is very important to a country just as memory is very important to a person. / If we remember that history is just as important to a country as memory is to a person, it will be very helpful to us.
52. To know oneself very well is the necessary first step before one can control oneself. This is true for both the nation and the individual.
53. A nation that is fully aware of the twists and turns of history has the power to resist using military power, which will bring tragic results.
54. History is never final but open to revision. People can always rewrite history.
55. Not only people who study history should take a nation's history as their guide and field of study, but the ordinary citizens should also do so.