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博士研究生入学考试辅导用书

# 考博 英语

第5版

## 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

- ◎ 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
- ◎ 凸显全国名校考博英语试题精华，深入剖析命题思路与解题技法
- ◎ 系统明示命题原则与规律，精准把握考博英语命题脉搏



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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

第5版

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著



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英语考试是考生参加博士研究生入学考试道路上比较大的障碍和挑战。为了帮助报考博士研究生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研究生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了50多所高等院校200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研究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。

本书适合参加博士研究生入学考试的广大考生使用,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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## 第5版前言

我国自1981年建立学位制度以来,全国博士研究生招生人数增长速度较快,2008年全国博士研究生招生人数突破了6万人,今后国内博士研究生招收人数还将略有增加。从整体上看,由于博士研究生招生形势的不断发展,各院校博士研究生入学考试的难度也越来越大,对考生的外语要求也越来越高,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,我国走上了国际化的道路,改革开放的程度已经往纵深方向发展,我国与国外院校在经济、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,要求博士生具有较高的外语水平,也就理所当然了。

英语考试是考生参加博士研究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,而是因为英语成绩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。虽然目前我国博士研究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研究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研究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,博士研究生入学英语考试由水平测试趋向于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研究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,全国博士研究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。例如,中国社科院2000年为50分,2001~2003年为55分,2004为57分,2005~2006年为56分。近年来,各院校博士研究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,其他院校试题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

博士研究生入学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。

听力在国内博士研究生入学英语考试中占15~20分左右;词汇和语法占10~35分左右,而词汇和语法分值各半;阅读理解占10~50分左右;翻译占10~15分左右;写作占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试形式。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，这也说明了博士研究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试。

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，翻译和写作占 55 分，阅读占 30 分，听力占 15 分；财政部财科所的英语测试中翻译和写作就占了 70 分，并且听力没有和笔试合计，这说明了该研究所对阅读和写作要求较高；而天津大学博士研究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。

为了帮助报考博士研究生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研究生入学英语考试大纲，在第 4 版的基础上，认真修订了本书，增加了几所重点院校的最新试题与解析，更正了本书前几个版次中的错误和疏漏之处，使本书更加臻于完善，更加符合考生的需要。“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、北京理工大学、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，详析解题思路，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。

本套丛书附有超值赠送服务。凡购买本书者，都将免费获得由著名考博英语辅导专家主讲的价值 100 元的“中国大手笔教育在线一卡通”。考生可以登录 [www.firstedu.org.cn](http://www.firstedu.org.cn)，免费注册用户名和密码，登录系统注册学习卡，然后自由选择考博英语相关辅导课程进行学习。

本套丛书由“中国大手笔教育在线”提供全程的技术服务与网络课堂支持。购买本书的考生还可免费申请成为“中国大手笔教育在线”的会员，享受“中国大手笔教育在线”提供的一系列教学服务，如免费下载网络教学资料、部分内部学员的答疑期刊以及权威考试资讯等。

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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 2007 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题

### Part I Listening Comprehension (15%)

(略)

### Part II 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 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.**

Sometimes, over a span of many Years, a business will continue to grow, generating ever-increasing amounts of cash, repurchasing stock, paying increased dividends, reducing debt, opening new stores, expanding production facilities, moving into new markets, etc., while at the same time its stock price remains stagnant (or even falls).

When this happens, the average and professional investors alike tend to overlook the company because they become familiar with the trading range.

Take, for example, Wal-Mart. Over the past five years, the retailing behemoth has grown sales by over 80%, profits by over 100%, and yet the stock price has fallen as much as 30% during that timeframe. Clearly, the valuation picture has changed. An investor that read the annual report back in 2000 or 2001 might have passed on the security, deeming it too expensive based on a metric such as the price to earnings ratio. Today, however, the equation is completely different—despite the stock price, Wal-Mart is, in essence, trading at half its former price because each share is backed by a larger dividend, twice the earnings power, more stores, and a bigger infrastructure. Home Depot is in much the same boat, largely because some Wall Street analysts question how fast two of the world's largest companies can continue to grow before their sheer size slows them down to the rate of the general economy.

Coca-Cola is another excellent example of this phenomenon. Ten years ago, in 1996, the stock traded between a range of \$36.10 and \$54.30 per share. At the time, it had reported earnings per share of \$1.40 and paid a cash dividend of \$0.50 per share. Corporate per share book value was \$2.48. Last year, the stock traded within a range of \$40.30 and \$45.30 per share; squarely in the middle of the same area it had been nearly a decade prior! Yet, despite the stagnant stock price, the 2006 estimates Value Line Investment Survey estimates for earnings per share stand around \$2.16



(a rise of 54%), the cash dividend has more than doubled to \$ 1.20, book value is expected to have grown to \$7.40 per share (a gain of nearly 300%), and the total number of shares outstanding (未偿付的, 未完成的) has actually decreased from 2.481 billion to an estimated 2.355 billion due to the company's share repurchase program.

16. This passage is probably a part of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Find Hidden Value in the Market                      B. Become Richer  
C. Get Good Bargains                                      D. Identify Good Companies
17. The italicized word "*stagnant*" (Line 4, Para.1) can be best paraphrased as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prominent                      B. terrible                      C. unchanged                      D. progressing
18. Wal-Mart is now trading at a much lower price because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it has stored a large quantity of goods  
B. it has become financially more powerful  
C. it has been eager to collect money to prevent bankruptcy  
D. it is a good way to compete with other retailing companies
19. All the following are shared by Wal-Mart and Coco-Cola EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the cash dividend has increased  
B. the earning power has become stronger  
C. both businesses have continued to grow  
D. the stock price has greatly decreased
20. According to the author, one had better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. buy more shares when the stock price falls down  
B. sell out the shares when the stock price falls down  
C. do some research on the value of a business when its stock price falls down  
D. invest in the business when its stock price falls down

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

Today's college students are more narcissistic (自恋的) and self-centered than their predecessors, according to a comprehensive new study by five psychologists who worry that the trend could be harmful to personal relationships and American society.

"We need to stop endlessly repeating 'You're special' and having children repeat that back," said the study's lead author, Professor Jean Twenge of San Diego State University. "Kids are self-centered enough already." "Unfortunately, narcissism can also have very negative consequences for society, including the breakdown of close relationships with others," he said. The study asserts that narcissists "are more likely to have romantic relationships that are short-lived, at risk for infidelity, lack emotional warmth, and to exhibit game-playing, dishonesty, and over-controlling and violent behaviors". Twenge, the author of "Generation Me: Why Today's Young Americans Are More Confident, Assertive, Entitled — and More Miserable Than Ever Before", said narcissists tend to lack empathy, react aggressively to criticism and favor self-promotion over helping others.

The House is expected to pass a piece of legislation Thursday that seeks to significantly

rebalance the playing field for unions and employers and could possibly reverse decades of declining membership among private industries.

The *Employee Free Choice Act* would allow a union to be recognized after collecting a majority of vote cards, instead of waiting for the National Labor Relations Board to oversee a secret ballot election, which can occur more than 50 days after the card vote is completed.

Representatives of business on Capitol Hill oppose the bill. The National Association of Manufacturers, The National Federation of Independent Business, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups oppose the shift away from secret ballots saying the change could threaten the privacy of the workers. "This isn't about preventing increased unionization, it's about protecting rights," said the National Association of Manufacturer's Jason Straczewski, of his organization's opposition to bill. Straczewski says eliminating the secret-ballot step would open up employees to coercion (强迫: 胁迫) from unions.

Samuel of the AFL-CIO contends the real coercion comes from employers. "Workers talking to workers are equals while managers talking to workers aren't," Samuel said. He cites the 31,358 cases of illegal employer discrimination acted on by the National Labor Relations Board in 2005.

Samuel also points out that counter to claims from the business lobby, the secret ballot would not be eliminated. The change would only take the control of the timing of the election out of the hands of the employers. "On the ground, the difference between having this legislation and not would be the difference between night and day," said Richard Shaw of the Harris County Central Labor Council, who says it would have a tremendous impact on the local level.

The bill has other provisions (规定, 条款) as well. The *Employee Free Choice Act* would also impose binding arbitration (仲裁) when a company and a newly formed union cannot agree on a contract after 3 months. An agreement worked out under binding compulsory arbitration would be in effect for 2 years, a fact that Straczewski calls, "borderline unconstitutional". "I don't see how it will benefit employees if they're locked into a contract," said Straczewski.

The bill's proponents point to the trend of recognized unions unable to get contracts from unwilling employers. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the organization that oversees arbitration, reported that in 2004, 45 percent of newly formed unions were denied first contracts by employers. The bill would also strengthen the penalties for companies that illegally coerce or intimidate employees. As it stands, the law on the books hasn't changed substantially since the *National Labor Relations Act* was made into law in 1935. The NLRB can enforce no other penalty than reinstating wrongfully fired employees or recovering lost wages.

26. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- A. House bill aims to spur labor union growth.
- B. House bill aims to counter labor union growth.
- C. Employee Free Choice Act aims to spur employment.
- D. Employee Free Choice Act aims to raise employees' income.

27. According to its opponents, the bill \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. will protect employees' rights

- B. will benefit workers by binding contracts  
 C. will empower unions too much  
 D. makes it possible for employees to yield to coercion from unions
28. The word “it”(Line 5, Para. 5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the change B. the legislation  
 C. the AFL-CIO D. the difference
29. People support the bill because of the following reasons EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the bill will probably enable unions to have fewer members of private industries  
 B. the bill will allow a union to be recognized earlier and have a great effect on the local level  
 C. binding arbitration will be imposed to protect employees if a contract can’t be agreed on between a recently established union and a company  
 D. the bill will strengthen the punishment for companies which illegally coerce or threaten employees
30. It is implied that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. fewer private industries joined unions in the past  
 B. workers’ coercion often comes from unions  
 C. the bill will be a win-and-win one for employees and employers  
 D. punishment authorized by the bill will be lighter

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Some African Americans have had a profound impact on American society, changing many people’s views on race, history and politics. The following is a sampling of African Americans who have shaped society and the world with their spirit and their ideals.

**Muhammad Ali** Cassius Marcellus Clay grew up a devout Baptist in Louisville, Kentucky, learning to fight at age 12 after a police officer suggested he learn to defend himself. Six years later, he was an Olympic boxing champion, going on to win three world heavyweight titles. He became known as much for his swagger (趾高气扬) outside the ring as his movement in it, converting to Islam in 1965, changing his name to Muhammad Ali and refusing to join the U.S. Army on religious grounds. Ali remained popular after his athletic career ended and he developed Parkinson’s disease, even lighting the Olympic torch at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics and conveying the peaceful virtues of Islam following the September 11 terrorist attacks.

**W. E. B. Du Bois** Born William Edward Burghardt Du Bois in 1868, this Massachusetts native was one of the most prominent, prolific intellectuals of his time. An academic, activist and historian, Du Bois co-founded the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), edited “The Crisis” magazine and wrote 17 books, four journals and many other scholarly articles. In perhaps his most famous work, “The Souls of Black Folk”, published in 1903, he predicted “the problem of 20th century [would be] the problem of the color-line”.

**Martin Luther King Jr.** The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. is considered one of the most powerful and popular leaders of the American civil rights movement. He spearheaded (带头; 作先

锋) a massive, nonviolent initiative of marches, sit-ins, boycotts and demonstrations that profoundly affected Americans' attitudes toward race relations. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

**Malcolm X** Black leader Malcolm X spoke out about the concepts of race pride and black nationalism in the early 1960s. He denounced the exploitation of black people by whites and developed a large and dedicated following, which continued even after his death in 1965. Interest in the leader surged again after Spike Lee's 1992 movie "Malcolm X" was released.

**Jackie Robinson** In 1947, Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier by joining the Brooklyn Dodgers, becoming the first black baseball player in the U.S. major leagues. After retirement from baseball in 1957, he remained active in civil rights and youth activities. In 1962, he became the first African-American to be inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

31. Which of the following is NOT true about Muhammad Ali?
  - A. He never served in the army.
  - B. He learned to fight at an early age.
  - C. His popularity decreased after his retirement from boxing.
  - D. He loves peace.
32. The italicized word "prolific" (Line 2, Para. 3) is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. smart
  - B. skilled
  - C. productive
  - D. pioneering
33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - A. W. E. B. Du Bois was engaged in the cause of promoting the status of colored people.
  - B. Jackie Robinson was denied by U.S. major baseball leagues throughout his life.
  - C. Martin Luther King Jr. was highly awarded for his contributions to the civil rights movements.
  - D. Malcolm X directly or indirectly inspired interest in leadership even after his death.
34. What is common among the celebrities mentioned in the passage?
  - A. Each achieved enormous success in his / her field and was highly recognized.
  - B. Each was devoted to his / her cause but didn't win recognition until death.
  - C. All were active and famous in several fields in their lifetime.
  - D. All loved peace and remained active in civil rights activities.
35. Which of the following can be a title of the passage?
  - A. Life of famous African Americans
  - B. Influence of famous African Americans
  - C. Political pioneers: Icons and intellectuals
  - D. Cultural pioneers: Icons and intellectuals

### Part III 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 or is nearest in meaning with the underlined word. And then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER**

***SHEET*** with a single line through the center.

36. The building collapsed because its foundation was not strong enough to \_\_\_\_\_ the weight of the building.  
A. subside                      B. idealize                      C. initiate                      D. sustain
37. The actress was very \_\_\_\_\_ at the insulting question raised by her opponent at the conference.  
A. extraterrestrial      B. explicit                      C. indignant                      D. innovative
38. It is known to all that children in this region have strong to swimming in summer because of the hot weather.  
A. inclination              B. exposure                      C. flux                      D. correlation
39. The torch was \_\_\_\_\_ by a famous athlete at the opening of the sport meeting.  
A. implement              B. deceive                      C. exemplify                      D. ignited
40. These samples have to be \_\_\_\_\_ in certain kind of chemical water in order to protect them.  
A. immersed              B. crisped                      C. armored                      D. arrayed
41. Her talk at the seminar clearly \_\_\_\_\_ from the topic the supervisor expected in the field of sociology.  
A. alternated              B. amplified                      C. designated                      D. diverged
42. Three years \_\_\_\_\_ before he returned home from the United States.  
A. denoted                      B. destined                      C. elapsed                      D. enveloped
43. A \_\_\_\_\_ plan needs to be considered and accepted so as to lower the prices in these cities.  
A. deliberate              B. disincentive                      C. functional                      D. fantastic
44. Sometimes in drawing and designing, the sign X \_\_\_\_\_ the unknown number.  
A. facilitates              B. fascinates                      C. denotes                      D. jots
45. The speaker was very much \_\_\_\_\_ by rude words and behavior of the audience in the hall.  
A. jerked                      B. incensed                      C. laced                      D. limped
46. The two countries have developed a \_\_\_\_\_ relation and increased a great deal in foreign trade.  
A. managerial              B. lethal                      C. metric                      D. cordial
47. The doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ was that she should go and see the specialist in this field.  
A. constraint              B. counsel                      C. coherence                      D. consciousness
48. *The United Nation Law of the Sea Conference* would soon produce an ocean-mining treaty following its \_\_\_\_\_ declaration in 1970 that oceans were the heritage of mankind.  
A. unanimous              B. abstract                      C. autonomous                      D. almighty
49. They need to move to new and large apartments. Do you know of any \_\_\_\_\_ ones in this area?  
A. evacuated              B. empty                      C. vacant                      D. vacate
50. The bad and damp weather in the hot area would enable the plants to get \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.  
A. decomposed              B. denounced                      C. detached                      D. deduced
51. The government decided to take a \_\_\_\_\_ action to strengthen the market management.  
A. diverse                      B. durable                      C. epidemic                      D. drastic

52. The local residents were unhappy about the curfew in this region and decided to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. disgrace                      B. disguise                      C. defy                      D. distress
53. They admitted that they shared the same \_\_\_\_\_ on the matter.  
A. potentiality                      B. sentiment                      C. Postscript                      D. subscription
54. We cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ with him due to his misbehavior at the meeting yesterday.  
A. pecked                      B. reconciled                      C. perturbed                      D. presumed
55. Bad traveling conditions had seriously \_\_\_\_\_ their progress to their destination in that region.  
A. tugged                      B. demolished                      C. hampered                      D. destroyed

#### 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**.

Sea rise as a consequence of global warming would immediately threaten that large fraction of the globe living at sea level. Nearly one-third of all human beings live within 36 miles of a coastline. Most of the world's great seaport cities would be 56: New Orleans, Amsterdam, Shanghai, and Cairo. Some countries — Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, islands in the Pacific — would be inundated. Heavily populated coastal areas such as in Bangladesh and Egypt, 57 large populations occupy low-lying areas, would suffer extreme 58.

Warmer oceans would spawn stronger hurricanes and typhoons, 59 in coastal flooding, possibly swamping valuable agricultural lands around the world. 60 water quality may result as 61 flooding which forces salt water into coastal irrigation and drinking water supplies, and irreplaceable, natural 62 could be flooded with ocean water, destroying forever many of the 63 plant and animal species living there.

Food supplies and forests would be 64 affected. Changes in rainfall patterns would disrupt agriculture. Warmer temperatures would 65 grain-growing regions pole-wards. The warming would also increase and change the pest plants, such as weeds and the insects 66 the crops.

Human health would also be affected. Warming could 67 tropical climate bringing with it yellow fever, malaria, and other diseases. Heat stress and heat mortality could rise. The harmful 68 of localized urban air pollution would very likely be more serious in warmer 69. There will be some 70 from warming. New sea-lanes will open in the Arctic, longer growing seasons further north will 71 new agricultural lands, and warmer temperature will make some of today's colder regions more 72. But these benefits will be in individual areas. The natural systems — both plant and animal — will be less able than man to cope and 73. Any change of temperature, rainfall, and sea level of the magnitude now 74 will be destructive to natural systems and living things and hence to man as well.

The list of possible consequences of global warming suggests very clearly that we must do everything we can now to understand its causes and effects and to take all measures possible to



prevent and adapt to potential and inevitable disruptions 75 by global warming.

- |                     |                  |                 |                |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 56. A. ascended     | B. assaulted     | C. erased       | D. endangered  |
| 57. A. which        | B. where         | C. when         | D. what        |
| 58. A. dislocation. | B. discontent    | C. distribution | D. distinction |
| 59. A. rebuking     | B. rambling      | C. resulting    | D. rallying    |
| 60. A. Increased    | B. Reduced       | C. Expanded     | D. Saddened    |
| 61. A. inland       | B. coastal       | C. urban        | D. suburban    |
| 62. A. dry-land     | B. mountain      | C. wetlands     | D. forest      |
| 63. A. unique       | B. precious      | C. interesting  | D. exciting    |
| 64. A. geologically | B. adversely     | C. secretively  | D. serially    |
| 65. A. shift        | B. generate      | C. grease       | D. fuse        |
| 66. A. hiking       | B. hugging       | C. attacking    | D. activating  |
| 67. A. endanger     | B. accommodate   | C. adhere       | D. enlarge     |
| 68. A. profits      | B. values        | C. effects      | D. interests   |
| 69. A. conditions   | B. accommodation | C. surroundings | D. evolution   |
| 70. A. adjustments  | B. benefits      | C. adoptions    | D. profits     |
| 71. A. alternate    | B. abuse         | C. advocate     | D. create      |
| 72. A. accidental   | B. habitable     | C. anniversary  | D. ambient     |
| 73. A. adapt        | B. alleviate     | C. agitate      | D. assert      |
| 74. A. ascertained  | B. conformed     | C. consoled     | D. anticipated |
| 75. A. tutored      | B. relayed       | C. triggered    | D. reflected   |

#### Part V Translation from English into Chinese (10%)

**Directions:** Translate the following passage into Chinese, and then write it on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Understanding this transition requires a look at the two-sided connection between energy and human well-being. Energy contributes positively to well-being by providing such consumer services as heating and lighting as well as serving as a necessary input to economic production. But the costs of energy—including not only the money and other resources devoted to obtaining and exploiting it, but also environmental and sociopolitical impacts—detract from well-being.

For most of human history, the dominant concerns about energy have centered on the benefit side of the energy-well-being equation. Inadequacy of energy resources or more often of the technologies and organizations for harvesting, converting, and distributing those resources has meant insufficient energy benefits and hence inconvenience, deprivation and constraints on growth. The 1970's, then, represented a turning point. After decades of constancy or decline in monetary costs—and of relegation of environmental and sociopolitical costs to secondary status—energy was seen to be getting costlier in all respects. It began to be probable that excessive energy costs could pose threats on insufficient supply. It also became possible to think that expanding some

forms of energy supply could create costs exceeding the benefits.

#### **Part VI Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** You are asked to write in no less than 200 words about the title of “*Harmful Plagiarism in Academic Field in China.*” You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below. Remember to write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

目前在学术界出现了剽窃和抄袭等不良现象。作为一名未来的博士研究生，你如何看待这些现象，你认为应该如何制止，以及你应该如何从自身做起。