



考博英语丛书

English Series of Test for Doctor's Program



*Test for Doctor*

# 英语实战指导

A Guide to English Qualification Test for Doctor's Program

主编 生安锋



首都师范大学出版社  
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS



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A Guide to English Qualification Test for Doctor's Program

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## 前 言

近几年来,随着高等院校研究生教育的迅速发展,报考博士研究生的人数逐年有所增加。博士研究生规模的扩展,一方面是社会发展的需要,另一方面也是科学研究达到更高水平的实际需要。它从一个方面反映了我国高等教育向更高层次发展的趋势。

博士研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次,也是培养高质量专门人才的重要途径。因此,攻读博士学位者,一方面应具备坚实的专业理论基础和很强的科研能力,另一方面还应具备一定水平的外语能力。英语是博士生入学考试中的一门重要课程。英语考试的成绩在一定的程度上直接影响到考生能否被录取。

为了更好地帮助考生准备博士研究生英语入学考试,我们根据近年来北京地区有关院校的考试题型、考试项目、难易度等进行了归纳,组织编写了这本《考博英语实战指导》。这本书概括了考博主要的和最常出现的题型,仅供博士考生参考。

《考博英语实战指导》的主要特点是:

- 1) 试卷的题型、题量、难易度尽可能与目前各校博士生入学考试相近。
- 2) 在每套试题和专项练习之后附有参考答案和解释。考生可先做试题,然后参照答案和解释解决存在的问题。
- 3) 试题的原材料基本选、摘、编自国外各种图书、报刊、词典、考题等,以求题材广泛,内容新颖。
- 4) 附近年来3所高等院校的博士研究生英语入学考试真题。
- 5) 本书主要适用于报考博士研究生的考生,同时也适用于报考同等类型的考生以及EPT、大学英语六级等高级英语水平考试。

我们在编写此书的过程中,得到出版社编辑的大力支持与帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。因时间仓促,水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2012年1月



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# 第一部分 考试指导

为了帮助考生更好地准备博士生英语入学考试,我们愿借此机会扼要地介绍一下有关情况以及如何进行更有针对性的复习。虽然博士生英语入学考试由各院校自行命题,考试的项目也不尽相同,但是它们在许多方面是有共性的。首先,英语入学考试都以普通英语为基础。其次,它们都覆盖了主要的考试项目,如:听力、词汇、阅读和写作。本部分将根据主要的考试项目进行必要的介绍和做题实践。

## 一、考试性质

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》的有关规定,外语是为获得博士学位的考试课目之一。这就需要博士研究生入学前应具备相应的外语水平,以适应博士生阶段的学习及研究工作的需要。原国家教委颁布的《硕士、博士研究生英语教学大纲》明确指出,“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”。硕士研究生英语通过水平的几个主要参数如下:

- 1) 词汇——应理解性掌握 5000 个左右的常用单词及 500 个左右常用词组。
- 2) 阅读——速度达到每分钟 60~70 个词,读后能正确理解中心思想及内容。
- 3) 写作——1 小时内写出 250 词左右的短文,正确表达思想,语意连贯。
- 4) 翻译——英译汉每小时 350 个左右英文词;汉译英每小时 250 个左右汉字。

博士生入学英语考试的性质是一种水平考试,主要考核实际掌握和运用英语的能力。一般情况下,博士生入学英语考试分为两部分:1)基础英语考试;2)专业英语考试(主要是所考专业的英译汉或者是汉译英)。基础英语考试一般为 2 小时,《考博英语实战指导》是针对基础考试的复习指导用书。

## 二、考试内容及项目

基础部分的英语考试以普通英语为主,题材通常包括文化、历史、科普、人物传记、社会风俗等;体裁有叙事、议论、描述、应用文等。单词量一般控制在 5500 常用词(其中包括中学和高中的 2000 单词,大学的 3000 单词以及硕士生 500 单词)。各校考试的难度基本上确定在硕士生通过考试和大学英语 5 至 6 级的水平上。考虑到博士生阶段的实际需要,基础部分的考试采取了一定比例的主客观题。一般情况下主观题占总分的 30%左右,客观题占 70%左右。采用的主要考试项目有:1)听力理解、2)词汇、3)阅读理解、4)完形填空、5)辨错、6)写作。

为了帮助考生了解博士生入学英语考试的命题要点、各项测试要求和评分标准,我们从考试项目的 6 个方面做一概括性介绍。

## 1. 听力及专项练习

听力理解部分的题型通常有:1)听对话回答问题。两个人对话后,是一个问题,要求考生从四个选项中挑选一个正确的答案。2)听短文选择题。一般是一篇 200 词左右的短文,后面是 3 至 4 个问题,要求考生根据所听到的内容,选择正确的答案。3)听短文回答问题。在听懂一篇短文之后(通常听两遍),用英文写出你的答案。4)听写。在一篇短文中,写出所听到的单词和词组。

在具体做听力题时,应注意以下几个方面的问题:

1) 注意听力材料的语境以及交流的主要信息。例如:在邮局,顾客与工作人员之间的对话一般会提到信件或包裹寄往某地、邮资等。了解听力素材的环境及抓住主要的话题,则可以比较准确地选择正确的答案。

2) 判断讲话者的意图。多数听力材料反映了人们对某件事情的同意、拒绝、生气、高兴等。例如:甲方建议周末去游泳,而乙方要去图书馆。显然,乙方是不能同甲方去游泳了。准确判断讲话者的意图需要听清关键词和词组,通过对话的语境、语调及有关词语推断他们的真实意图。

3) 熟悉 W 问题形式。多数听力考题的提问是以 W 开头的特殊疑问句。如 what, why, where, when, which, who 等。这些特殊疑问词表示了提问的方面,包括时间、地点、人物、为什么等。因此,在听清对话及短文的同时,还应该听清问句的特殊疑问词。

4) 预期问题。一般情况下答题纸上的四个选择项或者问句等可为考生缩小听力范围,提供听力材料重要的信息。因此,在每道听力考试之前如能快速地浏览一下这方面的信息,预测听力的主题以及可能提出的问题等,则对正确答题是有很大帮助的。

5) 掌握答题时间。在每道题之后,均有一定的时间留给考生回答问题。掌握好这段时间是非常重要的。有时会出现这样的情况,前道题中的某句话或某个词没有听明白,一直放心不下,总在回想。结果,后面连续几道题都受到影响。所以,考生在答完上道题后,尽可能留出几秒钟的时间浏览下道题的书面选择项。

6) 排除方法答题。在基本听懂对话或短文的前提下,有时不能直接做出选择时,可采用排除法。一般情况下,可从最不可能的答案开始排除,再将剩下的选项与听到的内容作比较,确定正确答案。

7) 做记录。在听对话和短文时,可做一些记录,以便帮助做出正确的选择。可以记录下时间、地点、人名、数字等。这些可以帮助你回忆起有关的细节,更加准确地回答问题。

8) 在做听写填空时,可以一面听录音,一面读试题。听写题或者听短文回答问题等题型一般允许考生听两遍。第一遍的重点应放在听懂短文的主要内容上,同时尽可能抓住空格内应填的词语。听第二遍时应充分利用停顿的时间,尽快将词语写下来。如果时间来不及,可以先记下有关单词的第一个或前几个字母。等短文读完后,再将单词写完整。

下面根据听力部分的常见考试题型安排了 5 套听力题。

# Listening Test 1

## Section A(nine points, one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A. Write his essay. B. Finish his essay.  
C. Give her opinion on the essay. D. Deliver the essay.
2. A. She has been ill.  
B. She has been in Mexico.  
C. Some relatives have been visiting her.  
D. Some members of her family have been sick.
3. A. There will be too much traffic.  
B. There could be children on the road.  
C. There will be an accident.  
D. There will be some cars running fast.
4. A. Husband and wife. B. Father and daughter.  
C. Doctor and patient. D. Teacher and student.
5. A. She should give the application to him.  
B. She should turn it in before Friday evening.  
C. It is not important to turn it in.  
D. He will help her with the application soon.
6. A. 4:20 P. M. B. 4:00 P. M.  
C. 3:40 P. M. D. 3:00 P. M.
7. A. The city. B. The country.  
C. Getting water. D. At the river.
8. A. You should believe everything you read.  
B. She thinks the book is excellent.  
C. She wonders which newspaper he read.  
D. Reaction to the book has been varied.
9. A. At a department store. B. At a classroom.  
C. In a school. D. At a station.



## Section B(six points, one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

### Passage 1

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the following passage.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 10. A. They didn't come to the class.      | B. They didn't finish homework.         |
| C. They didn't write correctly.            | D. They followed the rules too closely. |
| 11. A. Their participation and final exam. | B. Homework and final exam.             |
| C. The tests and essays.                   | D. Open tests only.                     |
| 12. A. On Mondays and Fridays.             | B. On Tuesdays and Thursdays.           |
| C. On Wednesdays only.                     | D. On Saturdays.                        |

### Passage 2

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following passage.

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 13. A. There are more events.                               | B. Speed is faster.         |
| C. More high-technology is involved.                        | D. There are more athletes. |
| 14. A. It helped the judges to make final decisions.        |                             |
| B. It trained athletes in a scientific way.                 |                             |
| C. It helped keep the journalists informed of the results.  |                             |
| D. It could follow the track of heavy traffic and vehicles. |                             |
| 15. A. It analyzed their performances.                      |                             |
| B. It identified their weaknesses.                          |                             |
| C. It suggests way to improve.                              |                             |
| D. It eliminated competition.                               |                             |

## Section C(five points, one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 30 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, there will be a pause after each space. During the pause, you must write down the missing words or phrases you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. Finally you can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

When people discuss education they insist that preparation for examination is not the main purpose. They \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_, but in practice, we all realize how important exams are. What do you know about the examination taken at

English secondary schools? Here are a few facts about some of them.

Pupils who \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ until they are sixteen normally take what is called the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level. The examination is a subject examination. This means you can take a number of subjects. Some pupils take as many as ten. The more subjects, \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ of getting a job after leaving school. For short, this examination is called G. C. E. "O" level.

Pupils who stay at school until they are eighteen or nineteen generally take the General Certificate of Education at Advanced level-popularly known as G. C. E. "A" level. This examination is usually taken in two, three or four \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ And because it is for the specialist you have to study each subject intensively. A pupil who has passed two or three "A" levels can apply for \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ to a university.

These two examinations are written ones. Many English children take one or the other or both. Not all of them pass.

## Listening Test 2

### Section A(five points, one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a report about water supplies on the earth, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.*

Water on the earth	Data
Percentage of water on the earth	1.
Percentage of fresh water	2.
Amount of water each person consumes	50 quarters
Population in need of clean water	3.
Population in need of sanitation	2.4 billion
The year when the world may face serious water shortage	2025
Amount of fresh water agriculture uses	4.
No. of organizations in WASH program	5.

### Section B(ten points, two points each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.*

6. By the end of this century, how many people will there be on the earth?

7. What is a new change mentioned here?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What have some governments done in order to control the population growth?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What does China expect to achieve by the end of 2050?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What will happen to some European nations in which birth rate is slower than death rate?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section C(five points, one point each)**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.*

11. How do young people get their jobs?
  - A. By careful consideration.
  - B. By chance.
  - C. By their friends.
  - D. By their families.
12. What would a job give to someone who is doing a job he doesn't like?
  - A. It gives him more experience.
  - B. It gives him a high salary.
  - C. It gives him no satisfaction.
  - D. It gives him a promotion.
13. What do the young graduates lack in looking for a job?
  - A. They lack proper employment guidance.
  - B. They lack the support from their parents.
  - C. They lack the university fund.
  - D. They lack the basic knowledge about interviewers.
14. In looking for a job, what is the most important?
  - A. It has a nice working environment.
  - B. It provides a promotion.
  - C. It offers a high salary.
  - D. It suits one's interest.
15. Some people have ruined their talents because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they have a strong desire for quick promotion
  - B. they haven't got any advice
  - C. they are doing the job they have no interest in
  - D. they haven't received college education

## Listening Test 3

### Section A(five points,one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section , you will hear 5 short conversations. At the end of each conversation , a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause , you must read the four suggested answers marked A , B, C and D , and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A. Husband and wife.  
C. Manager and secretary.
- B. Teacher and student.  
D. Doctor and patient.
2. A. She will have a drink while she waits.  
C. She will get some coffee for the man.
- B. She will help the man with the work.  
D. She will go out first and get her car.
3. A. The school TV sets are unreliable.  
B. The school will probably offer a good price on TV sets.  
C. Color TV sets are very cheap at market.  
D. It is better to order a color TV set through computer.
4. A. Nobody can help the man with his assignment.  
B. The new librarian can help the man find the book.  
C. The man needs to learn how to finish the assignment.  
D. The librarian may help the man with his assignment.
5. A. John should find a different profession.  
C. John is currently studying medicine.
- B. John should choose his own career.  
D. John is a doctor now.

### Section B(ten points,two points each)

**Directions:** *You will hear a passage twice and then you'll have five minutes to answer the following questions in English.*

6. What is the main topic of this lecture?

---

7. What could be said about the relation between our life and elevators?

---

8. What was the first elevator like?

---

9. Where did Otis first show his invention?

---

10. At first, what were elevators used for?

---

### Section C(five points,one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section , you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage , read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A , B , C and D.*

11. What is the passage about?

A. College teachers.

B. American youth.

C. American population.

D. American families.

12. What are college students deeply interested in?

A. Making money for themselves.

B. Making a better life for themselves only.

C. Making money for their families.

D. Making a better life for the people.

13. What do the college students feel free to do?

A. To argue against what is right.

B. To criticize what is wrong in their opinion.

C. To discuss with their teachers.

D. To go anywhere they like.

14. What is the problem they have now according to the passage?

A. Misunderstanding between the young and the old.

B. Unemployment among the young people.

C. Lack of education among the youth.

D. Money problem about their further education.

15. What is the percentage of the young people under twenty-five in American population?

A. Seven million.

B. Almost half of the population.

C. 20 percent of the total population.

D. 15 percent of the total population.

## Listening Test 4

### Section A(ten points,one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section , you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation , a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause , you must read the four suggested answers marked A , B , C and D , and decide which is the best answer.*

1. A. He bought a new red car.

- B. He went out of business.
  - C. He closed for the day.
  - D. He sold Kathy a new red car at full price.
2. A. She remembered her skiing.
- B. She went on a skiing trip.
  - C. She looked at Rob's pictures with the man.
  - D. She took some pictures of skiing.
3. A. For the woman to like his friends.
- B. To have a party.
  - C. To arrange everything.
  - D. To take care of his friends.
4. A. Finish the book.
- B. Wait for the due date.
  - C. Find the book.
  - D. Pay the library penalty.
5. A. At a party.
- B. At a restaurant.
  - C. At a bakery.
  - D. At someone's house.
6. A. Because he wanted to meet the woman's parents.
- B. Because he goes to a beach house each August.
  - C. Because he won't be able to take a vacation.
  - D. Because he didn't know the woman's plans.
7. A. He's in a hurry.
- B. He never does assignments early.
  - C. He wants to finish the assignment before.
  - D. He'll finish the assignment soon.
8. A. His baby cried all night.
- B. He didn't sleep.
  - C. His baby is sick.
  - D. He was next door the whole night.
9. A. To work for a small company.
- B. To be independent.
  - C. To graduate.
  - D. To start a large company.
10. A. Take the subway.
- B. Skip the convention.
  - C. Hurry to the convention.
  - D. Take a bus.

## Section B (ten points, one point each)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. After you have heard each passage, you will have two minutes to answer the questions. The passage will be spoken only once. After you hear the passage, you must choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D.*

### Passage 1

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. What happened on May 24, 1998?
- A. They stopped the computer virus.
  - B. They found the information they needed.



- C. Computer virus broke out.
  - D. They successfully stored their information.
12. How did they find out that something went wrong with the computer?
- A. The computers were working too fast.
  - B. The computers were producing strange sound.
  - C. The computers went black.
  - D. The computers were working very slowly.
13. Which part of the computer did the virus attack?
- A. Computer memory.
  - B. Computer programs.
  - C. Hardware.
  - D. Disks.
14. What is still a big problem to the people?
- A. How to get rid of the computer virus.
  - B. How to make the computers work faster.
  - C. How to slow down the computers.
  - D. How to start the computer virus.

#### **Passage 2**

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. What kind of instructor is Professor Stillwell?
- A. Incompetent.
  - B. Humorous and interesting.
  - C. Lazy.
  - D. Boring.
16. Why does the man like his job?
- A. He is able to save a lot of money from it.
  - B. It pays well and the hours are flexible.
  - C. It is interesting and the pay is good.
  - D. His co-workers are cooperative.
17. What does the man decide to do?
- A. Attempt to transfer to Professor Atkins' class.
  - B. Cut back on his classes so that he will have more time to study.
  - C. Get a job at the library shelving books.
  - D. Drop his Accounting course.

#### **Passage 3**

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. Why is Dr. Seaborg qualified to discuss the role of chemistry in modern life?
- A. He is a specialist in medical research.
  - B. He was a research assistant at the University of California in Berkeley.
  - C. He won the Nobel Prize for chemistry.
  - D. He believes chemistry will do great things for man.
19. Chemistry has influenced which of the following aspects of man's existence?



from the four choices A , B , C and D.

6. By what can goods be moved cheaply in the twentieth century?

- A. By train.                      B. By car.                      C. By plane.                      D. By boat.

7. What is the most advantage for canals in transportation according to the speaker?

- A. Save land.                                      B. Save water.  
C. Save time.                                      D. Save efforts.

8. Apart from the transportation, what else can canals do for human beings?

- A. For causing flood.                              B. For swimming.  
C. For irrigating farm land.                      D. For sightseeing.

9. What happened in Holland?

- A. Permitting boats to reach cities.                      B. Much of the land is below the sea level.  
C. Dikes have been broken.                      D. Draining the water off the land by canals.

10. Water from canals is also used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raise fish and ducks                      B. generate electricity  
C. produce vegetables and grain                      D. reach the wheel of the factories

### Section C(10 points, one point each)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have heard.

#### To Learn with Success

To learn with success is not a very difficult task if some fundamental principles are laid to be its bases. In discussing this subject, four \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ principles should be mentioned, that is, \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_, devotion, constancy and \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_.

All things can be \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ by diligence. It makes the foolish \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_, the poor rich and the \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ noble. It produces a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_. In learning, the work of a diligent fool doubles that of a lazy \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_. Those who often change their studies will never succeed in the long run.

Constancy makes success a certainty. On the other hand, inconstancy often results in failure. If we study day after day, there is nothing which cannot be achieved. We should remember a worthy proverb: "Constant dropping of water wears away a stone".

Besides \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_. Work while work, play while play, man will certainly become strong and wise if he does these.