

# 命题人点拨

## 考博英语

## 全真冲刺 试卷分册

北京大学 张艳霜  
清华大学 赵晓敏  
主编

### 超值赠送：

- 北大、清华状元考博备战锦囊
- 考博英语考点归类分析与解密
- 新东方在线400元考博英语精品课程大礼包



# 命题人点拨

## 考博英语

## 全真冲刺 试卷分册

### 超值赠送：

- 北大、清华状元考博备战锦囊
- 考博英语考点归类分析与解密
- 新东方在线400元考博英语精品课程大礼包

● 北京大学 张艳霜  
清华大学 赵晓敏  
主编

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

命题人点拨考博英语全真冲刺试卷分册 / 赵晓敏

主编. —北京:中国石化出版社, 2015. 1

ISBN 978-7-5114-3160-8

I. ①命… II. ①赵… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考试—习题集 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 011590 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。

**中国石化出版社出版发行**

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com

北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷

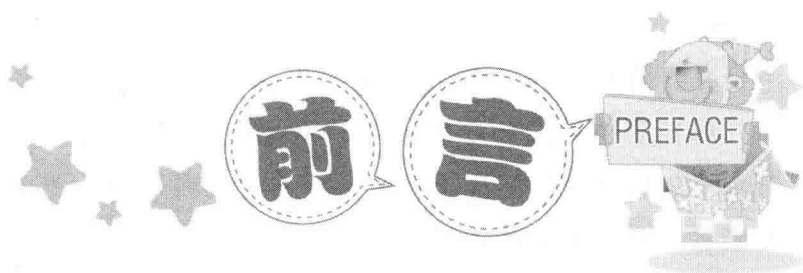
全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 19 印张 454 千字

2015 年 1 月第 1 版 2015 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价:45.00 元



我国博士生英语入学考试没有采取统考形式，而是各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试，各个院校的考试重点、命题特点有相当大的不同，所以目前国内没有统一的考试大纲。英语考试是考生参加博士生入学考试的一大障碍和挑战。许多考生并非因为专业课的缘故，而是由于英语考试未达到所报考学校最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。英语成绩一直是筛选考生能否入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度。对于一个报考其他院校博士的应届考生，一个已经工作的且想报考博士的考生，一个英语水平过六级都没有把握的考生，如果不进行专门的强化训练，则英语入学考试成绩可能成为他们考博的瓶颈。

许多考生由于有了几年的工作经历，工作也并非在英语环境中，所以对于英语也有了几分生疏，英语考试也就很自然地成为一大难题。为了更好地帮助考生复习，顺利通过英语考试、赢取高分，我们基于多年参加阅卷和考博英语辅导班的教学实践经验，并分析了近几年考题中的热点、难点、重点及命题套路，倾力推出这本《命题人点拨考博英语全真冲刺试卷分册》。

**本书的特色如下：**

**一、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要**

本书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，使书中的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。编写者都是多年从事考博英语辅导的专家、学者，他们熟悉考博英语的大纲、教材，考生的需要和考试辅导，深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态，经过精心研究，认真组织，编写出了这本辅导书。



## 二、难度贴近真题，权威预测

本书按照全国各博士招生院校英语考试大纲，精编全真模拟试题，难度贴近真题。全面体现各招生院校的考试重点、难点和疑点，深度预测各招生院校考博英语的命题趋势和出题动态，让考生高屋建瓴，从容备考。

## 三、根据命题思路，列题型、讲方法，充分展示解题技巧和其内在规律性

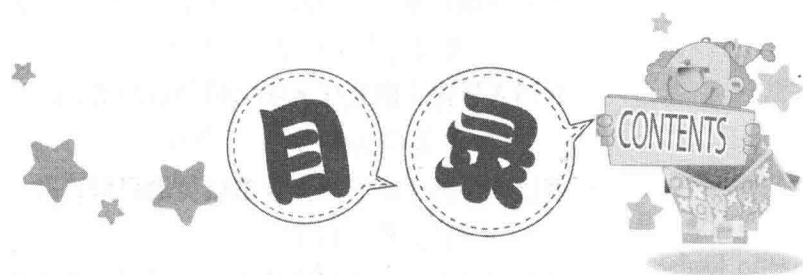
本书集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等数十所名校的权威信息，综合名师的辅导精华，全力推出博士研究生入学英语考试模拟测试的解决方案。如能有效地把握命题特点，深化理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧，就一定能够在考试中取得理想的成绩。

总之，本书一定会成为广大立志参加博士研究生入学英语考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

于北京大学



北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一	1
参考答案与解析	8
北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二	14
参考答案与解析	21
清华大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一	27
参考答案与解析	36
清华大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二	45
参考答案与解析	54
同济大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一	64
参考答案与解析	71
同济大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二	75
参考答案与解析	82
华中科技大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一	85
参考答案与解析	93
华中科技大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二	100
参考答案与解析	107
中国传媒大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题	114
参考答案与解析	123
中国人民大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题	129
参考答案与解析	140

<b>中国科学院博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>150</b>
参考答案与解析	161
<b>厦门大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>166</b>
参考答案与解析	176
<b>上海交通大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>182</b>
参考答案与解析	193
<b>复旦大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>201</b>
参考答案与解析	209
<b>武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>214</b>
参考答案与解析	221
<b>北京理工大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>225</b>
参考答案与解析	230
<b>北京航空航天大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>233</b>
参考答案与解析	241
<b>中国矿业大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>247</b>
参考答案与解析	256
<b>财政部财政科学研究所博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>261</b>
参考答案与解析	268
<b>中国科学技术大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>272</b>
参考答案与解析	281
<b>南京大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题</b>	<b>287</b>
参考答案与解析	293

**Part I Listening Comprehension (20%) (略)**

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

**Direction:** In each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put the letter of your choice in the **ANSWER SHEET**.

21. On the first day when a pupil enters school, he is asked to \_\_\_\_\_ to the school rules.  
A. concede      B. conform      C. comply      D. confront
22. Once the \_\_\_\_\_ contradiction is grasped, all problems will be readily solved.  
A. principle      B. principal      C. potential      D. primitive
23. If you want to go to the concert, you'll have to make a \_\_\_\_\_, or there will be no tickets.  
A. reservation      B. punctuality      C. compliment      D. clarity
24. I arrive at nine o'clock, teach until twelve thirty and then have a meal; that is my morning \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. habit      B. custom      C. practice      D. routine
25. David \_\_\_\_\_ his company's success to the unity of all the staff and their persevering hard work.  
A. attributed      B. contributed      C. acknowledged      D. pledged
26. You've been talking with David all evening when you ought to be \_\_\_\_\_ with other guests.  
A. blending      B. integrating      C. mingling      D. incorporating
27. I asked my mother if I could go out, and she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. descended      B. contented      C. consented      D. ascended
28. The room is so \_\_\_\_\_ with furniture—that it is hard to move about.  
A. muddled      B. cluttered      C. distributed      D. scattered
29. Can't you speak more \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents?  
A. respectably      B. respectfully      C. respectively      D. respectfully
30. Some \_\_\_\_\_ good luck brought us nothing but trouble.  
A. seemingly      B. satisfactorily      C. uniformly      D. universally
31. Sometimes children have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.  
A. to separate      B. separating      C. for separating      D. of separating
32. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used \_\_\_\_\_ late for his lecture.  
A. to have students      B. for students' being  
C. for students to be      D. to students' being





33. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ me not to worry.  
A. you tell                  B. your telling                  C. for you to have told      D. having told
34. \_\_\_\_\_ all our kindness to help her, Sara refused to listen.  
A. At                          B. In                              C. For                              D. On
35. The children prefer camping in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ an indoor activity.  
A. to                          B. than                              C. for                              D. with
36. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.  
A. To be free                  B. To free                              C. Freeing                              D. Freed
37. \_\_\_\_\_ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.  
A. Until                          B. Before                              C. From                              D. Since
38. \_\_\_\_\_ enough time and money, the researchers would have been able to discover more in this field.  
A. Giving                          B. To give                              C. Given                              D. Being given
39. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ us light, but also it gives us heat.  
A. the sun gives                              B. the sun does give  
C. gives the sun                              D. does the sun give
40. \_\_\_\_\_ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.  
A. To give                          B. Given                              C. Giving                              D. Having given

### Part III Reading Comprehension (10%)

**Direction:** I. Each of the 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. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET(1).

#### Text 1

Gene therapy and gene-based drugs are two ways we could benefit from our growing mastery of genetic science. But there will be others as well. Here is one of the remarkable therapies on the cutting edge of genetic research that could make their way into mainstream medicine in the coming years.

While it's true that just about every cell in the body has the instructions to make a complete human, most of those instructions are inactivated, and with good reason: the last thing you want for your brain cells is to start churning out stomach acid or your nose to turn into a kidney. The only time cells truly have the potential to turn into any and all body parts is very early in a pregnancy, when so-called stem cells haven't begun to specialize.

Yet this untapped potential could be a terrific boon to medicine. Most diseases involve the death of healthy cells—brain cells in Alzheimer's, cardiac cells in heart disease, pancreatic cells in diabetes, to name a few. If doctors could isolate stem cells, then direct their growth, they might be able to furnish patients with healthy replacement tissue.



It was incredibly difficult, but last fall scientists at the University of Wisconsin managed to isolate stem cells and get them to grow into neural, gut, muscle and bone cells. The process still can't be controlled, and may have unforeseen limitations; but if efforts to understand and master stem-cell development prove successful, doctors will have a therapeutic tool of incredible power.

The same applies to cloning, which is really just the other side of the coin; true cloning, as first shown with the sheep Dolly two years ago, involves taking a developed cell and reactivating the genome within, resetting its developmental instructions to a pristine state. Once that happens, the rejuvenated cell can develop into a full-fledged animal, genetically identical to its parent.

For agriculture, in which purely physical characteristics like milk production in a cow or low fat in a hog have real market value, biological carbon copies could become routine within a few years. This past year scientists have done for mice and cows what Ian Wilmut did for Dolly, and other creatures are bound to join the cloned menagerie in the coming year.

Human cloning, on the other hand, may be technically feasible but legally and emotionally more difficult. Still, one day it will happen. The ability to reset body cells to a pristine, undeveloped state could give doctors exactly the same advantages they would get from stem cells: the potential to make healthy body tissues of all sorts, and thus to cure disease. That could prove to be a true "miracle cure".

41. The writer holds that the potential to make healthy body tissues will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aggravate moral issues of human cloning
- B. bring great benefits to human beings
- C. help scientists decode body instructions
- D. involve employing surgical instruments

42. The word "rejuvenated" ( Para. 5 ) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. modified
- B. re-collected
- C. classified
- D. reactivated

43. The research at the University of Wisconsin is mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the isolation of stem cells
- B. the effects of gene therapies
- C. the advantages of human cloning
- D. the limitations of tissue replacements

44. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- A. The principle of gene therapy is applicable to that of cloning.
- B. The isolation of stem cells is too difficult to be feasible.
- C. It is reasonable for all body instructions to be activated.
- D. Cloned animals will eventually take control of the world.

## Text 2

What our society suffers from most today is the absence of consensus about what it and life in it ought to be; such consensus cannot be gained from society's present stage, or from fantasies about what it ought to be. For that the present is too close and too diversified, and the future too uncertain, to make believable claims about it. A consensus in the present hence can be achieved only through a shared understanding of the past, as Homer's epics informed those who lived centuries



later what it meant to be Greek, and by what images and ideals they were to live their lives and organize their societies.

Most societies derive consensus from a long history, a language all their own, a common religion, common ancestry. The myths by which they live are based on all of these. But the United States is a country of immigrants, coming from a great variety of nations. Lately, it has been emphasized that an asocial, narcissistic personality has become characteristic of Americans, and that it is this type of personality that makes for the lack of well-being, because it prevents us from achieving consensus that would counteract a tendency to withdraw into private worlds. In this study of narcissism, Christopher Lash says that modern man, "tortured by self-consciousness, turns to new therapies not to free himself of his personal worries but to find meaning and purpose in life, to find something to live for". There is widespread distress because national morale has declined, and we have lost an earlier sense of national vision and purpose.

Contrary to rigid religions or political beliefs, as are found in totalitarian societies, our culture is one of the great individual differences, at least in principle and in theory; but this leads to disunity, even chaos. Americans believe in the value of diversity, but just because our is a society based on individual diversity, it needs consensus about some dominating ideas more than societies based on uniform origin of their citizens. Hence, if we are to have consensus, it must be based on a myth—a vision about a common experience, a conquest that made us Americans, as the myth about the conquest of Troy formed the Greeks. Only a common myth can offer relief from the fear that life is without meaning or purpose. Myths permit us to examine our place in the world by comparing it to a shared idea. Myths are shared fantasies that form the tie that binds the individual to other members of his group. Such myths help to ward off feelings of isolations, guilt, anxiety, and purposelessness—in short, they combat isolation and the breakdown of social standards and values.

45. In the eyes of the author, the greatest trouble with the US society may lie in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the non-existence of consensus on the forms of the society should take
- B. the lack of divergence over the common organizations of social life
- C. the non-acceptance of a society based on individual diversity
- D. the pervasive distress caused by national morale decline

46. The asocial personality of Americans may stem from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the absence of a common religion and ancestry
- B. the multiracial constituents of the US society
- C. the want of a shared myths they possess in life
- D. the counterbalance to narcissistic personality

47. Homer's epics is mentioned in Paragraph 1 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exemplify the contributions made by ancient poets
- B. illustrate the role of shared fantasies about society
- C. show an ideal stage of eternal social progress
- D. make known myths of what a society ought to be



## Text 3

The early retirement of experienced workers is seriously harming the U. S. economy, according to a new report from the Hudson Institute, a public policy research organization. Currently, many older experienced workers retire at an early age. According to the recently issued statistics, 79 percent of qualified workers begin collecting retirement benefits at age 62; if that trend continues, there will be a labor shortage that will hinder the economic growth in the twenty-first century.

Older Americans constitute an increasing proportion of the population, according to the U. S. Census Bureau, and the population of those over age 65 will grow by 60% between 2001 and 2020. During the same period, the group aged 18 to 44 will increase by only 4%. Keeping older skilled workers employed, even part time, would increase U. S. economic output and strengthen the tax base; but without significant policy reforms, massive early retirement among baby boomers seems more likely.

Retirement at age 62 is an economically rational decision today. Social Security and Medicaid earnings limits and tax penalties subject our most experienced workers to marginal tax rates as high as 67%. Social Security formulas encourage early retirement. Although incomes usually rise with additional years of work, any pay increases after the 35-year mark result in higher social Security taxes but only small increases in benefits.

Hudson Institute researchers believe that federal tax and benefit policies are at fault and reforms are urgently needed, but they disagree with the popular proposal that much older Americans will have to work because Social Security will not support them and that baby boomers are not saving enough for retirement. According to the increase in 401 (k) and Keogh retirement plans, the ongoing stock market on Wall Street, and the likelihood of large inheritances, there is evidence that baby boomers will reach age 65 with greater financial assets than previous generations.

The Hudson institute advocates reforming government policies that now discourage work and savings, especially for older worker. Among the report's recommendations: Tax half of all Social Security benefits, regardless of other income; provide 8% larger benefits for each year beyond 65; and permit workers nearing retirement to negotiate compensation packages that may include a lower salary but with greater healthcare benefits. However, it may take real and fruitful planning to find the right solution to the early retirement of older experienced workers; any measures taken must be allowed to prolong the serviceability of older experienced workers.

48. According to Hudson Institute researchers, the effect of the early retirement of qualified workers in the U. S. economy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. constructive      B. significant      C. inconclusive      D. detrimental

49. The older experienced workers in America tend to retire early because their prolonged service may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do harm to younger generations      B. end up with few or no benefits  
C. give play to their potentials      D. shed light on social trends

50. The second paragraph is written chiefly to show that \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. there will be an acute labor shortage in the near future
- B. baby-boomers contribute much to the U. S. economic output
- C. government policies concerning older people are out-dated
- D. older workers are enthusiastic about collecting social benefits

II. Read the following passage carefully and then paraphrase the numbered and underlined parts. (“Paraphrase” means “to explain the meaning in your own Word”.)(15%) Put your answer in the ANSWER SHEET.

### Genius

The greatest results in life are attained by simple means, and the exercise of ordinary qualities. The common life of every day, with its cares, necessities, and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind; and (51) its most beaten paths provide the true worker with abundant scope for effort and room for self-improvement. (52) The road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steadfast well-doing; and they who are the most persistent, and work in the truest spirit, will usually be the most successful.

Fortune has often been blamed for her blindness; but fortune is not so blind as men are. (53) Those who look into practical life will find that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious, as the winds and waves are on the side of the best navigators. In the pursuit of even the highest branches of human inquiry, the commoner qualities are found the most useful—such as common sense, attention, application, and perseverance.

Genius may not be necessary, though even genius of the highest sort does not disdain the use of these ordinary qualities. (54) The very greatest men have been among the least believers in the power of genius, and as worldly wise and persevering as successful men of the commoner sort. (55) Some have even defined genius to be only common sense intensified. A distinguished teacher and resident of a college spoke of it as the power of making efforts. John Foster held it to be the power of lighting one's own fire. Buffon said of genius “it is patience”.

### Part IV Cloze Test(10%)

**Direction:** Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with one suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answer in the ANSWER SHEET.

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases (56) \_\_\_\_\_ the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be (57) \_\_\_\_\_ in our past experiences, which are brought into the present (58) \_\_\_\_\_ memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep (59) \_\_\_\_\_ available for later use. It includes not only “remembering” things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is (60) \_\_\_\_\_ when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.



Memory (61) \_\_\_\_\_ not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer (62) \_\_\_\_\_ that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100,000 "words"—ready for (63) \_\_\_\_\_ use. An average American teenager probably recognizes the meanings of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total (64) \_\_\_\_\_ of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of facts and places that the teenager can recognize on sight. The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and (65) \_\_\_\_\_ of words.

- |                     |                |                  |                |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 56. A. of           | B. to          | C. for           | D. on          |
| 57. A. kept         | B. found       | C. sought        | D. stored      |
| 58. A. by           | B. from        | C. with          | D. in          |
| 59. A. experiences  | B. bases       | C. observations  | D. information |
| 60. A. called       | B. taken       | C. involved      | D. included    |
| 61. A. exists       | B. appears     | C. affects       | D. seems       |
| 62. A. to           | B. with        | C. against       | D. for         |
| 63. A. progressive  | B. instructive | C. instant       | D. protective  |
| 64. A. deal         | B. number      | C. mount         | D. amount      |
| 65. A. combinations | B. corrections | C. coordinations | D. collections |

## 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:

eg. 1 (66) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

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

eg. 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)

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

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

## Passage 1

### How to Get Preserved as a Fossil

(66) Unfortunately the changes of any animal become a fossil are not very great, and (67) the chances of a fossil then being discovered many thousand of years later are even less. (68) It is not



surprising that all the millions of animals that have lived in the past, (69) we actually have fossils of only very few.

(70) There are several ways into which animals and plants may become fossilized. (71) First, it is essential that the remains are buried, as though dead animals and plants are quickly destroyed (72) if they remain exposed the air. Plants rot, while insects and hyenas eat the flesh and bones of animals. (73) Finally, the few remaining bones soon disintegrate the hot sun and pouring rain. If buried in suitable conditions, however, animal and plant remains will be preserved. (74) The same chemicals change sand and silt into hard rock will also enter the animal and plant remains and make them hard too. (75) When this happens, we say that they become fossilized.

## Part VI Writing (15%)

**Directions:** A. Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of about 250 ~ 300 words.

B. Your essay should meet the requirements below:

(1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning.

(2) point out the problem and give your comments.

C. Your essay must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.



## 参考答案与解析

### Part II Structure and Written Expression

21. B concede 意为“让步”; conform(to) 意为“遵守”; comply(with) 意为“遵从”; confront 意为“使面对, 对抗”。本句话意思是: 要求遵守校规。B 项符合题意, 如: conform to the customs of society(遵守社会习俗)。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 B。
22. B principle 意为“原则”; principal 意为“主要的, 首要的”; potential 意为“潜在的”; primitive 意为“原始的”。本句话意思是: 一旦主要的矛盾被抓住了, 所有问题都将迎刃而解。B 项符合题意, 如: the principal rivers of a country (一个国家的主要河流)。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 B。



23. A reservation 意为“预约, 预定”; punctuality 意为“准时”; compliment 意为“恭维”; clarity 意为“清楚”。本句话空格处表达的意思是: 你得预定。A 项符合题意。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 A。
24. D habit 意为“习惯”; custom 意为“风俗”; practice 意为“实习, 实践”; routine 意为“常规(的)”。本句话意思是: “我九点钟到, 教课教到十二点半, 然后吃饭; 那是我上午的例行做法。D 项符合题意。如: Will you go to the routine meeting instead of me? (你代我去参加这次例会好吗?) 其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 D。
25. A attributed(to) 意为“归因于”; contributed(to) 意为“捐献”; acknowledged 意为“承认”; pledged 意为“保证”。本句话意思是: “大卫说他们公司之所以获得成功是全体员工的团结和坚持不懈努力工作的结果”。A 项符合题意。如: delays attributed to snow (因下雪而耽搁)。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 A。
26. B blending 意为“混合”; integrating 意为“结合, 使成一体”; mingling 意为“混合”; incorporating 意为“合并”。本题中, B 项符合题意。如: The teachers are trying to integrate all the children into society. (教师们正努力使所有的孩子都与社会融为一体)。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 B。
27. C descended 意为“下降, 遗传”; contented 意为“满足的”; consented 意为“同意”; ascended 意为“攀登, 上升”。本句话意思是: 我问妈妈我是否能出去, 她同意了。C 项符合题意。如: Has the minister consented to have his speech printed? (部长已同意印发他的讲话了吗?) 其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 C。
28. B muddled 意为“混乱的”; cluttered 意为“杂乱的”; distributed 意为“分布的”; scattered 意为“分散的”。本句话意思是: 乱七八糟地堆着旧家具。B 项符合题意。如: His desk is cluttered up with old books. (他的桌子上乱糟糟地堆满旧书。) 其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 B。
29. D respectably 意为“体面地”; respectfully 意为“关系, 说到”; respectively 意为“分别地”; respectfully 意为“尊敬地”。本句话意思是: 难道你对父母说话时不能再尊敬些吗? D 项符合题意。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 D。
30. A seemingly 意为“表面上的”; satisfactorily 意为“满意的”; uniformly 意为“统一的”; universally 意为“完全的, 普遍的”。本句话意思是: 一些表面上的幸运只会给我们带来麻烦。A 项符合题意。其他三项都与题意不符。因此本题答案为 A。
31. B have trouble(in)doing sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“做某事有困难”, 短语中介词 in 可以省略。如: Andy is one of the students who have trouble making up their mind. (安迪是一个优柔寡断的学生。) Northerners usually have trouble understanding the southerners' accents. (通常北方人难以听懂南方人的口音。) 因此本题答案为 B。
32. D “be used to”作“习惯于”讲时, 其中 to 为介词, 后可跟动名词或动名词的复合结构(即“名词所有格+动名词”)。如: He is used to bellowing at his children. (他习惯对孩子大吼大叫。) He is not used to being spoken to like that. (他不习惯别人用那种方式和他说话。) 因此本题答案为 D。
33. B It's no use doing sth. 是固定搭配, 常用于口语中, 意为“做……是没有用的”, 通常要用动名词的一般式, 如: It's no use crying over spilt milk. (覆水难收。) It's no use talk-





- ing to him about it. (这件事情跟他谈没有用。)该句型也可用动名词的复合结构,指出动作的行为主体,如: It's no use your pretending that you didn't know the rules. (假装不懂规则对你无用。)It's no use our learning theory without practice. (我们只学理论而不付诸实践是徒劳无益的。)由此可见, B 项为正确答案。该句型中的形式主语 it 一般不能引出主语从句,不能用动名词的完成式,更不能用不定式的完成式,故 A, C 和 D 都不正确。因此本题答案为 B。
34. C for 在这里意为“虽然, 尽管”, 相当于 in spite of, notwithstanding, 如: For all his efforts, he didn't succeed. (虽然他尽了力, 但还是没有成功。)at, in 和 on 则没有这种意义和用法。因此本题答案为 C。
35. A “prefer A to B”相当于“like A better than B”, 如: I prefer quality to quantity. (我宁要质量好而不求数量多。)Nowadays children prefer TV to reading. (如今儿童喜欢看电视, 而不喜欢读书。)I know that you prefer tea to coffee. (我知道与咖啡相比你更喜欢喝茶。)因此本题答案为 A。
36. D 根据句子结构我们可以看出, 该处应使用分词短语, 表示原因, 因此 A 和 B 应予以排除。又因为 free 和 balloon 具有逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以 C 也可以排除。此处使用过去分词表示动作的被动和完成, 如: Influenced by his example, they performed countless good deeds. (在他的事迹影响下, 他们做了无数的好事。)因此本题答案为 D。
37. A before, from 和 since 与 quite recently 连用, 不符合语法; before quite recently 一般要与过去完成时连用; from (since) quite recently 一般要与现在完成进行时连用。until 用在否定句中表示“直到……才”之意, 如: It was not until the beginning of the century that man began to realize that it was the brain not the heart that was the center of mind. (直到本世纪初, 人们才逐渐认识到是大脑而不是心脏是思维活动的中心。)因此本题答案为 A。
38. C 过去分词 given 有时可以作介词, 后跟名词, 可作“如果有”讲, 相当于“with”, 如: Given much more time, he would have done it much better. (如果给他更多的时间, 他会做得更好。)Given good weather, our ship will reach Bombay Friday. (假如天气好, 我们的船星期五就会到达孟买。)Given the opportunity, he might well have become an outstanding painter. (如果有机会, 他也能成为一位杰出的画家。)因此本题答案为 C。
39. D 当 at no time, by no means, hardly, in no case, in no time, in no way, in vain, neither, never, no sooner, nor, not once, not only, not until, on no account, rarely, seldom, under no condition, under no circumstances 等具有否定意义的词、短语或从句位于句首且做状语时, 主谓要颠倒, 如: Not only does she sing like an angel, but also dances divinely. (她不但歌唱得像天使一样, 而且舞跳得也跟天仙一般。)由此可见 D 为正确答案。
40. B 过去分词短语做状语一般要和句子的主语有逻辑上的动宾关系, 但是, 有时句子中的过去分词虽然和句子主语不是逻辑上的动宾关系, 但却符合语法, 因为这些过去分词功能相当于一个连词或介词, given 就是其中之一。given 可用作介词, 意为“考虑到, 假定, 假如”, 如: Given the weather, the football game was quite good. (考虑到天气因素, 这场足球赛踢得相当不错。)Given that he was still a boy, I forgave him. (考虑到他还是个孩子, 我就原谅他了。)因此本题答案为 B。
41. B 题干问: “作者认为制造健康的身体组织的这种潜能将会……”。文章开宗明义, 在第 1 自然段讲述到, 如果我们掌握了基因的科学, 将会对人类有极大的好处, 此外第 3