

武汉大学 李应清 编著

最新考博英语

真题及模拟试题精解

考博英语试题

中国的 GRE

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Historical English Qualification Test Papers for
Ph.D. Candidates and Newly Simulated Ones with
Answers and Annotations

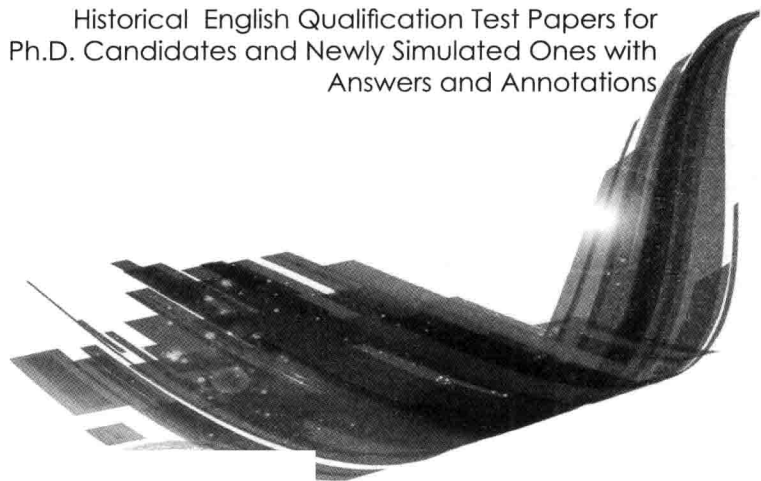
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前 言

《最新考博英语真题及模拟试题精解》的编写原则是与时俱进,不断创新,以便更好地为广大考生服务。为迎接2015年的考博潮,追踪最新命题趋势,揭示命题轨迹,编者精选了四套模拟试题,收录了2004—2014年武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题和湖北省博士研究生入学考试英语联考试题。每套模拟试题和真题后均附有答案及注解,供广大考生或考博英语辅导班授课教师参考。在精选的四套模拟试题中,前两套的题型与武汉大学2004年以来的博士研究生入学考试英语题型保持一致;后两套的题型与2010年以来湖北省博士研究生入学考试英语联考的新题型保持一致。前两套题的题型是阅读理解、英译汉、汉译英和作文;后两套题的题型是阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉、汉译英、小作文和大作文。该书不仅对参加独立命题的武汉大学、华中科技大学、中国地质大学(武汉)、武汉理工大学和中南财经政法大学的考生有一定的参考价值,而且对参加湖北联考的院校,如华中师范大学、华中农业大学、湖北大学、中南民族大学、武汉科技大学、湖北中医药大学、武汉体育学院和武汉工程大学,以及在武汉的军事院校的考生也有一定的参考价值。本书还可供国内其他院校的考生参考。该书的编辑、出版和发行工作始终得到湖北科学技术出版社的大力支持,借此机会向有关人员表达诚挚的谢意。

亲爱的考生,考博英语能提高你的语言技能。例如,阅读理解能提高数字推理(numerical reasoning)、语法推理(grammatical reasoning)、语义推理(semantic reasoning)和逻辑推理(logical reasoning)的能力,英译汉、汉译英和作文能提高英汉两种语言的表达能力,提高英语水平无疑有利于你事业的可持续发展。

本书在《最新考博英语模拟试题精解》前八版的基础上作了一些改进,采用新书名是为了让它更好地反映本书的内容。虽然编者付出了艰辛的努力,但错误和疏漏在所难免,欢迎广大考生提出宝贵意见,以便在未来的版本中及时修订。

编者于武汉大学
2015年1月

Preface

Historical English Qualification Test Papers for Ph. D. Candidates and Newly Simulated Ones with Answers and Annotations is based on the eight editions of the former *Newly Simulated English Qualification Test Papers for Ph. D. Candidates with Answers and Annotations*. The new title is used to better reflect the contents of this book. It contains four simulated test papers for Ph. D. candidates. In the first two, there are such question types as Reading Comprehension, English-Chinese Translation, Chinese-English Translation and English Writing. In the last two, the question types range from Reading Comprehension, Cloze, English-Chinese Translation, Chinese-English Translation to English Writing. The first two adapt mainly to Wuhan University; the last two are mainly suitable for the other institutions of higher learning in Hubei Province. In this book, there are eleven qualification test papers for the Ph. D. candidates of Wuhan University and eleven qualification test papers for Ph. D. candidates of other universities in Hubei Province. All these test papers have answers and annotations at the end of them. Undoubtedly, they also function as reference materials for examinees wishing to become Ph. D. candidates of other universities outside Hubei Province.

Dear examinees, the making of a Ph. D. candidate is a test of an individual's self-recognition, social cognition, psychological cognition and linguistic cognition. The wise eye can discern those to their taste from among a sea of reference materials and training courses. I believe that you put your faith in officially published materials rather than "internally circulated materials", which are likely to be expensive as well as misleading. If you are desirous of purchasing this book but it is not available in your area, you can turn to on-line shopping. A copy is available by typing the Chinese name of this book or the author's name via Taobao. com, Amazon. com, Dangdang. com and Jingdong. com. If this book can play a guiding role in realizing your dream of becoming a Ph. D. candidate, then my toiling and moiling is rewarding. At last, I would like to avail myself of this special opportunity to thank those who have made contributions to the compilation, publication and distribution of this book. If the reading audience have comments, suggestions and even criticisms beneficial to the future editions, they are expected not to hesitate to give them as a token of their concern for my book because I don't want mine to be an overreactive one or an underreactive one but one with a proper response to English qualification test for Ph. D. candidates. If you have any questions, please dial 18971656159.

The editor from Wuhan University

January, 2015

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Practice Examination 1

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Questions 1—4 are based on the following passage:

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the dollar value of finished goods and services produced by an economy during a given period, serves as the chief indicator of the economic well-being of the United States. The GDP assumes that the economic significance of goods and services lies solely in their price, and that these goods and services add to the national well-being, not because of any intrinsic value they may possess, but simply because they were produced and bought. Additionally, only those goods and services involved in monetary transactions are included in the GDP. Thus, the GDP ignores the economic utility of such things as a clean environment and cohesive families and communities. It is therefore not merely coincidental, since national policies in capitalist and noncapitalist countries alike are dependent on indicators such as the GDP that both the environment and the social structure have been eroded in recent decades. Not only does the GDP mask this erosion, it can actually portray it as an economic gain: an oil spill off a coastal region “adds” to the GDP because it generates commercial activity. In short, the nation’s central measure of economic well-being works like a calculating machine that adds but cannot subtract.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
 - A. identify ways in which the GDP could be modified so that it would serve as a more accurate indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
 - B. suggest that the GDP, in spite of certain shortcomings, is still the most reliable indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
 - C. examine crucial shortcomings of the GDP as an indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
 - D. argue that the growth of the United States economy in recent decades has diminished the effectiveness of the GDP as an indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence of the passage in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It describes an assumption about the GDP that is defended in the course of the passage.
 - B. It contributes to a discussion of the origins of the GDP.
 - C. It clarifies a common misconception about the use of the GDP.

- D. It identifies a major flaw in the GDP.
3. The passage implies that national policies that rely heavily on economic indicators such as the GDP tend to _____.
A. become increasingly capitalistic in nature
B. disregard the economic importance of environmental and social factors that do not involve monetary transactions
C. overestimate the amount of commercial activity generated by environmental disasters
D. overestimate the economic significance of cohesive families and communities
4. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following assessments of the GDP as an indicator of the economic well-being of the United States?
A. It masks social and environmental erosion more fully than the chief economic indicators of other nations.
B. It is based on inaccurate estimations of the prices of many goods and services.
C. It overestimates the amount of commercial activity that is generated in the United States.
D. It does not take into account the economic utility of certain environmental and social conditions.

Questions 5—8 are based on the following passage:

Coral reefs are one of the most fragile, biologically complex, and diverse marine ecosystems on Earth. This ecosystem is one of the fascinating paradoxes of the biosphere: how do clear, and thus nutrient-poor, waters support such prolific and productive communities? Part of the answer lies within the tissues of the corals themselves. Symbiotic cells of algae known as zooxanthellae carry out photosynthesis using the metabolic wastes of the coral, thereby producing food for themselves, for their coral hosts, and even for other members of the reef community. This symbiotic process allows organisms in the reef community to use sparse nutrient resources efficiently.

Unfortunately for coral reefs, however, a variety of human activities are causing worldwide degradation of shallow marine habitats by adding nutrients to the water. Agriculture, slash-and-burn land clearing, sewage disposal and manufacturing that create waste by-products all increase nutrient loads in these waters. Typical symptoms of reef decline are destabilized herbivore populations and an increasing abundance of algae and filter-feeding animals. Declines in reef communities are consistent with observations that nutrient input is increasing in direct proportion to growing human populations, thereby threatening reef communities sensitive to subtle changes in nutrient input to their waters.

5. The passage is primarily concerned with _____.
A. describing the effects of human activities on algae in coral reefs
B. explaining how human activities are posing a threat to coral reef communities
C. discussing the process by which coral reefs deteriorate in nutrient-poor waters
D. explaining how coral reefs produce food for themselves
6. The passage suggests which of the following about coral reef communities?
A. Coral reef communities may actually be more likely to thrive in waters that are

- relatively low in nutrients.
- B. The nutrients on which coral reef communities thrive are only found in shallow waters.
 - C. Human population growth has led to changing ocean temperatures, which threatens coral reef communities.
 - D. The growth of coral reef communities tends to destabilize underwater herbivore populations.
7. According to the passage, which of the following is a factor that is threatening the survival of coral reef communities?
- A. The waters they inhabit contain few nutrient resources.
 - B. A decline in nutrient input is disrupting their symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae
 - C. The degraded waters of their marine habitats have reduced their ability to carry out photosynthesis
 - D. Waste by-products result in an increase in nutrient input to reef communities.
8. It can be inferred from the passage that the author describes coral reef communities as paradoxical most likely for which of the following reasons?
- A. They are thriving even though human activities have depleted the nutrients in their environment.
 - B. They are able to survive in spite of an overabundance of algae inhabiting their waters.
 - C. They are able to survive in an environment with limited food resources.
 - D. Their metabolic wastes contribute to the degradation of the waters that they inhabit.

Questions 9–12 are based on the following passage:

Although genetic mutations in bacteria and viruses can lead to epidemics, some epidemics are caused by bacteria and viruses that have undergone no significant genetic change. In analyzing the latter, scientists have discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics. Poliomyelitis, for example, emerged as an epidemic in the United States in the twentieth century; by then, modern sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio until adolescence or adulthood, at which time polio infection produced paralysis. Previously, infection had occurred during infancy, when it typically provided lifelong immunity without paralysis. Thus, the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic. Another example is Lyme disease, which is caused by bacteria that are transmitted by deer ticks. It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deer's habitat. Similarly, an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950's because of ecological changes that caused *Aedes aegypti*, the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate. The stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic because of the inadvertent introduction and wide dissemination of another mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*.

9. The passage suggests that a lack of modern sanitation would make which of the following

most likely to occur?

- A. An outbreak of Lyme disease.
 - B. An outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever.
 - C. An epidemic of typhoid.
 - D. An epidemic of paralytic polio among infants
10. According to the passage, the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950's occurred for which of the following reasons?
- A. The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* was newly introduced into Asia.
 - B. The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* became more numerous.
 - C. The mosquito *Aedes albopictus* became infected with the dengue virus.
 - D. Individuals who would normally acquire immunity to the dengue virus as infants were not infected until later in life.
11. It can be inferred from the passage that Lyme disease has become prevalent in parts of the United States because of which of the following?
- A. The inadvertent introduction of Lyme disease bacteria to the United States.
 - B. The inability of modern sanitation methods to eradicate Lyme disease bacteria.
 - C. A genetic mutation in Lyme disease bacteria that makes them more virulent.
 - D. It replaced *Aedes aegypti* in Asia when ecological changes altered *Aedes aegypti*'s habitat.
12. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A paradox is stated, discussed and left unresolved.
 - B. Two opposing explanations are presented, argued, and reconciled.
 - C. A theory is proposed and is then followed by descriptions of three experiments that support the theory.
 - D. A generalization is stated and is then followed by three instances that support the generalization.

Questions 13–16 are based on the following passage:

The new school of political history that emerged in the 1960s and 1970s sought to go beyond the traditional focus of political historians on leaders and government institutions by examining directly the political practices of ordinary citizens. Like the old approach, however, this new approach excluded women. The very techniques these historians used to uncover mass political behavior in the nineteenth-century United State—quantitative analyses of election returns, for example—were useless in analyzing the political activities of women, who were denied the vote until 1920.

By redefining “political activity,” historian Paula Baker has developed a political history that includes women. She concludes that among ordinary citizens, political activism by women in the nineteenth century prefigured trends in twentieth-century politics. Defining “politics” as “any action taken to affect the course of behavior of government or of the community,” Baker concludes that, while voting and holding office were restricted to men, women in the nineteenth century organized themselves into societies committed to social issues such as temperance and poverty. In other words, Baker contends, women

activists were early practitioners of nonpartisan, issue-oriented politics and thus were more interested in enlisting lawmakers, regardless of their party affiliation, on behalf of certain issues than in ensuring that one party or another won an election. In the twentieth century, more men drew closer to women's ideas about politics and took up modes of issue-oriented politics that Baker sees women as having pioneered.

13. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.
- A. enumerate reasons why both traditional scholarly methods and newer scholarly methods have limitations
 - B. identify a shortcoming in a scholarly approach and describe an alternative approach
 - C. provide empirical data to support a long-held scholarly assumption
 - D. compare two scholarly publications on the basis of their authors' backgrounds
14. It can be inferred that the author of the passage quotes Baker directly in the second paragraph primarily in order to _____.
- A. clarify a position before providing an alternative of that position
 - B. differentiate between a novel definition and traditional definitions
 - C. provide an example of a point agreed on by different generations of scholars
 - D. provide an example of the prose style of an important historian
15. Which of the following best describes the structure of the first paragraph of the passage?
- A. Two scholarly approaches are compared, and a shortcoming common to both is identified.
 - B. Two rival schools of thought are contrasted, and a third is alluded to.
 - C. An outmoded scholarly approach is described, and a corrective approach is called for.
 - D. An argument is outlined, and counterarguments are mentioned.
16. The information in the passage suggests that a pre-1960s political historian would have been most likely to undertake which of the following studies?
- A. An analysis of voting trends among women voters of the 1920's.
 - B. A study of male voters' gradual ideological shift from party politics to issue-oriented politics.
 - C. A biography of an influential nineteenth-century minister of foreign affairs.
 - D. An analysis of narratives written by previously unrecognized women activists.

Questions 17–20 are based on the following passage:

At the end of the nineteenth century, a rising interest in Native American customs and an increasing desire to understand Native American culture prompted ethnologists to begin recording the life stories of Native Americans. Ethnologists had a distinct reason for wanting to hear the stories; they were after linguistic or anthropological data that would supplement their own field observations, and they believed that the personal stories, even of a single individual, could increase their understanding of the cultures that they had been observing from without. In addition, many ethnologists at the turn of the century believed that Native American manners and customs were rapidly disappearing, and that it was important to preserve for posterity as much information as could be adequately recorded before the cultures disappeared forever.

There were, however, arguments against this method as a way of acquiring accurate information. Franz Boas, for example, described autobiographies as being of "limited value, and useful chiefly for the study of perversion of truth by memory," while Paul Radin contended that investigators rarely spent enough time with the tribes they were observing, and inevitably derived results too tinged by the investigator's own emotional tone to be reliable.

Even more importantly, as these life stories transformed from the traditional oral mode to recorded written form, much was inevitably lost. Editors often decided what elements were significant to the field research on a given tribe. Native Americans recognized that the essence of their lives could not be communicated in English and that events they thought significant were often deemed unimportant by their interviewers. Indeed, the very act of telling their stories could force Native American narrators to distort their cultures, as taboos had to be broken to speak the names of dead relatives crucial to their family stories.

Despite all of this, autobiography remains a useful tool for ethnological research; such personal reminiscences and impressions, incomplete as they may be, are likely to throw more light on the working of the mind and emotions than any amount of speculation from an ethnologist or ethnological theorist from another culture.

17. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. The historical backgrounds of two currently used research methods are chronicled.
 - B. The validity of the data collected by using two different research methods is compared.
 - C. The usefulness of a research method is questioned and then a new method is proposed.
 - D. The use of a method is described and the limitations of the results obtained are discussed.
18. Information in the passage suggests that which of the following may be a possible way to eliminate bias in the editing of life stories?
- A. Basing all inferences made about the culture on an ethnological theory.
 - B. Eliminating all of the emotion-laden information reported by the informant.
 - C. Translating the informant's words into the researcher's language.
 - D. Reporting all of the information that the informant provides regardless of the investigator's personal opinion about its intrinsic value.
19. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to _____.
- A. question an explanation
 - B. correct a misconception
 - C. critique a methodology
 - D. discredit an idea
20. It can be inferred from the passage that a characteristic of the ethnological research on Native Americans conducted during the eighteenth century was the use of which of the following?
- A. Investigators familiar with the culture under study.
 - B. A language other than the informant's for recording life stories.
 - C. Life stories as the ethnologist's primary source of information.
 - D. Complete transcriptions of informants' descriptions of tribal beliefs.

Part II English-Chinese Translation (20%)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese and write your translations on the ANSWER SHEET.

Are you really in love? How do you know the difference between love and infatuation? This is often difficult to determine, for there are no set rules surrounding the definitions of love or infatuation. Romantic love is very much a part of the American way of life and many expect that some day “it” is going to hit them and they will know they are in love.

What are some of the differences between love and infatuation?

21. Genuine love is more likely to involve a process of “growing” in love rather than “falling” in love. This may sound terribly unromantic to some who are used to hearing talk about “falling in love” or being “head over heels in love”. This “falling” is often infatuation, and the sheer emotion of “falling” in love often blinds a person to the imperfections of the loved one. We tend to think of the loved one as “perfect”, “ideal”, or some other divine image. Real love sees the total person—both the “perfection” and the imperfection. Infatuation, then, is a sudden, emotional sense that one has discovered the “perfect” lover. On the other hand, love realizes imperfections and grows with the acceptance of those imperfections.

Love leads a person to a feeling of security and trust in the loved one. It usually involves a feeling of mutual benefit arising from the new relationship. “We are able to solve our problems together” is the feeling of love, rather than “Please love me because I need you.” “We are able to solve our problems together” is the feeling of love, rather than “Please love me because I need you.”

22. Infatuation often entails feelings of insecurity whenever the “lovers” are separated: feelings of doubt, fickleness, uncertainty, and fear of loss often accompany Infatuation. “What will I do if I lose him?” and “I wonder if she really means it when she says she loves me?” express the feelings of infatuation, in such a setting a lasting love does not have a chance to develop.

23. Infatuation tends to be more manipulative than love because a lasting feeling of relationship probably has not developed, so that the individuals are still concerned mainly about their own needs and satisfactions. Conversely, in love, the feeling of relationship is genuine and sincere so that concern for the other person evolves naturally.

24. Physical attraction is an important part of both infatuation and love, but the superficial attraction is less important in love, for the couple experiencing love usually will build their relationship on a broader basis than mere physical attraction.

Part III Chinese-English Translation (20%)

Directions: Translate the following passage into English and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

国际形势正处在深刻变化之中, 和平与发展仍然是当今时代的主题。世界多极化和经济全球化的趋势继续在曲折中发展, 科技进步日新月异, 为各国发展带来了新的机遇。但

是,影响和平与发展的不稳定、不确定因素也在增加,地区冲突、恐怖主义、南北差距、环境恶化、贸易壁垒等问题,使人类和平与发展的事业也面临着严峻挑战。

维护世界和平、促进共同发展是各国人民的共同心愿。中国人民愿同各国人民一道,推动建立公正合理的国际政治经济新秩序,提倡国际关系民主化,尊重世界多样性,促进树立新安全观,努力实现全球经济均衡可持续发展。中国人民对世界上仍陷于战火、冲突、饥饿、贫困等苦难的人民怀着深切同情,衷心祝愿他们早日走上和平发展之路,并愿为他们提供力所能及的帮助。我相信,只要各国人民和有远见的政治家,从人类的前途命运和共同利益出发,以合作谋和平,以合作促发展,携手克服前进道路上的困难,我们就一定能够共同创造人类的美好未来。

Part IV Writing (20%)

Directions: In this part, you are required to write a composition entitled *My Chinese Dream*. Write at least 200 words.

Practice Examination 1 答案与注解

Part I Reading Comprehension

1. 答案是 C。本文主要目的是审视作为美国经济福利指标的国民生产总值的重大缺陷。文章最后一句说,总之,美国经济福利的重要措施起计算机的作用,只做加法不做减法。

2. 答案是 D。以下哪个句子最恰当地概括第二句在全文语境中的作用? 它断定 GDP 的一个重大缺陷。这句话的意思是:GDP 假设商品和服务的经济意义仅仅在于它们的价格,那些商品和服务增加全国的福利不是因为它们所具有的内在价值,而仅仅是因为它们生产出来以后被人购买。

3. 答案是 B。短文暗示,对 GDP 这样的经济指标依赖严重的国家政策漠视环境和社会因素的经济意义,而这些因素与货币交易没有直接的联系。根据短文第四句,GDP 忽视洁净的环境和有凝聚力的家庭及社区的经济效用。

4. 答案是 D。可以推断,作者会同意以下哪一条对作为美国经济福利的 GDP 的评价? 它没有考虑某些环境状况和社会状况的经济效用。文章第四句指出,GDP 忽视洁净的环境和有凝聚力的家庭及社区的经济效用性。

5. 答案是 B。本文主要解释人类活动如何给珊瑚礁群落造成威胁。根据第二段最后一句,珊瑚礁群落的衰落跟观测结果一致,营养输入不断增加,跟人口增长成正比,因此,威胁珊瑚礁群落,珊瑚礁群落对其水域营养输入的微妙变化感到敏感。

6. 答案是 A。就珊瑚礁群落而言,短文暗示了以下哪种观点? 实际上,珊瑚礁群落很可能在营养相对缺乏的水域生长茂盛。作者在第一段第二句提了一个问题:清澈且营养缺乏的水域是怎样养活富饶而且多产的珊瑚礁群落? 这就暗示珊瑚的生长不需要很多营养。

7. 答案是 D。根据短文,以下哪个因素威胁珊瑚礁群落的生存? 废弃的副产品导致珊瑚礁群落营养输入量的增长。根据第二段第二句,农业、刀耕火种式的拓荒、污水处理以及产生废弃副产品的制造业都给这些水域增添了营养负担。

8. 答案是 C。根据短文可以推断,很可能由于什么原因,作者把珊瑚礁群落说成是自相矛盾的生物? 它们能在食物资源有限的环境中生存。根据第一段最后一句,共生的过程能使珊瑚礁群落高效利用稀少的营养资源。

9. 答案是 C。短文暗示,缺乏现代卫生设备会使以下哪种病症很可能发生? 伤寒这种流行病。文中短语 the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics 让人想起卫生条件有助于防止伤寒这种流行病。反之,不卫生就有可能感染伤寒这种流行病。

10. 答案是 B。根据短文,为什么出血性登革热在 20 世纪 50 年代爆发? 埃及伊蚊越来越多。作者在最后一个例子中指出,20 世纪 50 年代,亚洲爆发了出血性登革热,因为生态变化导致传播登革热病毒的埃及伊蚊扩散。

11. 答案是 D。根据短文可以推测,由于什么原因莱姆病已在美国一些地区流行? 遭遇鹿蜱的人数在增加。作者在第二个例子中指出,莱姆病是由鹿蜱传播的细菌引起的。

12. 答案是 C。以下哪个句子最恰当地概括全文的结构? 首先提出一种理论,接下来叙述支持这种理论的三个实验。这是一道考查文章结构的题目。全文第一句是作者的论点,接下来他指出三个论据,他用 for example 列举了第一个例子,用 Another example 引出第二个例子,用 Similarly 引出第三个例子。

13. 答案是 B。短文的主要目的是确定一个学术研究方法的缺点并指出一种替代性的方法。在第一段,作者调查了两种探讨政治史的方法,两种方法都有同一缺陷:排斥女性。在第二段,作者对一种替代性的探讨政治史的方法进行了述评。

14. 答案是 B。可以推断,短文作者在第二段直接引用贝克的观点主要是为了区分一种全新的定义和传统的定义。第二段开头引用贝克的定义,强调她的定义是全新的,与其他历史学家采用的传统定义有很大的差异。

15. 答案是 A。以下哪个句子能最恰当地概括短文第一段的结构? 比较两种学术方法,识别出两种方法共有的缺陷。第一段将研究政治史的旧方法同研究政治史的新方法进行比较,前者强调领导人和政治机构,后者强调普通公民的政治行为。两种方法都有一个共同的缺点:分析问题,女性都受到排斥。

16. 答案是 C。短文信息让人想起,20 世纪 60 年代以前的政治史学家很可能从事以下哪种研究? 19 世纪一位有影响力的外交部长的传记。从第一段第一句可以看出,20 世纪 60 年代以前的政治史学派的研究焦点是政治领袖和政治机构。外交部长是政治人物,当然是 20 世纪 60 年代以前的政治史学家研究的范畴。

17. 答案是 D。以下哪一句最恰当地概括短文的结构? 讲述一种研究方法的使用情况,讨论所获结果的局限性。第一段介绍记录北美印第安人生活经历的方法,第二段和第三段指出了这种方法的不足。

18. 答案是 D。短文信息暗示以下哪种方法最有可能消除编辑传记过程中的偏见? 公布信息提供者提供的所有信息而不考虑调查者对信息内在价值的偏见。第三段第二句说,编辑往往裁定什么样的要素对研究一个部落至关重要。这说明,公布所有信息,而不只是公布观察者觉得重要的信息是一种可行的方法,能消除编辑传记过程中的偏见。

19. 答案是 C。整篇短文的主要目的是评论一种方法论。搜集生活经历被称为 a method (见第二段第一句)和 a tool (见最后一段第一句)。第一段介绍研究方法,中间的段落指出其弱点,最后一段重新肯定它的有用性。

20. 答案是 B。根据短文可以推断,19 世纪有关北美印第安人的民族学研究的一个特点是使用哪一种东西? 提供信息者的语言以外的语言,记录生活经历。根据第三段第三句,北美印第安人意识到他们生活的精髓无法用英语表达。这就说明,北美印第安人认为,英语无法表达他们的文化。因此,至少有部分调查者用英语记录印第安人的故事。

Part II English-Chinese Translation

21. 真正的爱情很可能是一种“渐入佳境”的过程,而不是“坠入爱河”的过程。对于常听人讲起“堕入情网”或“爱得死去活来”的人来说,这也许听起来极不浪漫。

22. 痴情往往必须承担这样的后果:两个情侣不在一起时,会深感不安。痴情往往会与狐疑之心、反复无常、捉摸不定、唯恐失恋相伴而生。

23. 痴情比爱情更倾向于控制对方,因为在双方尚未建立长久的情感时,各方关心的主要是自己的需求和满足。

24. 身体的吸引力是痴情和爱情的重要组成部分,但表面上的吸引力在恋爱中并非至关重要,因为相爱中的双方会建立起超越肌肤相亲的恋爱关系。

Part III Chinese-English Translation

The world is undergoing profound changes, but peace and development are still the