

中国社会科学院 研究生院博士研究生入学 考试英语试题及解析 (2007-2011)

张波 任华梨 王铁利
王鸥 赵洪宝 / 编著

English Entrance Examinations
for Ph.D Candidates



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中国社会科学院研究生英语系列教材

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第一部分 历年真题试卷

中国社会科学院研究生院博士研究生 入学考试英语试题说明

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》的有关规定,外国语是获得博士学位的考试科目。参加博士研究生入学应具备相应的外语水平,以适应博士研究生阶段的学习及研究的需要。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。”博士研究生英语入学考试的目的是检验考生是否具有攻读博士学位的英语水平。本大纲是根据国家教育部 1998 年博士研究生入学考试的有关文件精神而起草的。

考试类型与内容

本考试形式为笔试,总分 100 分,共包含 4 个部分:词汇(占 20%)、语法(占 20%)、阅读理解(占 30%)和翻译(占 30%)。

I. 词汇部分:主要测试考生是否具备在掌握基本语法知识的基础上理解句中关键词语的能力。要求考生理解性地掌握 8000 个常用单词以及 500 个常用词组和短语,能根据词根、词缀和构词法识别单词、派生词及近义词或同义词。此部分共分 A、B 两节。

A 节:考题共 10 题,每题 1 分。每题为一个含有一个画线部分的英文句子,要求考生从四个选项中选出一个与画线部分最接近的同义或近义词替代画线部分。例如:

For cancer cells destroy not only all rival cells, in their ruthless biological warfare, but also destroy the larger organization—the body itself—signing their

own suicide warrant.

- a. refined b. random c. merciless d. perpetual

(答案为 C。本题用四个选项中的一个替代画线部分,考察考生是否掌握画线词语的意思及用法。)

B 节:考题共 10 题,每题 1 分。每题为一个留有空白的英文句子,要求考生从四个选项中选出最佳答案填空。例如:

In North Dakota, which had barely an inch of rain in four months, there was no grass for cattle. farmers tramped their dusky fields watching their dwarfed stand of grain shrivel and _____.

- a. survive b. wail c. perish d. swell

(答案为 C。本题提供四个选项,其中只有一个选项完全符合句意的要求。首先要看懂基本句意,然后进行辨义,排除干扰项中词形相似、词义毫不相干的词。)

II. 语法部分:主要测试考生对标准英语书面语的理解能力以及运用语法的能力。要求考生能熟练地掌握和运用语法规则,理解语法结构复杂的长、难句子。此部分共分 A、B 两节。

A 节:考题共 10 题,每题 1 分。每题为一个留有空白的英文句子,要求考生从四个选项中选出最佳答案填空。例如:

It hardly needs _____ that being alive is one of the prerequisites for enjoying the freedom that Americans value so much.

- a. to mention b. mention c. mentioning d. being mentioned

(答案为 C。本题侧重考察考生的语法知识,needs mentioning 与 needs to be mentioned 意思相同,表示被动关系。)

B 节:考题共 10 题,每题 1 分。每题为一个含有一个画线部分的英文句子。要求考生从四个画线部分中找出错误的一个。例如:

改错:

To please no one I will prescribe a deadly drug, nor give advice which may cause his death. Nor will I give a woman a pessary to produce abortion. But I will preserve the purity of my life and my art.

(答案为 A。应改为 will I prescribe。本题测试考生的语法知识运用能力,To please no one 用在句首,后面应该接倒装句。)

III. 阅读理解部分:主要测试考生在规定时间内通过阅读获取相关信息的能力。考生需完成 4 篇社会科学题材的短文,约 2000~2500 词的阅读量,并就所给题目从四个选项中选出最佳答案。考题共 20 题,每题 1.5 分。此部分要求

考生:

1. 掌握中心思想、主要内容和重要细节;
2. 就原文内容进行一定的判断和推理;
3. 准确把握某些关键词和词组在上下文中的特定含义;
4. 领会作者观点和意图,判断作者的态度。

IV. 翻译部分:主要测试考生中英文互译能力。此部分共分 A、B 两节。

A 节:将英语翻译成汉语。本部分共 15 分。试题设计为一篇 500 词左右的英语短文。文章有一定难度,一般为社会科学题材的文章。要求考生在充分理解短文的基础上,将文中画线的 5 个部分翻译成汉语。每部分 3 分。要求译文:内容准确、完整,语言明白、通畅。考生应具备较扎实的英语语言基础和文化背景知识,以及一定的翻译技巧和翻译实践能力。

B 节:将汉语翻译成英语。本部分共 15 分。试题设计为 3~5 个独立的短小中文段落。每段 5 分。汉译英测试的重点是英语句型正确使用、词的搭配与选择、常用词语的表达以及基本的语法知识运用。要求表达正确、语言流畅、无重大语法错误。

希望本说明有助于考生了解中国社会科学院研究生院博士研究生入学考试英语试题的题型、题量、各题所占比例以及试卷的考察重点,在较短时间内提高英语水平,并祝各位考生在考试中取得理想成绩。

在此谨向参与本项工作的外国专家 Edwin Baak, James Oliver, David Quentin Dauthier, Lindsey Devillier, Luke Petschauer 表示感谢。

中国社会科学院研究生院外语教研室
2012 年 1 月

2007 年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷

2007 年 3 月 24 日 8:30—11:30

PART I : Vocabulary

Section A (10 points)

Directions: Choose the word that is the closest in meaning with the underlined word.

1. The public might well sanction a wider range of programming than would strictly be implied by the “gap-filling” approach, but this is not certain.
a. view b. approve c. coerce d. insist
2. Petrazzini’s main concern is not so much cultural homogenization associated with the spread of the Internet, but an exacerbation of the gap between young and old and between spread of the Internet.
a. uniformity b. discrepancy c. convention d. distinction
3. The history helps explain the vexing dispute between the European Union and the United States over the greatest threat to privacy yet conceived; the hundreds of millions of personal dossiers in computerized and networked databases.
a. troublesome b. astonishing c. everlasting d. conflicting
4. There were not personal goals, no desire to get ahead or to leave something behind. There were only God’s decrees to be faithfully carried out.
a. orders b. petitions c. prophets d. queries
5. Lee Ford and Dan Brooks, a London-based creative and development team,

came up with an“edgy” Volkswagen spot for a demo; a terrorist tries to deto-
nate a car bomb outside a crowded café.

- a. ignite b. stain c. impede d. ascribe
6. The music indicates the way in which Mozart was developing his ideas in 1773 as he attempted to shake off his reputation as a child prodigy and be taken seriously as a composer.
- a. bedlamite b. betrayer c. genius d. jailor
7. Kelly fought depression, her sister struggled against violent tendencies, and their only physical touches they'd ever known from their parents were abu-
sive.
- a. cordial b. fastidious c. sadistic d. absurd
8. Browse one of the websites that hosts them, like YouTube or Google Vides, and you'll see drunken karaoke, babies being born, plane crashes, freakish sports accidents and far, far stranger things.
- a. elegant b. fraternal c. frantic d. bizarre
9. There were still a few surprises, as a squeal here and there in the dark announced, but we did learn to “see with our feet” —lessons in trail Braille.
- a. divergence b. scream c. gradation d. strand
10. He hasn't analyzed why he tips so generously, but I think the proclivity stems from his high school years, when he worked as a busboy.
- a. predilection b. prosperity c. premeditation d. preamble

Section B (10 points)

Directions: Choose the answer that best fills in the blank.

11. In a competitive and fast-paced modern society, busy business executives are so _____ their work that they hardly know what the word *leisure* means.
- a. engrossed in b. exempt from c. skeptical of d. extraneous to
12. But the depth of a novel and the value of its artistic and ideological feature do not depend on the theme—either _____ or significant.

- a. versatile b. trivial c. preliminary d. alternate
13. It is always _____ in some ways, because if it were performed as a primitive fending-off or covering-up action, it would obviously be too transparent.
- a. scrupulous b. clamorous c. intrinsic d. camouflaged
14. She often remains coldly remote from him; probably his badly scarred face produced an involuntary feeling of _____ in his neighbor.
- a. discordance b. deliberation c. perversity d. repulsion
15. "For us it is a big and dark secret; to _____ it would be to jeopardize our future," confessed an aviaphobe who is currently undergoing therapy.
- a. divulge b. recall c. retain d. duplicate
16. The charitable acts of their boss used to be greatly praised by the people. However, ruthless company-downsizing drives and continued layoffs, coupled with rising pay for top managers, have made him look a good deal less _____.
- a. discourteous b. deliberate c. benevolent d. obstinate
17. Most of us go through life adding _____ to knowledge, polishing a concept here or there, doing an experiment, contributing a few leaves—or, if we are lucky, a twig—to the tree of knowledge.
- a. impartially b. impassably c. incrementally d. melodiously
18. The only way *he* could do it—and by "it" he means achieving the level of fame enjoyed by Martin, who is so famous that his infant daughter, Apple, is better known than the rest of Coldplay combined—is by getting into some kind of trouble, and it could only be infamy, which is of course, _____.
- a. preposterous b. preludial c. precise d. preponderant
19. So the most _____ scientist alive at that time who symbolized the height of human intellect adopted what became his last message—this manifesto, which implored governments and the public not to allow our civilization to be destroyed by human folly.
- a. fastidious b. eminent c. anonymous d. waggish

20. The novel will be read a long time for its minute and almost uncanny insight into army life, its _____ dialogue, its sheer narrative pull, its portrayal of the tenderness that sometimes is found beneath the crudest animal drives, its absence of mock heroics, its comic absurdities and irony and, above all else, its revelation of the perversity of human nature in the face of evil.

a. pungent b. notorious c. anticlimactic d. shaky

PART II : Grammar

Section A (10 points)

Directions: Choose the answer that best fills in the blank.

21. The police kept asking me to repeat the story of how I found the scroll, and they kept telling me that I was changing it and tripping me _____.

a. for b. on c. up d. in

22. The budget crunch has put extra pressure on nearly everyone at this storied campus—besieged administrators _____ to lure minority applicants, students frantically _____ money to cover fee hikes, department heads trying to staunch a faculty brain drain and office staffers worried that a stalemate in Sacramento means no money for the mortgage at home.

a. to struggle / to seek b. struggled / sought
c. struggle / seek d. struggling / seeking

23. If you're a regular reader of blogs, or indeed of any kind of news website, you've probably been frustrated from time to time by information overload: the blogosphere creates _____ material for any human being to comfortably _____.

a. too much / digest b. not much / digest
c. too little / be digested d. not much / be digested

24. When deposits are federally insured, people no longer rush to withdraw their money if they _____ the financial condition of their bank.

a. become concerned about b. become concerned with
c. become concerned in d. concern

25. Over and over in *War of the Worlds*, he evokes the sensation, more familiar from dreams than movies, _____ an otherworldly entity, glimpsed from a great distance, _____ suddenly, violently clawing its way into your personal space.
a. that / is b. is / which c. that / being d. which / being
26. As the generations progress, feather length will increase because females do not prefer a specific length tail, but a longer-than-average tail. Eventually tail length will increase to the point _____ the liability survival is matched by the sexual attractiveness of the trait and an equilibrium will be established.
a. that b. where c. which d. /
27. Never far from positions of influence, wealthier from his broadcasting activities _____ the biggest moguls, he is in many ways on the edge of things.
a. than all but b. as all but c. but than all d. but as all
28. _____ a rigid, unidirectional mode of demystification which saw all such other modes as subsidiary and peripheral, it began to see all alternatives to its mode of demystification as conspiracies against human good.
a. Modern science not only gradually develops
b. Not only did modern science gradually develop
c. Now that modern science gradually developed
d. Only did modern science develop
29. One theory is that too much vitamin E _____ bleeding risk, which would _____ the risk of a type of stroke, while another theory suggests that at high doses vitamin E stops working like an antioxidant, removing harmful molecules in the body, and instead becomes a pro-oxidant, actually promoting the production of harmful molecules.
a. decreases / decrease b. increases / increase
c. decreases / increase d. increases / decrease
30. Nor, indeed, do all these guardians of tradition have to exert much pressure on the principal players, since the expectations of their social world have long ago been built into their own projections of the future—they want precisely _____ society expects of them.
a. that which b. that c. which d. what that

Section B (10 points)

Directions: Choose the letter that indicates the error in the sentence.

31. The repetitions that concern Domhoff pertains largely to repetitions within
an individual's dream history. But there is a sense in which all dreamers
dream each other's dreams in the form of so-called universal dreams, which
are the equivalent of literary archetypes.
32. The *Nature* commentary says scientists working on aging now have to
take into account the prospect that drug-related approaches to
interfere with this process may come at a price—the disruption of our natu-
ral mechanisms for keeping cancer to bay.
33. The work confirms hints that had already been emerging in the scientific lit-
erature in recent years that p53 and related proteins might play an important
role in life, but the new paper is far more detailed—and, scientists say,
more compelling—that anything published previously.
34. For all the fretting about outsourcing and trade deficits in the United
States, MTV offers a highly-end case study in how to export what seems,
at first glance, to be a uniquely American brand.
35. The trend to empty a library is being driven, academicians and librarians
say, by the dwindling need for undergraduate libraries, many of them were
built when leading research libraries were reserved for graduate students
and faculty.
36. Dr. ElBaradei said his hope is that the Nobel Peace Prize will serve to help

- the international community, and to achieve the goal of developing a functional system of global security that does not derive from ^B a nuclear weapons deterrent, would rather be ^C based on addressing the security concerns of all people. ^D
37. DDT, the most powerful pesticide the world has ever known, ^A exposed nature's vulnerability. Unlike most pesticides, whose effectiveness is ^B limited to destroy one or two types of insects, DDT is capable of killing ^C hundreds of different kinds at once. ^D
38. For it is "everybody", a whole society, which ^A has identified being ^B feminine with caring about ^C how one looks. Given ^D these stereotypes, it is no wonder that beauty enjoys, at best, a rather mixed reputation.
39. The research also raises the possibility that younger people treat ^A successfully for cancer with chemotherapy ^B may be subject to ^C premature aging later in life, a possibility that has never been ^D rigorously examined.
40. We peer out beyond our world to glimpse objects that lie at the very edge of ^A the universe, stars teetering tantalizingly ^B on the beginning of time. We peer inward to our own genome, swiftly unraveling the puzzle of what tiny bit of ^C chemical code manifests themselves as ^D appearance, tendency, advantage and liability in the marvelous human creature.

PART III : Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: Answer all the questions based on the information in the passages below.

Passage 1

I have observed that the Americana show a less decided taste for general i-

ideas than the French. This is especially true in politics. Although the Americans infuse into their legislation far more general ideas than the English, and although they strive more than the latter to adjust the practice of affairs to theory, no political bodies in the United States have ever shown so much love for general ideas as the Constituent Assembly and the Convention in France. At no time has the American people laid hold on ideas of this kind with the passionate energy of the French people in the eighteenth century, or displayed the same blind confidence in the value and absolute truth of any theory.

This difference between the Americans and the French originates in several causes, but principally in the following one. The Americans are a democratic people who have always directed public affairs themselves. The French are a democratic people who for a long time could only speculate on the best manner of conducting them. The social condition of the French led them to conceive very general ideas on the subject of government, while their political constitution prevented them from correcting those ideas by experiment and from gradually detecting their insufficiency; whereas in America the two things constantly balance and correct each other.

It may seem at first sight that this is very much opposed to what I have said before, that democratic nations derive their love of theory from the very excitement of their active life. A more attentive examination will show that there is nothing contradictory in the proposition.

Men living in democratic countries eagerly lay hold of general ideas because they have but little leisure and because these ideas spare them the trouble of studying particulars. This is true, but it is only to be understood of those matters which are not the necessary and habitual subjects of their thoughts. Mercantile men will take up very eagerly, and without any close scrutiny, all the general ideas on philosophy, politics, science, or the arts which may be presented to them; but for such as relate to commerce, they will not receive them without inquiry or adopt them without reserve. The same thing applies to statesman with regard to general ideas in politics.

If, then, there is a subject upon which a democratic people is peculiarly liable to abandon itself, blindly and extravagantly, to general ideas, the best corrective that can be used will be to make that subject a part of their daily practical occupation. They will then be compelled to enter into details, and the details will teach them the weak points of the theory. This remedy may frequently be a painful one, but its effect is certain.

Thus it happens that the democratic institutions which compel every citizen

to take a practical part in the government moderate that excessive taste for general theories in politics which the principle of equality suggests.

Comprehension questions:

41. According to the writer, what kinds of ideas have been favored by the French people?
- Political ideas that can be adjusted to the practice of government.
 - Concrete ideas that they believe to be truthful.
 - General ideas in political affairs.
 - Eighteenth century ideas.
42. Why do the Americans show less enthusiasm for general ideas than the French?
- The French constitution did not allow for experiment.
 - In America, the constitution provides checks and balances.
 - The social conditions in France led to different ideas.
 - The Americans have always been in charge of their own public affairs.
43. Some people in democratic countries prefer general ideas because _____.
- in politics it is easier to study general ideas
 - general ideas on different subjects are more interesting
 - mercantile men prefer general ideas on philosophy, politics, science and the arts
 - they do not have time to address details
44. What does the writer think would inhibit people's preference for general ideas?
- Teaching them the weak points of the theory.
 - Encouraging them to take a practical part in democratic institutions.
 - Trying to make them abandon those ideas.
 - Compelling them to study details.
45. The writer's conclusion is that _____.
- the principle of equality must be paramount
 - general theories in politics should be the most important part of democracy
 - citizens should be forced to take part in democratic institutions
 - people's taste for general ideas can be diminished through taking part in

democratic institutions

Passage 2

Of the great variety of opinions concerning “marriage for money”, the following three are important with reference to the development of the importance of money. Marriages based exclusively upon economic motives have not only existed in all periods and at all stages of development, but are particularly common among primitive groups and conditions where they do not cause any offence at all. The disparagement of personal dignity that nowadays arises in every marriage that is not based on personal affection—so that a sense of decency requires the concealment of economic motives—does not exist in simpler cultures. The reason for this development is that increasing individualization makes it increasingly contradictory and discreditable to enter into purely individual relationships for other than purely individual reasons.

For nowadays the choice of a partner in marriage is no longer determined by social motives (though regard for the offspring may be considered to be such a motive), in so far as society does not insist upon the couple's equal social status—a condition, however, that provides a great deal of latitude and only rarely leads to conflicts between individual and social interests. In a quite undifferentiated society it may be relatively irrelevant who marries whom, irrelevant not only for the mutual relationship of the couple but also for the offspring. This is because where the constitutions, state of health, temperament, internal and external forms of life and orientations are largely the same within the group, the chance that the children will turn out well depends less upon whether the parents agree and complement each other than it does in highly differentiated society. It therefore seems quite natural and expedient that the choice of the partner should be determined by reasons other than purely individual affection. Yet personal attraction should be decisive in a highly individualized society where a harmonious relationship between two individuals becomes increasingly rare.

The declining frequency of marriage which is to be found everywhere in highly civilized cultural circumstances is undoubtedly due, in part, to the fact that highly differentiated people in general have difficulty in finding a completely sympathetic complement to themselves. Yet we do not possess any other criterion and indication for the advisability of marriage except mutual instinctive attraction. But, happiness is a purely personal matter, decided upon entirely by the couple themselves, and there would be no compelling reason for the official insistence on at least pretending love may be misleading—particularly in the