最新 考博英语

命题人高分策略

名校真题详解及全真押题密卷

博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组 编著

○ **权威专家，联袂打造**

一线专家教授倾力合作，作者阵容强大，内容权威

本书由来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的命题研究专家，以及一线辅导教师共同编写而成。

○ **详解真题，总结规律**

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最新考博英语命题人高分策略：
名校真题详解及全真押题密卷

博士研究生入学英语考试命题研究组　编著

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内 容 提 要

博士研究生入学英语考试主要测试考生听力、语法、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、翻译、写作等方面的知识。本书由全国名校真题精解和模拟试卷精解两部分组成。

为了剖析历年命题规律和出题动态，本书在分析50多所高等院校150多份历年考博英语真题的基础上，精选了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、复旦大学等20多所重点高等院校近几年来博士研究生入学英语考试真题，每套真题均配有详细的答案解析。

本书还提供了20多所名校的全真模拟试题进行实战演练，考生可以利用本书中的全真模拟试题来进一步提升自己的应考能力。

目前，我国博士生英语入学考试采取的是各招生院校自主命题、自行组织考试的办法，各个院校的考试重点、命题特点有相当大的不同。目前国内没有统一的考试大纲，这主要是由于国内没有对博士生入学英语考试采取统考形式。从整体上看，各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大，对考生的外语要求也越来越高，特别是对考生听说能力的要求在逐年提高。攻读博士学位的学生，一方面应该具备坚实的专业理论基础和扎实的科研能力，另一方面还应该具备较高水平的外语能力。中国已经走上了国际化的道路，改革开放的程度已经在向纵深方向加深，与国外进行经济、贸易、科学、教育、管理和军事等领域的合作更加紧密，对我国人才的知识水平提出了更高的要求，对国际化通才的需求量也越来越大。国际化人才首先要具备良好的外语水平，包括听、说、读、写、译等方面的综合能力。作为我国高等教育最高层次的博士研究生教育，要求博士生有较高的外语水平，就是理所当然的事情了。

英语考试是考生参加博士生入学考试道路上最大的障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课，而是因为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。外语成绩一直是筛选考生入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，了解各高等院校考博英语命题特点和出题动态，我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲，认真研究了50多所高校150多份历年考博英语真题，在认真分析近几年全国多所院校博士生入学英语考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后，倾情奉献了本书。本书的特点如下。

一、命题组原成员联袂，一线教授亲自编写，内容权威

本书的编者都是考博英语的首席主讲专家，他们都有在全国一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习的经验，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，综合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威讯息，浓缩成本书。

二、精解全国重点院校最新考博英语真题，及时把握命题脉搏

本书紧密联系当前各个高校考博英语的考试动态以及最新形式与政策，注重实际操作演练。本书精解20多所全国重点院校最新考博英语真题，精辟阐明解题技巧，全面阐释重点、疑点和难点。

三、注重实际操作演练，全真模拟重点院校最新真题，标准预测

本书精编了20多套全国重点院校考博全真模拟试题，详细拆解应试技巧，每套试题均附有详细的解答。考生只要认真阅读本书，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。

由于时间有限，不当之处在所难免，望广大读者和专家批评指正。

本书超值赠送价值400元的大礼包。请登录新东方在线官网www.koolearn.com，注册用户，快速注卡，输入卡号和验证码，进入我的课堂免费听200元的精品课程，购买"2015考博全程班"，在购物车勾选200元抵用券即可减免200元人民币。

编 者

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第一部分　全国名校考博英语真题及详解

北京大学2013年博士研究生入学考试英语试题

Part Ⅰ　Listening Comprehension (20%)

（略）

Part Ⅱ　Structure and Written Expression (15%)

Directions: *For each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark your choices on the ANSWER SHEET.*

11. Prince Charles, the longest-waiting＿＿＿＿ to the throne in British history, has spoken of his 'impatience' to get things done.

    A. heir   B. heirship   C. heritage   D. heiress

12. Love was in the air in a Tokyo park as normally staid Japanese husbands gathered to scream out their feelings for their wives, promising＿＿＿＿ and extra tight hugs.

    A. attitude   B. multitude   C. gratitude   D. latitude

13. The number of stay-at-home fathers reached a record high last year, new figures show, as families saw a＿＿＿＿ in female breadwinners.

    A. raise   B. rise   C. arise   D. increase

14. The market for dust masks and air purifiers is＿＿＿＿ in Beijing because the capital has been shrouded for several days in thick fog and haze.

    A. booming   B. looming   C. dooming   D. zooming

15. Traditional fairytales are being ditched by parents because they are too＿＿＿＿ for their young children, a study found.

    A. scarce   B. scary   C. scared   D. scarred

16. It has been revealed that nearly one in five degree courses has been＿＿＿＿ since the tripling of tuition fees to £9,000 a year.

    A. scratched   B. scraped   C. scrabbled   D. scrapped

17. Microsoft founder Bill Gates has＿＿＿＿ about being a parent, stating that 13 is an appropriate age for a child's first cell phone.

    A. opened up   B. taken up   C. put up   D. held up

18. Sales of mushrooms have hit an all-time high as Britons increasingly turn to the cheap and＿＿＿＿ foodstuff for their cooking.

    A. versatile   B. multiple   C. manifold   D. diverse

19. 'Gangnam Style', the_____popular song from South Korean recording artist PSY has just become the most watched video on YouTube ever.

    A. sanely   B. insanely   C. rationally   D. insatiably

20. The_____British theoretical physicist Stephen Hawking once said in an interview that heaven is a fairy story for people afraid of the dark.

    A. imposing   B. lofty   C. prominent   D. eminent

21. Some might consider it an ugly truth that attractive people are often more successful than those_____blessed with looks.

    A. less   B. more   C. most   D. least

22._____they think it will come to an end through the hands of God, or a natural disaster or a political event, whatever the reason, nearly 15 percent of people worldwide think the end of the world is coming, according to a new poll.

    A. Either   B. Whether   C. Neither   D. If

23. The European Parliament has banned the terms 'Miss' and 'Mrs.'_____they offend female members.

    A. as long as   B. the moment   C. so that   D. in case

24. Packed like sardines into sweaty, claustrophobic subway carriages, passengers can barely breathe,_____move about freely.

    A. as well as   B. disregard for   C. let alone   D. not mentioning

25. Japan is one of only three countries that now hunt whales and_____the government says it is an important cultural tradition.

    A. that   B. which   C. whose   D. where

Part Ⅲ   Cloze Test (15%)

Directions: *Read the following passage carefully and decide the best choice for each numbered blank. Mark your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.*

Ironically, the intellectual tools currently being used by the political right to such harmful effect originated on the academic left. In the 1960s and 1970s a philosophical movement called postmodernism developed among humanities professors___26___being deposed by science, which they regarded as right-leaning. Postmodernism___27___ideas from cultural anthropology and relativity theory to argue that truth is___28___and subject to the assumptions and prejudices of the observer. Science is just one of many ways of knowing, they argued, neither more nor less___29___than others, like those of Aborigines, Native Americans or women.___30___, they defined science as the way of knowing among Western white men and a tool of cultural___31___. This argument___32___with many feminists and civil-rights activists and became widely adopted, leading to the "political correctness" justifiably___33___by Rush Limbaugh and the "mental masturbation" lampooned by Woody Allen.

Acceptance of this relativistic worldview___34___democracy and leads not to tolerance but to authoritarianism. John Locke, one of Jefferson's "trinity of three greatest men", showed___35___almost three centuries ago. Locke watched the arguing factions of Protestantism, each claiming to be the one true religion, and asked: How do we know something to be true? What is the basis of knowledge? In 1689 he___36___what knowledge is and how it is grounded in observations of the physical world in An Essay Concerning Human

Understanding. Any claim that fails this test is "but faith, or opinion, but not knowledge." It was this idea—that the world is knowable and that objective, empirical knowledge is the most   37   basis for public policy that stood as Jefferson's foundational argument for democracy.

By falsely   38   knowledge with opinion, postmodernists and antiscience conservatives alike collapse our thinking back to a pre-enlightenment era, leaving no common basis for public policy. Public discourse is   39   to endless warring opinions, none seen as more valid than another. Policy is determined by the loudest voices, reducing us to a world in which might   40   right—the classic definition of authoritarianism.

26. A. satisfied with	B. angry with	C. displeased at	D. proud of
27. A. discounted	B. doubted	C. adopted	D. shared
28. A. objective	B. subjective	C. cultural	D. relative
29. A. variable	B. valid	C. valuable	D. various
30. A. However	B. Therefore	C. Otherwise	D. Furthermore
31. A. assimilation	B. inhibition	C. representation	D. oppression
32. A. resonated	B. agreed	C. appealed	D. responded
33. A. liked	B. approved	C. verified	D. hated
34. A. offsets	B. produces	C. undermines	D. strengthens
35. A. when	B. what	C. why	D. which
36. A. found	B. defined	C. dictated	D. claimed
37. A. practical	B. equal	C. useful	D. equitable
38. A. identifying	B. equipping	C. equating	D. confusing
39. A. deduced	B. introduced	C. conduced	D. reduced
40. A. decides	B. causes	C. makes	D. creates

Part IV Reading Comprehension (20%)

Directions: *Each of the following four passages is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each question or unfinished statement, four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Mark your choices on the **ANSWER SHEET**.*

Passage 1

A considerable part of Facebook's appeal stems from its miraculous fusion of distance with intimacy, or the illusion of distance with the illusion of intimacy. Our online communities become engines of self-image, and self-image becomes the engine of community. The real danger with Facebook is not that it allows us to isolate ourselves, but that by mixing our appetite for isolation with our vanity, it threatens to alter the very nature of solitude. The new isolation is not of the kind that Americans once idealized, the lonesomeness of the proudly nonconformist, independent-minded, solitary stoic, or that of the astronaut who blasts into new worlds. Facebook's isolation is a grind. What's truly staggering about Facebook usage is not its volume—750 million photographs uploaded over a single weekend—but the constancy of the performance it demands. More than half its users—and one of every 13 people on earth is a Facebook user—log on every day. Among 18-to-34-year-olds, nearly half check Facebook minutes after waking up, and 28 percent do so before getting out of bed. The relentlessness is what is so new, so potentially transformative. Facebook never takes a break. We never take

a break. Human beings have always created elaborate acts of self-presentation. But not all the time, not every morning, before we even pour a cup of coffee.

Nostalgia for the good old days of disconnection would not just be pointless, it would be hypocritical and ungrateful. But the very magic of the new machines, the efficiency and elegance with which they serve us, obscures what isn't being served: everything that matters. What Facebook has revealed about human nature—and this is not a minor revelation—is that a connection is not the same thing as a bond, and that instant and total connection is no salvation, no ticket to a happier, better world or a more liberated version of humanity. Solitude used to be good for self-reflection and self-reinvention. But now we are left talking about who we are all the time, without ever really thinking about who we are. Facebook denies us a pleasure whose profundity we had underestimated: the chance to forget about ourselves for a while, the chance to disconnect.

41. Which of the following statements regarding the power of Facebook can be inferred from the passage?

    A. It creates the isolation people want.

    B. It delivers a more friendly world.

    C. It produces intimacy people lack in the real world.

    D. It enables us to be social while avoiding the mess of human interaction.

42. Which of the following statements about the underside of Facebook is supported by the information contained in this passage?

    A. It imprisons people in the business of self-presentation.

    B. It causes social disintegration.

    C. It makes people vainer.

    D. It makes people lonelier.

43. Which of the following best states "the new isolation" mentioned by the author?

    A. It is full of the spirit of adventure.

    B. It is the extension of individualism.

    C. It has a touch of narcissism.

    D. It evolves from the appetite for independence.

44. Which of the following belongs to the category of "something that matters" according to the passage?

    A. Constant connection.   B. Instant communication.

    C. Smooth sociability.   D. A human bond.

45. Which of the following conclusions about Facebook does the author want us to draw?

    A. It creates friendship.

    B. It denies us the pleasure of socializing.

    C. It opens a new world for us.

    D. It draws us into a paradox.

Passage 2

Most scholars agree that Isaac Newton, while formulating the laws of force and gravity and inventing the calculus in the late 1600s, probably knew all the science there was to know at the time. In the ensuing 350 years, an estimated 50 million research papers and innumerable books have been published in the natural sciences and mathematics. The modern high school student probably now possesses more scientific knowledge than Newton did, yet science to many people seems to be an impenetrable mountain of facts.

One way scientists have tried to cope with this mountain is by becoming more and more specialized. Another strategy for coping with the mountain of information is to largely ignore it. That shouldn't come as a surprise. Sure, you have to know a lot to be a scientist, but knowing a lot is not what makes a scientist. What makes a scientist is ignorance. This may sound ridiculous, but for scientists the facts are just a starting place. In science, every new discovery raises 10 new questions.

By this calculus, ignorance will always grow faster than knowledge. Scientists and laypeople alike would agree that for all we have come to know, there is far more we don't know. More important, every day there is far more we know we don't know. One crucial outcome of scientific knowledge is to generate new and better ways of being ignorant: not the kind of ignorance that is associated with a lack of curiosity or education but rather a cultivated, high-quality ignorance. This gets to the essence of what scientists do: they make distinctions between qualities of ignorance. They do it in grant proposals and over beers at meetings. As James Clerk Maxwell, probably the greatest physicist between Newton and Einstein, said, "Thoroughly conscious ignorance...is a prelude to every real advance in knowledge."

This perspective on science—that it is about the questions more than the answers—should come as something of a relief. It makes science less threatening and far more friendly and, in fact, fun. Science becomes a series of elegant puzzles and puzzles within puzzles — and who doesn't like puzzles? Questions are also more accessible and often more interesting than answers; answers tend to be the end of the process, whereas questions have you in the thick of things.

Lately this side of science has taken a backseat in the public mind to what I call the accumulation view of science—that it is a pile of facts way too big for us to ever hope to conquer. But if scientists would talk about the questions, and if the media reported not only on new discoveries but the questions they answered and the new puzzles they created, and if educators stopped trafficking in facts that are already available on Wikipedia—then we might find a public once again engaged in this great adventure that has been going on for the past 15 generations.

46. Which of the following would most scholars agree to about Newton and science?

    A. Newton was the only person who knew all the science in the 1600s.

    B. Newton's laws of force and gravity dominated science for 350 years.

    C. Since Newton's time, science has developed into a mountain of facts.

    D. A high school student probably knows more science than Newton did.

47. Which of the following is best supported in this passage?

    A. A scientist is a master of knowledge.

    B. Knowledge generates better ignorance.

    C. Ignorance is a sign of lack of education.

    D. Good scientists are thoroughly ignorant.

48. Why is it a relief that science is about the questions more than the answers?

    A. Because people like solving puzzles.

    B. Because questions make science accessible.

    C. Because there are more questions than answers.

    D. Because questions point the way to deep answers.

49. The expression "take a backseat" (line 1, paragraph 5) probably means _____.

    A. take a back place   B. have a different role

    C. be of greater priority   D. become less important

50. What is the author's greatest concern in the passage?

    A. The involvement of the public in science.   B. Scientists' enjoyment of ignorance.

    C. The accumulation of scientific knowledge.   D. Newton's standing in the history of science.

Passage 3

Information technology that helps doctors and patients make decisions has been around for a long time. Crude online tools like WebMD get millions of visitors a day. But Watson is a different beast. According to IBM, it can digest information and make recommendations much more quickly, and more intelligently, than perhaps any machine before it—processing up to 60 million pages of text per second, even when that text is in the form of plain old prose, or what scientists call "natural language."

That's no small thing, because something like 80 percent of all information is "unstructured". In medicine, it consists of physician notes dictated into medical records, long-winded sentences published in academic journals, and raw numbers stored online by public-health departments. At least in theory, Watson can make sense of it all. It can sit in on patient examinations, silently listening. And over time, it can learn and get better at figuring out medical problems and ways of treating them the more it interacts with real cases. Watson even has the ability to convey doubt. When it makes diagnoses and recommends treatments, it usually issues a series of possibilities, each with its own level of confidence attached.

Medicine has never before had a tool quite like this. And at an unofficial coming-out party in Las Vegas last year, during the annual meeting of the Healthcare Information and Management Systems Society, more than 1,000 professionals packed a large hotel conference hall, and an overflow room nearby, to hear a presentation by Marty Kohn, an emergency-room physician and a clinical leader of the IBM team training Watson for health care. Standing before a video screen that dwarfed his large frame, Kohn described in his husky voice how Watson could be a game changer—not just in highly specialized fields like oncology but also in primary care, given that all doctors can make mistakes that lead to costly, sometimes dangerous, treatment errors.

Drawing on his own clinical experience and on academic studies, Kohn explained that about one-third of these errors appear to be products of misdiagnosis, one cause of which is "anchoring bias": human beings' tendency to rely too heavily on a single piece of information. This happens all the time in doctors' offices, clinics, and emergency rooms. A physician hears about two or three symptoms, seizes on a diagnosis consistent with those, and subconsciously discounts evidence that points to something else. Or a physician hits upon the right diagnosis, but fails to realize that it's incomplete, and ends up treating just one condition when the patient is, in fact, suffering from several. Tools like Watson are less prone to those failings. As such, Kohn believes, they may eventually become as ubiquitous in doctors' offices as the stethoscope.

"Watson fills in for some human limitations," Kohn told me in an interview. "Studies show that humans are good at taking a relatively limited list of possibilities and using that list, but are far less adept at using huge volumes of information. That's where Watson shines: taking a huge list of information and winnowing it down."

51. What is Watson?

    A. It is a person who aids doctors in processing medical records.

    B. It is an online tool that connects doctors over different places.

    C. It is an intelligent computer that helps doctors make decisions.

    D. It is a beast that greets millions of visitors to a medical institution.

52. Which of the following is beyond Watson's ability?

    A. Talk with the patient.   B. Calculate probability.

    C. Recommend treatment.   D. Process sophisticated data.

53. Marty Kohn _____.

    A. gave a presentation at an academic conference

    B. works for the IBM Training Division

    C. is a short person with a husky voice

    D. expressed optimism for Watson

54. "Anchoring bias" _____.

    A. is a device ubiquitous in doctors' offices

    B. is less likely to be committed by Watson

    C. happens in one third of medical treatments

    D. is a wrong diagnosis with incomplete information

55. Which of the following may be the best title of the passage? _____.

    A. Watson as a shining star   B. The risks of misdiagnosis

    C. The Robot Will See You Now   D. IBM's IT solution to medicine

Passage 4

The contribution genes make intelligence increase as children grow older. This goes against the notion that most people hold that as we age, environmental influences gradually overpower the genetic legacy we are born with and may have implications for education. "People assume the genetic influence goes down with age because the environmental differences between people pile up in life," says Robert Plomin. "What we found was quite amazing, and goes in the other direction."

Previous studies have shown variations in intelligence are at least partly due to genetics. To find out whether this genetic contribution varies with age, Plomin's team pooled data from six separate studies carried out in the US, the UK, Australia and the Netherlands, involving a total of 11, 000 pairs of twins. In these studies, the researchers tested twins on reasoning, logic and arithmetics to measure a quantity called general cognitive ability, or "G". Each study also included both identical twins, with the same genes, and fraternal twins, sharing about half their genes, making it possible to distinguish the contributions of genes and environment to their G scores.

Plomin's team calculated that in childhood, genes account for about 41 percent of the variation in intelligence. In adolescence, this rose to 55 percent; by young adolescence, it was 66 percent. No one knows why the influence from genes should increase with age, but Plomin suggests that as children get older, they become better at exploiting and manipulating their environment to suit their genetic needs, and says "Kids with high G will use their environment to foster their cognitive ability and choose friends who are like-minded." Children with medium to low G may choose less challenging pastimes and activities, further emphasizing their genetic legacy.

Is there any way to interfere with the pattern? Perhaps. "The evidence of strong heritability doesn't mean at all that there is nothing you can do about it," says Susanne Jaeggi, "From our own work, the ones that started off with lower IQ scores had higher gains after training."

Plomin suggests that genetic differences may be more emphasized if all children share an identical curriculum instead of it being tailored to children's natural abilities. "My inclination would be to give everyone a good education, but put more effort into the lower end," he says. Intelligence researchers Paul Thompson agrees: "It shows that educators need to steer kids towards things drawing out their natural talents."

56. What is the common notion that people hold about genes?

A. Humans can do little to change the genetic differences between people.

B. Genetic influence becomes stronger when people receive education.

C. Genes contribute more to one's intelligence than environmental factors.

D. Environmental factors lessen the influence of genes on one's intelligence.

57. The study by Plomin's team aims to find out _____ .

A. whether variations in intelligence are caused by genetic differences

B. how to overpower genetic factors with new educational approaches

C. whether genetic contribution to one's intelligence varies with age

D. the relationship between environment and genes

58. From the experiment with twins, Plomin's team draws a conclusion that _____ .

A. genetic contribution increases when one grows older

B. genetic influence decreases when age increases

C. environment has more impact on fraternal twins than identical twins

D. it remains a mystery how genes and environment co-influence people

59. The word "pattern" in paragraph four is closest in meaning to _____ .

A. cognitive ability   B. strong heritability

C. genetic legacy   D. challenging pastimes

60. Which of the following might Plomin's team least agree to?

A. An identical curriculum to school children.

B. A differentiated course design to children with varied IQ.

C. More effort directed at children with medium or low G.

D. Education tailored to children's natural abilities.

Part V   Proofreading (15%)

Directions: *In the following passage, there are altogether 15 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 out 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, just cross it out. Put your answers on **ANSWER SHEET (2)**.*

Examples:

eg. (61) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

      Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET   (2): (61) ~~begun~~   began

eg. (62) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up.

      Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET   (2): (62) (Scarcely) had (they)

eg. (63) Never will I not do it again.

      Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET   (2): (63) ~~not~~

(61) The economic growth that many nations in Asia and increasingly Africa have experienced over the past couple of decades has transformed hundreds of millions of lives—almost entire for the better. (62) But there is byproduct to that growth, one that's visible—or sometimes less than visible—in the smoggy, smelly skies

above cities like Beijing, New Delhi and Jakarta. (63) Because of new cars and power plants, air pollution is bad and getting worse in much of the world, and it is taking a major toll to global health.

(64) How big? According to a new analyze published in the Lancet, more than 3.2 million people suffered premature deaths from air pollution in 2010, the largest number on record. That's up from 800,000 in 2000. (65) And it's a regional problem: 65% of those deaths occurred in Asia, wherever the air is choked by diesel soot from cars and trucks, as well as the smog from power plants and the dust from endless urban construction. In East Asia, 1.2 million people died, as well as another 712,000 in South Asia, including India. (66) For the first time ever, air pollution is on the world's top-10 list of killers, and it's moving down the ranks faster than any other factor.

So how can air pollution be so damaging? (67) It is the very finest soot—so small that it lodges deep within the lungs and from there enter the bloodstream—that contributes to most of the public-health toll of air pollution including mortality. (68) Diesel soot, what is also a carcinogen, is a major problem because it is concentrated in cities along transportation corridors impacting densely populated areas. (69) It is thought contribute to half the premature deaths from air pollution in urban centers. For example, 1 in 6 people in the U.S. live near a diesel-pollution hot spot like a rail yard, port terminal or freeway.

We also know that air pollution may be linked to other nonlethal conditions, including autism. Fortunately in the U.S. and other developed nations, urban air is for the most part cleaner than it was 30 or 40 years ago, thanks to regulations and new technologies like the catalytic converters that reduce automobile emissions. Governments are also pushing to make air cleaner — see the White House's move last week to further tighten soot standards. (70) It is perfect, but we've had much more success dealing with air pollution than climate change.

(71)Will developing nations like China and India eventually catch up? Hopefully—though the problem may get worse before long it gets better. The good news is that it doesn't take a major technological leap to improve urban air. (72) Switching from diesel fuel to unleaded helps, as do newer and cleaner cars that are more likely to spew pollutants. Power plants—even ones that burn fossil fuels like coal—can be fitted with pollution-control equipment that, at a price, will greatly reduce smog and other contaminants.

(73) But the best solutions may involve urban design. In the Guardian, John Vidal notes that Delhi now has 200 cars per 1,000 people, far more than much rich Asian cities like Hong Kong and Singapore. (74) Developing cities will almost certainly see an increase in car ownership as residents become wealthier—and that does have to mean lethal air pollution. (Even ultra-green European cities often have rates of car ownership at or above the level Delhi has now.) (75) Higher incomes should also lead to tougher environmental regulations, which is exactly what happened in the West. We can only hope it happens after the death toll from bad air gets even higher.

Part VI Writing (15%)

Directions: *Read the following paragraph and then write a response paper of about 250 to 300 English words. Write it neatly on **ANSWER SHEET (2)**.*

When there is a heavy rain in the north of China, cities and towns are often flooded. But heavy rains in southern cities seldom pose severe problems. When there is a heavy snow in the south of China, cities and towns often run into chaos. But heavy snows in the north seldom pose severe problems. What should city planners do to deal with this and what do you think of the different ways of dealing with it?

北京大学2013年博士研究生入学考试英语试题参考答案与解析

Part II　Vocabulary (15%)

11. A。句意是，查理王子——英国史上等待王位继承时间最久的人——谈到他"急于"将事情做完。heir继承人；heirship继承权；继承人的地位；heritage遗产，继承权；heiress女继承人。因此本题选A。

12. C。句意是，东京一座公园的上空涌动着绵绵爱意，通常比较内敛的日本丈夫们聚在一起，大声喊出对他们妻子的爱意，表达感激，还纷纷献上拥抱。attitude态度，姿态，为可数名词，前面需加冠词；multitude多数，群众；gratitude感谢的心情；latitude（思想、行动等的）自由范围，自由。因此本题选C。

13. B。句意是，新的数据显示，随着养家的女性增多，去年家居型父亲人数又创新高。raise提高，升；rise上升，增加；arise升起，上升，为动词；increase增加额，增加，前面的冠词应用an。因此本题选B。

14. A。句意是，北京防尘面罩和空气净化器市场正在迅速发展，因为首都数天来一直被浓重雾霾笼罩。boom迅速发展，兴旺；loom隐约地出现，阴森地逼近；doom命中注定，宣告；zoom突然扩大，急速上升。因此本题选A。

15. B。句意是，一项研究发现，父母正在逐渐弃用传统的童话故事，因为对于他们的小孩而言，这些故事太恐怖了。scarce缺乏的，稀有的；scary恐怖的，吓人的；scared受惊吓的；scarred留下伤痕的。因此本题选B。

16. D。句意是，据透露，已有近五分之一的学位课程被削减掉，因为学费翻了三倍，达到每年9,000英镑。scratch挖出，抓；scrape刮，擦；scrabble乱写，拼凑成；scrap把……废弃，丢弃。因此本题选D。

17. A。句意是，微软创始人比尔·盖茨坦言，作为一名父亲，给孩子买第一个手机的适宜年龄是13岁。open up直率、坦诚地说；take up开始从事，占用；put up提出；hold up举起……展示。因此本题选A。

18. A。句意是，在英国，蘑菇销量创下了历史新高，因为越来越多的英国人转而选择这种廉价、多用途的食材来做菜。versatile多才多艺的，多用途的；multiple复合的，多重的；manifold多种的，多方面的；diverse各种各样的，多种的。因此本题选A。

19. B。句意是，韩国唱片艺人朴载相这首疯狂流行的歌曲"江南Style"已经成为YouTube上观看次数最多的视频。sanely心智健全地，稳健地；insanely疯狂地；rationally理性地；insatiably不知足地，贪得无厌地。因此本题选B。

20. D。句意是，英国著名理论物理学家史蒂芬·霍金在采访中曾说到，天堂是为害怕黑暗的人编造的童话故事。imposing气势宏伟的，给人深刻印象的；lofty傲慢的，高超的；prominent卓越的，杰出的，通常指一群人中或一个团体中突出的人；eminent著名的，杰出的。因此本题选D。

21. A。句意为：长相漂亮的人通常比相貌平平的人更成功，这也许在某些人看来是丑陋的事实。根据题干中的more可知，此处应填入一个比较级和其对应，故C、D两项可排除。所以，答案是A。

22. A。句意是，根据最新民意调查显示，世上15%的人相信世界末日即将来临，他们认为末日到来要么是通过上帝之手，要么是自然灾难或政治事件。either...or为固定词组，表示"不是……就是……，要么……要么……"。因此本题选A。

23. D。句意是，欧洲议会已禁止使用"小姐"和"夫人"的称呼，以免冒犯女性成员。as long as只要，在……的时候；the moment一……就；so that以便；in case万一，以防。因此本题选D。

24. C。句意是，挤得像沙丁鱼一样汗流浃背的乘客们在幽闭的地铁车厢内几乎无法呼吸，更不用说自由移动了。as well as和，同，既……又；disregard for忽视，轻视；let alone更不用说；not mentioning没有提及。因此本题选C。