

ENGLISH

华中科技大学博士研究生 英语入学考试指南

(附答案详解)

杨恽 陆金燕 主编

夯实英语基础

提高交流能力



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华中科技大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

《华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试指南》(附答案详解)旨在提高学生的英语水平,进而为华中科技大学博士生英语入学考试做准备。同时也为今后使用英语进行学习和交流打下更好的基础。

本书是我社利用资源优势,对原《华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试指南》进行全面更新的版本。此次除更新了真题外,还替换和增加了大部分练习,最重要的是根据市场反馈增加了答案详解。愿考生通过学习本书,提高对英语语言的感知能力,并提高应试技巧。

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前 言

应广大考生的要求，我们组织教师编写了《华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试指南》（附答案详解）一书。本书旨在提高学生的英语水平，进而为华中科技大学博士生英语入学考试做准备。同时也为今后使用英语进行学习和交流打下更好的基础。

该书围绕华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试大纲编写。其内容包括完型填空、阅读理解、英译汉、汉译英、英语写作等，另附华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试大纲及近两年来华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试题。

对欲攻读博士学位的考生进行英语水平测试的目的是检验考生是否具有进入攻读博士学位阶段的英语水平和能力。本书有以下特点：首先，选材范围广泛，涉及社会各个领域，可拓宽考生的知识结构；另外，编撰思路符合实际，通过对每部分的学习和操练，帮助考生提高对英语语言的感知能力；而模拟试题部分则可以提高考生的应试技巧。

我们衷心希望考生通过本书能进一步加强英语语感、增加词汇量、提高翻译和写作能力。并恳请考生对在使用本书过程中所遇到的问题提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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| | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| (175) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 1 |
| (176) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 2 |
| (177) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 3 |
| (178) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 4 |
| (179) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 5 |
| (180) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 6 |
| (181) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 7 |
| (182) | 大学英语六级考试真题及答案 | 8 |

目 录

| | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 第1章 完型填空 | (1) |
| 1.1 完型填空技巧解答 | (1) |
| 1.2 完型填空模拟练习 | (6) |
| 1.3 参考答案及详解 | (25) |
| 第2章 阅读理解 | (39) |
| 2.1 阅读理解技巧指导 | (39) |
| 2.2 阅读理解训练 | (47) |
| 2.3 参考答案及详解 | (85) |
| 第3章 英译汉 | (95) |
| 3.1 英译汉技巧指导 | (95) |
| 3.2 英译汉训练 | (97) |
| 3.3 参考答案 | (115) |
| 第4章 汉译英 | (119) |
| 4.1 汉译英技巧指导 | (119) |
| 4.2 汉译英训练 | (121) |
| 4.3 参考答案 | (127) |
| 第5章 写作 | (132) |
| 5.1 写作技巧指导 | (132) |
| 5.2 写作训练 | (137) |
| 第6章 模拟试题 | (146) |
| 模拟试题1 | (146) |
| 模拟试题2 | (169) |
| 模拟试题3 | (190) |
| 模拟试题4 | (212) |

第1章 完型填空

1.1 完型填空技巧解答

根据《华中科技大学博士研究生英语入学考试大纲》(以下简称《考试大纲》),完型填空部分主要测试考生的语言知识及综合运用能力。测试内容包括词汇的认知能力、搭配知识的掌握,句法结构的理解和篇章阅读、分析能力。本部分给出一篇约 250 单词的短文,文中留出 20 处空白,每空为一题,设 4 个备选答案。要求考生在理解全文的基础上,从中挑选一个最佳选项,使短文的内容和结构完整合理。完型填空是测试考生语篇理解能力和词汇运用能力的综合手段。做完型填空题,考生必须具有扎实的语法和词汇基础以及良好的背景知识,并且要注意下面一些解题步骤和答题技巧。

1.1.1 快速通读全文,掌握大意

做题之前,先不看选项,集中注意力将短文快速浏览一遍,尤其重视首句并以此为突破口,了解文章的主题和大意。速读全文要一气呵成,尽管有空格、生词或不明白的地方,仍要快速跳读下去。读时要注意捕捉关键词、中心词,对每一个意群的大意进行概括,理清上下文之间的逻辑关系,以便尽快把握文章的脉络。如果能快速从支离破碎的文章中归纳出文章的主题,思维就会变得具体起来。试读下面两篇完型填空开头两句。

(1) During McDonald's early years French fries were made from scratch every day. Russet Burk potatoes were _____, cut into shoestrings and fried in its kitchens.

(2) In the United States professors have many other duties _____ teaching, such as administrative or research work. _____, the time that a professor can

spend with a student outside of class is limited.

虽然文章有些信息已被“挖”走，我们仍能大概分析出例（1）所讲述的是有关麦当劳发展的历史，例（2）则是有关美国大学教授的教学和其他工作情况。因此在第一遍阅读中，我们就要善于从这几句话中把握短文的背景、主题或结构，并结合常识判断构建一定的预期，并在随后的阅读中不断修正，以求与原文一致。

1.1.2 在快速浏览的基础上复读做题

按照先易后难的原则，根据所掌握的语法规则，首先选出那些直接的、明显的、根据句子或上下文的意思就能确定的答案，如常见人称、数、时态、语态、固定短语搭配、常用句型等。这样做，一方面能增强信心，减轻心理压力，另一方面也能使文章内容趋于完整，为解决难度较大的选项提供帮助信息。例如：

(1) The majority of people, about nine out of ten, are right-handed. _____ until recently, people who are left-handed were considered abnormal.

A. No B. Never C. Up D. Not

(2) Although most people return from package tours reasonably satisfied, this is not always the _____.

A. incidence B. situation C. condition D. case

(3) Sulphur is one of the oldest, cheapest, and most useful minerals in the world. Yellowish or greenish in _____, this odorless material is found in the earth in a crystal form.

A. form B. smell C. use D. colour

上述三例的考点都是常见搭配。例（1）考的是固定搭配 up until (till)，考生应立刻联想到常用表达方式 up until now 或者 up until recently；例（2）的考点在常用句型 It is not the case；例（3）可以通过前面的先行词“yellowish or greenish”推测出答案“colour”。

常用时态、语态、固定搭配、常用句型等语法知识是指导完型填空的法宝，如果平时能有意识地记忆一些词组短语，掌握它们的搭配规律，在做完型填空时就能得心应手，减少失误，提高完型填空的命中率。

1.1.3 遇到难点积极寻找线索

完型填空或许是最让考生头痛的一类题目，这是真正意义上的语言知识运用，不仅包含语法结构和词语搭配，还包括上下文语境、习惯用法、词义辨析等。有时会遇到这样的情况，大部分词都填出来了，只有一两个难词绞尽脑汁仍不得要领，这时必须从通篇考虑，结合上下文积极寻找线索。先从语法角度考虑，再从词汇语义角度考虑是否有隐含意义或联想意义、作者的情感以及背景文化和习俗等。如果还未填出，应反复默念几遍，有些词就会慢慢地从记忆中浮现出来。例如：

(1) If there is really insufficient food or the danger is great, the animals will not _____. In this way, the members of the species which are less fit will not have offspring.

- A. breed B. produce C. mate D. compete

(2) Computers are widely employed in banking transactions, for example, in _____ cheques, making withdrawals and paying standing orders.

- A. processing B. transferring C. depositing D. sending

(3) Intelligent behaviour is not dependent in the case of monkeys on language skills: presumably human beings have various capacities for thinking situations which are likewise _____ of language.

- A. capable B. fond C. independent D. similar

上述三例需仔细阅读上下文并体会其含义方能选出正确答案。例(1)中 if 条件句给出“食物不充足或巨大危险”这一情况，紧接着下一句表明结果“不够强壮的种群没有后代”，中间的空格实际上起着承上启下的作用，既回答前面条件的结果（如果条件不好，动物就不会交配），又说明后面结果的原因（因为不交配，所以没有后代），语义上环环相扣，因此选择落在 A、C 之间。Breed 通常指“人工繁殖”，mate 作动词指“动物交配”，正确答案应该是 C。例(2)可由后面的平行结构 making withdrawals 和 paying standing orders 推测出正确答案 A。例(3)首句的短语 is not dependent 和后面的 likewise 遥相呼应，将二者结合可顺理成章得出答案 C。考生在遇到类似考题时千万不要着急，沉着冷静分析前因后果，综合考虑各种因素，理顺关系就能推导出正确答案。

1.1.4 细心复核查漏补缺

全部题目做完后，将填好空格的文章从头到尾通读一遍，检查段与段、句与句之间的衔接是否连贯、句子是否通顺、内容是否清楚。尤其要细心检查每一个填空处是否有笔误或疏漏的地方。注意时态、语态的一致，代词、名词、单复数的一致。通读的目的是通过语感来核实答案。边复读边检查，不仅可以改正填错的词，而且可以在这一过程中得到启发，把原先做不出来的题目做出来。下面我们来分析一篇完型填空的实例。

Today, the Tower of London is one of the most popular tourist 1 and attracts over three million visitors a year. It was occasionally used as a Royal Palace for the Kings and Queens of England 2 the time of James I who 3 from 1603 to 1625, but is 4 known as a prison and execution place. Within the walls of the Tower, princes have been murdered, traitors 5, spies shot, and Queens of England beheaded. One of the most famous executions was that of Anne Boleyn in 1536. She was the second wife of Henry VIII. He wanted to 6 her because she could not give him a son, so he accused her of adultery. She was tried and found guilty. She asked to be beheaded with a sword, 7 the usual axe, which can still be seen in the Tower. The sword and executioner were 8 over specially from France and with one 9 the executioner cut off her head.

The Tower was also the 10 of one

1. A. seats B. scenes
C. grounds D. sights
2. A. until B. by
C. to D. at
3. A. reined B. reigned
C. powered D. controlled
4. A. hardly B. little
C. best D. well
5. A. ruined B. destroyed
C. tortured D. wounded
6. A. get the worst of
B. get rid of
C. get the best of
D. get done with
7. A. apart from
B. besides
C. together with
D. rather than
8. A. brought B. taken
C. got D. won
9. A. knock B. hit
C. shot D. stroke
10. A. spot B. scent

of London's most famous mysteries. King Edward IV died in 1843. His elder son, Edward, became king 11 his father's death. Young Edward lived in the Tower, and the Duke of Gloucester, 12 protector, persuaded Edward's brother, Richard, to come and live there so that they could play together. But then the Duke 13 that he was the new king, and he was crowned instead of the twelve-year-old Edward, 14 himself Richard III.

After that, the boys were seen less and less and eventually disappeared. 15 said that they were suffocated in bed by pillows being (16) their mouths. It is believed that Richard ordered their deaths, 17 it has never been proved. In 1674, workmen at the Tower discovered two 18 which were taken away and buried in Westminster Abbey in 1678. The 19 were examined in 1933 and were declared to be those of two children, 20 the age of the Princes.

- C. place D. view
 11. A. on B. at
 C. with D. by
 12. A. their B. the
 C. his D. a
 13. A. announced B. published
 C. advertised D. revealed
 14. A. naming B. calling
 C. declaring D. giving
 15. A. That is B. This is
 C. They are D. It is
 16. A. forced into
 B. squeezed forth
 C. pressed over
 D. put on
 17. A. so that B. since
 C. as D. although
 18. A. skeletons
 B. boys
 C. remains
 D. dead bodies
 19. A. ashes B. bones
 C. corpses D. sketches
 20. A. definitely B. certainly
 C. roughly D. possibly

首先快速浏览全文，得出本文大意是讲有关 Tower of London 的故事和传说，前面讲述 Henry VIII 如何在此处死自己的妻子，后面讲述 Duke of Gloucester 怎样在此篡权。接着再试填出几处显而易见的答案。例如 (1) D, (2) A, (6) B, (7) D, (8) A, (12) C, (13) A, (14) B, (15) D, (17) D。这些考点都是常用词汇和固定搭配，稍作思考即可得出正确答案。初步填空后，内容逐渐完整，第二遍再读时信心有所增强，重点应是第一遍未填出的空。(3) 主要区分同义词 rein 和 reign, rein 作及物动词指勒紧缰绳，作不及物动

词时通常和 in 连用构成词组, reign 指控制权力, 统治国家等, 因此正确答案应该是 B; (4) 的选择在下文中已有所暗示, 因为紧接着的下一句说在 Tower of London 的高墙内, 王子被谋杀, 叛国者被处以酷刑, 间谍被杀, 皇后被砍头, 因此 Tower of London 是众所周知的监狱和刑场, 正确答案为 C; (5) 的正确答案 C 同样也可在下文中找到, 它与后面 spies shot, Queens of England beheaded 同为平行的三个独立主格结构; (9) (10) (11) 相对而言较难, (9) (10) 都选 D, 这两空凭语感和对词义的透彻理解; (11) 选 A, (16) 选 C, 考查的都是不太常见的搭配, 考生平时要大量阅读和积累; 最后三空 (18) (19) (20) 正确答案依次为 A、B、C, 题目做到这里, 应该不是太难了。总而言之, 做完型填空一定要瞻前顾后, 通盘考虑, 调动一切已知信息。

1.2 完型填空模拟练习

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank.

Passage 1

The feared tomahawk was a war axe 1. A. to use B. used
 1 by Native Americans. A Native C. using D. use
 American would make one by honing a piece 2. A. it B. they
 of stone so that 2 had one or two sharp C. which D. you
 edges, and 3 attaching it to a wooden 3. A. so B. as
 handle. The young men would spend many C. then D. after
 hours practicing to become expert 4 the 4. A. on B. by
 tomahawk's use. It became an excellent C. with D. in
 weapon. This was especially true when used 5. A. warrior B. fighter
 by a brave 5. C. soldier D. amir
 To make a tomahawk, the Native 6. A. wood B. stone
 American first had to find a 6 that was C. steel D. iron
 the proper shape and weight. Then it had to 7. A. handle B. wheel
 be attached to a 7. C. wire D. hook

was to bore or burn a hole 8 a wooden stick, then push the stone through it and tie the stone and wood 9 with strips of hide. Another way was to split the wood, force the stone 10 the sides of the split, and finally tie the divided ends of the stick together.

8. A. in B. on
C. at D. through
9. A. again B. and
C. together D. so
10. A. between B. to
C. by D. through
11. A. tool B. weapon
C. medicine D. harness

The tomahawk could be used for chopping twigs and other rough cutting jobs. However its primary purpose was as a 11. Normally, the warrior wielded his tomahawk in hand-to-hand combat, swinging it at his enemies in hopes of stunning them, 12 cutting them. On rare occasions it was 13. But unless the tomahawk was perfectly balanced, tossing it was an extremely poor method of hitting a target.

12. A. more than B. less than
C. rather than D. much than
13. A. sole B. bought
C. stolen D. thrown
14. A. valuable B. heavy
C. sharp D. accurate
15. A. possible B. never
C. certainly D. often

The type of stone use determined how 14 it was. But even with the best of stones, it would 15 be as keen as a steel ax. Soon 16 the Europeans settled in North America, the stone-and-wood tomahawk was replaced by steel hatchets. These were manufactured in Europe for the settlers, 17 for trade with the Native Americans.

16. A. before B. then
C. after D. until
17. A. of course B. ideally
C. really D. specifically

Some tribes had the 18 of burying their tomahawks in the ground whenever a peace had been declared with their enemies. Presumably, it was this custom 19 gave rise 20 the phrase "to bury the hatchet".

18. A. custom B. way
C. advantage D. goodness
19. A. which B. that
C. it D. what
20. A. at B. about
C. to D. into

Passage 2

Fencing, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was a method for 1 disputes in which opponents dueled to the death. Today, fortunately, it is a sport 2 opponents use dueling swords that have the points covered. This is done to prevent 3. The fencers also wear face masks, padded jackets, and gloves for 4.

The foil, the saber, and the épée are all used in modern fencing. These 5 are all quite different. The foil has a flexible, four-sided 6 and a circular guard to protect the hand. The saber has a flat, thin blade and a hand 7 that curves around the knuckles. The épée has a rigid, three-sided blade and a large circular hand guard.

The 8 of this sport is to touch an opponent with your dueling sword without being touched 9. A point is given for each touch. In many championship meets, an electrical device is used to record 10. Men as well as women are allowed to enter the competition. It is 11 to both. However they do not compete against each other. Scoring is different for 12. Five points are needed to win a men's bout in foil; three in épée. Four points are needed to win a 13 bout.

The rules for contests using the foil, saber, and épée are basically the 14.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. settling | B. enforcing |
| C. enjoying | D. discussing |
| 2. A. which | B. that |
| C. in which | D. it |
| 3. A. theft | B. injury |
| C. hunger | D. disease |
| 4. A. protest | B. death |
| C. birth | D. protection |
| 5. A. weapons | B. masks |
| C. jackets | D. groves |
| 6. A. shirt | B. blade |
| C. helmet | D. shoe |
| 7. A. socks | B. face |
| C. guard | D. hair |
| 8. A. object | B. subject |
| C. dispute | D. theme |
| 9. A. in short | B. in summary |
| C. in brief | D. in return |
| 10. A. smells | B. touches |
| C. tastes | D. interests |
| 11. A. closed | B. lost |
| C. open | D. passed |
| 12. A. all | B. every |
| C. neither | D. each |
| 13. A. women's | B. men's |
| C. children's | D. youth's |
| 14. A. different | B. same |
| C. like | D. as |

However there are 15 differences. With the foil, points can be scored only when the opponent's torso is touched with the covered tip of the foil. With the saber, points are 16 when any part of the opponent's body except the legs is touched by 17 the tip or edges of the blade. In épée duels, points are scored when any part of the opponent's body is touched with the blade tip.

Fencing is a sport that requires grace and skill. The basic movements of attack (the thrust) and 18 (blocking the thrust) both demand muscular coordination of hand, foot, and body, as well as the thorough knowledge of techniques and tactics. Agility and quick thinking are equally important. 19 is not required. Therefore, both the young and the old, 20 of whom may be very strong, can enjoy this sport.

Passage 3

The gnu, or wildebeest as it is sometimes called, is a horselike animal that lives in southern Africa. It is a 1 animal. Weighing 300 to 475 pounds, the gnu is equipped 2 high, large shoulders and a thick neck. Its big head has long horns that curve upward 3 buffalo horns. Clumps of stiff hair grow on the gnu's forehead, neck, and shoulders, 4 on its long, horselike tail.

Gnus are often 5 "horned horses"

15. A. costly B. major
C. slight D. numerous
 16. A. handed B. prevented
C. touched D. scored
 17. A. either B. neither
C. otherwise D. nor
 18. A. offence B. defense
C. arrest D. attack
 19. A. Travel B. Money
C. Strength D. Identification
 20. A. both B. all
C. some D. neither
-
1. A. timid B. tiny
C. small D. heavy
 2. A. with B. on
C. by D. through
 3. A. as B. like
C. alike D. resemble
 4. A. as well B. in addition
C. as well as D. except for
 5. A. spoken B. affected
C. fired D. called

by the people of Africa. They live in herds the 6 horses do, and they can be just as playful as any colt. But gnus can gallop as 7 as fifty miles an hour. Thus they can easily 8 any horse. They are also more dangerous fighters than horses 9 they are very good at butting their enemies with their sharp horns.

There are two 10 of gnu. One is known as the white-tailed gnu. This kind has become 11 extinct. That is, only a few are still to be 12 in the wild. The white-tailed gnu stands about three and a half feet 13 at the shoulders and has a fierce, hairy face. Its coat has black and white markings. Its tail is yellowish-white. The horns of a white-tailed gnu are only two feet 14. The second type is known as the brindled gnu. It attains a height of four and a half feet 15 the shoulders. This 16 has a sad-looking face. The brindled gnu has yellowish-brown or gray hair with dark stripes 17 its shoulders and neck. Its curved horns are almost three feet long.

Gnus 18 over Africa from northern Kenya to northern South Africa and Southwest Africa. They have a simple 19. They look for leaves, twigs, and grass to eat. Since gnus are 20 to raise in captivity, you can find them in many American zoos.

6. A. way B. sleep
C. play D. song
7. A. slowly B. fast
C. flying D. walking
8. A. destroy B. ride
C. outrun D. defend
9. A. so B. then
C. when D. because
10. A. types B. classes
C. systems D. topics
11. A. usually B. almost
C. often D. always
12. A. buried B. grown
C. found D. tested
13. A. short B. low
C. long D. high
14. A. long B. tall
C. broad D. narrow
15. A. by B. at
C. with D. as
16. A. soldier B. scientist
C. animal D. clown
17. A. in B. so
C. back D. on
18. A. range B. spend
C. neglect D. spoil
19. A. nature B. diet
C. name D. environment
20. A. hard B. playful
C. easy D. joyful

Passage 4

A gray-haired woman walks carefully 1 a windswept field. She holds a Y-shaped tree branch in front of her, one fork of the Y in each hand and the free end, 2 straight ahead. Suddenly she 3. Then she goes no further. Something seems to be pulling the free end of the branch downward so that it points 4 the earth. "This is it!" shouts the woman, and beckons to the driver of a well-digging machine waiting at the roadside. Soon, excavating thirty feet 5, the well-digger strikes water.

How can this woman know where there is 6 underground? She is a dowser—one who believes that a forked stick or similar instrument will move 7 when the person holding it is standing above underground water, oil, or certain metal ores.

Is dowsing 8? It has been 9 around the world for centuries. Though many scoff at it as mere superstition, it has an impressive record of 10. In Europe, it is most common in England. German tin miners brought dowsing to Cornwall, England, almost 400 years ago, and some Cornish miners 11 dowse today.

Eyewitness reports seem to 12 the dowser's claims. Recently in Plymouth, England, repair workers were able to locate the entire length of a winding underground gas main by dowsing, using a "branch" 13

1. A. across B. cross
C. besides D. at
2. A. pointed B. to point
C. pointing D. points
3. A. objects B. surrenders
C. collapses D. interrupts
4. A. inward B. toward
C. outward D. backward
5. A. down B. up
C. along D. with
6. A. something B. fire
C. salt D. water
7. A. at ease
B. in short
C. by itself
D. on its own
8. A. likely B. possible
C. able D. perhaps
9. A. practised B. served
C. planted D. required
10. A. failure B. defeat
C. defense D. success
11. A. yet B. but
C. still D. or
12. A. deny
B. support
C. ignore
D. misunderstand
13. A. made of B. made up
C. made out D. made by