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# 考博英语

## 阅读理解150篇详解(第三版)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是一本旨在提高考生考博英语阅读理解水平的复习资料。它根据众多名校的考博英语大纲和历年考博试题中阅读理解的题型和难易程度,按常考的阅读理解主题(家庭、文化、医学、科技等)分为12大类,每个主题包括5~20篇具有针对性的阅读理解,一共精选了150篇文章,几乎涉及到在考博试题中常考的各类词组和重要的衍生词,试题来源于与考博英语难度水平相当的国内外英语考试,或经过对国外一些权威杂志、文章整理、改编而成,所选阅读理解试题具有一定难度,但答案和解析非常详细,具有很强的实用性。

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# 序 言

目前我国博士研究生入学英语考试没有采取全国统考的方式,没有统一的考试大纲,而是采取各招生院校自行命题、自行组织考试的办法,但是各校的考试要求、命题特点大同小异,一些学校的试题类型、内容难易程度都非常相似,因此,研究一些学校的考博试题非常有价值。我们参照一些名校博士生入学英语考试大纲,认真研究了30多所高校200多份历年考博英语真题,精心挑选部分试题和相关资料,编著了考博英语辅导系列。

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本书自从第一版出版后,深受广大读者的欢迎。此次修订,纠正了书中存在的错误并收集整理了最新资料,以满足读者需要。

需要特别说明的是:高校考博真题的收集和参考答案的整理是非常困难的,我们在编著考博英语辅导系列的过程中得到了许多院校师生的协助,并参考了众多考博复习材料(特别是一些名校内部考博英语讲义、试题等),在此深表感谢。由于水平有限,错误不可避免,不妥之处和建议可与编者联系,不甚感激。

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# Unit 1 家庭情感类

## Passage 1

The list of “should” is very long. You should give more than 100 percent at work. You should never stop learning and developing. You should read and keep up with events. You should spend time with your family and take care of your myriad of daily chores.

At work, it's not enough to be qualified for your job. You have to have excellent people skills and problem-solving abilities. Your IQ had better be high, and you should welcome anything and everything new. Commitment and enthusiasm are the bottom line.

At home, it's not enough to have money in the bank. There are children to raise, hobbies to encourage and daily routines to organize. Contacts between home and the day care center or school are another priority. You have to keep up your friendships and your family relationships. You have to have empathy for everyone around you. You have to have time.

How do we catch a guilty conscience? Finns in Business asked family counselor Hannu Kuukka from the Helsinki parish services. “A bad conscience comes from conflicting pressures, from the feeling that you just can't manage everything that you consider important. Frustration and stress are the result.”

“Our internalized roles—the role models that we subconsciously follow—also contribute to the problem. Throughout our lives, we carry with us the part we played in our own family. This can be a source of encouragement and support, or the seeds of a bad conscience.”

What can we do for a bad conscience? “Our failures tend to become exaggerated in our minds, especially if someone close to us verbalizes *them*. You have to set priority. Couples should decide together if one of them is going to concentrate on work and the other on family. The couple is the foundation of the home, so they have to find common ground,” comments Hannu Kuukka.

At work, you spend your time with adults, and you can excel in your own field. Are you more comfortable at work than at home? This is a common feeling and another source of guilt. “It is not unusual for relationships at work to be easier and more straightforward than those at home. The everyday life of a family with children can be exhausting. And today, with growing competition and more friction at work, even these relationships have become more difficult,” says Kuukka.

1. The purpose of the first paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. itemize what people have to accomplish in their lives
  - B. brief a real but tough situation for couples to cope with
  - C. explain why some people long for a break of routine
  - D. show how a full-time job goes against a family life
2. According to the author, the decisive factor for one to perform well at work is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. responsibility and devotion
  - B. right qualifications

C. originality and open-mindedness

D. an IQ at least above 130

3. What seems always problematic for one's family life is that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. money never seems to be enough

B. friendships and family relationships are hard to keep up

C. one simply can't afford the time

D. it's impossible to share feelings with everyone around

4. According to the passage, the constant cause of a bad conscience lies in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. one attempts to achieve a good balance between work and family-life

B. people have unknowingly played stereotyped sex roles in family

C. our minds are beset with exaggerated information about family problems

D. no couple is capable of handling more than one thing at a time

5. What does the underlined pronoun 'them' (line 19) refer to in the context?

A. Minds

B. Parents

C. Failures

D. Priorities

6. As suggested by Kuukka, the right way to approach the problem is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. exchange role models between the couple in the same boat

B. look at the same problem from a different perspective

C. turn a deaf ear to whatever other people would say

D. get the couple's priorities right to ensure a rewarding life

7. From the last paragraph, it can be safely inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. work relationships are as difficult to keep up as family relationships

B. working parents usually feel more comfortable at work than at home

C. growing competition has affected the otherwise good terms with co-workers

D. the best moment of the day is when you might have escaped from family chores

### 【答案与解析】

1. B 第一段首句“The list of ‘should’ is very long.”意思为:生活中“应该做的事”很多。后面列举了工作、个人修养与提高以及家庭生活的几个例子。这一段是全文的引言段,目的不在列举本身,是为了说明下文中作者要提到的双职工家庭工作与生活中所遇到的问题与解决的办法。在第六段第四句“Couples should decide together if...”中,作者明确指出了夫妻双方应如何面对这些问题。

2. A 第二段作者列出了要做好工作所具备的条件。该段最后一句意思为:工作中承担责任与工作热情是最根本的条件。

3. C 第三段作者列出了要管好家庭所要做的一系列事情。该段最后一句说:可是你得有时间。言外之意就是要做好这些事是要花很多时间的,可是我们没有那么多时间。

4. A 根据文中第四段“A bad conscience comes from conflicting...”可知:我们的负罪感是来源于相互冲突的压力,即我们感到我们没能把我们认为重要的每一件事都做好。这里主要是指工作与生活的冲突。

5. C 第六段第二句意为:如果我们身边的人唠叨我们的失败,我们就会觉得问题更加严重。这里 them 是指代主句中的主语。

6. D 第六段第三句作者引用 Kuukka 的话:夫妻双方应决定把什么放在首位,一起决定谁要以工作为主,谁要以家庭为主。

7. B 文章最后一段作者说:我们在工作中与成年人打交道,而且你可以发挥你的专长。你上班时比在家更舒服吗?一般人都这么认为,这也是我们有负罪感的另一个原因。

## Passage 2

The book *Love and Its Place in Nature* observed that without love children tend to die. And Ashley Montagu, noted British-born anthropologist, went so far as to say: The child who has not been loved is biochemically, physiologically, and psychologically very different from the one who has been loved. The former even grows differently from the latter.

The Toronto Star reported on a study that reached similar conclusions. It said: "Children raised without being regularly hugged, caressed or stroked... have abnormally high levels of stress hormones." Indeed, physical neglect during infancy "can have serious long-range effects on learning and memory."

These findings emphasize the need for the physical presence of parents. Otherwise, how can strong ties develop between parent and child? But sorry to say, even in affluent parts of the world, the tendency now is to try to supply a child's needs apart from his or her parents. Children are sent away to school, sent away to work, sent away to summer camp, and given money and sent away to places of recreation. Thrust out of the family nucleus, circling in orbit at a distance, as it were, millions of children naturally come to feel—if only subconsciously—neglected, unwanted, and unloved, surrounded by a hostile world of grownups. Such a prevailing feeling among children may be one reason why there are so many street children. Typical is young Micha, who said: "No one wanted me anymore." A nine-year-old boy similarly complained: "I would rather be our dog."

Child neglect is a form of mistreatment and it can lead to more sinister forms of mistreatment such as the physical mistreatment and sexual abuse of children.

Regardless of the form mistreatment takes, it sends children the message that they are unloved and unwanted. According to the German newspaper *Die Welt*, "more and more children are growing up to be social cripples." It adds: "Children lack the warmth of the nest. The emotional bonding between children and parents is becoming weaker, or it is never established in the first place. Such children feel neglected, and their desire for security goes unfulfilled."

Children who are denied their right to be wanted and loved may become bitter, taking out their frustrations on those who have neglected them or possibly on society as a whole. Fully a decade ago, a Canadian taskforce report signaled the need for immediate action lest a whole generation "who think society doesn't care about them" be lost.

Unloved and unwanted youngsters may be tempted to run away from home to escape their problems, only to find bigger ones in cities plagued with crime, drugs, and immorality. In fact, police have estimated that 20,000 runaways under 16 were living in one U. S. metropolitan area alone. They were described as "the products of broken homes and brutality, often inflicted by alcoholic or drug-addicted parents. They take to the streets, use their bodies for survival and then, beaten by pimps and bereft of self-esteem; live in fear of reprisal if they attempt to escape the racket." Sad to

say, despite honest efforts to change this deplorable situation, it still exists.

Children growing up in the circumstances described above develop into unbalanced adults, often being unable to rear children of their own properly. Being unwanted and unloved themselves, they later produce more of their own kind.

1. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. children need to be loved biochemically
  - B. children tend to die without love
  - C. lack of love can have serious effects on the growing-up of a child
  - D. neglected children will grow up into unbalanced adults
2. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. parents can establish close ties with their children by letting them be
  - B. children should receive education from their parents, not from schools
  - C. children should not be forced to stay away from the family nucleus
  - D. children should circle their parents in orbit at a distance
3. The reason why so many children have grown up to be social cripples is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. some parents could only get warmth from other street children
  - B. many children could only get warmth from other street children
  - C. many children wanted to revenge their parents in this way
  - D. many children wanted to break the bond between them and their parents
4. Children take to the streets \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to seek ways of survival
  - B. to save their self-esteem
  - C. to attempt to escape the racket
  - D. to escape from their miserable condition and parent abuse
5. Which of the following best defines the meaning of the word “bereft” in paragraph 7?
  - A. destroyed
  - B. deprived
  - C. weakened
  - D. threw away

### 【答案与解析】

1. C 纵观全文可知,本文主要介绍了孩子在无爱的环境中成长可能有的一些严重后果。只有 C 符合题意。

2. C 从第三段可知,“Thrust out of the family nucleus”和“circling in orbit at a distance”都会造成孩子对父母的失望及对社会的反感,放任自由并不能弥补父母对孩子的关爱,A 项不对;B 项文中没有提及;D 项与文中意思相反,只有 C 项为正确答案。

3. B 从文中第五段可知,“Children lack the warmth of the nest”以及“the emotional bonding between children and parents”很脆弱,甚至根本没有建立,孩子觉得被忽视,缺乏安全感。因此我们可以推断这些孩子只有从那些与他们有着相同遭遇的街头流浪小孩处得到温暖。故选 B 项。

4. D 从文中第七段可知,他们是为了脱离困境以及父母的虐待。故选 D 项。

5. B “bereft”用于“self-esteem”之前,是指被剥夺了自尊,故 B 项为正确答案。

### Passage 3

A recent US best seller declared that men and women are so different that we must be from different planets! Men, it was said, can't talk about their feelings. Thus, the author suggested that when a man is upset, a woman should just go shopping.

Well, speaking for the one man I know best, I can say that I feel insulted, underestimated and stereotyped by such misleading generalizations. Not only do I believe the author's premise to be false, but I believe it contributes to the problem by perpetuating a dysfunctional myth. In my experience, men, like women, can talk about their feelings if they are given the words to do so.

This myth that men are insensitive is also reinforced through the socialization process. Boys are not supposed to cry, and if they do, they are denigrated with labels, such as sissy, pansy, or much worse, all of which are designed to shame them into acting "manly". In the man's world, one of the things boys learn is that the expression of any so-called feminine feelings will quickly bring ridicule, rejection and other forms of social disapproval.

Boys are taught to play with injuries and are admired when they endure pain. Men have long been taught to blindly obey in areas as law enforcement, the military and even in some corporations. A man who is trained to kill animals for trophies, to fight bulls for entertainment and to kill other humans in battle is a man who has been conditioned to alienate himself from his feelings. And now it seems that women are becoming more like men, rather than vice versa.

Research shows that women, in general, are by nature more empathetic, sensitive and attuned to their own and others' feelings. But I have known some men who are more emotionally sensitive than some women. The preliminary scores on EQ tests also show that there is only a small difference in the composite EQ score. From personal experience, I've found it easy to teach men to identify and express their feelings. And finally, I am living proof that not all men are from Mars!

1. In this passage the author might think that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. men are from Mars and women Venus
- B. men are taught from early age to behave in a masculine manner to meet social approval
- C. more and more men are becoming sissy
- D. in EQ tests the two genders score tremendously differently

2. What does the last sentence of the first paragraph imply?

- A. The woman must leave for a while, because the man is angry.
- B. When the man is upset, the woman is upset, too. Thus she is advised to go shopping to please herself.
- C. Man needn't to be consoled by being talked to, so just leave them alone.
- D. The man is upset because the woman spends too much money in shopping.

3. According to the research, women are by nature more attuned to their own and others' feelings, it means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. women agree to their own and others' feelings easily
- B. women change their own and others' feelings easily
- C. women keep their own and others' feelings easily

- D. women forget their own and others' feelings easily
4. Which of the following is in agreement with the author's point of view?
- A. Men and women are completely different as far as emotions are concerned.
- B. Women are talkative, while men are not.
- C. Women are born to be able to identify and express their feelings, while men are not.
- D. The gender image described in the best seller is too over-generalized.
5. The word "stereotyped" in paragraph 2 means \_\_\_\_.
- A. characterized by one model                      B. made dull
- C. given a personality                                  D. a kind of sound effect

### 【答案与解析】

1. B 第三段最后一句从反面说明,男孩子如果表现出女性化的感情,将会遭受讥笑、拒绝和来自社会的其他形式的反对。这意味着男孩子应有阳刚之气才会被社会认可。故选 B。

2. C 句中 thus 说明此句是用例子说明第二句的。既然男人不会表达感情,那么当他生气时,女人就该去购物,而不要用话去安慰他,让他自己去平息怒气,故选 C。

3. A 此句意为“女性更容易接受自己或他人的情感”,这与选项 A 的叙述一致。故为答案。

4. D 第二段第一句用“such misleading generalization”(意为这种错误的概括)表达了他不同意畅销书作者的观点,并在第五段第二句说明他认识一些比女人还要敏感的男人。得出结论:男人与女人在情商方面没有多大的差异,而畅销书作者的观点过于夸大。因此,选项 D 正确。

5. A 第二段第一句后半部分意思是:由于这种错误的概括,我觉得受到侮辱、被小看,并且觉得这种概括是人们脑子中的成见造成的。因此, stereotyped 意为“模式化的,固定的”故选 A。

## Passage 4

Anthropologists commonly distinguish three forms of marriage: monogamy, the marriage of one man to one woman, polygyny, the marriage of one man to two or more women, and polyandry, the marriage of one woman to two or more men. Polygyny and polyandry are often linked under the single term “polygamy”, a marriage of one individual to two or more spouses.

Though there are many societies which permit, or even encourage, polygamous marriages, it does not follow, in such societies, that every married individual, or even that a majority of them, has more than one spouse. Quite the contrary is true, for in most, if not all, of so-called polygamous societies monogamy is statistically the prevailing form. The reason for this is clear: the proportion of male to female births in any human society is roughly the same, and if this proportion is maintained among the sexually mature, a preponderance of plural marriages means that a considerable number of either men or women must remain unmarried. No society can maintain itself under such conditions; the emotional stresses would be too great to be survived. Accordingly, even where the cultural ideals do not prohibit plural marriages, these may occur on any notable scale only societies where for one reason or another, one sex markedly outnumbers the other. In short, monogamy not only prevails in most of the world's societies, either as the only approved form of marriage or as the only fea-

sible form, but it may also prevail within a polygamous society where, very often, only a minority of the population can actually secure more than one spouse.

In a polygynous household, the husband must supply a house and garden for each of his wives. The wives live with him in turn, cooking and serving for him during the period of his visit. The first wife takes precedence over the others. Polyandry is much rarer than polygyny. It is often the result of a disproportion in the ratio of men to women.

In sum, polygamy is not, as so frequently indicated, universally a result of human immorality. It is simply not true, in this aspect of culture as in many others, that people who follow patterns of culture deemed immoral in our society are thereby lacking in morality. Our ideal and compulsory pattern of marriage, which holds that monogamy is the only appropriate form of marriage, is not shared by all peoples, even by some of those who regularly practice monogamy. In a great many societies, monogamy is only one possible form of marriage, with polygyny or polyandry as perfectly possible, though less frequent, alternatives.

1. A marriage between several men and women should be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polygyny                      B. polyandry                      C. monogamy                      D. not mentioned
2. According to the second paragraph, in societies that encourage polygamous marriages \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polygamy is the predominant form of marriages  
B. most of the individuals usually have multiple spouses  
C. there are usually a greater of proportion of men than women  
D. people are not necessarily married to multiple partners
3. The author believes that plural marriages occur on substantial scales only in societies in which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polygyny is not prohibited  
B. one sex greatly outnumbers the other  
C. most people are undereducated  
D. a minority of people are very rich and powerful
4. According to the third paragraph, polyandry \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. means the husband must provide for the livelihood of his wives  
B. is a marriage tradition in which the first husband takes precedence over the others  
C. is much rarer than other marriage forms  
D. is often the result of women outnumbering men
5. We can infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many people believe that plural marriages denote immorality of other societies  
B. those societies that do not uphold monogamy as the dominant marriage form are immoral  
C. polygyny or polyandry are possible alternative marriage forms in most societies  
D. the author lives in a society where plural marriages are socially accepted

### 【答案与解析】

1. D 文章开头“Anthropologists commonly distinguish... the marriage of one woman to two or more men.”介绍了几种不同的婚姻形式: monogamy 一夫一妻制; polygyny 一夫多妻制; polyan-

dry 一妻多夫制。并未提到群婚制。

2. D 文章第二段中“Though there are... monogamy is statistically the prevailing form.”介绍说,尽管很多社会都认可,甚至鼓励多个配偶的婚姻形式,但是这并不意味着在这样的社会中,这样的婚姻形式占据主导地位。因为婚姻形式要受人口比例的局限,因此即使是这样的社会,一夫一妻制也是最常见的婚姻形式。

3. B 答案同样在第二段:“Accordingly, even where the cultural ideals... one sex markedly outnumbers the other.”即使在不禁止多个配偶的婚姻方式的社会中,这样的婚姻形式只有在人口性别比例极端失调的情况下才大规模地发生。

4. C 文章第三段提到,“Polyandry is much rarer than polygyny.”一妻多夫制相比起一夫多妻制要罕见的多。

5. A 作者在最后一段中总结道,多个配偶的婚姻制度,正如很多其他文化的风俗习惯一样,并不像很多人认为的那样,是不道德的。我们所认可的婚姻形式,即 monogamy,并不是每个民族和文化都认可。在很多社会中,monogamy 仅仅是一种婚姻制度的可能性,多个配偶的婚姻形式虽然不如前者那么常见,但是也与之共存。四个选项中,只有 A 项和原文的最后一段意思最接近,因为那正是作者所批判的一种对其他文化所持有的态度。B 项是错误的,因为那种态度是作者所批判的对象。C 项不符合文章原意。从作者提供的背景来看,D 项也是错误的。

## Passage 5

In our society the unwritten rules of communication discourage the direct expression of most emotions. Count the number of genuine emotional expressions you hear over a two-or-three-day period and you'll discover that emotional expressions are rare. People are generally comfortable making statements of fact and often delight in expressing their opinions, but they rarely disclose how they feel.

Not surprisingly, the emotions that people do share directly are usually positive. For example, one study of married couples revealed that the partners shared flattering feelings of face-saving ones. They also willingly disclosed both positive and negative feelings about absent third parties. On the other hand, the husbands and wives rarely expressed face-threatening feelings of hostility.

Surprisingly, social rules even discourage too much expression of positive feelings. A hug and kiss for Mother is all right, though a young man should shake hands with Dad. Affection toward friends becomes less and less frequent as we grow older, so that even a simple statement such as “I like you” is seldom heard between adults.

A review of research on emotional expression supports the cultural stereotype of the nonemotional male and the more emotional female. As a group, women are more likely than men to express their emotions. They are better at distinguishing between related feelings such as liking and loving, and they are more likely to have more affectionate relationships than men. Of course, these gender differences are statistical average, and there are many men and women who do not fall these types.

1. Why do people rarely express their feelings?

A. Because they would not feel comfortable doing so.

B. Because they like facts better.



- C. Because they think personal feeling would distort facts.
- D. Because they seldom have positive feelings.
- 2. Which of the following utters a face-threatening feeling?
  - A. You are not doing well this time, but you will be OK.
  - B. Jane always phones her boyfriend at work.
  - C. You seldom have time even talking to me.
  - D. You look pretty today. Where did you get the smelter?
- 3. The traditional view holds that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. people become more silent when they grow old
  - B. people even seldom express positive feelings to others
  - C. men are better at expressing their feelings than women
  - D. women are better at expressing their feelings than men
- 4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
  - A. All women are better at recognizing feelings than men.
  - B. All men are better at recognizing feelings than women.
  - C. The average men do not like women.
  - D. Some men are better at expressing themselves than women.
- 5. When people grow older, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they are better at expressing their feelings
  - B. they express positive feelings only to their spouses
  - C. they often try to stay away from friends
  - D. they hide their feeling better

### 【答案与解析】

1. A 根据第一段最后两句:人们一般讲述事实很舒坦,发表意见很高兴。而他们很少谈及他们如何感受的。也就是说表露情感不舒服。

2. C 谈话都没有什么时间,这是指责、讽刺口吻有损脸面。

3. D 妇女比男人更喜欢表达自己的情感。

4. D 文章最后一句话说到“性别差异(妇女比男的更善于表达情感)”是一般的统计数字,并且有许多男人和妇女不属于这种类型。这句话说明有些男的比妇女更善于表达情感的事实存在。这四选项中 A 和 B 两项都提到所有女人,或所有的男人都比对方更善于表达感情。文内不是指所有的人。

5. D 这在第三段第三句:我们长得越大,对朋友的感情越来越表达得少。甚至一句简单的话,类似“我喜欢你”在成年之间很少听到。其他三项文内没有提及或者错误。

## Passage 6

Until a few years ago most experts believed that young children couldn't lie. The late developmental psychologist Jean Piaget believed that children under 7 had trouble distinguishing between fantasy and reality and couldn't be held accountable for untruths. But recent research indicates that children as young as 4 are quite capable of telling a deliberate lie to get out of trouble. Researchers