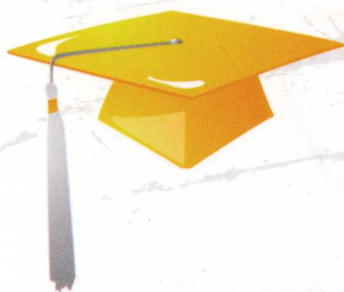


博士研究生入学考试辅导用书



# 全国

# 重点院校考博英语

# 真题详解

北京大学 张艳霜  
清华大学 王 芳  
中国人民大学 杨 勇  
北京外国语大学 孙 璇

◎ 编著

- ◎ 深入剖析历年考博英语命题思路，把握命题脉搏，阐释命题原则
- ◎ 以题型为核心，全解全析，讲练结合，提升综合应试能力
- ◎ 精确把握命题趋势，注重模拟实战演练，洞悉命题思路和特点



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责任编辑: 张潇匀 刘 琦 (电话: 010 - 68319290 E-mail: sherryphu@126.com)

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## 丛书总序

教育部《硕士、博士学位研究生英语教学大纲》提出,博士生入学考试的3门课程之一——博士生英语入学考试的理论指导标准是:“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”;应具有“熟练的阅读能力”、“较好的写作能力”和“一定的听说能力”。

当前,在就业竞争的巨大压力下,在整个社会群体的文化素质普遍提高的背景下,考研热、考博热已席卷全国,在这种热浪的推动下,更多的年轻人关注于自身知识和技能的提高,以求在未来就业时获得竞争优势。考博、读博是丰富自己知识,提高自己能力的一种有效途径,越来越多的硕士毕业生选择继续深造,所以博士生入学考试报名人数不断增加,博士生招生单位考试的标准越来越规范化。

目前我国博士研究生入学英语考试不进行统考,没有制订过统一的考试大纲。各招生院校都是自行命题和阅卷,各招生院校对博士研究生入学时所需要的英语水平要求会存在一定差异,因此,了解招生院校最新制订的博士生入学英语考试大纲则显得尤为重要。

考试大纲是考博英语命题时严格遵守的依据,是规定考查知识点及考试题型等重要信息的纲领性文件,也是考生复习时的出发点。对它不仅要从宏观上把握,更要逐句细读,认真揣摩,找出最新大纲和以前的大纲的细微差别,从而避免备考时走弯路或有所遗漏。英语成绩一直是筛选考生能否入选博士研究生的最重要的尺度。从整体上看,由于博士生招生形势的不断发展,各院校博士生入学考试的难度越来越大,对考生的听、说、读、写、译等能力的要求越来越高,英语考试标准的规范化和科学化也对考生复习提出了新的要求。

英语考试是考生参加博士生入学考试的一大障碍和挑战,它作为博士生入学考试的必考基础课程之一,占据了考生相当多的复习时间,同时也影响着考生的总分和单科录取线。

许多考生专业课考试取得了很好的成绩,而英语考试却未达到所报考学校最低录取分数线,最终与自己理想的学校失之交臂,造成了莫大的遗憾。因此,如何在有限的时间内取得最高的效率成为每个考生复习时必须关心的问題。

考博英语考查的不只是英语方面的基础知识,而是基础知识与实际应用能力的综合考查。从全国重点院校的博士研究生入学考试英语试卷来看,虽然各院校考试内容标准和测试方式及题型风格有一定差异,但大部分的招生单位在





考试内容、标准和题型方面大体相似,向主观题型发展也是今后考试的共同趋势,这在一定程度上加大了入学考试的难度,对考生的外语水平要求也越来越高。

想要在英语考试中取得好成绩,并非一日之功,需要扎实的基础功底、系统清晰的知识结构以及良好的应试技巧。考博如同一场现代化战争,树立正确的战争观,采取正确的战略战术是打赢这场战争、取得胜利的关键。报考博士研究生的考生往往对如何复习应试感到无所适从,如果不进行专门的强化训练,则英语入学考试成绩可能成为他们考博的瓶颈。他们迫切需要一本高质量的考前辅导资料,以应对考博英语的实际要求,在考试中把握命题规律,获取高分。

本套丛书是长期处于教学一线的老教师们根据多年应试辅导的成功经验,针对考博英语的常见题型,根据众多名校历年考博英语试题的结构和难易程度,详细讲解了解题原则与实战对策,既有语法词汇的基础积累,又有试题难度上的阶梯式发展,基础训练、实战演练与冲刺提高三位一体,详解命题思路和出题动态,强化解题方法与技巧。它融汇了作者多年教授考博英语的经验心得,有效地把握命题特点,精编了大容量、多层次的强化考题,体系严谨,深入浅出,是参加博士生考试的广大考生必备应试考典,也是英语学习者提高英语水平的绝佳参照。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、复旦大学、厦门大学等高等院校给我们提供的大力支持,在此表示由衷的感谢。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2009年8月

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# 北京大学 2008 年博士研究生入学考试

## 英语试题

### Part One: Listening Comprehension (20%) (略)

### Part Two: Structure and Written Expression (20%)

**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.

21. "What courses are you going to do next semester?"  
"I don't know. But it's about time \_\_\_\_\_ on something."  
[A] I'd decide [B] I decided [C] I decide [D] I'm deciding
22. \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket for the match, he can now only watch it on TV at home.  
[A] Obtaining not [B] Not obtaining  
[C] Not having obtained [D] Not obtained
23. How can I ever concentrate if you \_\_\_\_\_ continually \_\_\_\_\_ me with silly questions?  
[A] have, interrupted [B] had, interrupted  
[C] are, interrupting [D] were, interrupted
24. As it turned out to be a small house party, we \_\_\_\_\_ so formally.  
[A] need not have dressed up [B] must not have dressed up  
[C] did not need to dress up [D] must not dress up
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case with a new idea, much preliminary activity and optimistic discussion produced no concrete proposals.  
[A] That [B] It [C] This [D] As
26. It is not so much the language \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural background that makes the book difficult to understand.  
[A] but [B] nor [C] as [D] like
27. \_\_\_\_\_ human problems that repeat themselves in \_\_\_\_\_ life repeat themselves in \_\_\_\_\_ literature.  
[A] /, /, the [B] /, the, / [C] The, /, / [D] The, the, the
28. He is not under arrest, \_\_\_\_\_ any restriction on him.  
[A] or the police have placed [B] or have the police placed  
[C] nor the police have placed [D] nor have the police placed
29. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the truth even to his closest friend.  
[A] too much of a coward [B] too much the coward  
[C] a coward enough [D] enough of a coward
30. I couldn't sleep because the tap in the bathroom was \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] draining [B] dropping [C] spilling [D] dripping
31. We have been hearing \_\_\_\_\_ accounts of your work.  
[A] favored [B] favorable [C] favorite [D] favoring
32. Please put your empty cigarette packets and paper bags in the \_\_\_\_\_ bins provided.  
[A] junk [B] litter [C] scrap [D] deposit
33. At first, the company refused to purchase the equipment, but this decision was \_\_\_\_\_ revised.  
[A] subsequently [B] successively [C] predominantly [D] preliminarily





34. Once a picture is proved to be a forgery, it becomes quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] invaluable [B] priceless [C] unworthy [D] worthless
35. The local authorities realized the need to make \_\_\_\_\_ for elderly people in their housing programs.  
[A] preparation [B] requirement [C] specification [D] provision
36. Most people can't get \_\_\_\_\_ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee.  
[A] on [B] through [C] over [D] by
37. As the director can't come to the reception, I'm representing the company \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] on his account [B] on his behalf [C] for his part [D] in his interest
38. The award ceremony will be the \_\_\_\_\_ of the inaugural Singapore International Water Week that is held from 23 to 27 June 2008.  
[A] twilight [B] insight [C] highlight [D] highland
39. There is a conspicuous lack of public debate about how this insular country should \_\_\_\_\_ the reality that more immigrants are coming and that those already here are changing Japan.  
[A] abide by [B] account for [C] act on [D] adjust to
40. Nobody knows what triggered the event, which \_\_\_\_\_ a million cubic meters of water per second, obliterating the barrier between Britain and France.  
[A] released [B] relieved [C] restored [D] retained

### Part Three: Reading Comprehension

**I. Directions:** Each of the following three passages is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question. Mark your choices on the ANSWER SHEET. (10%)

#### Passage One

##### The 19th-Century British Aristocracy

The British aristocracy had always been involved in industrialization, especially in the development of mining, canals, and railways. It now shrewdly associated itself with the new wave of commercial expansion: most banks and insurance companies had a lord to add tone to the managerial board. It also shored up its fortunes by astute marriages, notably with the new aristocracy of wealth in the United States; the best-known example was the marriage of the duke of Marlborough to Consuelo Vanderbilt. By these means, many of the great aristocratic estates were preserved despite agricultural decline. But they were playthings as well as engines of wealth, and came to be treated as such. The aristocracy came to be known to the urban population chiefly through their representation in the popular press and magazines as men and women of leisure: racing, hunting, shooting, and fishing in the country, gambling and attending the season in London. In a population for which leisure was becoming increasingly important, this did not make the aristocracy unpopular.

41. In the second sentence of this passage, "had a lord to add tone to the managerial board" means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the banks and insurance companies would hire a lord on the board to give advice to their management  
[B] having lords involved in the management gave the banks or companies a very good public image  
[C] lords worked for the banks and insurance companies to bring in more profits  
[D] it had become a fashion to have a lord on the managerial board of a bank or a company
42. The "astute marriages" in the passage refers to marriages between \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] British aristocracy and rich American entrepreneurs  
[B] old British aristocratic families and newly knighted aristocracy of wealth



- [C] aristocratic families and new business families of money and enterprises  
 [D] big landlord families in the British countryside and rich American tycoons of industry
43. Judging from the content of the passage, Consuelo Vanderbilt was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Male, and from a rich business family in the United States  
 [B] Female, and from a British wealthy family of industry  
 [C] Male, and from a rich industrial family of Britain  
 [D] Female, and from an entrepreneur family in America
44. Which of the following statements is TRUE?  
 [A] The 19th-century British aristocrats were treated as decorations in public life and were used to make money by press.  
 [B] The 19th-century British aristocrats were toys of the rich capitalists and were made to earn profits for them.  
 [C] The 19th-century British aristocrats acted as playmates of people in pleasure-seeking such as hunting, fishing, and shooting.  
 [D] The 19th-century British aristocrats were popular figures in advertisements because they lived a leisurely life.

#### Passage Two

#### How to do fewer, better animal experiments

For a nation of pet lovers, Britain conducts a surprising number of experiments on animals some 3m a year. America appears to use fewer animals—just 1.1m a year, according to official statistics—but that is an illusion. Unlike Britain's government, America's does not think rats and mice worth counting. Japan and China have even less comprehensive data than America, and animals used in research in those two countries are not protected to the same extent that they are in the West. Even so, academic centers supporting alternatives to animal testing have emerged in both places in recent years. In July China issued its first set of guidelines governing the use of animals in research.

In an ideal world, there would be no animal testing. It is expensive and can be of dubious scientific value, since different species often react differently to the same procedure. That is why many researchers are working on ways of reducing the number of animal experiments needed and of making those that still happen more effective. However, the transition is proving easier for some types of experiment than for others, as a group of researchers in the field discussed at the sixth World Congress on Alternatives and Animal Use in the Life Sciences, held last week in Tokyo.

The most important message from the congress was that things are going in the right direction. The number of animals used in experiments has fallen by half in the past 30 years, at least in those countries that record such things. There has also been a shift in the sort of animal used. Most of those employed today are rodents rather than dogs, cats, rabbits and monkeys. (That public opinion generally welcomes this is, however, a good example of "cutist" prejudice for one species over another; there is no reason to believe that rodents suffer less than other mammals.) Also, of the experiments that are still conducted, the majority are now concerned with developing and testing medicine rather than, say, checking how toxic cosmetics are. Of the 11m animals involved each year in experiments that have to be reported to the European Commission, about 45% are used for medical and veterinary purposes and another 35% for basic biomedical research.

45. Which of the following is "an illusion"?
- [A] Britain protects animals used in research better than Japan and China.  
 [B] China has issued guidelines governing the use of animals in research.



- [C] Japan has less comprehensive data on animal testing than America.  
[D] America conducts fewer experiments on animals than Britain.
46. Many researchers are currently trying to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] use animals involved in research more effectively  
[B] slow down the transition for some experiments  
[C] challenge the scientific value of animal testing  
[D] raise the cost of using any animals in research
47. The cutist prejudice probably refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] pet animals are thought to suffer more in experiments  
[B] rodents are believed to react in the same way with humans  
[C] testing medicine is supposed to do more harm than testing cosmetics  
[D] what sort of animals to use is reckoned more crucial than whether to use them

## Passage Three

Thanks in no small part to Al Gore and his film producers, the American public is waking up to the seriousness of global warming. What is not so widely appreciated is that unless the US government acts urgently and decisively, this problem could very quickly get very much worse.

For reasons both economic and political coal is poised to be the fuel of choice in the coming decades as the US weans itself off foreign oil. Coal combustion generates half the US's electricity and releases about 1.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide a year. If present trends continue, these figures will more than double by 2050, much to the detriment of the world's climate. Without an alternative fuel, the only solution is to capture and store carbon dioxide from burning coal.

Overcoming the engineering obstacles in the way of large-scale sequestration of carbon dioxide will be hard enough, but the bigger challenge is one of political will. US companies as yet have no incentive to capture carbon emissions. While moves at state and congressional levels are pushing in the right direction, the ambiguity in the administration's policy is counterproductive.

It is time for the US government to put a price on carbon emissions so utilities that invest in technologies to reduce carbon emissions will see their efforts rewarded: Such a move would not only reduce the risks associated with global warming, but also go a long way to restoring America's green credentials.

48. According to the author, what adds to the seriousness of global warming?  
[A] The American public was ignorant of the problem.  
[B] The American government is doing nothing to deal with the problem.  
[C] The US will choose coal as the major fuel which will have large carbon emissions.  
[D] There is no alternative fuel other than foreign oil which has large carbon emissions.
49. Which of the following is true about the obstacles for effectively capturing carbon emissions?  
[A] The existing technology is only able to deal with large-scale carbon emissions.  
[B] The companies are not highly motivated in adopting new technologies.  
[C] The government policy for using coal and oil is counterproductive.  
[D] The companies feel reluctant to be involved in political issues.
50. What does the author suggest as a solution to the problem?  
[A] The government should charge carbon emissions so as to encourage companies to adopt new technology.  
[B] The government should reward utilities that invest in technologies to reduce carbon emission.  
[C] The government should make long-time efforts to encourage people to plant more trees.  
[D] The government should pay for large-scale carbon emissions.



**II. Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then explain in your own English the exact meaning of the numbered and underlined parts. Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2). (15%)

### Dealing with Depression

(51) Contrary to what many people think depression is not a normal part of growing older. Nor is it harder to treat in older people. But it is often harder to recognize and harder to get patients to accept and continue with treatment.

"Most people think sadness is a hallmark of depression," Bruce said. "But more often in older people it's anhedonia—they're not enjoying life. They're irritable and cranky." (52) She added: "Many older people despair over the quality of their lives at the end of life. If they have a functional disability or serious medical illness, it may make it harder to notice depression in older people."

Family members, friends and medical personnel must take it seriously when an older person says "Life is not worth living," "I don't see any point in living," "I'd be better off dead", or "My family would be better off if I died," the experts emphasized.

"Listen carefully, empathize and help the person get evaluated for treatment or into treatment," Brown urged. (53) He warned that "depressed older adults tend to have fewer symptoms" than younger adults who are depressed.

The ideal approach, of course, is to prevent depression in the first place. (54) Brown recommended that older adults structure their days by maintaining a regular cycle and planning activities that "give them pleasure, purpose and a reason for living."

He suggested "social activities of any type—joining a book club or bowling league, going to a senior center or gym, taking courses at a local college, hanging out at the coffee shop."

Bruce suggests taking up a new interest like painting or needlework or volunteering at a place of worship, school or museum.

(55) Brown notes that any activity the person is capable of doing can help to ward off depression and suicidal thinking. And he urges older people to talk to others about their problems.

### Part Four: Cloze Test (10%)

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then fill in each numbered blank with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2).

### Dad Can't Handle These Toys

Any parent with a child (56) \_\_\_\_\_ the ages of 3 and 11 can tell you (57) \_\_\_\_\_ technology has crept into nearly (58) \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of playtime and nearly every type of toy. The Hyper Dash, introduced recently from Wild Planet, is a (59) \_\_\_\_\_ in point. "It's the perfect blend of technology, learning and exercise," says an educational psychologist. Wild Planet has (60) \_\_\_\_\_ unveiled a younger version of Hyper Dash, for kids 3 to 5, (61) \_\_\_\_\_ Animal Scramble, which is due (62) \_\_\_\_\_ stores in September. In (63) \_\_\_\_\_, the firm will soon release Hyper Jump. "Play and technology are (64) \_\_\_\_\_," says Claire Green of the nonprofit Parents' Choice Foundation. "There's (65) \_\_\_\_\_ putting the genie back in the bottle.

### Part Five: Proofreading (10%)

**Directions:** In the following passage, there are altogether 10 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 with a slash (/) 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, cross it out with a slash (/). Put your answers on ANSWER SHEET (2).





**Examples:**

eg. 1 (66) The meeting begun 2 hours ago.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET (2): (66) begun began

eg. 2 (67) Scarcely they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre when the curtain went up.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET (2): (67) (Scarcely) had (they)

eg. 3 (68) Never will I not do it again.

Correction put on the ANSWER SHEET (2): (68) not

(66) A longtime aide to President Bush who wrote occasional guest columns for his hometown newspaper resigned on Friday evening after admitted that he had repeatedly plagiarized from other writers. (67) The White House called his actions unacceptable. (68) The aide, Tim Goeglein worked for Mr. Bush since 2001, as a liaison to social and religious conservatives, an important component of the president's political base. (69) Mr. Goeglein was influential in decisions on a range of question important to that constituency, including stem cell research, abortion and faith-based initiatives. A blogger in Mr. Goeglein's hometown, Fort Wayne, Ind., found the plagiarism. (70) "This is not acceptable, and we are being disappointed in Tim's actions," a White House spokeswoman, Emily Lawrimore, said Friday morning, hours before Mr. Goeglein resigned. (71) "He is offered no excuses, and he agrees it was wrong." (72) Mr. Goeglein, 44, is small known outside Washington. (73) He is a familiar figure to conservatives and evangelical Christians, who knew him as a spokesman for Gary L. Bauer, the conservative who ran as president in 2000. (74) When Mr. Bauer dropped out the race, Mr. Goeglein signed on with Mr. Bush, eventually becoming a top aide to Karl Rove, the chief political strategist. (75) He was the eyes and ears of the White House in the world of religion conservatives and an emissary to that world for Mr. Rove and the president.

**Part Six: Writing (15%)**

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

Quite a few teachers complain about students reading fewer books than before. In fact, students nowadays spend more time surfing on the internet and watching movies on DVD's. Naturally they spend less time reading books. Do you think that students today are less knowledgeable because they read fewer books?



## 参考答案与解析

21. B 本题考查虚拟语气。表达的状态与现在的事实相反,that 从句的谓语动词用一般过去时。
22. C 本题考查现在分词的完成式。已经发生的事情对后来的事情产生了影响,用现在完成时态。本题省略了主语,应该用现在分词的完成式。
23. C 本题考查现在进行时。continually 表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,需要用现在进行时。
24. A 本题考查虚拟语气。needn't have done 表示过去不必做某事,但事实上做了。
25. D 本题考查 as 作为关系代词用法。as 正如……一样。
26. C 本题考查固定词组搭配。not so much...as...与其说是……不如说是……
27. A 本题考查定冠词 the 的用法。复数名词泛指某类人或物时,其前通常不用冠词,如 human problems;定冠词用在习惯用语中,如 in the literature;固定词组中不用定冠词 the,如 in life。
28. D 本题考查倒装句用法。本题是用 nor 来引导的倒装结构。
29. A 本题考查固定搭配。too...to...太……而不能……
30. D 本题考查单词记忆。drain 排水,流干;drop 落下;spill 溢出,溅出;drip 使滴下。
31. B 本题考查单词记忆。favored 有天赋的,受惠的;favorable 赞成的,称许的;favorite 宠爱的,中意的;favoring 顺利的,有帮助的。
32. B 本题考查单词记忆。junk 垃圾,旧货;litter 垃圾,litter bin 废物箱;scrap 废料;deposit 存放物,沉淀物。
33. A 本题考查单词记忆。subsequently 后来,随后;successively 接连着,继续地;predominantly 突出地;显著地;preliminarily 预先,初步地。
34. D 本题考查单词记忆。invaluable 无价的,非常贵重的;priceless 无价的,千金难买的;unworthy 不值得的,没有价值的;worthless 无价值的。
35. D 本题考查单词记忆。preparation 准备,配置;requirement 要求,需要;specification 规范,规格;provision 预备,设备,make provision for 为……预先采取措施。
36. B 本题考查固定短语。get on 赶快,(使)前进;get through 度过,通过;get over 克服,恢复;get by 通过,混过。
37. B 本题考查固定短语。on one's behalf 为……的利益。
38. C 本题考查单词记忆。twilight 黎明,朦胧;insight 洞察力,直觉;highlight 突出的部分,精彩场面;highland 高地,高原。
39. B 本题考查词组记忆。account for 解决;abide by 坚持,遵守;act on 按照……行动,作用于;adjust to 适应于,调节。
40. A 本题考查单词记忆。release 释放,排放;relieve 解脱,缓解;restore 恢复,修理;retain 保持,保留。
41. B 本题考查综合判断能力。文章指出,在资本主义经济的发展过程中,旧贵族与新兴资本家密切结合,互相利用。“It now shrewdly associated itself with the new wave of commercial expansion: most banks and insurance companies had a lord to add tone to the managerial board.”
42. C 本题考查分析判断能力。文章指出,为了经济上的共同利益,新兴资本家与旧贵族通过联姻方式巩固关系。“most banks and insurance companies had a lord to add tone to the managerial board.”“It also shored up its fortunes by astute marriages, notably with the new aristocracy of wealth in the United States.”
43. D 本题考查分析判断能力。文章指出,为了经济利益,新兴资本家要与旧贵族拉拢关系,而旧贵族



为了自身利益,也会积极寻求与商界新贵的密切联系。“It also shored up its fortunes by astute marriages, notably with the new aristocracy of wealth in the United States.”此句话说明了这一现象。

44. A 本题考查综合分析能力。文章指出,人们通过休闲杂志、报刊了解贵族悠闲的生活方式。“The aristocracy came to be known to the urban population chiefly through their representation in the popular press and magazines as men and women of leisure.”
45. D 本题考查分析判断能力。文章指出,美国似乎使用较少的动物做实验,但是,这是一种幻想。第一段“America appears to use fewer animals— just 1.1m a year, according to official statistics—but that is an illusion.”
46. A 本题考查综合分析能力。文章指出,研究人员为了能减少实验中所用动物的数量,正在做出努力。第二段“That is why many researchers are working on ways of reducing the number of animal experiments needed and of making those that still happen more effective.”
47. A 本题考查分析辨别能力。文章指出,在选择用作实验的动物上,更多的使用啮齿动物。第三段“Most of those employed today are rodents rather than dogs, cats, rabbits and monkeys.”
48. C 本题考查综合分析能力。文章指出,美国受经济、政治原因的影响,选择煤炭代替石油作为原料,排放大量的二氧化碳,对全球气候产生重大破坏作用。第二段“For reasons both economic and political coal is poised to ... much to the detriment of the world’s climate.”
49. C 本题考查综合分析能力。文章指出,相对来讲,在控制二氧化碳排放量的问题上,明确政治意愿比克服工程障碍具有更大的挑战。第三段“Overcoming the engineering obstacles in the way of large-scale sequestration of carbon dioxide will be hard enough, but the bigger challenge is one of political will.”
50. B 本题考查综合分析能力。文章指出,在控制二氧化碳排量上进行投资是会收到有效回报的。“It is time for the US government to put a price on carbon emissions so utilities that invest in technologies to reduce carbon emissions will see their efforts rewarded.”
51. Many people think that depression is a natural thing in the process of getting older, but this is not right.
52. She also says: “Many older people lose their hopes in lives at the end of life. If their certain body function can’t be used or they get sick seriously, we can hardly find older people lose their hopes.”
53. He reminded that “It’s more difficult for us to find symptoms on depressed older adults than on depressed younger adults.”
54. Brown proposed that older adults should arrange their daily life by keeping a regular cycle and joining activities that make them happy, offer them purpose and motive for living.
55. Brown indicates that any activity a person can help him avoid depression and thought of suicide. He also suggests that older people should share their problems with other people.
56. between 介于两者之间用 between。
57. that 本题是由 that 引导的宾语从句。
58. all 根据题意,本句话是讲,科技几乎进入了娱乐的所有方面和几乎每种类型的玩具。
59. case 根据题意,此处用 case,表示举例子。
60. already 根据题意,本句话是说,Wild Planet 已经推出了一种为 3~5 岁的孩子所设计的 Hyper Dash 更新版本。是现在完成时态。
61. called 根据题意,已经推出更新版本,此处说明是一个被称为 Animal Scramble 的版本。
62. in 根据词组搭配,due in store 表示“在商场销售”。
63. addition 根据题意,in addition 意为“此外”。
64. merging 根据题意,本句话是说,游戏和科技正在融为一体。
65. no 此为英语谚语,意为“这种情形不会得到控制”。



66. admitted 改为 admitting。
67. unaccepted 改为 unacceptable。
68. worked 改为 had worked。
69. question 改为 questions。
70. being disappointed 改为 disappointed。
71. is offered 改为 is offering。
72. small 改为 little。
73. ran as 改为 ran for。
74. dropped out 改为 dropped out of。
75. religion 改为 religious。

#### Part Six: Writing

Are the students today less knowledgeable?

Students nowadays spend more time surfing on the internet and watching movies on DVD's, so many teachers complain that students read fewer books than before. As far as I am concerned, students today are still knowledgeable although they read fewer books. I have some arguments to support my view.

Firstly, students are getting closer to computers and DVD, and they do learn a lot of things through internet. Resources on the internet are so abundant that students can search for everything they need. Without teachers' help, the students today can also solve many problems on their study by using internet. What's more, materials that are relative to the books they learn can be downloaded at any time. Secondly, it is not enough for students to merely learn from books because the society develops rather rapidly. The message on the internet is timely and up to date, which ensures that the students not only acquire the knowledge they have learnt in the school but also know what has happened in the world. Last but not least, the internet exhibits multi-cultural background of the world, to understand it will facilitate students' participating in global competition in the future.

Of course, there is also a lot of bad information on the internet. Students need to choose the helpful information. To sum up, students today get much more knowledge than they did in the past in virtue of the internet.



# 北京大学 2007 年博士研究生入学考试

## 英语试题

### Part One: Listening Comprehension (略)

### Part Two: Structure and Written Expression (20%)

**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.

21. \_\_\_\_\_ before we leave the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful time together.  
[A] Had they arrived [B] Would they arrive  
[C] Were they arriving [D] Were they to arrive
22. \_\_\_\_\_ last year and is now earning his living as an advertising agent.  
[A] He would leave school [B] He left school  
[C] He had left school [D] He has left school
23. Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remained \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] to be shown [B] to have been shown  
[C] to have shown [D] being shown
24. \_\_\_\_\_ that should be given priority to.  
[A] It is the committee has decided [B] It is only the committee has decided  
[C] It is what the committee has decided [D] It is what has the committee decided
25. The most interesting new cars may owe \_\_\_\_\_ the simple wisdom of hiring a few talented people and allowing them to work.  
[A] less local free-spiritedness than [B] less local free-spiritedness than to  
[C] to less local free-spiritedness than to [D] less to local free-spiritedness than to
26. Over the years, Jimmy Connors \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenal displays of tennis and temper—and at the U. S. Open last week, he exhibited both again.  
[A] has treated spectators with [B] has treated spectator for  
[C] has treated spectators [D] has treated spectators to
27. Summer holidays spent on the hot ghetto streets are \_\_\_\_\_ the time middle-class students devote to camps, exotic vacations and highly organized sports.  
[A] as hardly culturally enriching as [B] as hardly enriching culture as  
[C] hardly as culturally enriching as [D] hardly as cultural enriching as
28. The major obstacle to the reform in New Orleans, \_\_\_\_\_, is money.  
[A] as is it across the country [B] as it is across the country  
[C] as it were across the country [D] as were it across the country
29. Nearly all trees have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] generate new seeds [B] new seeds generated  
[C] generates new seeds [D] new seeds are generated
30. The well-maintained facility in San Francisco \_\_\_\_\_ leagues in virtually every sport.  
[A] were home to [B] was the home of  
[C] was home to [D] was home of