

博士研究生入学考试辅导用书



# 全国

# 重点院校考博英语

# 模拟试题精解

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，详尽解答，规避误区，全面展现题型变换
- ◎ 注重模拟实战演练，提高综合应试能力



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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考感到无所适从,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

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# 目录

## CONTENTS

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| 北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一   | 1   |
| 参考答案与解析                | 8   |
| 北京大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二   | 12  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 19  |
| 清华大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一   | 23  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 31  |
| 清华大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二   | 38  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 45  |
| 同济大学博士研究生入学考试模拟试题一     | 53  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 59  |
| 同济大学博士研究生入学考试模拟试题二     | 62  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 68  |
| 华中科技大学博士研究生入学考试模拟试题一   | 71  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 78  |
| 华中科技大学博士研究生入学考试模拟试题二   | 83  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 90  |
| 中国传媒大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 | 95  |
| 参考答案与解析                | 103 |
| 中国传媒大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 | 108 |
| 参考答案与解析                | 115 |
| 中国人民大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 | 120 |
| 参考答案与解析                | 130 |
| 中国人民大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 | 138 |
| 参考答案与解析                | 147 |
| 中国科学院博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一  | 153 |
| 参考答案与解析                | 162 |
| 中国科学院博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二  | 166 |
| 参考答案与解析                | 174 |
| 厦门大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一   | 178 |
| 参考答案与解析                | 187 |
| 厦门大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二   | 191 |



|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 200 |
| 上海交通大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 .....   | 205 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 215 |
| 上海交通大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 .....   | 221 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 231 |
| 复旦大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 .....     | 238 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 245 |
| 复旦大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 .....     | 249 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 256 |
| 武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 .....     | 260 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 266 |
| 武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 .....     | 269 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 276 |
| 北京理工大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 .....   | 278 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 283 |
| 北京理工大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 .....   | 285 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 290 |
| 北京航空航天大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题一 ..... | 292 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 299 |
| 北京航空航天大学博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题二 ..... | 304 |
| 参考答案与解析 .....                  | 311 |

# 北京大学博士研究生入学考试

## 英语模拟试题一

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

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

**Direction:** In each question decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put the letter of your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.

21. On the first day when a pupil enters school, he is asked to \_\_\_\_\_ to the school rules.  
A. concede      B. conform      C. comply      D. confront
22. Once the \_\_\_\_\_ contradiction is grasped, all problems will be readily solved.  
A. principle      B. principal      C. potential      D. primitive
23. If you want to go to the concert, you'll have to make a \_\_\_\_\_, or there will be no tickets.  
A. reservation      B. punctuality      C. compliment      D. clarity
24. I arrive at nine o'clock, teach until twelve thirty and then have a meal; that is my morning \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. habit      B. custom      C. practice      D. routine
25. David \_\_\_\_\_ his company's success to the unity of all the staff and their persevering hard work.  
A. attributed      B. contributed      C. acknowledged      D. pledged
26. You've been talking with David all evening when you ought to be \_\_\_\_\_ with other guests.  
A. blending      B. integrating      C. mingling      D. incorporating
27. I asked my mother if I could go out, and she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. descended      B. contented      C. consented      D. ascended
28. The room is so \_\_\_\_\_ with furniture—that it is hard to move about.  
A. muddled      B. cluttered      C. distributed      D. scattered
29. Can't you speak more \_\_\_\_\_ to your parents?  
A. respectably      B. respectfully      C. respectively      D. respectfully
30. Some \_\_\_\_\_ good luck brought us nothing but trouble.  
A. seemingly      B. satisfactorily      C. uniformly      D. universally
31. Sometimes children have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.  
A. to separate      B. separating      C. for separating      D. of separating
32. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used \_\_\_\_\_ ate for his lecture.  
A. to have students      B. for students' being  
C. for students to be      D. to students' being
33. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ me not to worry.  
A. you tell      B. your telling  
C. for you to have told      D. having told
34. \_\_\_\_\_ all our kindness to help her, Sara refused to listen.  
A. At      B. In      C. For      D. On
35. The children prefer camping in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ an indoor activity.  
A. to      B. than      C. for      D. with
36. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.





- A. To be free      B. To free      C. Freeing      D. Freed
37. \_\_\_\_\_ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.  
A. Until      B. Before      C. From      D. Since
38. \_\_\_\_\_ enough time and money, the researchers would have been able to discover more in this field.  
A. Giving      B. To give      C. Given      D. Being given
39. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ us light, but also it gives us heat.  
A. the sun gives      B. the sun does give      C. gives the sun      D. does the sun give
40. \_\_\_\_\_ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.  
A. To give      B. Given      C. Giving      D. Having given

### Part Three Reading Comprehension

**I. Direction:** Each of the 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. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET(1). (10%)

#### Text 1

Gene therapy and gene-based drugs are two ways we could benefit from our growing mastery of genetic science. But there will be others as well. Here is one of the remarkable therapies on the cutting edge of genetic research that could make their way into mainstream medicine in the coming years.

While it's true that just about every cell in the body has the instructions to make a complete human, most of those instructions are inactivated, and with good reason: the last thing you want for your brain cells is to start churning out stomach acid or your nose to turn into a kidney. The only time cells truly have the potential to turn into any and all body parts is very early in a pregnancy, when so-called stem cells haven't begun to specialize.

Yet this untapped potential could be a terrific boon to medicine. Most diseases involve the death of healthy cells — brain cells in Alzheimer's, cardiac cells in heart disease, pancreatic cells in diabetes, to name a few. If doctors could isolate stem cells, then direct their growth, they might be able to furnish patients with healthy replacement tissue.

It was incredibly difficult, but last fall scientists at the University of Wisconsin managed to isolate stem cells and get them to grow into neural, gut, muscle and bone cells. The process still can't be controlled, and may have unforeseen limitations; but if efforts to understand and master stem-cell development prove successful, doctors will have a therapeutic tool of incredible power.

The same applies to cloning, which is really just the other side of the coin; true cloning, as first shown with the sheep Dolly two years ago, involves taking a developed cell and reactivating the genome within, resetting its developmental instructions to a pristine state. Once that happens, the rejuvenated cell can develop into a full-fledged animal, genetically identical to its parent.

For agriculture, in which purely physical characteristics like milk production in a cow or low fat in a hog have real market value, biological carbon copies could become routine within a few years. This past year scientists have done for mice and cows what Ian Wilmut did for Dolly, and other creatures are bound to join the cloned menagerie in the coming year.

Human cloning, on the other hand, may be technically feasible but legally and emotionally more difficult. Still, one day it will happen. The ability to reset body cells to a pristine, undeveloped state could give doctors exactly the same advantages they would get from stem cells: the potential to make healthy body tissues of all sorts, and thus to cure disease. That could prove to be a true "miracle cure".

41. The writer holds that the potential to make healthy body tissues will \_\_\_\_\_



- A. aggravate moral issues of human cloning. B. bring great benefits to human beings.  
C. help scientists decode body instructions. D. involve employing surgical instruments.
42. The word "rejuvenated" (Para. 5) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. modified. B. re-collected. C. classified. D. reactivated.
43. The research at the University of Wisconsin is mentioned to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the isolation of stem cells. B. the effects of gene therapies.  
C. the advantages of human cloning. D. the limitations of tissue replacements.
44. Which of the following is true according to the text?  
A. The principle of gene therapy is applicable to that of cloning.  
B. The isolation of stem cells is too difficult to be feasible.  
C. It is reasonable for all body instructions to be activated.  
D. Cloned animals will eventually take control of the world.

### Text 2

What our society suffers from most today is the absence of consensus about what it and life in it ought to be; such consensus cannot be gained from society's present stage, or from fantasies about what it ought to be. For that the present is too close and too diversified, and the future too uncertain, to make believable claims about it. A consensus in the present hence can be achieved only through a shared understanding of the past, as Homer's epics informed those who lived centuries later what it meant to be Greek, and by what images and ideals they were to live their lives and organize their societies.

Most societies derive consensus from a long history, a language all their own, a common religion, common ancestry. The myths by which they live are based on all of these. But the United States is a country of immigrants, coming from a great variety of nations. Lately, it has been emphasized that an asocial, narcissistic personality has become characteristic of Americans, and that it is this type of personality that makes for the lack of well-being, because it prevents us from achieving consensus that would counteract a tendency to withdraw into private worlds. In this study of narcissism, Christopher Lash says that modern man, "tortured by self-consciousness, turns to new therapies not to free himself of his personal worries but to find meaning and purpose in life, to find something to live for". There is widespread distress because national morale has declined, and we have lost an earlier sense of national vision and purpose.

Contrary to rigid religions or political beliefs, as are found in totalitarian societies, our culture is one of the great individual differences, at least in principle and in theory; but this leads to disunity, even chaos. Americans believe in the value of diversity, but just because our is a society based on individual diversity, it needs consensus about some dominating ideas more than societies based on uniform origin of their citizens. Hence, if we are to have consensus, it must be based on a myth — a vision about a common experience, a conquest that made us Americans, as the myth about the conquest of Troy formed the Greeks. Only a common myth can offer relief from the fear that life is without meaning or purpose. Myths permit us to examine our place in the world by comparing it to a shared idea. Myths are shared fantasies that form the tie that binds the individual to other members of his group. Such myths help to ward off feelings of isolations, guilt, anxiety, and purposelessness — in short, they combat isolation and the breakdown of social standards and values.

45. In the eyes of the author, the greatest trouble with the US society may lie in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the non-existence of consensus on the forms of the society should take.  
B. the lack of divergence over the common organizations of social life.  
C. the non-acceptance of a society based on individual diversity.  
D. the pervasive distress caused by national morale decline.



46. The asocial personality of Americans may stem from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the absence of a common religion and ancestry.  
B. the multiracial constituents of the US society.  
C. the want of a shared myths they possess in life.  
D. the counterbalance to narcissistic personality.
47. Homer's epics is mentioned in Paragraph 1 in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exemplify the contributions made by ancient poets.  
B. illustrate the role of shared fantasies about society.  
C. show an ideal stage of eternal social progress.  
D. make known myths of what a society ought to be.

### Text 3

The early retirement of experienced workers is seriously harming the US economy, according to a new report from the Hudson Institute, a public policy research organization. Currently, many older experienced workers retire at an early age. According to the recently issued statistics, 79 percent of qualified workers begin collecting retirement benefits at age 62; if that trend continues, there will be a labor shortage that will hinder the economic growth in the twenty-first century.

Older Americans constitute an increasing proportion of the population, according to the US Census Bureau, and the population of those over age 65 will grow by 60% between 2001 and 2020. During the same period, the group aged 18 to 44 will increase by only 4%. Keeping older skilled workers employed, even part time, would increase US economic output and strengthen the tax base; but without significant policy reforms, massive early retirement among baby boomers seems more likely.

Retirement at age 62 is an economically rational decision today. Social Security and Medicaid earnings limits and tax penalties subject our most experienced workers to marginal tax rates as high as 67%. Social Security formulas encourage early retirement. Although incomes usually rise with additional years of work, any pay increases after the 35-year mark result in higher social Security taxes but only small increases in benefits.

Hudson Institute researchers believe that federal tax and benefit policies are at fault and reforms are urgently needed, but they disagree with the popular proposal that much older Americans will have to work because Social Security will not support them and that baby boomers are not saving enough for retirement. According to the increase in 401(k) and Keogh retirement plans, the ongoing stock market on Wall Street, and the likelihood of large inheritances, there is evidence that baby boomers will reach age 65 with greater financial assets than previous generations.

The Hudson institute advocates reforming government policies that now discourage work and savings, especially for older worker. Among the report's recommendations; Tax half of all Social Security benefits, regardless of other income; provide 8% larger benefits for each year beyond 65; and permit workers nearing retirement to negotiate compensation packages that may include a lower salary but with greater healthcare benefits. However, it may take real and fruitful planning to find the right solution to the early retirement of older experienced workers; any measures taken must be allowed to prolong the serviceability of older experienced workers.

48. According to Hudson Institute researchers, the effect of the early retirement of qualified workers in the U. S. economy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. constructive.      B. significant.      C. inconclusive.      D. detrimental.
49. The older experienced workers in America tend to retire early because their prolonged service may \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do harm to younger generations.      B. end up with few or no benefits.





- C. give play to their potentials. D. shed light on social trends.

50. The second paragraph is written chiefly to show that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. there will be an acute labor shortage in the near future.  
B. baby-boomers contribute much to the US economic output.  
C. government policies concerning older people are out-dated.  
D. older workers are enthusiastic about collecting social benefits.

II. Read the following passage carefully and then paraphrase the numbered and underlined parts. ("Paraphrase" means "to explain the meaning in your own English".) (15%)

### Genius

The greatest results in life are attained by simple means, and the exercise of ordinary qualities. The common life of every day, with its cares, necessities, and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the best kind; and (51) its most beaten paths provide the true worker with abundant scope for effort and room for self-improvement. (52) The road of human welfare lies along the old highway of steady well-doing; and they who are the most persistent, and work in the truest spirit, will usually be the most successful.

Fortune has often been blamed for her blindness; but fortune is not so blind as men are. (53) Those who look into practical life will find that fortune is usually on the side of the industrious, as the winds and waves are on the side of the best navigators. In the pursuit of even the highest branches of human inquiry, the commoner qualities are found the most useful — such as common sense, attention, application, and perseverance.

Genius may not be necessary, though even genius of the highest sort does not disdain the use of these ordinary qualities. (54) The very greatest men have been among the least believers in the power of genius, and as worldly wise and persevering as successful men of the commoner sort. (55) Some have even defined genius to be only common sense intensified. A distinguished teacher and resident of a college spoke of it as the power of making efforts. John Foster held it to be the power of lighting one's own fire. Buffon said of genius "it is patience".

### Part Four Cloze Test (10%)

**Direction:** Fill in each numbered blank in the following passage with ONE suitable word to complete the passage. Put your answer in the ANSWER SHEET.

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases (56) \_\_\_\_\_ the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be (57) \_\_\_\_\_ in our past experiences, which are brought into the present (58) \_\_\_\_\_ memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep (59) \_\_\_\_\_ available for later use. It includes not only "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is (60) \_\_\_\_\_ when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory (61) \_\_\_\_\_ not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer (62) \_\_\_\_\_ that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100,000 "words" ready for (63) \_\_\_\_\_ use. An average American teenager probably recognizes the meanings of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total (64) \_\_\_\_\_ of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of facts and places that the teenager can recognize on sight. The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and (65) \_\_\_\_\_



of words.

- |                     |                |                  |                |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 56. A. of           | B. to          | C. for           | D. on          |
| 57. A. kept         | B. found       | C. sought        | D. stored      |
| 58. A. by           | B. from        | C. with          | D. in          |
| 59. A. experiences  | B. bases       | C. observations  | D. information |
| 60. A. called       | B. taken       | C. involved      | D. included    |
| 61. A. exists       | B. appears     | C. affects       | D. seems       |
| 62. A. to           | B. with        | C. against       | D. for         |
| 63. A. progressive  | B. instructive | C. instant       | D. protective  |
| 64. A. deal         | B. number      | C. mount         | D. amount      |
| 65. A. combinations | B. corrections | C. coordinations | D. collections |

### 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

### Passage One

#### How to Get Preserved as a Fossil

(66) Unfortunately the changes of any animal become a fossil are not very great, and (67) the chances of a fossil then being discovered many thousand of years later are even less. (68) It is not surprising that all the millions of animals that have lived in the past, (69) we actually have fossils of only very few.

(70) There are several ways into which animals and plants may become fossilized. (71) First, it is essential that the remains are buried, as though dead animals and plants are quickly destroyed.

(72) If they remain exposed the air. Plants rot, while insects and hyenas eat the flesh and bones of animals. (73) Finally, the few remaining bones soon disintegrate the hot sun and pouring rain. If buried in suitable conditions, however, animal and plant remains will be preserved. (74) The same chemicals change sand and silt into hard rock will also enter the animal and plant remains and make them hard too. (75) When this happens, we say that they become fossilized.

### Part Six Writing (15%)

#### Directions:

A. Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of about 250 – 300 words.

B. Your essay should meet the requirements below:

(1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning.

(2) point out the problem and give your comments.

C. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.







## 参考答案与解析

21. B concede 意为“让步”;conform(to)意为“遵守”;comply(with)意为“遵从”;confront 意为“使面对,对抗”。本句话意思是:要求遵守校规。B 项符合题意,如:conform to the customs of society (遵守社会习俗)。
22. B principle 意为“原则”;principal 意为“主要的,首要的”;potential 意为“潜在的”;primitive 意为“原始的”。本句话意思是:一旦主要的矛盾被抓住了,所有问题都将迎刃而解。B 项符合题意,如:the principal rivers of a country (一个国家的主要河流)。
23. A reservation 意为“预约,预定”;punctuality 意为“准时”;compliment 意为“恭维”;clarity 意为“清楚”。本句话空格处表达的意思是:你得预定。A 项符合题意。
24. D habit 意为“习惯”;custom 意为“风俗”;practice 意为“实习,实践”;routine 意为“常规(的)”。本句话意思是:“我九点钟到,教课教到十二点半,然后吃饭;那是我上午的例行做法。”D 项符合题意。如:Will you go to the routine meeting instead of me? (你代我去参加这次例会好吗?)
25. A attributed(to)意为“归因于”;contributed(to)意为“捐献”;acknowledged 意为“承认”;pledged 意为“保证”。本句话意思是:“大卫说他们公司之所以获得成功是由于全体员工的团结和坚持不懈努力工作的结果”。A 项符合题意。如:delays attributed to snow (因下雪而耽搁)。
26. B blending 意为“混合”;integrating 意为“结合,使成一体”;mingling 意为“混合”;incorporating 意为“合并”。本题中,B 项符合题意。如:The teachers are trying to integrate all the children into society. (教师们正设法使所有的孩子都与社会融为一体)。
27. C descended 意为“下降,遗传”;contented 意为“满足的”;consented 意为“同意”;ascended“攀登,上升”。本句话意思是:我问妈妈我是否能出去,她同意了。C 项符合题意。如:Has the minister consented to have his speech printed? (部长已同意印发他的讲话了吗?)
28. B muddled 意为“混乱的”;cluttered 意为“杂乱”;distributed 意为“分布的”;scattered 意为“分散的”。本句话意思是:乱七八糟地堆着旧家具。B 项符合题意。如:His desk is cluttered up with old books. (他的桌子上乱糟糟地堆满旧书)。
29. D respectably 意为“体面的”;respectingly 意为“关系,说到”;respectively 意为“分别的”;respectfully 意为“尊敬地”。本句话意思是:难道你对父母说话时不能再尊敬些吗?
30. A seemingly 意为“表面上的”;satisfactorily 意为“满意的”;uniformly 意为“统一的”;universally 意为“完全的,普遍的”。本句话意思是:一些表面上的幸运只会给我们带来麻烦。
31. B have trouble(in)doing sth. 是固定搭配,作“做某事有困难”讲,短语中介词 in 可以省略。例如:Andy is one of the students who have trouble making up their mind. 安迪是一个优柔寡断的学生。Northerners usually have trouble understanding the southerners' accents. 通常北方人难以听懂南方人的口音。
32. D “be used to”作“习惯于”讲时,其中 to 为介词,后可跟动名词或动名词的复合结构(即“名词所有格+动名词”)。例如:He is used to bellowing at his children. 他习惯对孩子大吼大叫。He is not used to being spoken to like that. 他不习惯别人用那种方式和他说话。
33. B It's no use doing sth. 是固定搭配,常用于口语中,意为“做……是没有用的”,通常要用动名词的一般式,例如:It's no use crying over spilt milk. 覆水难收。It's no use talking to him about it. 这件事情跟他谈没有用。该句型也可用动名词的复合结构,指出动作的行为主体,例如:It's no use your pretending that you didn't know the rules. 假装不懂规则对你无用。It's no use our learning theory without practice. 我们只学理论而不付诸实践是徒劳无益的。由此可见,B 为正确答案。该句型中的形式主语 it 一般不能引出主语从句,不能用动名词的完成式。
34. C for 在这里意为“虽然,尽管”,相当于 in spite of, notwithstanding, 例如:For all his efforts, he



- didn't succeed. 虽然他尽了力,但还是没有成功。at, in 和 on 则没有这种意义和用法。
35. A “prefer A to B” 相当于 “like A better than B”, 例如: I prefer quality to quantity. 我宁要质量好而不求数量多。Nowadays children prefer TV to reading. 如今儿童喜欢看电视, 而不喜欢读书。I know that you prefer tea to coffee. 我知道与咖啡相比你更喜欢喝茶。
36. D 根据句子结构我们可以看出, 该处应使用分词短语, 表示原因, 因此 A 和 B 应予以排除。又因为 free 和 balloon 具有逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以 C 也可以排除。此处使用过去分词表示动作的被动和完成, 例如: Influenced by his example, they performed countless good deeds. 在他的事迹的影响下, 他们做了无数的好事。
37. A before, from 和 since 与 quite recently 连用, 不符合语法; before quite recently 一般要与过去完成时连用; from (since) quite recently 一般要与现在完成进行时连用。until 用在否定句中中表示“直到……才”之意, 例如: It was not until the beginning of the century that man began to realize that it was the brain not the heart that was the center of mind. 直到本世纪初, 人们才逐渐认识到是大脑而不是心脏是思维活动的中心。
38. C 过去分词 given 有时可以作介词, 后跟名词, 可作“如果有”讲, 相当于“with”, 例如: Given much more time, he would have done it much better. 如果给他更多的时间, 他会做得更好。Given good weather, our ship will reach Bombay Friday. 假如天气好, 我们的船星期五就会到达孟买。Given the opportunity, he might well have become an outstanding painter. 如果有机会, 他也能成为一位杰出的画家。
39. D 当 at no time, by no means, hardly, in no case, in no time, in no way, in vain, neither, never, no sooner, nor, not once, not only, not until, on no account, rarely, seldom, under no condition, under no circumstances 等具有否定意义的词或短语或从句位于句首且做状语时, 主谓要颠倒, 例如: Not only does she sing like an angel, but also dances divinely. 她不但歌唱得像天使一样, 而且舞跳得也跟天仙一般。
40. B 过去分词短语做状语一般要和句子的主语有逻辑上的动宾关系, 但是, 有时句子中的过去分词虽然和句子主语不是逻辑上的动宾关系, 但却符合语法, 因为这些过去分词功能相当于一个连词或介词, given 就是其中之一。given 可用作介词, 意为“考虑到, 假定, 假如”, 例如: Given the weather, the football game was quite good. 考虑到天气因素, 这场足球赛踢得相当不错。Given that he was still a boy, I forgave him. 考虑到他还是个孩子, 我就原谅他了。
41. B 题干问: “作者认为制造健康的身体组织的这种潜能将会……”。文章开宗明义, 在第 1 自然段讲述到, 如果我们掌握了基因的科学, 将会对人类有极大的好处, 此外, 第 3 自然段的第一句“然而这种没被开发的潜能对医学有极大的好处”, 以及全文的最后一句都呼应了这一观点, 因此 B “给人类带来极大的好处”为正确选项。而选项 A “加重了人类克隆的道德问题”, 选项 C “帮助科学家们解码身体指令”和选项 D “涉及到使用外科仪器”都是与题干不相关的。
42. D 题干问: “‘rejuvenated’ 这个词大概的意思是……”。此题考察的是对词汇意义的推测能力。出处在第 5 自然段, “rejuvenated” 和本段前一句的 “reactivating” 构成一种近义的重复, 因此选项 D “reactivated” 为正确选项。而选项 A “改变”, 选项 B “重新收集” 和选项 C “分类” 都无法符合上下文的语境含义。
43. A 题干问: “本文提到威斯康星州大学的研究是为了阐述……”。此题为段间归纳题。第 4 自然段在提到这所大学的研究时, 作者表明研究是困难的, 尽管过程不能控制, 也有一些局限, 但他们仍然还是在进行研究。此外第 3、4 段的话题为干细胞的一种分离或分裂过程。因此 A “干细胞的分离” 为正确选项。而选项 B “基因疗法的影响”, 选项 C “人类克隆的好处” 和选项 D “组织质换的局限性” 都不是这所大学研究所讲述的目的。
44. A 题干问: “根据本文, 下面哪项陈述是正确的?” 我们可以直接从 2、3、4 以及 5、6、7 这两个文章的层面说明, 其实基因治疗的原理和克隆的原理两者完全是可以通用的, 具体的解题点在于文章的第 5 自然段 “the same applies to cloning”, 因此 A “基因治疗的原理适用于克隆” 为正确选项。



- 选项 B“干细胞的分离太难而不可能实施”,这和文章的第 4 自然段相矛盾,文章说它的确可以实施,尽管无法控制。选项 C“所有的身体指令都激活,这是相当有道理的”,显然这是对原文第 2 自然段含义的曲解,作者说不能把所有的身体干细胞都激活,而且这是很有道理的。选项 D“克隆动物将最终控制世界”,尽管原文讲到有大量克隆动物存在,但并没有提到这样的观点。
45. A 题干问:“本文作者认为,美国社会面临的最大问题在于……”。本文开篇就讲述了美国社会当前面临的最严重问题是人们无法对社会以及在社会中的生活达成一致意见,因此 A“对社会形成的社会形态缺乏一致性的意见”为正确选项。而选项 B“对社会生活当中的共有组织缺乏分歧”,选项 C“不接受基于个体多样性的社会”和选项 D“由于国家道德衰败所导致的广泛存在的沮丧”都不是美国社会所面临的最大问题。
46. B 题干问:“美国人没有社会群体感的个性很可能来自于……”。正确选项为 B“美国社会的多种族构成方式”,本文第 2 自然段已经说明了美国是一个多移民的国家,而在第 1 自然段作者所说的也是关于美国社会的多样性,并且这一思想在第 3 自然段又重新给予了重申和说明。而选项 A“缺乏共同的宗教和祖先”,选项 C“缺乏在生活中所拥有的共享的神话”和选项 D“对自我陶醉的个性是一种抵触”都不符合题干的要求。
47. B 题干问:“在第 1 自然段提到荷马史诗的目的是……”。提到荷马史诗的目的是为了说明一种共享神话对社会形态的重要作用,关于神话或关于共享这个话题在文中是反复说明的。只有通过过去才能得到一种共同的思想,才能对社会形态达成一种共识,因此 B 为正确选项。而选项 A“举证古代诗人做出的贡献”,选项 C“说明社会永久发展的一种理想阶段”以及选项 D“让‘社会应该是什么’的神话为人们所知”都不是作者列举荷马史诗的目的。
48. D 题干问:“哈德森研究所的研究人员认为,有经验的工人提前退休对美国经济产生的影响是……”。此题可定位于文章第 1 自然段,该段的主题为有经验的工人提前退休正在严重损害美国的经济,因此 D“有害的”为正确选项。而选项 A“建设性的”和选项 B“意义重大的”与原文信息相反,选项 C“不确定的”,原文明确讲述了这种提前退休的现象对美国经济是有害的,因此选项 C 也不正确。
49. B 题干问:“美国有经验的老工人常常提前退休原因存在于他们延长工作也许会……”。正确选项为 B“最终获得极少或得不到好处”。此题可定位于文章第 3 自然段,该段讲述了老工人提前退休的原因在于虽然收入会增长,但是缴纳的税也会增长,因此个人获得的利润是极少的。而选项 A“对后代有害”,选项 C“展示他们的潜能”和选项 D“进一步了解社会的动向”是原文片语信息的编造。
50. A 题干问:“写作第二段主要是为了说明……”。第 2 自然段作者通过对比老年人和青壮年的人口增长率,说明了美国即将面临劳动力短缺的问题。且文章第 1 自然段最后一句也讲述了美国有经验的人提前退休造成劳动力短缺的问题。因此 A“在不久的将来劳动力将急剧短缺”为正确选项。而选项 B“战后生育高峰时期出生的人对美国的经济产量做出了巨大的贡献”,是对原文信息的错误理解。选项 C“政府关于老年人的政策已经过时了”,文中虽然提到必须改变政府的政策,但这并不是第二段的写作目的。选项 D“老工人热衷于领取社会福利”偏离了第二段讲述的中心。
51. People who are really industrious have a great potential and are likely to get improved even in the area that numerous people have tried before.
52. The prosperity of human beings still relies on the traditional notion of behaving in a good way.
53. People who try to examine the real life will realize that only the industrious people are fortunate, just as the winds and waves will help the excellent seafarers with the sailing of the ships rather than hold them back.
54. Great men do not believe in the abilities of genius and they are as wise as and work as hard as the ordinary successful people.
55. Some people even give genius such a definition as a person who just has a stronger common sense, noth-