

新编博士生入学考试英语应试指导丛书

考博英语听力与 模拟试题详解

(附北大清华近年全真试题)

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北京大学出版社
北 京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考博英语听力与模拟试题详解/索玉柱编著. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2002. 12

ISBN 7-301-05948-5

I. 考… II. 索… III. 英语—听说教学—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 084352 号

书 名: 考博英语听力与模拟试题详解

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标准书号: ISBN 7-301-05948-5/G·0780

出版者: 北京大学出版社

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网 址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62752028

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

排版者: 兴盛达打字服务社

印刷者: 北京市银祥福利印刷厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

787×1092 16 开本 15.25 印张 370 千字

2002 年 12 月第 1 版 2002 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 23.00 元

内 容 简 介

北大考博英语专家测试学博士索玉柱,根据他多年应试辅导的成功经验,以《全国博士学位研究生招生英语考试大纲》为依据,针对近年来考博英语听力与考博英语的特点与难度,结合考生的实际情况,精心设计制作了若干套英语听力专项练习与模拟试题,重点难点考点突出,阐述精当,难度适中。可为考生顺利通过考试助一臂之力。

同时配有磁带。

前 言

这套“新编博士生入学考试英语应试指导丛书”的功用是什么？

☆ 这套丛书包括三本书：《考博英语听力与模拟试题详解》、《考博英语词汇精粹与语法练习》和《考博英语完形填空、阅读理解、翻译与写作》。它们将为您提供必备的应试利器，让您完整而准确地懂得**最新全国博士学位研究生招生英语考试大纲**中的试题要求，从强化复习和评分标准两个层面把握题目的详解及答题方法。近年的考研辅导经验已经证明：在备考复习过程中，潜心钻研一两套辅导书和认真作答一些标准化预测试卷，会使您高效快捷地提高应试能力，为取得最佳成绩打下扎实的基础。我们这套应考丛书就能够发挥这样的实用功能。这本《考博英语听力与模拟试题详解》分册能够助您一臂之力，因为：

☆ 该书通过言简意赅的叙述形式，激活您在答题中所需的**自我组织**和**自我管理**的潜力。这里所指的“自我组织”意为有计划、有组织地进行重点练习，不断总结解题经验、教训的过程。“自我管理”是指在复习中不断调节和控制**听、读、译、写**等应考环节的认知心理状态。不妨认为，敦促考生尽快树立应试的冲刺意识——**自我组织 + 自我管理 = 考博成功**，正是本书编著者的最大愿望。

这本《考博英语听力与模拟试题详解》分册有什么特点？

☆ 根据近年来全国重点高校的考博英语大纲及实考命题内容、思路和题型，本书试图突出如下方面：

一、英语听力需要有效地突破和提高，所以本书除了有详尽的听力单项训练之外，还精心编排了五套模拟考场试卷。假若对照和研习试卷的听力录音文字稿，考生将会把难点词语、考点语句理解得更加深刻、透彻。

二、本书听力的录音语速、重音、语调等都是在相关全真听力题目的指导下录制的。为了确保语音纯正和清楚，我们特意聘请了优秀的外籍专家菲利浦和典雅来朗读试题。

三、本书听力录音稿中的答案要点全都用①—⑩的数字标记出来。这些标记完全符合学习心理学原则，属全国首创的突破听力难点，记忆要点句型的高效可行的方法。如果听力理解中的难点和考点被确定，这可以使考生大大提高复习效

率,节省宝贵的复习时间。

如何高效地使用这本《考博英语听力与模拟试题详解》辅导书?

☆ 请考生严格按照指令控制听力的作答过程。例如,在做听力 A 节和 B 节时,自行放两遍录音。

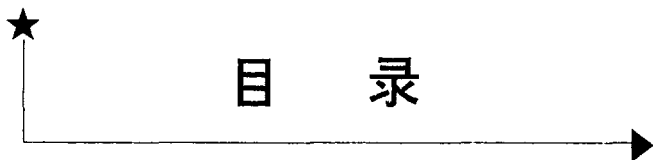
☆ 请考生在核对听力答案时,同时参照**听力录音文字稿**中的数字标记①—②。因为这样做可以有效地把握考点、难点的特殊位置,分别记忆相关的重要词语和句型。

预祝大家考博成功!

索玉柱

于北京大学畅春园

2002 年 12 月



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★ 第 *1* 部分

考博英语听力理解

一、考博英语听力理解原则及策略概要

对于听力理解题型,考生经常提出如下问题:

为什么我们在做听力题时感到有些词语难以理解?总好像听不明白?复习过程中应该怎样弥补这一缺陷?

编者解答:有效率地复习和掌握大量词汇是一个强化的心理感知过程。这一过程要求学习者必须能动地听懂(或看懂)词语在上下文中的语义、语法和语境意义。由此而论,需要“纲举目张”原则。

纲举目张原则:以考博大纲词汇表为“纲”,以听力材料中的语句意义或语篇意义为“目”的方式来记忆单词和表达方法。这样记住的单词是活泼生动的,可以灵活运用语境的词汇。

应试对策:必须要记住大纲每个词汇的后几个引申意义,而不只是该词的前几个核心意义。最有效的操作方法是:把重要的词语标记在一本中型词典内,背诵和朗读其引申意义。最值得推荐的中型词典为:《牛津现代高级英汉双解词典》(商务印书馆出版)、《当代美国英语学习词典》(外语教学与研究出版社)、《新知识英汉辞典》(外文出版社(北京))、《外研社英汉多功能词典》(外语教学与研究出版社)等。

我们试举几个例子来说明以上原则和对策的实际意义。

1. 我们必须注意到英语词汇的外延引申意义才是试题的考点。例如,名词的抽象意义和复数名词的外延意义就很突出。如:**pursuit**(*n*)单数形式常为“追赶”、“追求”的意思,复数引申意义为“职业”、“工作”。**commission**(*n*)单数形式常为“委员会”的意思,复数引申意义为“佣金”、“手续费”。这样的词语需要认真学习和掌握,不然的话,在听到或读到引申意义的词汇时就不知所云。

2. 考生需要重视并扩充一些超纲词汇。

(1) 带有反义前缀的词汇就很容易混淆意义。

devalue *n* 不是“去掉价值”,而是“贬值”。

disinterested *a* 不是“不感兴趣”,而是“无私的”、“公正的”、“无偏见的”。

dislodge *v* 不是“丢掉住所”,而是“把……逐出”。

dislocation *n* 不是“没有位置”,而是“混乱”、“断层”。

dismantle *v* 不是“脱掉风衣”,而是“拆散”、“拆除”。

(2) 词组和惯用法的扩充意义,也是一大类考点。

in the air 就有三个意义:在空中,未确定,在流传

in turn 也有三个意义:依顺序的,依次,必然也……

arrive at: 到达,推理得出结论(conclude by reasoning)

bank on: 靠岸;依靠,指望(count on, rely on)

be alienated from: 陌生的;与……不同

be at odds: 零散的;有相反意见的 (be of opposing viewpoints)

be stuffed with: 塞满的;充满 (imbue, fill)

be on to sth: 针对某事;知道,意识到某事

beat around the bush: 在灌木丛周围打击;旁敲侧击地讲,言不达意 (speak evasively; wander from subject to subject)

与以上的原则和对策相呼应,我们特别推荐顶级听力复习方法:**LISAN**,希望广大考生能够遵循此法,取得最佳的听力成绩。

所谓**LISAN**,是指五条听力规则中的关键词。

L = Lead(领先)

I = Ideas(大意)

S = Signals(信号)

A = Active(主动)

N = Notes(笔记)

(3) “领先”的涵义和步骤

要想提高听的效率,你必须领先一步走在对话或课文前面。你要领先它们,而不是随其后。通过试卷上的题目,你要预测下一个词或下一句是什么。预测不准时,找出错误原因。这很有趣,领先的过程会使你保持警惕,以听为乐,并使你目标明确。你可以采纳以下两个步骤来实施“领先”。

① 听前需要阅读文字材料,把所听材料当作听力突破的准备。如果听前阅读了文字材料,就会对重点词、语句及观点更加敏感;你就会快速答题应考。这样,你就会率先掌握主动权,快捷而有效地提高听力水平。

② 设计问题使自己领先,把听力复习内容的首句或自然段落的尾句设定为问题,然后寻找答案。

(4) “大意”告诉你寻找主题思想

讲话人/讲演人可能围绕某一话题的核心内容说话。每个话题都介绍几种新的见解并予以解答,提供例证。你的任务就是找出主要思想,不停地问自己:

- ① 话题的目的是什么? 重要的新思想是什么? 讲话人的哪些话是证据?
- ② 讲话人在干什么? 解释? 举例? 概括? 简要介绍? 还是展开思路的方式?
- ③ 讲话人会屡次地提到相同的几点重要思想,很值得注意。

(5) “信号”提醒你注意信号词 (signal words)

当阐述重要的思想或举例时,讲话人不会像发射火箭那样突然。他会使用信号词通知你要说什么。讲话人按部就班行事,听话人要准备接收这些信号。例如:讲话人会说“例如”、“正如上述”等词来举例说明。其他常见的信号词语参见下文。

① 重点内容的信号有:

有三点理由说明为什么……

First (第一点……)

Second (第二点……)

And most important (最重要的是……)

A major development (重要的发展是……)

②表达论证材料的信号是:

On the other hand (另一方面……)

Similarly (同样……)

On the contrary (相反……)

In contrast (对比之下)

As an example (例如……)

Furthermore (此外……)

Further (而且……)

③下结论或做总结的信号是:

Therefore (因此……)

Finally (最后一点……)

In conclusion (总而言之……)

In summary (总结地说……)

As a result (结果……)

From this we see (因此说……)

④将要提出重要见解的信号是:

Now this is important (重要的是……)

Remember that (切记……)

The basic concept here is (我的基本见解是……)

(6) “主动”提醒你要主动积极地完成听力过程

听不只是接收声音,在提高听力效率与速度的过程中,你必须主动而不是被动地集中注意力。你必须在听力过程中主动分配自己的注意力,例如在主语、宾语、状语上的词语要努力加以记忆和分辨词义。往往谓语都有重音,所以比较好识别。

(7) “笔记”提醒你要做好自己的笔记

在日常会话过程中,我们用大脑分析、分类和总结别人的话。听力复习阶段,我们可以通过记笔记提高效率。记笔记有助于你提高听力理解,因为它能把我们听到的内容重新组织起来,并使其更合乎题意。

比如,有人发出一些很古怪而又无意义的声音,你就很难听清并记住,两耳会排除这些声音,而大脑也留不住。但假若你发现这些声音的背后存有规律,你就会轻而易举地分辨并记牢。重新组织就是听力理解的关键;记笔记就是你进行自我组织的最好方法。换言之,简捷有效的笔记就等于发现了讲话人的话语深层结构,发现了所讨论话题的提要。

二、考博英语听力专项练习

Unit 1

填充表格题型

I. Exercise

【Exercise 1】

For Questions 1—5, you will hear an introduction of the life of Frederick Douglass. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only one word or number** in each numbered box.

Information about Frederick Douglass		
A leading advocate of civil	rights	
The number of free blacks in the North		1
His life was also romanticized in	song	
<i>Narrative of the Frederick Douglass as his</i>		2
Starting a newspaper in 1847 against		3
Later becoming a strong		4
Attending the 1848 women's rights	convention	
The minister to Haiti from 1889 to		5
Year of death	1895	

【Exercise 2】

For Questions 6—10, you will hear a narrative. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only one word or number** in each numbered box.

Information about Leonard Bernstein		
Having emphysema in his		6
Retired as a	conductor	
Died in Manhattan (Age)		7
At 10 paying for piano lessons by using his		8
At 20 graduating from		9
So enraged, one student threatened	homicide	
In New York City he couldn't find work (Year)	1942	
From Irving Caesar he could weekly get	(\$)	10
In 1942—1944 publishing his first	symphony	

【Exercise 3】

For Questions 11—15, you will hear an interview with a marathon runner. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only one word or number** in each numbered box.

Information about a marathon race		
Distance: more than	26	(miles)
Distance in metric		(km) 11
Number of runners		12
Jim's finishing position		13
Starting time of the race		(o'clock) 14
Winner's time	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	(hours)
Jim's time		(hours) 15

【Exercise 4】

For Questions 16—20, you will hear an advertisement, which sells a household product called "Besblen". While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only one word or number** in each numbered box.

Information about Besblen		
Its Height	(cm)	16
Its Price	(\$)	17
Coming with a year's	guarantee	
Its main feature		18
Coming with complete		19
In three minutes making the water	boiling	
Saving housewives much time and		20
No mess is left to clean up	afterwards	

II . Key

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. 250,000 | 2. autobiography |
| 3. slavery | 4. abolitionist |
| 5. 1891 | |
| 6. mid-20s | 7. 72 |
| 8. allowance | 9. Harvard |
| 10. (\$)50 | |
| 11. 42.195 | 12. 16,417 |
| 13. 2,014th | 14. 9 (o'clock) |
| 15. $3\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| 16. 15 (cm) | 17. (\$)14 |
| 18. multi-purpose | 19. instructions |
| 20. energy | |

III . Transcript

【Exercise 1】

M: Frederick Douglass, a leading advocate of civil rights for both blacks and women, was the son of a slave and an unidentified white man. Although born into slavery, Douglass learned how to read and write. ^①Once he escaped to the North where **250,000** free blacks lived, he became a well-known orator and journalist. ^②He spoke to abolitionist groups about his experiences as a slave and included these experiences in his **autobiography**, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*. *His life was also romanticized in song*.

^③In 1847 he started a newspaper, *The North Star*, in Rochester, New York, and it quickly became a powerful voice against **slavery**. ^④Douglass was a strong **abolitionist**, who urged President Abraham Lincoln to emancipate the slaves and helped recruit black soldiers for the Union forces in the Civil War. His home in Rochester, New York, was a station along the Underground Railroad. Douglass was also a firm believer in women's suffrage, and he attended the first women's rights convention in 1848. He was a close friend of John Brown, whose raid at Harpers Ferry was a pivotal moment in the antislavery movement.

^⑤After the Civil War, Douglass was appointed to several minor federal posts, including that of minister to Haiti from 1889 to **1891**. He was considered the greatest black leader of his time. When he died in 1895, five states adopted resolutions of regret, and two US senators and one Supreme Court justice were among honorary pallbearers.

【Exercise 2】

W: In 1986, Leonard Bernstein said, "God knows, I should be dead by now. I smoke, I drink, I stay up all night. . . ^⑥I was diagnosed as having emphysema in my **mid-20s**, I was told that

if I didn't stop smoking, I'd be dead at 35. Well, I beat the rap." But in recent months he canceled engagements and a fortnight ago announced that, on his doctor's advice, he was retiring as a conductor. ^⑦In 1990, Leonard Bernstein, 72, died in his Manhattan apartment after a heart attack brought on by lung failure. Perhaps to abandon conducting was to end a love affair, to give up life.

A first-generation Jewish American, Bernstein was born in Lawrence, Mass. in 1918. His father, Samuel, who was in the beauty-supplies business, hoped his son would someday work with him. But at 10 Bernstein discovered the piano. ^⑧When he used his allowance to pay for lessons his father stopped doling it out—but reinstated it after discovering his son was playing in a dance and to earn money. ^⑨At the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia (after graduating from Harvard, at 20, with honors), Bernstein was the most gifted pupil of the great Fritz Reiner. This so enraged one student that he threatened homicide.

Contrary to legend, the golden boy did have some lean times. In 1942, Bernstein moved to New York City armed with glowing references, but couldn't find work. Lyricist Irving Caesar happened to hear him play the piano and thought he resembled his former collaborator George Gershwin. Bernstein told him that he needed \$10 a week to stay alive. "What!" Caesar exclaimed. "You, a genius, starving? Ten dollars a week for a genius?" ^⑩I'll get you fifty! And promptly he was given a job transcribing music. Within two years Bernstein had published his first symphony, and written a successful ballet (*Fancy Free*).

[Exercise 3]

W: Hello, Jim. I'm from your local newspaper the 'Weekly Post' and I'd like to ask you a few questions about the London marathon race that you've just finished.

M: That's all right. What would you like to know?

W: Firstly, for the benefit of our readers, exactly how long is the marathon?

M: It's 26 miles 385 yards, ^①or if you'd like it in metric it's 42.195 kilometres.

W: Thanks. Now how many runners were there altogether?

M: ^②More than ever this year... there were 16,417.

W: My goodness, that's a lot! What position did you finish in the race, Jim?

M: Well, I'm quite pleased with my performance, ^③I came 2,014th.

W: That's better than last year, isn't it?

M: Yes, I finished 3,470th then—but it was my first effort.

W: ^④By the way, what time did the race start today?

M: 9 o'clock. And the winner finished at 11:30.

W: So he took $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. That's excellent. ^⑤How long did you take?

M: $3\frac{1}{3}$ hours—but I know I can do better. Did you know that the record is 2 hours 10 minutes?

W: I didn't know. That's fantastic! Do you know how long the slowest runner took?

M: No... he hasn't finished yet!

【Exercise 4】

M: Besblen is the latest electric blender (电子搅拌机) on the market. It has everything that old blenders have, and more. ⑩ It is small, being hardly fifteen centimetres high. Yet it has a great working capacity. Besblen is portable and comes in various delightful shades. You'll love it.

⑪ For all its conveniences, Besblen costs only \$ 14. It is of the best quality and comes with a year's guarantee. It is a worthwhile purchase and will not give any trouble. Furthermore, it makes a marvellous gift.

⑫ Beshlen is a multi-purpose item. You can use it to blend your food and also to brew your beverages. It is very simple and not complicated to use. ⑬ Each blender comes with complete instructions that are easy to follow.

If you want a drink of coffee, just fill the plastic container with water up to the marked level. Then, fit it onto the motor and switch on the button. In three minutes, the water will boil. Or if you prefer tea, place the tea leaves in the spoonlike depression. In a short while, the hot water will pour down automatically through the opening.

As the water filters through the tea leaves, the tea collects in the jug at the bottom. When all the water has poured through, the "on" button will switch off by itself. You can make any beverage that you want—all in a matter of minutes.

Besblen is a must for any busy office. It is also a handy item to have around during board meetings or conferences. ⑭ Housewives will be especially pleased to have Besblen. This little machine saves them a lot of time and energy. Today's busy housewife simply cannot do without it.

If a carrot needs to be smashed, just push it in and close the lid. In a minute, it will be finely shredded.

Everything is done neatly and easily. There is no mess to clean up afterwards. Nothing could be easier to handle, and nothing could be better, than Besblen.

Unit 2

完成语及简答句题型

I . Exercise

【Exercise 5】

For Questions 1—5, you will hear a monologue. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than three words** for each answer.

People may remember even the day or the year that

	1
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The speaker really thought of her friend as a

	2
--	---

When the speaker's friend talked about her picture, she got

	3
--	---

As a young girl the speaker's friend lived in

	4
--	---

The speaker's friend took her first rides with a real

	5
--	---

【Exercise 6】

For Questions 6—10, you will hear a life story of Terry Fox. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than three words** for each answer.

What was the terrible shock for Terry Fox?

	6
--	---

As a student Terry Fox was playing

	7
--	---

Later on the doctors operated to amputate Terry's leg

	8
--	---

The hardest time for Terry was

	9
--	---

Where did Terry begin playing basketball?

	10
--	----

【Exercise 7】

For Questions 11—15, you will hear a narrative on a grocery store. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than three words** for each answer.

According to the speaker, Mr Randall has

	11
--	----

What does Charlie often turn off his ears to?

	12
--	----

Who usually look through love stories in Charlie's store?

	13
--	----

How does Charlie feel about Phillip's excuses for his lateness?

	14
--	----

The daily time of drinking beer and telling jokes is considered as

	15
--	----

【Exercise 8】

For Questions 16—20, you will hear a brief introduction to Mr James Baker. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than three words** for each answer.